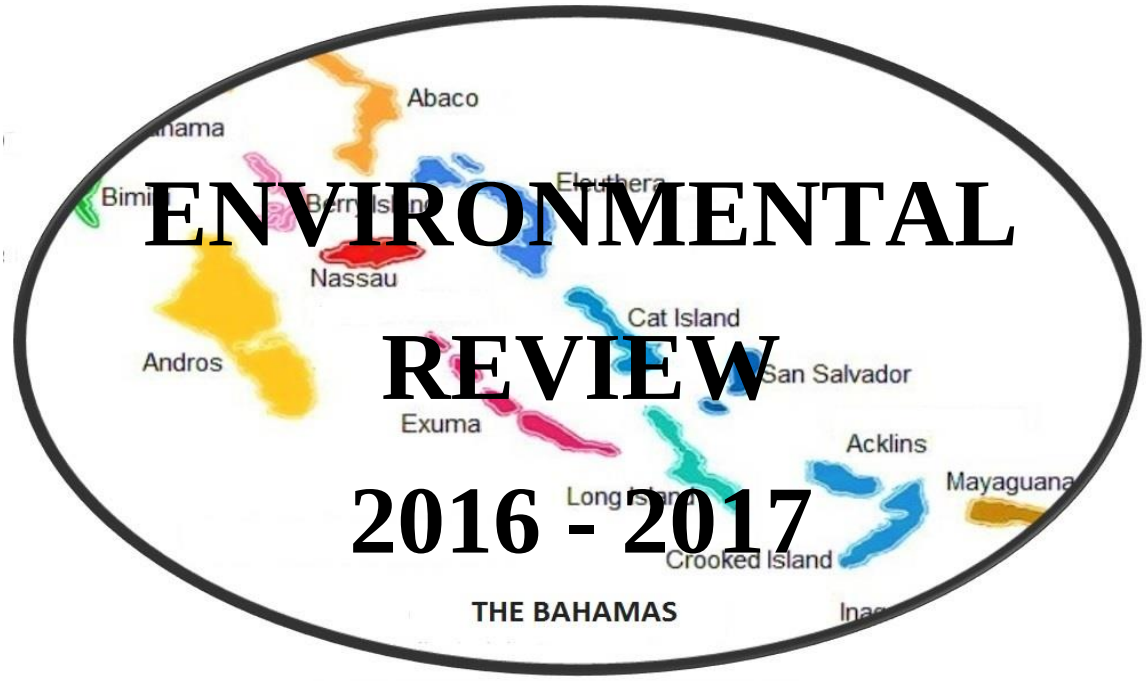
THE
COMMONWEALTH OF
THE BAHAMAS



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW 2016 - 2017

Bahamas National Statistical Institute
Ministry of Economic Affairs
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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 a document 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.

Nerissa Gibson

Acting Managing Director

Bahamas National Statistical Institute

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GLOSSARY

…	not available
kWh	kilowatt-hour
^{0}	Degrees
No.	Number
km	Kilometer
km^2	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, 2008.
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

ISLAND	**SQUARE MILES**	**MAJOR TOWNS**
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:	23^0-30^0	Degrees North
Longitude:	72^0-79^0	Degrees West
Highest Point:	206ft	Cat Island, Como Hill/ Mount Alvernia
CLIMATE [a]		
SEASONS	**Mean Air Temperature (F)**	
Dry: December- April	Max: 89 (Summer)	
Rainy: May-December	Min: 75 (Winter)	
RAINFALL [a]		
40'- 55' average year precipitation		

Source: Department of Meteorology

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Population	351,461 (2010)	170,257 (2010)	181,204 (2010)
Population Growth Rate	15.8% (2010)		
Birth Rate	17.81births/1,000 population (2013)		
Death Rate	5.8 deaths/1,000 population (2013)		
Net Migration	64,793 (2010)		
Infant Mortality Rate	22.7 deaths /live births (2013)		
Life Expectancy Rate	69.87 (2010)	76.8 (2010)	70.6 (2010)
Fertility Rate	2.0 children born/woman (2013)		

Source: Bahamas National Statistical Institute

Note: (2010) Refers to the Census and (2013) refers to the Vital Statistics Report

BACKGROUND

The Commonwealth of The Bahamas is an archipelago of islands that extends some 50 miles (80km) from east of Florida to about 50 mi (80 km) northeast of Cuba. The archipelago is low-lying and surrounded by coral reefs and extensive sand flats. The highest point in the country is Mount Alvernia, on Cat Island, at 207 ft (63 m) above mean sea level. Most of the rainfall occurs during the hurricane season, from June to November.

The total population is about 351,461 (Bahamas National Statistical Institute, 2010 Census), with a total of about 88,000 households. Nearly 70% of the population reside on New Providence Island, where the capital city of Nassau is located. The other islands are collectively referred to as the "Family Islands".

Tourism is the major industry in The Bahamas, with some 6.1 million visitors in 2017. About 78% of tourists arrive by sea, and the remainder by air. Several cruise ship lines call at Nassau, and a smaller number at Freeport. Tourists contribute some $2.6 billion to the Bahamian economy annually.

Financial services account for about 9% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing to the economy in salaries, fees and other local overheads. This sector includes offshore banking and asset management. A number of gated communities provide luxury first or second homes, marina facilities and golfing.

Agriculture and Fisheries is a small sector contributing between 1% and 2% percent of GDP: some 90% of the food consumed by the population is imported, mainly from the USA. Only about 19,760 acres of land is presently used for agriculture, with crop production carried out mainly in Abaco, Andros and Grand Bahama. Export crops include citrus, avocadoes and pumpkins. There are a number of large poultry farms on New Providence, Grand Bahama and Abaco.

Biodiversity is important to The Bahamas for several reasons: ecosystems provide services such as air and water cleansing; the diverse marine ecosystems, attract tourists; and the terrestrial

ecosystems provide building materials, foods and medicines. Threats to biodiversity include lack of appreciation, habitat destruction and fragmentation, overharvesting (especially of marine species), pollution, and invasion of alien species. Climate Change is expected to impact biodiversity not only by catastrophic events leading to habitat destruction, but also directly by modification of habitats.

The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of The Bahamas includes some highly productive fishing grounds, including sea grass beds, coral reefs, and deep ocean. Spiny lobster, conch and Nassau grouper are the major species fished. Commercial fishing generates about $70 million a year, and exports of spiny lobster alone contribute just over 2% of GDP. Fishery regulations include size limits and closed seasons for spiny lobster, conch, grouper, and stone crabs. The government has designated five "no take" marine reserves in 2000. The Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park has been a "no take" zone since 1986, and has demonstrated the effectiveness of such zones.

The economy has a very competitive tax regime. The government derives its revenue from import tariffs, license fees, property, stamp taxes and value-added tax (VAT) but there is no income tax, corporate tax, capital gains tax, or wealth tax. Payroll taxes fund social insurance benefits and amount to 3.9% paid by the employee and 5.9% paid by the employer. Authorities are trying to increase tax compliance and collection in the wake of the global crisis. Inflation has been moderate, averaging 1.5 percent between 2016 and 2017.

Source: http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com

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.

AGRICULTURE

Ninety percent of the agricultural land in The Bahamas is government-owned and falls under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. Agricultural production in the Bahamas focuses on four main areas: crops, poultry, livestock, and dairy. Poultry, winter vegetables, and citrus fruits are the mainstay of the agricultural sector, which is concentrated in Abaco. Exports consist mainly of grapefruits, limes, okra, papaya, pineapples, and avocado.

Total exports for 2016 was estimated to be $880 million while imports were an estimated $2.50 billion. Export commodities include: Rock lobster, aragonite, crude salt and polystyrene products. Import commodities include: Machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, mineral fuels, food and live animals.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Incorporation) Act, 1993 gives the Minister of Agriculture authority to hold, lease, and dispose of agricultural land and to enter into contracts. The Government has initially earmarked 36,148 prime acres of what is called Crown Land to be used for agricultural purposes. This acreage is located in the following areas:

- **13,869 acres in Andros**
- **11,737 acres in Abaco**
- **10,542 acres in Grand Bahama Island**

It is anticipated that the agricultural export subsector will continue to grow in The Bahamas, with increases in the acreage of citrus and winter vegetables planted in Abaco for the Florida market. Growth is also expected in the volume of winter vegetables for export, particularly cucumber, green pepper, squash, melons, and tropical fruit.

The Bahamas Agricultural Sector

In 1994, a Census for Agriculture was conducted, the first since 1978 which provided crucial information on the country's agricultural sector. The data has indicated that there were approximately 1,800 farms in The Bahamas.

It is anticipated that the agricultural export subsector will continue to grow in The Bahamas, with increases in the acreage of citrus and winter vegetables planted in Abaco for the Florida market. Growth is also expected in the volume of winter vegetables for export, particularly cucumber, green pepper, squash, melons, and tropical fruit.

The Gladstone Road Agricultural Centre (GRAC), on New Providence Island, consists of Food Technology, the Animal Feeds Unit and the Central Agricultural Station. In 1994, a modern 24-sow unit piggery was constructed at GRAC, with assistance from the Republic of China. The piggery is stocked with high quality animals from the US which were intended to be used to produce improved breeding stock for sale to small pig farmers and to demonstrate a new system of pig rearing.

Agricultural Imports

The Bahamas imports nearly 90 percent of its food products, 80 percent of which comes through the United States. Some of the main U.S. food exported to the Bahamas are poultry meat and products, beef and beef products, dairy products, snacks, prepared food, fruit and vegetable juices, pork and pork products, wine and beer, fresh vegetables and non-alcoholic beverages.

A Disease Insect Surveillance Unit monitors the importation of fruit and vegetables into The Bahamas. All commercial importers of fresh produce, ornamentals, meat, milk, eggs, and poultry must obtain permission and is monitored by Disease Insect Surveillance Unit.

Pesticides

Pesticides are substances meant for attracting, seducing and destroying or mitigating any pest. The most common use of pesticides is as plant protection products. It protects plants from damming influences such as weeds, plant diseases or insects. Pesticides are used to control organisms that are considered to be harmful.

Source: http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Americas/The-Bahamas-AGRICULTURE.

Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bf.html

ACTIVE AND ESTIMATED INACTIVE FARMERS

ALL BAHAMAS: 2012 - 2014 & 2017

Table 1.1

FARMERS	2012	2013	2014	2017
Active Farmers (registered/reported)	762	737	776	N/A
Active Farmers (unregistered/unreported)	862	1,024	908	N/A
Estimated Inactive Farmers	765	716	751	N/A
Total Farmers	**2,389**	**2,477**	**2,435**	**2,462**

Source: Department of Agriculture

There was no information available for the years 2015 - 2016

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS
BY ISLAND: 2012 - 2014 & 2017

Table 1.2

ISLAND	2012	2013	2014	2017
NEW PROVIDENCE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GRAND BAHAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ABACO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACKLINS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANDROS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CAT ISLAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ELEUTHERA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EXUMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LONG ISLAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SAN SALVADOR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MAYAGUANA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CROOKED ISLAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RUM CAY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
INAGUA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RAGGED ISLAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL ACTIVE FARMERS	1,624	1,761	1,684	N/A
TOTAL INACTIVE FARMERS	765	716	751	N/A
TOTAL FARMERS	**2,389**	**2,477**	**2,435**	**2,462**

Source: Department of Agriculture

N/A - Not Available

CROP PRODUCTION BY ISLAND, QUANTITY & VALUE: 2014

Table 1.3

ISLAND	QUANTITY ILBS.	VALUE $
ABACO	3,431,047	2,058,601
ACKLINS	37,704	20,075
ANDROS	4,700,829	3,018,914
CAT ISLAND	2,372,277	1,038,872
CROOKED ISLAND	11,470	4,011
ELEUTHERA	10,758,142	8,270,938
EXUMA	131,702	70,688
GRAND BAHAMA	991,073	445,857
INAGUA	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
LONG CAY	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
LONG ISLAND	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
MAYAGUANA	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
NEW PROVIDENCE	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
RAGGED ISLAND	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
RUM CAY	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
SAN SALVADOR	NO FARMERS REGISTERED / UNREPORTED	
TOTAL	**22,434,242**	**14,927,957**

Source: Department of Agriculture

Note: Data is provisional and subject to revision.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION BY ISLAND, QUANTITY & VALUE: 2014

Table 1.4

ISLAND	QUANTITY ILBS.	VALUE $
ABACO	1,535,318	2,653,813
ACKLINS	31,241	107,461
ANDROS	25,024	68,455
CAT ISLAND	165	578
CROOKED ISLAND	5,500	19,250
ELEUTHERA	156,723	323,778
EXUMA	680	2,200
GRAND BAHAMA	143,075	80,083
INAGUA	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
LONG CAY	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
LONG ISLAND	42,208	141,560
MAYAGUANA	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
NEW PROVIDENCE	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
RAGGED ISLAND	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
RUM CAY	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
SAN SALVADOR	NO FARMERS REGISTERED/UNREPORTED	
TOTAL	**1,939,934**	**3,397,178**

Source: Department of Agriculture

Note: Data is provisional and subject to revision.

IMPORTED PESTICIDES BY TYPE & QUANTITY: 2011 - 2017

Table 1.5 **Unit: lbs.**

TYPE	HSCODE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insecticides	**38089100**	692,219	740,940	510,049	503,448	701,711	751,233	606,791
Fungicides	**38089200**	18,215	22,331	7,983	11,282	35,084	31,432	24,198
Herbicides and Plant Growth Regulators	**38089300**	38,831	31,039	27,686	29,620	76,970	48,937	24,736
Disinfectants	**38089400**	76,761	111,981	108,464	132,922	202,757	161,108	126,153
Rodenticides	**38089920**	41,632	48,741	17,252	21,178	36,222	33,679	37,725
Other Rodenticides & similar products	**38089990**	17,152	15,887	8,657	26,572	37,173	35,157	17,441

Source: External Trade Section, BNSI

IMPORTED FERTILIZERS BY TYPE & QUANTITY: 2010 - 2017

Table 1.6 **Unit: lbs.**

TYPE	HS Code	2010	2011	2012	2013
Animal Or Vegetable Fertilizers	**3101**	10,262	13,442	10,400	25,425
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	**3102**	23,955	17,450	46,920	17,609
Phosphatic Fertilizers	**3103**	4,810	1,425	779	442
Potassic Fertilizers	**3104**	4,960	4,325	4,987	3,277
Mineral or Chemical Fertilizers with two or three fertilizers elements	**3105**	49,868	52,008	49,846	69,958

Source: External Trade Section, BNSI

Unit: lbs.

TYPE	HS Code	2014	2015	2016	2017
Animal Or Vegetable Fertilizers	**3101**	16,839	39,851	30,283	20,364
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	**3102**	21,827	20,250	30,859	46,051
Phosphatic Fertilizers	**3103**	191	1,255	389	167
Potassic Fertilizers	**3104**	22,942	24,825	10,141	7,286
Mineral or Chemical Fertilizers with two or three fertilizers elements	**3105**	48,686	91,789	60,180	164,983

Source: External Trade Section, BNSI

FISHERIES

The flats, reefs and steep drop-offs that surround The Bahamas attract a variety of fish and fishermen. The bonefish among the flats draw fly fishermen and spin casters looking for a fresh challenge. The reefs lure large fish and extremely skilled, patient anglers. And the deep waters of the Atlantic, home to prized big-game fish, attract fishermen who prefer the heaviest of heavy-gauge lines.

Bonefish are among the most popular fish in The Bahamas. These lightning-fast streaks of sliver fishes can be found in the shallow water of many islands. Andros is known to be “the bonefish capital of the world”. Exuma and Abaco also inhabit the shallow waters of the mud flats around many of the islands. With its prime location, in the middle of the Gulf Stream, Bimini is regarded as the “big game fishing capital of the world”, where you can "go for the big one" and set new records in deep waters teeming with swordfish, marlin, tarpon and tuna.

Good sport fishing can also be found around Grand Bahama Island and Exuma, where huge numbers of large wahoo, marlin and sailfish can be wrestled from the deeper waters of the Exuma Sound, which drops to a staggering 6,000ft.

In order to conserve The Bahamas marine environment, fishing and diving in The Bahamas are governed by rules administered by The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Those breaking laws governing size limitation, fishing seasons, allowable fishing tools and prohibitions may face heavy fines and penalties.

Fishing Regulations for the Bahamas

- Each vessel shall use not more than six (6) rods or reels unless the operator is in possession of a permit authorizing the use of more rods or reels;
- Vessels with a valid fishing permit are allowed 20 pounds of scale fish, 10 conch, and 6 Crawfish (in season) per person, at any time.
- Open season for Crawfish (spiny lobster) is August 1 to March 31
- No Grouper or Rockfish weighing less than three pounds may be taken.

- No spearfishing within 200 yards of any island in the Bahamas.
- It is illegal to use any type of underwater air supply for spear fishing or collecting of any marine life. This includes scuba gear as well as air compressors.
- Spearfishing is restricted to free divers only and only with the use of a Hawaiian sling.
- It is illegal to take coral, tropical fish or sea fans.
- It is illegal for a non-Bahamian to use any type of fishing net, except a cast net.
- It is illegal for a non-Bahamian to use fish traps or to sell marine products of any type.
- Nothing may be taken from Bahamas National Underwater Parks.
- A person shall fish by the traditional method of angling with a hook or lure attached to a line held in the hand or attached to a pole, rod or reel;
- A person, unless otherwise authorized by the respective permit, shall not use a spear, a fish trap, or a net other than a landing net;
- Any migratory fishery resource that is caught shall not in total consist of more than six (6) Kingfish, Dolphin, Tuna or Wahoo per vessel and any resource not intended to be used shall not be injured unnecessarily but be returned to the sea alive;
- No vessel shall have on board any conch, turtle or more than twenty pounds of any fishery resources (groupers, snappers, etc.) per vessel at any time and excluding not more than six crawfish per vessel.
- No vessel shall have on board any fish unless its head and tail is intact.
- It is illegal to harvest conch which does not possess a well formed lip.

Source:http://www.myoutislands.com/bahamas-fishing/regulations

FISH LANDINGS BY PRODUCT AND VALUE: 2010 - 2017

Table 2.1 **B$**

PRODUCT (Common name)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crawfish Tails	69,231,915	66,317,947	72,801,564	47,400,994	53,776,959	54,793,555	68,278,010	59,210,441
Crawfish Whole	22,258	26,761	117,287	99,412	330,208	540,957	825,196	233,303
Conch	5,197,531	4,189,092	5,053,900	5,663,918	5,175,952	4,385,579	3,101,279	4,204,300
Stone Crab	530,384	1,128,191	1,194,510	1,233,879	1,683,853	1,618,435	435,293	840,954
Nassau Grouper	960,261	855,439	620,358	713,510	1,084,993	526,299	348,206	587,900
Other Grouper	582,627	642,387	468,839	580,327	757,226	269,027	209,523	323,399
Grouper Filet	73,563	4,341	69,680	120,973	117,559	106,204	47,872	66,508
Snappers	3,161,345	3,108,640	2,567,789	3,347,055	3,337,547	2,245,307	1,667,066	1,407,712
Jacks	122,053	156,263	247,847	196,168	150,449	89,264	96,757	91,469
Grunts	222,123	233,523	612,644	265,636	226,393	112,322	120,869	156,225
Others	122,241	91,497	91,043	81,087	113,251	114,737	231,978	261,266
TOTALS	**80,043,594**	**77,844,701**	**84,539,811**	**59,965,470**	**65,654,180**	**65,501,721**	**75,362,087**	**67,383,478**
Spider Crab	129,126	936	0	503	0	620	3,651	1,072
Hardhead Sponge	0	0	0	0	0	119,326	34,482	6,909
Grass Sponge	0	0	0	0	0	96,110	106,250	9,000
Reef Sponge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool Sponge	0	0	0	0	0	16,230	48,480	279
Total Sponge	98,789	119,557	44,963	0	0	231,666	189,212	16,188

Source: Department of Fisheries

Notes:

For the years 2010-2012 only the total amount of sponge was available

Grass Sponge (individual pieces)

Wool Sponge (Individual pieces)

Hardhead sponge - Strands

Format changed to reflect the Food and Agricultural Organization standards.

BIODIVERSITY

The Bahamas National Trust was created by an Act of Parliament in 1959. This historic legislation authorized the BNT to hold, maintain and manage "lands, tenements and submarine areas of beauty or natural or historic interest as open spaces, or wildlife sanctuaries, or places of public resort."

In 2010, the legislation was updated to formalize the BNT as an official advisor to government and the private sector on development, conservation, and biodiversity issues and policies. The BNT is a non-governmental, non-profit, membership organization. It is governed by an independent council that includes representatives from the public and private sectors, as well as from international scientific institutions.

The original legislation also established the Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park as the country's first national park. Six years later the government turned over to the BNT a large wetland area in central Inagua as the country's second national park.

In 1970, the developers of the city of Freeport designated 40 acres on Grand Bahama as the Lucayan National Park. This land was leased to the BNT in 1982, and since then successive governments have placed more than a million acres of land and sea under BNT management.

In 2002 the Bahamian national park system doubled in size when 10 new sites were designated and the total area under protection jumped to more than 700,000 acres. Today there are 32 national parks protecting over two million acres around the country. And the BNT is possibly the only non-governmental agency in the world responsible for national park management.

Source: www.bnt.bs

PROTECTED AREA BY ACRE, PERCENTAGE AND SQUARE KILOMETER: 1959 - 2017

Table 3.1

PROTECTED AREA	ACRE	PERCENTAGE	SQUARE KILOMETERS
Total Land Area	686,728	3.7%	2,779
Total Marine Area	17,753,290	96.3%	71,845
Total Protected Area	**18,440,018**	**100%**	**74,624**

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).

PROTECTED AREA AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TERRITORIAL AREA: 2010 - 2017

Table 3.2 **Unit: Acres**

CATEGORY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Total Territorial Area	69,275,994	69,275,994	69,275,994	69,275,994	69,275,994	69,275,994	69,275,994	69,275,994
2. Total Protected Area (terrestrial and marine)	2,072,036	2,072,036	2,072,036	2,072,036	2,072,036	2,072,036	2,072,036	2,072,036
5. Protected Area as a Percentage of Total Territorial Area	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

Source: Bahamas National Trust

Notes:

a. A protected area adopted by the International union for conservation of nature (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. It includes 6 categories which are: Category Ia: Strict Nature Reserve and Category Ib: Wilderness Area, Category II: National Park, Category III: Natural Monument, Category IV: Habitat/Species Management Area, Category V: Protected Landscape/Seascape, Category VI: Managed Resource Protected Area

b. Total Territorial Area (of the country) includes terrestrial/surface area plus territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles)

PROTECTED AREAS BY LOCATION, YEAR,
ACRES & TYPE: 1958 - 2015

Table 3.3

	PROTECTED AREA	LOCATION	YEAR	ACRES	LAND	MARINE
1	**Abaco National Park**	Abaco	1994	22,500	22,500	0
2	**Pelican Cays Land & Sea Park**	Abaco	1972	2,100	182	1,918
3	**Black Sound Cay National Park**	Abaco	1988	2	0	2
4	**Tiloo Cay Reserve**	Abaco	1990	11	11	0
5	**Fowl Cays National Park**	Abaco	2009	3,200	0	3,200
6	**Blue Holes National Park**	Andros	2002	40,000	40,000	0
7	**Crab Replenishment Reserve**	Andros	2002	4,000	4,000	0
8	**Andros North Marine Park**	Andros	2002	5,000	0	5,000
9	**Andros South Marine Park**	Andros	2002	3,500	0	3,500
10	**Andros West Side National Park**	Andros	2002	1,500,000	407,477	1,092,523
11	**Conception Island National Park**	Conception Island	1964	30,000	1,640	28,360
12	**Marine Farm**	Crooked Island	2002	4	4	0
13	**Hope Great House**	Crooked Island	2002	4	4	0
14	**Leon Levy Native Plant Preserve**	Eleuthera	2015	30	30	0
15	**Moriah Harbour Cay National Park**	Exuma	2002	22,833	130	22,703
16	**Exuma Cays Land & Sea Park**	Exuma	1958	148,480	3,149	145,331
17	**Peterson Cay National Park**	Grand Bahama	1968	1,090	2	1,088
18	**Rand Nature Centre**	Grand Bahama	1992	100	100	0
19	**Lucayan National Park**	Grand Bahama	1982	1,937	39	1,898
20	**Little Inagua National Park**	Inagua	2002	62,800	28,806	33,994
21	**Inagua National Park**	Inagua	1965	220,000	177,963	42,037
22	**Union Creek Reserve**	Inagua	1965	6,150	0	6,150
23	**Primeval Forest National Park**	New Providence	2002	8	8	0
24	**Bonefish Pond National Park**	New Providence	2002	1,235	650	585
25	**Harold & Wilson Ponds National Park**	New Providence	2002	265	30	235
26	**The Retreat**	New Providence	1985	11	11	0
27	**Graham's Harbour Seabird & Iguana National Park**	San Salvador	2015	5,723	22	5,701
28	**West Coast Dive Site**	San Salvador	2015	10,313	0	10,313
29	**Pigeon Creek & Snow Bay National Park**	San Salvador	2015	5,060	0	5,060
30	**Southern Great Lake National Park**	San Salvador	2015	4,000	0	4,000
31	**Green's Bay National Park**	San Salvador	2015	586	0	586
32	**Walker's Cay National Park**	Walker's Cay	2002	5,800	0	5,800

Source: Bahamas National Trust

FORESTRY

There are three main categories of forests in The Bahamas: Northern Bahamas Pine Forests, Central Bahamas Broadleaf Hardwood Forest and Southern Bahamas Drought-Resistant Woodland. Forest resources occupy approximately 6,250 mi 2 (1,620 kha) of the area of The Bahamas. Of this total, some 880 mi 2 (228 kha) is pine forest, some 2,705 mi 2 (702 kha) is hardwood coppice forest, and 2,665 mi 2 (690 kha) is mangrove forest. Forests provide habitat for the native fauna and flora, including several endemic birds and orchid. Forests also provide much-needed erosion and storm water control and provide protection for the potable water resources of The Bahamas.

Most of the blue holes, an important ecotourism resource and of scientific value, occur in forested areas. Mangroves are also important in maintaining forest systems as they protect inland forests and natural communities from storms and erosions. Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle L.*) is a prime example, as it provides protection against coastal erosion, and may be able to adjust to sea level rise. Forests also act as sinks for carbon dioxide.

Currently, it is estimated that 15 to 20% of atmospheric carbon dioxide emitted by human activities results from deforestation or, more generally, from changes in land use. Changes in growth patterns and species composition resulting from salinization of soils and rising water tables; Increased risks of soil erosion as forested areas lose their tree cover as a result of the above.

Source: climatechangepolicy.qxp

PROTECTED FOREST AREA AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA: 2014 - 2017

Table 4.1

CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Total forest area	3,266	3,266	3,266	3,266
2. Protected forest area	378	378	378	378
3. Conservation Forest Area	378	378	378	378
4. Forest Reserves	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494
5. Total Land area	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957
Protected forest area as a % of Total forest area	12%	12%	12%	12%
Protected forest area as a % of Total land area	3%	3%	3%	3%

Source: Department of Lands and Survey

Notes:

a. 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 Bahamas.

b.Total Land Area

Total land area excluding area under inland or tidal water bodies.

The table illustrates the amount of forest area kept and governed by the Bahamas Government. 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

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 has been devoted to farming which includes crops such as cotton, pineapple, tomatoes, sugarcane, sisal and citrus.

POPULATION

The final results of the 2010 Census indicate that at May 3, 2010 there were 351,461 persons resident in The Bahamas. Residents included all persons regardless of their legal status who on Census Day (May 3, 2010) had been living in The Bahamas for a period of six months prior to Census Day. Of the 351,461 persons residing in The Bahamas, 348,884 lived in private dwellings and 2,577 lived in non-private dwellings.

The population growth of 15.8 percent over the past decade was 3.2 percentage points lower than that of the previous decade (1990-2000) when the growth was 19.0 percent. This decadal growth is the lowest since the increase of the 1950's (the period between 1953 and 1963) when the growth was 53.5 percent; the highest ever recorded in the history of The Bahamas.

Changes in the age structure of the population also impacted the median age. The median age is the age at the midpoint of the population, i.e., half of the population is older than the median age and half is younger. In 2010 the median age increased to 29.4 years from 27.0 years in 2000. The 2.4 years increase was slightly lower than the 3.4 year increase between 1990 and 2000. This increase in the median age is a sign that the population of The Bahamas is aging.

Internal migration is the movement of people from one island to the other. The three most populated islands (New Providence, Grand Bahama and Abaco) accounted for 90% of the total population of The Bahamas in 2010. The increase in New Providence's population over the decades to a large extent is attributed to internal migration. Eleuthera, Andros and Exuma accounted for 6.4% of the remaining 10% of the population, while the balance of 3.6% resided on the other thirteen inhabited islands and cays.

A total immigrant population of 64,793 persons, of which 29,157 were recent immigrants who migrated to The Bahamas during the intercensal period 2000-2010. Of the total immigrant population 70% resided on the island of New Providence, 16% on Grand Bahama, 7% on Abaco, Eleuthera and Exuma shared equal distributions of 2% of the immigrants, whilst the Other Family islands accounted for 4%.

Source: 2010 Census, Bahamas National Statistical Institute

POPULATION LIVING IN COASTAL AREAS: 2000 - 2030

Table 5.1

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	369,670	389,410	408,930	427,060

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

Note:
The coastal area is defined as living within 4,404 miles of the coast. Therefore 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.

POPULATION CHANGE BY ISLAND: 2000 & 2010

Table 5.2

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	565	137
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	350	350	-20
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: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2010 - 2014
ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	**351.5**	**170.2**	**181.3**	**355.02**	**171.81**	**183.21**	**358.6**	**173.46**	**185.14**	**362.23**	**175.12**	**187.11**	**365.92**	**176.81**	**189.11**
0-4	30.80	15.40	15.40	29.93	14.97	14.96	29.12	14.58	14.54	28.42	14.24	14.18	27.73	13.91	13.82
5-9	31.50	15.70	15.80	31.49	15.65	15.84	31.46	15.60	15.86	31.42	15.55	15.87	31.39	15.52	15.87
10-14	31.80	15.90	15.90	31.85	15.88	15.97	31.92	15.88	16.04	31.98	15.87	16.11	32.02	15.86	16.16
15-19	31.20	15.70	15.50	31.64	15.91	15.73	31.85	15.99	15.86	31.90	15.98	15.92	31.89	15.93	15.96
20-24	26.60	13.20	13.40	27.23	13.60	13.63	28.17	14.13	14.04	29.23	14.70	14.53	30.20	15.21	14.99
25-29	26.60	12.70	13.90	26.46	12.66	13.80	26.27	12.64	13.63	26.13	12.68	13.45	26.19	12.82	13.37
30-34	27.30	13.20	14.10	27.09	13.04	14.05	27.00	12.92	14.08	26.97	12.82	14.15	26.96	12.75	14.21
35-39	29.20	14.00	15.20	29.19	13.99	15.20	28.91	13.86	15.05	28.47	13.65	14.82	28.02	13.43	14.59
40-44	26.40	12.70	13.70	26.90	12.91	13.99	27.59	13.21	14.38	28.32	13.53	14.79	28.92	13.79	15.13
45-49	25.10	12.10	13.00	25.52	12.31	13.21	25.68	12.38	13.30	25.71	12.37	13.34	25.81	12.39	13.42
50-54	19.40	9.10	10.30	20.52	9.66	10.86	21.68	10.26	11.42	22.78	10.84	11.94	23.71	11.33	12.38
55-59	13.80	6.50	7.30	14.61	6.85	7.76	15.48	7.22	8.26	16.43	7.63	8.80	17.45	8.09	9.36
60-64	10.20	4.80	5.40	10.56	4.96	5.60	10.99	5.15	5.84	11.50	5.37	6.13	12.11	5.63	6.48
65-69	8.20	3.70	4.50	8.34	3.77	4.57	8.46	3.84	4.62	8.59	3.92	4.67	8.78	4.02	4.76
70-74	5.90	2.60	3.30	6.10	2.68	3.42	6.29	2.75	3.54	6.46	2.82	3.64	6.61	2.88	3.73
75-79	3.60	1.50	2.10	3.65	1.54	2.11	3.78	1.60	2.18	3.97	1.68	2.29	4.17	1.76	2.41
80+	3.90	1.40	2.50	3.94	1.43	2.51	3.95	1.45	2.50	3.95	1.47	2.48	3.96	1.49	2.47
Median Age	**29**	**29**	**30**	**30**	**29**	**31**	**30**	**29**	**31**	**30**	**29**	**31**	**31**	**30**	**32**
Percent															
0-4	**8.76**	**9.05**	**8.49**	**8.43**	**8.71**	**8.17**	**8.12**	**8.41**	**7.85**	**7.85**	**8.13**	**7.58**	**7.58**	**7.87**	**7.31**
5-14	**18.01**	**18.57**	**17.48**	**17.84**	**18.35**	**17.36**	**17.67**	**18.15**	**17.23**	**17.50**	**17.94**	**17.09**	**17.33**	**17.75**	**16.94**
15-49	**54.74**	**54.99**	**54.50**	**54.65**	**54.96**	**54.37**	**54.51**	**54.84**	**54.20**	**54.31**	**54.67**	**53.98**	**54.11**	**54.48**	**53.76**
15-64	**67.08**	**66.98**	**67.18**	**67.52**	**67.45**	**67.59**	**67.94**	**67.89**	**67.98**	**68.31**	**68.28**	**68.34**	**68.66**	**68.64**	**68.68**
65 And Over	**6.15**	**5.41**	**6.84**	**6.21**	**5.48**	**6.88**	**6.27**	**5.56**	**6.94**	**6.34**	**5.65**	**6.99**	**6.43**	**5.74**	**7.07**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2015 - 2019

ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 Cont'd **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	**369.67**	**178.53**	**191.14**	**373.48**	**180.28**	**193.20**	**377.36**	**182.30**	**195.06**	**381.32**	**184.38**	**196.94**	**385.34**	**186.48**	**198.86**
0-4	27.12	13.61	13.51	27.57	13.86	13.71	28.01	14.20	13.81	28.53	14.56	13.97	29.06	14.91	14.15
5-9	31.45	15.56	15.89	30.55	15.13	15.42	29.73	14.80	14.93	29.01	14.53	14.48	28.36	14.29	14.07
10-14	32.04	15.83	16.21	32.01	15.78	16.23	31.96	15.76	16.20	31.92	15.77	16.15	31.90	15.80	16.10
15-19	31.90	15.89	16.01	31.94	15.87	16.07	32.00	15.86	16.14	32.06	15.86	16.20	32.09	15.86	16.23
20-24	30.94	15.58	15.36	31.40	15.80	15.60	31.62	15.86	15.76	31.67	15.83	15.84	31.65	15.76	15.89
25-29	26.52	13.09	13.43	27.16	13.49	13.67	28.05	14.00	14.05	29.07	14.55	14.52	30.02	15.04	14.98
30-34	26.88	12.69	14.19	26.75	12.65	14.10	26.58	12.70	13.88	26.45	12.79	13.66	26.49	12.96	13.53
35-39	27.67	13.23	14.44	27.48	13.08	14.40	27.40	13.02	14.38	27.40	12.99	14.41	27.39	12.98	14.41
40-44	29.25	13.93	15.32	29.25	13.92	15.33	29.01	13.83	15.18	28.58	13.66	14.92	28.16	13.49	14.67
45-49	26.07	12.49	13.58	26.58	12.70	13.88	27.28	13.01	14.27	28.03	13.35	14.68	28.65	13.63	15.02
50-54	24.41	11.69	12.72	24.82	11.90	12.92	24.99	11.96	13.03	25.03	11.95	13.08	25.14	11.97	13.17
55-59	18.49	8.58	9.91	19.58	9.11	10.47	20.70	9.67	11.03	21.77	10.21	11.56	22.67	10.67	12.00
60-64	12.79	5.92	6.87	13.56	6.24	7.32	14.40	6.58	7.82	15.31	6.96	8.35	16.27	7.37	8.90
65-69	9.05	4.15	4.90	9.38	4.29	5.09	9.79	4.46	5.33	10.26	4.65	5.61	10.82	4.87	5.95
70-74	6.75	2.94	3.81	6.87	3.00	3.87	6.99	3.06	3.93	7.12	3.12	4.00	7.29	3.20	4.09
75-79	4.34	1.83	2.51	4.50	1.89	2.61	4.66	1.94	2.72	4.79	1.98	2.81	4.91	2.02	2.89
80+	4.00	1.52	2.48	4.08	1.57	2.51	4.19	1.59	2.60	4.32	1.62	2.70	4.47	1.66	2.81
Median Age	**31**	**30**	**32**	**31**	**30**	**32**	**31**	**30**	**32**	**32**	**30**	**33**	**32**	**31**	**33**
Percent															
0-4	**7.34**	**7.62**	**7.07**	**7.38**	**7.69**	**7.10**	**7.42**	**7.79**	**7.08**	**7.48**	**7.90**	**7.09**	**7.54**	**8.00**	**7.12**
5-14	**17.17**	**17.58**	**16.79**	**16.75**	**17.15**	**16.38**	**16.35**	**16.76**	**15.96**	**15.98**	**16.43**	**15.55**	**15.64**	**16.14**	**15.17**
15-49	**53.89**	**54.28**	**53.54**	**53.70**	**54.09**	**53.34**	**53.51**	**53.91**	**53.14**	**53.30**	**53.71**	**52.92**	**53.06**	**53.47**	**52.67**
15-64	**68.96**	**68.95**	**68.97**	**69.22**	**69.20**	**69.23**	**69.44**	**69.39**	**69.49**	**69.59**	**69.50**	**69.98**	**69.69**	**69.57**	**69.80**
65 And Over	**6.53**	**5.85**	**7.17**	**6.65**	**5.96**	**7.29**	**6.79**	**6.06**	**7.47**	**6.95**	**6.17**	**7.68**	**7.13**	**6.30**	**7.92**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2020 - 2024
ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 Cont'd **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	**389.41**	**188.61**	**200.8**	**393.45**	**190.73**	**202.72**	**397.36**	**192.6**	**204.76**	**401.25**	**194.46**	**206.79**	**405.1**	**196.43**	**208.68**
0-4	29.55	15.24	14.31	30.02	15.52	14.50	30.34	15.60	14.74	30.63	15.69	14.94	30.86	15.78	15.08
5-9	27.74	14.05	13.69	28.16	14.33	13.83	28.57	14.60	13.97	29.04	14.88	14.16	29.50	15.18	14.32
10-14	31.94	15.88	16.06	31.02	15.49	15.53	30.18	15.13	15.05	29.43	14.80	14.63	28.73	14.51	14.22
15-19	32.10	15.85	16.25	32.09	15.84	16.25	32.05	15.83	16.22	31.99	15.82	16.17	31.96	15.83	16.13
20-24	31.67	15.72	15.95	31.72	15.70	16.02	31.79	15.71	16.08	31.86	15.73	16.13	31.91	15.74	16.17
25-29	30.75	15.40	15.35	31.20	15.60	15.60	31.46	15.68	15.78	31.53	15.66	15.87	31.53	15.62	15.91
30-34	26.80	13.24	13.56	27.42	13.66	13.76	28.28	14.11	14.17	29.28	14.61	14.67	30.23	15.11	15.12
35-39	27.33	12.99	14.34	27.22	13.02	14.20	27.02	13.01	14.01	26.87	13.05	13.82	26.88	13.19	13.69
40-44	27.84	13.35	14.49	27.66	13.26	14.40	27.58	13.18	14.40	27.55	13.12	14.43	27.53	13.09	14.44
45-49	28.99	13.79	15.20	29.02	13.81	15.21	28.77	13.72	15.05	28.35	13.55	14.80	27.93	13.37	14.56
50-54	25.43	12.08	13.35	25.94	12.30	13.64	26.65	12.62	14.03	27.40	12.96	14.44	28.00	13.23	14.77
55-59	23.37	11.02	12.35	23.78	11.21	12.57	23.96	11.29	12.67	24.02	11.30	12.72	24.15	11.34	12.81
60-64	17.27	7.82	9.45	18.31	8.31	10.00	19.38	8.84	10.54	20.41	9.36	11.05	21.28	9.80	11.48
65-69	11.45	5.12	6.33	12.17	5.41	6.76	12.95	5.73	7.22	13.79	6.07	7.72	14.68	6.45	8.23
70-74	7.53	3.30	4.23	7.82	3.42	4.40	8.18	3.57	4.61	8.60	3.74	4.86	9.09	3.93	5.16
75-79	5.03	2.06	2.97	5.13	2.10	3.03	5.24	2.16	3.08	5.35	2.22	3.13	5.50	2.29	3.21
80+	4.62	1.70	2.92	4.77	1.74	3.03	4.96	1.82	3.14	5.15	1.90	3.25	5.33	1.96	3.37
Median Age	**32**	**31**	**33**	**32**	**31**	**33**	**33**	**31**	**34**	**33**	**32**	**34**	**33**	**32**	**34**
Percent															
0-4	**7.59**	**8.08**	**7.13**	**7.63**	**8.14**	**7.15**	**7.64**	**8.10**	**7.20**	**7.63**	**8.07**	**7.22**	**7.62**	**8.03**	**7.23**
5-14	**15.33**	**15.87**	**14.82**	**15.04**	**15.63**	**14.48**	**14.79**	**15.44**	**14.17**	**14.57**	**15.26**	**13.92**	**14.37**	**15.11**	**13.68**
15-49	**52.77**	**53.20**	**52.36**	**52.44**	**52.90**	**52.01**	**52.08**	**52.56**	**51.63**	**51.70**	**52.22**	**51.21**	**51.34**	**51.90**	**50.81**
15-64	**69.73**	**69.59**	**69.87**	**69.73**	**69.58**	**69.87**	**69.69**	**69.57**	**69.81**	**69.60**	**69.51**	**69.68**	**69.46**	**69.40**	**69.52**
65 And Over	**7.35**	**6.46**	**8.19**	**7.60**	**6.64**	**8.49**	**7.88**	**6.90**	**8.82**	**8.20**	**7.16**	**9.17**	**8.54**	**7.45**	**9.57**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2025 - 2029
ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 Cont'd **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2025			2026			2027			2028			2029		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	**408.93**	**198.38**	**210.55**	**412.69**	**200.3**	**212.39**	**416.39**	**202.19**	**214.2**	**420.02**	**204.05**	**215.97**	**423.58**	**205.87**	**217.71**
0-4	31.05	15.88	15.17	31.21	15.94	15.27	31.36	16.06	15.30	31.49	16.15	15.34	31.60	16.20	15.40
5-9	29.99	15.48	14.51	30.39	15.71	14.68	30.73	15.83	14.90	31.01	15.93	15.08	31.23	16.02	15.21
10-14	28.07	14.23	13.84	28.47	14.48	13.99	28.88	14.77	14.11	29.34	15.08	14.26	29.79	15.37	14.42
15-19	31.99	15.89	16.10	31.07	15.49	15.58	30.23	15.14	15.09	29.47	14.82	14.65	28.78	14.54	14.24
20-24	31.93	15.74	16.19	31.92	15.73	16.19	31.89	15.72	16.17	31.83	15.71	16.12	31.80	15.72	16.08
25-29	31.54	15.58	15.96	31.60	15.58	16.02	31.66	15.58	16.08	31.73	15.59	16.14	31.78	15.60	16.18
30-34	30.96	15.47	15.49	31.42	15.69	15.73	31.66	15.77	15.89	31.72	15.76	15.96	31.73	15.72	16.01
35-39	27.17	13.45	13.72	27.76	13.83	13.93	28.62	14.32	14.30	29.63	14.86	14.77	30.58	15.35	15.23
40-44	27.47	13.08	14.39	27.32	13.07	14.25	27.14	13.09	14.05	27.00	13.16	13.84	27.02	13.31	13.71
45-49	27.60	13.22	14.38	27.42	13.12	14.30	27.35	13.05	14.30	27.34	13.01	14.33	27.33	12.99	14.34
50-54	28.35	13.39	14.96	28.37	13.41	14.96	28.14	13.32	14.82	27.74	13.16	14.58	27.33	12.99	14.34
55-59	24.44	11.45	12.99	24.96	11.68	13.28	25.65	11.98	13.67	26.39	12.31	14.08	26.98	12.57	14.41
60-64	21.94	10.13	11.81	22.34	10.32	12.02	22.53	10.40	12.13	22.60	10.41	12.19	22.74	10.45	12.29
65-69	15.59	6.85	8.74	16.56	7.30	9.26	17.54	7.77	9.77	18.48	8.23	10.25	19.28	8.63	10.65
70-74	9.65	4.15	5.50	10.27	4.39	5.88	10.94	4.65	6.29	11.67	4.94	6.73	12.44	5.25	7.19
75-79	5.69	2.37	3.32	5.93	2.47	3.46	6.22	2.58	3.64	6.54	2.70	3.84	6.93	2.85	4.08
80+	5.50	2.02	3.48	5.68	2.09	3.59	5.85	2.16	3.69	6.04	2.23	3.81	6.24	2.31	3.93
Median Age	**33**	**32**	**34**	**33**	**32**	**35**	**34**	**33**	**35**	**34**	**33**	**35**	**34**	**33**	**35**
Percent															
0-4	**7.59**	**8.00**	**7.20**	**7.56**	**7.96**	**7.19**	**7.53**	**7.94**	**7.14**	**7.50**	**7.91**	**7.10**	**7.46**	**7.87**	**7.07**
5-14	**14.20**	**14.98**	**13.46**	**14.26**	**15.07**	**13.50**	**14.32**	**15.13**	**13.54**	**14.37**	**15.20**	**13.59**	**14.41**	**15.25**	**13.61**
15-49	**51.03**	**51.63**	**50.45**	**50.52**	**51.18**	**49.91**	**50.09**	**50.78**	**49.93**	**49.69**	**50.43**	**48.99**	**49.35**	**50.14**	**48.59**
15-64	**69.30**	**69.26**	**69.34**	**68.86**	**68.86**	**68.86**	**68.41**	**68.44**	**68.39**	**67.96**	**68.02**	**67.91**	**67.54**	**67.63**	**67.44**
65 And Over	**8.91**	**7.76**	**9.99**	**9.31**	**8.11**	**10.45**	**9.74**	**8.49**	**10.92**	**10.17**	**8.87**	**11.40**	**10.60**	**9.25**	**11.87**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2030 - 2034
ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 Cont'd **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2030			2031			2032			2033			2034		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	427.06	207.66	219.4	430.4	209.38	221.02	433.52	210.94	222.58	436.51	212.44	224.07	439.39	213.88	225.51
0-4	31.65	16.22	15.43	31.61	16.20	15.41	31.56	16.15	15.41	31.43	16.07	15.36	31.31	15.99	15.32
5-9	31.40	16.10	15.30	31.55	16.17	15.38	31.68	16.25	15.43	31.78	16.31	15.47	31.85	16.33	15.52
10-14	30.26	15.65	14.61	30.68	15.90	14.78	30.99	15.99	15.00	31.25	16.07	15.18	31.45	16.14	15.31
15-19	28.12	14.26	13.86	28.51	14.50	14.01	28.92	14.79	14.13	29.37	15.09	14.28	29.83	15.38	14.45
20-24	31.84	15.79	16.05	30.92	15.39	15.53	30.10	15.05	15.05	29.35	14.74	14.61	28.66	14.46	14.20
25-29	31.80	15.60	16.20	31.81	15.60	16.21	31.77	15.59	16.18	31.73	15.59	16.14	31.72	15.62	16.10
30-34	31.75	15.69	16.06	31.80	15.68	16.12	31.84	15.66	16.18	31.89	15.65	16.24	31.92	15.64	16.28
35-39	31.32	15.72	15.60	31.78	15.94	15.84	32.00	16.00	16.00	32.03	15.96	16.07	32.00	15.88	16.12
40-44	27.31	13.57	13.74	27.90	13.95	13.95	28.75	14.42	14.33	29.74	14.94	14.80	30.66	15.41	15.25
45-49	27.27	12.98	14.29	27.14	12.98	14.16	26.95	13.00	13.95	26.81	13.06	13.75	26.83	13.20	13.63
50-54	27.02	12.85	14.17	26.86	12.76	14.10	26.80	12.71	14.09	26.81	12.68	14.13	26.80	12.66	14.14
55-59	27.32	12.73	14.59	27.35	12.75	14.60	27.14	12.68	14.46	26.77	12.54	14.23	26.39	12.39	14.00
60-64	23.03	10.57	12.46	23.54	10.79	12.75	24.22	11.09	13.13	24.93	11.40	13.53	25.51	11.66	13.85
65-69	19.90	8.93	10.97	20.27	9.10	11.17	20.44	9.17	11.27	20.54	9.20	11.34	20.68	9.25	11.43
70-74	13.23	5.59	7.64	14.07	5.97	8.10	14.92	6.37	8.55	15.73	6.76	8.97	16.42	7.09	9.33
75-79	7.37	3.01	4.36	7.87	3.20	4.67	8.40	3.40	5.00	8.99	3.63	5.36	9.59	3.87	5.72
80+	6.47	2.40	4.07	6.74	2.50	4.24	7.04	2.62	4.42	7.39	2.76	4.63	7.77	2.91	4.86
Median Age	**34**	**33**	**36**	**35**	**33**	**36**	**35**	**34**	**36**	**35**	**34**	**36**	**35**	**34**	**37**
Percent															
0-4	**7.41**	**7.81**	**7.03**	**7.34**	**7.74**	**6.97**	**7.28**	**7.66**	**6.92**	**7.20**	**7.56**	**6.86**	**7.13**	**7.48**	**6.79**
5-14	**14.44**	**15.29**	**13.63**	**14.46**	**15.32**	**13.65**	**14.46**	**15.28**	**13.67**	**14.44**	**15.24**	**13.68**	**14.41**	**15.18**	**13.67**
15-49	**49.04**	**49.89**	**48.22**	**48.76**	**49.69**	**47.88**	**48.52**	**49.54**	**47.54**	**48.32**	**49.44**	**47.26**	**48.16**	**49.37**	**47.02**
15-64	**67.15**	**67.30**	**67.01**	**66.82**	**67.03**	**66.63**	**66.55**	**66.84**	**66.27**	**66.31**	**66.68**	**65.95**	**66.07**	**66.53**	**65.64**
65 And Over	**11.00**	**9.60**	**12.32**	**11.37**	**9.92**	**12.75**	**11.72**	**10.22**	**13.14**	**12.06**	**10.52**	**13.52**	**12.39**	**10.81**	**13.90**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2035 - 2039
ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 Cont'd **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2035			2036			2037			2038			2039		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	**442.14**	**215.27**	**226.87**	**444.78**	**216.61**	**228.17**	**447.28**	**217.88**	**229.4**	**449.66**	**219.1**	**230.56**	**451.92**	**220.27**	**231.65**
0-4	31.12	15.89	15.23	31.01	15.82	15.19	30.88	15.76	15.12	30.75	15.69	15.06	30.64	15.63	15.01
5-9	31.87	16.33	15.54	31.84	16.30	15.54	31.76	16.25	15.51	31.63	16.16	15.47	31.51	16.08	15.43
10-14	31.60	16.20	15.40	31.72	16.24	15.48	31.85	16.32	15.53	31.94	16.38	15.56	32.00	16.40	15.60
15-19	30.29	15.66	14.63	30.69	15.89	14.80	31.00	15.98	15.02	31.26	16.06	15.20	31.45	16.13	15.32
20-24	28.01	14.19	13.82	28.40	14.43	13.97	28.82	14.73	14.09	29.27	15.03	14.24	29.73	15.32	14.41
25-29	31.76	15.69	16.07	30.85	15.30	15.55	30.03	14.96	15.07	29.29	14.66	14.63	28.60	14.38	14.22
30-34	31.95	15.64	16.31	31.94	15.63	16.31	31.92	15.63	16.29	31.88	15.63	16.25	31.87	15.66	16.21
35-39	31.99	15.82	16.17	32.02	15.78	16.24	32.06	15.76	16.30	32.11	15.75	16.36	32.15	15.75	16.40
40-44	31.37	15.75	15.62	31.80	15.94	15.86	32.02	16.00	16.02	32.07	15.97	16.10	32.04	15.89	16.15
45-49	27.11	13.45	13.66	27.69	13.82	13.87	28.53	14.29	14.24	29.51	14.80	14.71	30.44	15.27	15.17
50-54	26.76	12.66	14.10	26.63	12.66	13.97	26.45	12.68	13.77	26.32	12.75	13.57	26.34	12.89	13.45
55-59	26.11	12.27	13.84	25.97	12.20	13.77	25.93	12.15	13.78	25.94	12.13	13.81	25.95	12.12	13.83
60-64	25.84	11.81	14.03	25.90	11.85	14.05	25.71	11.79	13.92	25.37	11.67	13.70	25.02	11.54	13.48
65-69	20.98	9.37	11.61	21.46	9.58	11.88	22.10	9.85	12.25	22.76	10.14	12.62	23.31	10.38	12.93
70-74	16.95	7.34	9.61	17.28	7.49	9.79	17.45	7.56	9.89	17.55	7.59	9.96	17.70	7.65	10.05
75-79	10.22	4.13	6.09	10.88	4.42	6.46	11.55	4.72	6.83	12.20	5.02	7.18	12.74	5.27	7.47
80+	8.21	3.07	5.14	8.70	3.26	5.44	9.22	3.45	5.77	9.81	3.67	6.14	10.43	3.91	6.52
Median Age	**36**	**34**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**38**	**37**	**35**	**38**
Percent															
0-4	**7.04**	**7.38**	**6.71**	**6.97**	**7.30**	**6.66**	**6.90**	**7.23**	**6.59**	**6.84**	**7.16**	**6.53**	**6.78**	**7.10**	**6.48**
5-14	**14.36**	**15.11**	**13.64**	**14.29**	**15.02**	**13.60**	**14.22**	**14.95**	**13.53**	**14.14**	**14.85**	**13.46**	**14.05**	**14.75**	**13.40**
15-49	**48.06**	**49.33**	**46.85**	**47.98**	**49.30**	**46.72**	**47.93**	**49.27**	**46.66**	**47.90**	**49.25**	**46.62**	**47.86**	**49.21**	**46.57**
15-64	**65.86**	**66.40**	**65.35**	**65.63**	**66.25**	**65.03**	**65.39**	**66.08**	**64.73**	**65.16**	**65.93**	**64.44**	**64.97**	**65.81**	**64.17**
65 And Over	**12.75**	**11.11**	**14.30**	**13.11**	**11.43**	**14.71**	**13.49**	**11.74**	**15.14**	**13.86**	**12.06**	**15.57**	**14.20**	**12.35**	**15.96**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX: 2040 ASSUMPTION B (MEDIUM)

TABLE 5.3 Cont'd **ALL BAHAMAS ('000)**

AGE-GROUP	2040		
	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	**454.06**	**221.38**	**232.68**
0-4	30.53	15.58	14.95
5-9	31.34	15.98	15.36
10-14	32.03	16.40	15.63
15-19	31.61	16.19	15.42
20-24	30.18	15.59	14.59
25-29	27.95	14.11	13.84
30-34	31.91	15.73	16.18
35-39	32.18	15.75	16.43
40-44	32.04	15.84	16.20
45-49	31.14	15.61	15.53
50-54	26.62	13.14	13.48
55-59	25.92	12.13	13.79
60-64	24.76	11.43	13.33
65-69	23.63	10.52	13.11
70-74	17.98	7.76	10.22
75-79	13.16	5.46	7.70
80+	11.08	4.16	6.92
Median Age	**37**	**35**	**38**
Percent			
0-4	**6.72**	**7.04**	**6.43**
5-14	**13.96**	**14.63**	**13.32**
15-49	**47.79**	**49.16**	**46.50**
15-64	**64.82**	**65.73**	**63.95**
65 And Over	**14.50**	**12.60**	**16.31**

Figures may be off due to rounding

Source: The Bahamas Population Projection Report - Census Section, BNSI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND & TYPE OF TENURE: 2013

Table 5.4

ISLAND	TYPE OF TENURE				
	TOTAL	OWNED	RENTED	RENT FREE	OTHER
New Providence	**100%**	59%	36%	4%	1%
Grand Bahama	**100%**	66%	30%	3%	0%
Abaco	**100%**	60%	26%	3%	10%
Andros and Eleuthera	**100%**	68%	24%	6%	1%
Exuma and Long Island	**100%**	62%	24%	10%	4%
Other Family Islands	**100%**	65%	29%	5%	1%
ALL BAHAMAS	**100%**	**61%**	**34%**	**4%**	**1%**

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 2013 - HES Section, BNSI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE & NUMBER OF BEDROOMS: 2013

Table 5.5

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	TOTAL	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
		0	1	2	3	4 OR MORE
1 PERSON	**100%**	2%	35%	32%	26%	5%
2 PERSONS	**100%**	1%	22%	39%	29%	8%
3 - 4 PERSONS	**100%**	0%	9%	34%	39%	17%
5 - 6 PERSONS	**100%**	0%	2%	30%	42%	25%
7 OR MORE PERSONS	**100%**	0%	2%	14%	43%	41%
TOTAL	**100%**	**1%**	**15%**	**33%**	**35%**	**16%**

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 2013 - HES Section, BNSI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF COOKING FUEL: 2013

Table 5.6

COOKING FUEL	PERCENTAGE
Gas	80%
Electricity	19%
Other	1%
Total	**100%**

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 2013 - HES Section, BNSI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING: 2013

Table 5.7

TYPE OF LIGHTING	PERCENTAGE
Electricity	98%
Other	2%
TOTAL	**100%**

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 2013 - HES Section, BNSI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITIES AND MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY: 2013

Table 5.8

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITIES	TOTAL	PUBLIC PIPED INTO DWELLING OR YARD	PRIVATE PIPED INTO DWELLING	OTHER
Flush Toilet Linked to Public Sewerage System	**100%**	74%	22%	4%
Flush Toilet with Cesspit or Septic Tank	**100%**	58%	36%	7%
Other	**100%**	7%	11%	82%
TOTAL	**100%**	**61%**	**32%**	**8%**

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 2013 - HES Section, BNSI

THE WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION

New Providence supports about 70 percent of the population of The Bahamas, so most of the water needs for The Bahamas have historically been met predominantly for the island of New Providence, where government agencies have traditionally overseen the management and distribution of water. There, the central government has set up an extensive, well-planned infrastructure to handle sewage disposal, sewage sanitation, and distribution of water. It has also set up a system of reusing chemically cleaned and purified sewage water as part of the overall plan to meet the water consumption needs of all the country.

After decades of escalating needs for increased water supplies, on July 14, 1976, the Water & Sewerage Corporation (W&SC) was created by the Government to manage the water supply of The Bahamas. It was a time of severe water rationing and increasing demand for a stable, reliable water supply. The new corporation was tasked with managing and developing the water supply to meet the present and future needs of, initially, New Providence (having the heaviest concentration of both population and businesses) and North Andros. In 1989, the W&SC officially also undertook the responsibility for the control, protection, and use of the water supply throughout the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. Additionally to help meet the growing demand, barging was introduced as an innovative means of providing water in New Providence from well fields in Andros.

Over the years, W&SC has greatly improved water quality and distribution systems throughout the islands, implementing a number of successful water industry development programs valued at $110 million. During this time, the output of quality water has gone from about 1 million gallons per day in 1976 to about 16 million gallons per day in 2012 throughout the Commonwealth.

The Water and Sewerage Corporation Historical Timeline

In 2015 the Corporation saved an additional 1.5 billion gallons of water through further reduction of water losses in New Providence bringing total savings under the project to over 2.5 billion gallons in three years of implementation. The Caribbean Development Bank approved a $29Mn

loan as part of a $41Mn program to address water needs in Family Islands: (South) Andros, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Long Island, San Salvador, and New Providence (Pinewood Gardens, Coral Lakes/Boatswain).

Water and sanitation infrastructure still faces some significant problems that are being addressed through critical interventions. Clearly necessary for public health, adequate infrastructure is also vital for the economy, it is difficult to imagine the tourism sector thriving without access to clean, safe water. Yet, many households and businesses do not rely on this government utility, The Water and Sewerage Corporation.

A further critical issue is that years of inadequate maintenance have left the system with an extremely high water loss rate – as high as 58% in previous years. Non-revenue water losses are the target of recent investments. W&SC has limited sewer services, with about 15 to 20% coverage on New Providence an almost none on the Family Islands. The facilities are old and usually provide very minimal treatment. Most households depend on septic tanks for the handling of their wastewater.

Additionally, there are important links between a well maintained water supply system and public health. Water supply disruptions combined with poor water quality can give rise to sanitation problems, creating conditions suitable for disease transmission including listerosis and e-coli. For this reason, the use of a disease early warning system can assist in early detection.

Source: www.wsc.com.bs

www.climatecha ngepolicy.qxp

CARIBSAVE Climate Change Risk Profile for the Bahamas March 2012

WATER DISTRIBUTION

NEW PROVIDENCE: 2008 - 2017

Table 6.1 **Unit: IMP Gallons**

CUSTOMER CLASS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
RESIDENTIAL	1,175,666	1,135,200	1,274,700	1,119,014	1,157,127
NON- RESIDENTIAL	513,096	458,289	453,961	331,258	356,744
GOVERNMENT	266,057	274,464	282,456	319,188	290,502
TOTAL	**1,954,819**	**1,867,953**	**2,011,117**	**1,769,460**	**1,804,373**

Source: Water & Sewerage Corporation

Unit: IMP Gallons

CUSTOMER CLASS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
RESIDENTIAL	1,172,381	1,174,068	1,214,567	1,432,557	1,536,917
NON- RESIDENTIAL	328,478	175,071	519,755	415,564	476,824
GOVERNMENT	308,909	341,244	349,835	355,434	347,945
TOTAL	**1,809,768**	**1,690,383**	**2,084,157**	**2,203,555**	**2,361,686**

Source: Water & Sewerage Corporation

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008: consists of a coherent, consistent integrated set of macroeconomic accounts; balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. It provides a comprehensive accounting framework within which economic data can be compiled and presented in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): This is the sum of the remuneration of all Bahamian factors of production - labour, capital and land - employed in the creation of the unduplicated total output of the Bahamian economy in the Bahamas. It also includes net indirect taxes i.e. indirect taxes less subsidies. When such net indirect taxes are excluded from the total, it is known as GDP at factor cost.

Gross National Product (GNP): Either at market prices or factor cost differs from the domestic product by including the income of Bahamian capital earned abroad and excluding the contribution of foreign capital to the Bahamian economy. These contributions are represented by interest and dividend receipts and payments to and from abroad (System of National Accounts 2008).

National Accounts

The National Accounts Series of the Bahamas has been revised to incorporate changes that resulted from the 2012 Supply and Use Tables (SUT). As a result the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Current figures for 2016 is $11,262 Million (B$) a 27% increase over the previously published figures. The Per Capita GDP for 2016 is $30,154. The Real GDP for the Bahamas for 2016 is $10,221 Million (B$). The Gross National Product (GNP) in current prices is 10,861 Million (B$), therefore the Per Capita GNP for the Bahamas in 2016 is $29,080. Additionally, the National Income of the Bahamas between 2012 and 2016 grew by 3%.

GROSS & NET NATIONAL INCOME, GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME
GROSS SAVINGS, NET LENDING/BORROWING
AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES: 2012 - 2017

Table 7.1 **(B$ Millions)**

LINE	ITEM	2012	2013 R	2014 R	2015 R	2016 R	2017 R
1	Gross Domestic Product at Current Market Prices	10,720.50	10,562.75	11,176.06	11,861.86	11,834.56	12,357.63
2	Net Property & Entrepreneurial Income from/to the Rest of the World (Private Int & dividends, Official trans)	-178.32	-171.11	-308.28	-294.97	-401.03	-321.94
3	Net Compensation of Employees w/Rest of World	-101.05	-126.49	-127.93	-199.88	-154.97	-223.59
4	**GROSS NATIONAL INCOME**	10,441.12	10,265.15	10,739.85	11,367.02	11,278.56	11,812.10
5	Net Current Transfers from/to the Rest of the World (including Workers Remittances, Oth Transfers, Govt Transfers)	68.65	21.14	6.66	-94.31	315.08	-55.18
6	**GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME**	10,509.77	10,286.29	10,746.52	11,272.71	11,593.65	11,756.92
7	Final Consumption Expenditure	8,217.71	8,065.31	8,538.54	8,956.79	9,064.92	9,837.72
8	**GROSS SAVING**	2,292.07	2,220.98	2,207.97	2,315.92	2,528.73	1,919.20
9	Net Capital Transfers (migrants transfers)	-7.28	-13.02	-10.97	-20.15	-13.78	-26.12
10	Gross Capital Formation	3,360.03	3,062.53	3,505.39	2,916.00	3,091.23	3,427.98
11	**NET LENDING/NET BORROWING**	-1,075.25	-854.57	-1,308.39	-620.23	-576.28	-1,534.90

Source: National Accounts Repot 2017 - National Accounts Section, BNSI

R: Revised P: Preliminary

TRANSPORTATION

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.

Plane

Inter-island transportation is usually done by air, especially on the national carrier Bahamasair, which flies regular routes between Nassau and the Family Islands, while smaller, Nassau-based carriers offer air charter services to the Family Islands and other destinations. Many hotels and resorts have their own charter services to bring passengers from Florida and elsewhere.

Bahamasair flies from Nassau to about two dozen airports in the Bahamas and surrounding areas, including Fort Lauderdale, Miami and Orlando. Bahamasair was established in 1973 as a product of a newly established Independent Commonwealth of The Bahamas. The mandate was to provide a safe and reliable mode of air transportation throughout the archipelagic nation and internationally. The National Flag carrier purpose was to provide an 'Essential Service' bridging Nassau, the nation's capital and the remote Family of Islands.

Taxi

Taxi stands are conveniently located at the airport, the docks and most hotels. Taxi service is also available by telephone or on the street. Taxi rates in Nassau & Paradise Island are zoned, or can also be metered. Metered rates are reasonable and are fixed by law.

Buses

Public buses or "jitneys," as we like to call them, are generally 32-seaters and travel to many parts of the island. They operate from 6:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily, except on Sundays when there is

reduced service. The fare ranges from $1.25 per person to $3.50 for out-of-town zones. Exact fare is required.

Tour Buses

Tour buses are privately owned forms of transportation in The Bahamas. There are a number of companies who offer a variety of transportation services.

Water Taxi

Water taxis provide short service between Nassau and Paradise Island and are common throughout the Family Islands. Inter-island mail boats depart from Nassau and run weekly roundtrip to and from all islands.

Source: www.bahamas.com

THE NUMBER OF AIRLINE PASSENGERS BY ORIGIN & YEAR: 2010 - 2017

Table 8.1

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Domestic	331,632	347,791	370,671	363,066
United States Of America	1,091,182	1,040,519	1,112,757	1,047,404
Other International	156,967	173,180	186,510	179,733
TOTAL	**1,579,781**	**1,561,490**	**1,669,938**	**1,590,203**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic	378,058	361,810	364,685	391,412
United States of America	1,062,057	1,077,242	1,098,114	1,091,335
Other International	186,783	190,167	182,337	179,172
TOTAL	**1,626,898**	**1,629,219**	**1,645,136**	**1,661,919**

Source: Nassau Airport Development Company

TOTAL SEA TRANSPORTATION BY TYPE: 2012 - 2017

Table 8.2

TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mail Boats	20	20	20	20	20	25
Local Freighters	434	460	530	586	657	637
Yachts from foreign port (Nassau)	985	1,200	1,300	2,342	3,505	2,495

Source: Port Department

DRIVER'S LICENSE BY TYPE

NEW PROVIDENCE & GRAND BAHAMA: 2017

Table 8.3

Type	2017	
	New Providence	Grand Bahama
General Driver	82,056	19,393
Learners Permit	6,938	1,268
Public Transportation Service	2,465	415
Total	**91,459**	**21,076**

Source: Road Traffic Department

REGISTERED VEHICLES BY PLATE TYPE

ALL BAHAMAS: 2017

Table 8.4

TYPE	2017
Private Cars	129,024
Tour Cars	62
Livery Cars	121
Private Motorcycles	800
Jitney & Public Schedule Buses	530
Private Charter Buses	90
Taxicabs	865
Bicycle	28
Government Owned Vehicles	962
Government Owned Motorcycles	40
Government Miscellaneous Vehicles	33
Self Drive Vehicles	2,479
Bonded Vehicles	2,278
Private Miscellaneous Vehicles	22,879
Corps Diplomatic (CD)	34
Honorary Council (CD)	20
Total	**160,245**

Source: Road Traffic Department

Note:

Government owned vehicles includes: judiciary, prime minister, cabinet minister & ministerial cars

Government miscellaneous includes: heavy equipment & golf carts

Privet miscellaneous includes: heavy equipment & golf carts

ENERGY

Bahamas Power & Light, formerly (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 Harbor 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 Harbor Island.

Source: www.bahamaselectricity.com

ENERGY CONSUMPTION: 2010 - 2017

Table 9.1 (Billions)

FUEL TYPE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Diesel (000bbls)	2,175	2,253	1,696	1,857	2,148	2,343	2,513	2,534
Oil (000s bbls)a	872	742	960	795	819	733	685	620
Total(000s bbls)	**3,047**	**2,995**	**2,656**	**2,652**	**2,967**	**3,076**	**3,198**	**3,154**

GENERATION (GWH)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Providence	1,198	1,398	1,386	1,369	1,427	1,421	1,484	1,272
Family Islands	238	310	297	295	321	335	286	287
Total	**1,436**	**1,708**	**1,683**	**1,664**	**1,748**	**1,756**	**1,770**	**1,559**

CUSTOMERS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NP & FI Customers	**111,282**	**112,876**	**106,706**	**107,765**	**106,935**	**108,026**	**108,127**	**108,279**

Source: Bahamas Power & Light

Note:

a Energy consumed by Bahamas Power & Light

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

a: NP - New Providence and FI = Family Islands

IMPORTED FUELS BY TYPE,

QUANTITY AND VALUE: 2010 - 2017

Table 9.2 **Unit: bbl.**

HSCODE		2010	2011	2012	2013
27101910	**Other Diesel Oil**				
	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	**Other Bunker oil**				
	Quantity	148	110	207	115
	Value	16,093	9,564	21,866	13,376
27101240	**Motor gasoline(Unleaded)**				
	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	**Other Fuel Oils**				
	Quantity	529,184	1,251,441	735,559	999,582
	Value	58,909,064	176,719,469	80,368,533	124,135,673

Source: External Trade Section, BNSI

HSCODE		2014	2015	2016	2017
27101910	**Other Diesel Oil**				
	Quantity	2,960,003	9,169,600	1,158,423	2,418,082
	Value	363,093,000	157,852,281	156,535,280	240,263,334
27101930	**Other Bunker oil**				
	Quantity	53	30	41	37
	Value	5,609	2,054	2,241	5,465
27101240	**Motor gasoline(Unleaded)**				
	Quantity	2,102,760	12,717,748	947,812	1,466,589
	Value	286,439,798	197,387,060	134,213,498	183,339,087
27101940	**Other Fuel Oils**				
	Quantity	571,930	695,151	230,425	553,157
	Value	60,371,176	28,576,717	16,279,866	37,036,353

Source: External Trade Section, BNSI

HEALTH

The Department of Environment Health Services which falls under the Ministry of Health is the primary authority of all environmental health matters in the Bahamas. Both the public and the private medical sector offer a large variety of facilities and services.

The funding of the healthcare system in the country is handled by the Government of The Bahamas. Primary health care is free of charge to all civil servants, pregnant women, children, and people ages 60 years and above.

Health clinics in the smaller islands of the Bahamas are generally open only one or two days a week. Due to the relatively small population of people living in the smaller islands of the country, some islands have formed their own emergency response service to provide treatment and if needed, transfer patients to the nearest hospital.

The health and wellness of the family remains a major policy agenda in the Bahamas. The government also monitors the economic stability of families annually. According to the latest data from the World Bank Report 2012, total health care spending in the Bahamas accounted for 7.5% of the Gross National Product (World Bank Report, 2012). The 2013 Household Expenditure Survey also revealed that at least 16.9% of the population visited a health practitioner for outpatient care. As expected, the survey showed that women visited medical facilities more frequently (and spend more money on medical visits) than men. Studies have shown that as expenditure levels increases, the probability of visiting a medical facility also increases. This indicates the relative importance the Government has assigned to providing health care.

Environmental Diseases

It has been proven that environmental risk factors such as air, water and soil pollution, chemical exposures, climate change, and ultraviolet radiation contribute too many environmental diseases and injuries. The burden of disease in the developing world seems easily remedied by making desired treatments and vaccinations more readily available. While these certainly play an important

role in eradicating many illnesses, especially in developing countries, it is important to know the Bahamas is no exception.Some other risk factors contributing to environmental diseases are vector-borne diseases. Vector-borne diseases are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by mosquitoes, sandflies, triatomine bugs, blackflies, ticks, tsetse flies, mites, snails and lice.

These major vector-borne diseases, together, account for around 17% of all infectious diseases. The burden of these diseases is highest in tropical and subtropical areas and they disproportionately affect the poorest populations. Vector-borne diseases rarely represent a health and an economic threat to the Bahamas. Dengue, malaria, and yellow fever are also not endemic to the country. The responsibility for vector control is shared between the Ministry of Health and the Department of Environmental Health Services.

In the Bahamas, vector control programs have always focused primarily on eradication and control of the Aedes aegypti and anopheles mosquitoes. The vector control strategies employed included aquatic weed control, aerosol pesticide, larvaciding, education, and training and other social marketing initiatives.

Additionally, there are important links between a well maintained water supply system and public health. Water supply disruptions combined with poor water quality can give rise to sanitation problems, creating conditions suitable for disease transmission including food borne diseases such as cholera, salmonellosis, listerosis and e-coli. For this reason, the use of a disease early warning system can assist in early detection of these diseases. Since this kind of system is dependent on individuals understanding the signs and risk factors for specific diseases of concern, an awareness building campaign is recommended in conjunction with the warning system.

Source: www.internations.org/.../healthcare-in-the-bahamas

CARIBSAVE Climate Change Risk Profile for the Bahamas March 2012

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND INCIDENCES OF ENVIRONMENTALLY RELATED DISEASES: 2008 - 2012

Table 10.1

CAUSE	Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Gastroenteritis	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	< 5 Years	1,612	1,840	1,811	1,458	1,187
	>=5 Years	3,440	4,171	4,064	3,209	2,785
	Total	**5,052**	**6,011**	**5,875**	**4,667**	**3,972**
2. Typhoid	Female	1	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3. Malaria	Female	...	. . .	1	2	0
	Male	...	...	0	4	2
	Imported	2	4	1	6	1
	Indigenous	12	0	0	0	1
	Introduced	14	0	0	0	0
	Total	**28**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**2**
4. Dengue	Female	0	0	7	167	2
	Male	0	1	3	207	2
	Total	**0**	**1** [a]	**10**	***374**	**4**
5. Cholera	Female	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	1 [a]	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
6. Chikungunya	Female	. . .	0	0	0	0
	Male	. . .	0	0	0	0
	Total	**. . .**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
6. Zika	Female	. . .	0	0	0	0
	Male	. . .	0	0	0	0
	Total	**. . .**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
6. Accidental pesticide	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
(Toxic Effect)[1]	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
7. Poisoning[2]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
8. Diarrhea	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
9. Respiratory	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Diseases	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND INCIDENCES OF ENVIRONMENTALLY RELATED DISEASES: 2008 - 2012

Table 10.1 Cont'd

CAUSE	Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
i. Acute bronchitis[3]						
	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
ii. Chronic Sinusitis[4]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
iii. Other (Asthma)[5]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
10. Foodborne Illnesses	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**758**	**514**	**453**	**451**	**669**
11. Leptospirosis	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
	Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
12. Salmonellosis	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3
	Total	**12**	**14**	**34**	**22**	**7**
13. Shigellosis	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
	Total	**6**	**12**	**6**	**5**	**2**
14. Amoebiasis	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0
	Total	19	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL CASES	**Total**	**5,883**	**6,555**	**6,369**	**5,152**	**4,656**

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND INCIDENCES OF ENVIRONMENTALLY RELATED DISEASES: 2013 - 2017

Table 10.1 Cont'd

CAUSE	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Gastroenteritis	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	< 5 Years	1,218	1,215	1,341	931	856
	>=5 Years	2,769	3,081	2,670	2,857	2,380
	Total	**3,987**	**4,296**	**4,011**	**3,788**	**3,236**
2. Typhoid	Female	0	0	2	0	0
	Male	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**
3. Malaria	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	2	3	0	0	0
	Imported	2	3	0	0	2
	Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
	Introduced	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**
4. Dengue	Female	1	3	3	2	0
	Male	0	11	1	0	0
	Total	**1** [a]	**14** [a]	**4**	**2**	**0**
5. Cholera	Female	0	0	0	0	
	Male	0	0	0	0	
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
6. Chikungunya	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
6. Zika	Female	0	0	0	16	0
	Male	0	0	0	9	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**
6. Accidental pesticide (Toxic Effect)[1]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
7. Poisoning[2]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
8. Diarrhea	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
9. Respiratory Diseases	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND INCIDENCES OF ENVIRONMENTALLY RELATED DISEASES: 2013 - 2017

Table 10.1 Cont'd

CAUSE	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
i. Acute bronchitis[3]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
ii. Chronic sinusitis[4]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
iii. Other (Asthma)[5]	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**
10. Foodborne Illnesses	Female	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Male	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	**863**	**843**	**602**	**605**	**419**
11. Leptospirosis	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	2	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
12. Salmonellosis	Female	10	10	17	5	5
	Male	0	9	14	6	6
	Total	**10**	**19**	**31**	**11**	**11**
13. Shigellosis	Female	1	7	3	4	6
	Male	0	6	4	8	2
	Total	**1**	**13**	**7**	**12**	**8**
14. Amoebiasis	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL CASES	**Total**	**4,864**	**5,189**	**4,655**	**4,444**	**3,677**

Source: Health Information and Research Unit

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 7 provides information on the number of reported cases and the the incidence of environmentally related diseases.

Notes:

Due to the change in reporting format, foodborne illnesses and diarrhoea are now being reported under gastroenteritis as part of syndromic surveillance. This has resulted in an upward shift in the number of gastroenteritis cases and a decrease in foodborne illnesses. Most of these numbers are reported from the sentinel site at the Accident and Emergency Department, Princess Margaret Hospital.

* Outbreak in 2011 in Dengue

* Outbreak in 2014 in Chikungunya

… not available;

[1] (ICD-10 T60.0-T60.9;ICD-9 989.3-989.4)

[2] (ICD-10 T36-T50;ICD-9 960-979)

[3] (ICD-10 J20;ICD-9 490-491.9)

[4] (ICD-10 J32;ICD-9 473)

[5] (ICD-10 J45-J46)

Source: Items 1-5, 10: Department of Public Health; Items 6-9: Public Hospitals Authority - Kean Information System (Princess Margaret Hospital and Rand Memorial Hospital discharge data)

NATURAL DISASTERS

Natural 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.

NEMA

The National Emergency Management Agency or NEMA was formed in 2006 to assist with disaster preparedness in The Bahamas. It is a government agency which operates under the authority of Cabinet Office. Disaster Management is the overall function of this agency.
The country's Disaster Management Program include:

- Mitigation planning
- Community preparedness
- Public information
- Recovery coordination

These are administered in accordance with relevant legislation, government policy and public accountability requirements.

Source: https://www.nema-bahamas.info/

NATURAL DISASTERS: 2010 - 2017

Table 11.1

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Type of Disaster	TS	Hurr.	Hurr.	TS	TS	Hurr.	Hurr.	Hurr.
Date Started	23-Jul	25-Aug	25-27 Oct	1-Aug	2-Aug	2-Oct	5-6 Oct	8-10 Sept
Total Number of Casualties[1]								
Number of Deaths	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Injured	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Number of Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Homeless	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	...
Total Population Affected	0	300,000	30,000	0	33	0	300,000	3,000
Damage (B$ million)[2]	. . .	370	702	. . .	. . .	121	431	129

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).

TOURISM

As the primary engine of growth for the nation's economy, the tourism industry is a vital, dynamic and evolving industry. With a mature tourism infrastructure supporting approximately 1.5 million stopover visitors and 3.5 million cruise visitors per annum, and a progressive service industry, tourism has become the largest driver of the economic activity in The Bahamas.

Moreover, with recent investments – the Atlantis Phase III, the Baha Mar Development Company in the Cable Beach strip, and any number of projects planned for the Family Islands – the tourism industry is poised for exponential growth and development, creating an untold range of opportunities not only for jobs within and related to the industry, but for entrepreneurial initiatives that will help create sustainable and lasting economic supports for the industry.

There are three classifications of tourists: international, regional and domestic. An International Tourist is one who visits another country outside his own country. A Regional Tourist is one traveling in a defined geographical region that is within the Caribbean. A Domestic Tourist is one traveling within his own country of residence e.g. Bimini, Abaco, etc.

The Advantages of Tourism

Tourism provides foreign exchange (US dollars) which allows the government to pay bills such as:

- Importation of goods and food
- Foreign debt.

Foreign exchange also enables:

- The Bahamas dollar to stay on par with the US dollar
- Bahamians to go shopping abroad to buy goods and send their children to school abroad, as long as the US dollar is available and floating easily in the Bahamian economy.
- Government to pay the thousands of persons employed as public servants their monthly salaries.

- Government to have money to do road works, school construction and all other infrastructural activity.

The Cruise Industry in the Bahamas

The Bahamas is one of the most popular cruise destinations in the world. With miles of stellar beaches, chic shops, luxurious resorts, quaint towns, and friendly people, it's easy to see why travelers come from around the globe to experience our islands. In fact, The Bahamas has one of the highest repeat visitor rates in the entire region. And with various ports of entry on a number of our islands, cruise passengers will have no problem discovering what makes The Bahamas truly special.

Covering 100,000 square miles of the clearest water in the world, the 700 islands and 2,500 cays that shape The Bahamas create a fabulous destination for sun-seekers, water sports enthusiasts and everyone who appreciates first-class hospitality. Our many ports of call each offer their own unique experiences for cruise passengers. From the fast-paced lifestyle of Nassau/Paradise Island to the idyllic solitude of our more remote islands, there's something for everyone in The Bahamas.

TOURISM STATISTICS: 2010 - 2017

Table 12.1

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013
Stopover Visitors	1,378,298	1,355,044	1,430,988	1,377,156
Cruise visitors (Passengers)	3,809,807	4,161,269	4,434,161	4,709,236
Cruise Calls	1,811	1,841	1,944	2,119
Average nights spent	7	7	7	7

Source: Immigration Cards and Research and Statistics Deprtment, Bahamas Ministry of Tourism

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
Stopover Visitors	1,443,550	1,496,243	1,498,735	1,451,831
Cruise visitors (Passengers)	4,804,701	4,513,458	4,690,374	4,626,259
Cruise Calls	2,357	2,204	2,021	1,995
Average nights spent	7	7	7	7

Source: Immigration Cards and Research and Statistics Deprtment, Bahamas Ministry of Tourism

Notes:

All numbers are subject to revision as Immigration cards come in. Stopover Visitors in this table are based on place of stay and not port of entry.

STOPOVER VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: 2010 - 2017

Table 12.2

Country of Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013
USA	1,111,986	1,075,589	1,138,379	1,086,719
CANADA	117,831	122,314	129,027	121,983
EUROPE	89,294	89,087	90,089	93,693
CARIBBEAN	22,072	20,929	20,000	22,489
LATIN AMERICA	23,743	34,041	38,114	37,658
OTHER	13,372	13,084	15,379	14,614
TOTAL	**1,378,298**	**1,355,044**	**1,430,988**	**1,377,156**

Source: Immigration Cards and Research and Statistics Deprtment, Bahamas Ministry of Tourism

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017
USA	1,129,454	1,169,250	1,182,518	1,145,072
CANADA	142,002	148,522	124,922	111,039
EUROPE	98,939	102,453	109,642	116,344
CARIBBEAN	19,799	20,732	22,249	21,255
LATIN AMERICA	36,932	35,447	40,496	34,714
OTHER	16,424	19,839	18,908	23,407
TOTAL	**1,443,550**	**1,496,243**	**1,498,735**	**1,451,831**

Source: Immigration Cards and Research and Statistics Deprtment, Bahamas Ministry of Tourism

All numbers are subject to revision as Immigration cards come in. Stopover Visitors in this table are based on place of stay and not port of entry.

STOPOVERS VISITORS BY MODE OF ARRIVAL: 2010 - 2017

Table 12.3

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
AIRLINE	1,152,048	1,123,156	1,204,800	1,136,225	1,198,192	1,215,096	1,223,196	1,174,201
CRUISE SHIP STOPOVERS	73,399	71,112	65,019	76,625	76,501	94,400	79,979	80,211
PRIVATE PLANE	74,823	74,657	72,590	75,662	67,639	75,576	83,807	81,169
YACHT/PRIVATE BOAT	59,363	65,658	71,149	66,793	70,177	71,673	83,611	93,912
NR/UNK	18,665	20,461	17,430	21,851	31,041	39,498	28,142	22,338
TOTAL	**1,378,298**	**1,355,044**	**1,430,988**	**1,377,156**	**1,443,550**	**1,496,243**	**1,498,735**	**1,451,831**

Source: Research & Statistics, Bahamas Ministry of Tourism Investments & Aviation

Note: These persons came by ship, stayed 24 hours. Or more in the destination, and did not use the ship for Accommodations purposes while staying in the Bahamas, i.e. they were stopovers.

NR - Not reported

UNK - Unknown