



**THE BAHAMAS**

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**LONG ISLAND**

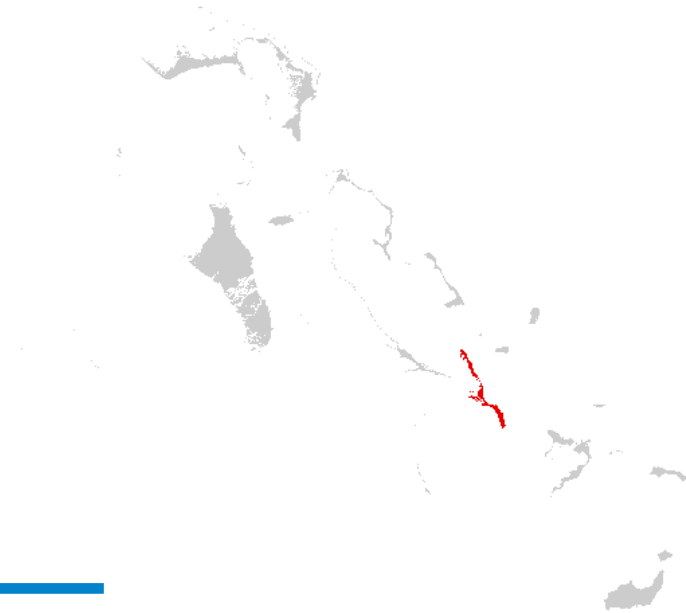
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**NDPBA ISLAND PROFILE**

# THE BAHAMAS LONG ISLAND

**CAPITAL: CLARENCE TOWN**

Area: 230 sq. mi (595.7 sq. km)



## RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High**

Score: 0.429 • Rank: 5/17



**RESILIENCE (R) - Low**

Score: 0.441 • Rank: 13/17



**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low**

Score: 0.377 • Rank: 10/17



**VULNERABILITY (V) - High**

Score: 0.508 • Rank: 3/17



**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low**

Score: 0.590 • Rank: 12/17



Population (2010 Census)

**3,094**



Population in Poverty

**39.5%**



Average Annual Foreign Arrivals Per Capita

**0.6**



Households with Piped Water

**85.3%**



Prevalence of Crowded Housing

**17.2%**

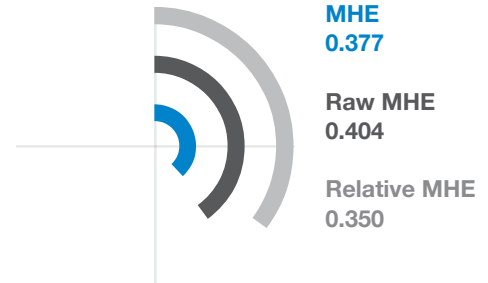
\*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 10 / 17 ISLANDS

SCORE: 0.377



### ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

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



Tropical Cyclone Winds

**100.0%**

3,202

\$250.8 Million



Storm Surge

**71.8%**

2,299

\$199.8 Million



Flooding

**0.0%**

0

0



Wildfire

**0.0%**

0

0



Landslide

**5.1%**

164

\$7.2 Million



Sea Level Rise

**0.1%**

< 25

\$470 Thousand



# VULNERABILITY (V)

**RANK: 3 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.508**

Vulnerability in Long Island is primarily driven by Household Composition Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



## Environmental Stress

0 1 **SCORE: 0.355** **RANK: 14/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

<b>40.0%</b> Coral reef exposed to local threats	<b>54.8%</b> Coral reef exposed to thermal stress	<b>2.8%</b> Tree cover loss	<b>0.78 per mi. (0.49 per km)</b> Historical hurricane hits per length of coastline
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## Household Composition Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.768** **RANK: 3/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

<b>6.1%</b> Disability	<b>14.8%</b> Elderly population (65+)
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## Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.603** **RANK: 3/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

<b>85.3%</b> Households with piped water	<b>94.4%</b> Households with flush toilets	<b>4.6%</b> Households with shared toilet facilities
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## Housing and Transportation Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.385** **RANK: 13/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

<b>17.2%</b> Crowded housing	<b>24.4%</b> Population without private vehicle	<b>41.9%</b> Housing built before 1980
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## Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.621** **RANK: 5/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

<b>62.0</b> Economic dependency ratio	<b>\$165</b> Government benefits received (Bahamian Dollars)	<b>59.8%</b> Non-wage earning population	<b>39.5%</b> Poverty rate
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### Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.590** **RANK: 4/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**0.44**

Ratio female to male  
income

**1.06**

Ratio female to male  
avg. years of school

-

Adolescent birth rate  
(per 1,000)



### Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.234** **RANK: 11/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**3.4%**

Average  
population  
change (2000 -  
2010)

**0.6**

Average annual  
foreign arrivals  
per capita

**7.7**

Average annual  
foreign arrivals  
per sq. mile

**6.8**

Migration per 100  
persons



# ISLAND CAPACITY (IC)

**RANK: 14 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.394**

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



## Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.329** **RANK: 10/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**0.7%** **\$10,000**  
 Households receiving remittances Median income, Bahamian dollars



## Environmental Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**0.0%** **-** **0.08 oz. per sq. ft (25.11 g per sq. m)**  
 Protected areas Coastline protected by natural habitat Standing fish stock



## Infrastructure Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.590** **RANK: 7/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**



## Health Care Capacity

**SCORE: 0.430** **RANK: 6/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**6.5** **22.6** **19.4** **106.7%**  
 Physicians per 10,000 Nurses & midwives per 10,000 Clinics per 10,000 DTP3 Vaccine coverage rate



## Transportation Capacity

**SCORE: 0.482** **RANK: 11/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**1.63 mi per sq. mi (1.01 km per sq. km)**  
 Road density



## Communications Capacity

**SCORE: 0.803** **RANK: 6/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**51.8%** **100.0%**  
 Internet access Mobile coverage



## Emergency Services Capacity

**SCORE: 0.336** **RANK: 14/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**13.42 mi (21.59 km)** **2.82 mi (4.53 km)** **14.5**  
 Average distance to police station Average distance to shelter Shelter capacity per 100 persons



## Energy Capacity

**SCORE: 0.898** **RANK: 6/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**

**95.3%** **89.2%**  
 Households with electricity Households with liquid propane gas



## LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)

**RANK: 12 / 18 ISLANDS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.783**

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



**31.57 mi (50.8 km)**

Distance to port



**31.57 mi (50.8 km)**

Distance to airport



**169.89 mi (273.35 km)**

Distance to  
warehouse



## COPING CAPACITY (CC)

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

**RANK: 12 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.590**



## RESILIENCE (R)

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

**RANK: 13 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.441**



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



**Tropical Cyclone Winds** RANK: 4 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED  
 SCORE: 0.491



**Storm Surge** RANK: 4 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED  
 SCORE: 0.503



**Flooding** RANK: 11 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED  
 SCORE: 0.000



**Wildfire** RANK: 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED  
 SCORE: 0.000



**Landslide** RANK: 2 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED  
 SCORE: 0.434



**Sea Level Rise** RANK: 5 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED  
 SCORE: 0.388





## MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

**5 / 17**

RANK WITHIN ISLANDS  
Score: 0.429



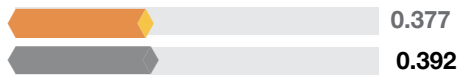
Long Island's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

 LONG ISLAND SCORE  
COUNTRY SCORE



#### Multi-Hazard Exposure



#### Vulnerability



#### Coping Capacity



# LONG ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

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## Household Composition Vulnerability

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

Long Island scores 3rd highest in The Bahamas for overall Vulnerability, as well as Household Composition Vulnerability. Contributing to the higher score is approximately 15% of households with elderly 65 and older (4th highest) and the 2nd highest reported disability ratio. Households with dependent individuals are often more vulnerable due to the reliance on other family members for sustenance, healthcare, mobility assistance, and shelter.

Increase social services to support vulnerable households that may require assistance and increased levels of care during evacuation and sheltering. Create public health programs to provide free or reduced cost medical services to dependent populations to help alleviate future health care costs.

Review and update local emergency plans to anticipate and address the special needs of vulnerable population groups. Include special considerations in disaster management and sheltering plans for those with chronic health conditions, mobility challenges or other disabilities. These individuals will require extra precautions to protect against transmission of COVID-19 during sheltering.

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# LONG ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

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## 2

### **Economic Constraints**

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

Long Island ranks 5th for overall Economic Constraints in The Bahamas, driven by the 2nd highest ratio of non-wage earners, and 4th highest economic dependency ratio. Long Island also has the 6th highest number of recipients of social benefits in the islands. Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and island-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery. Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are included in short- and long-term recovery.

Strengthen collaboration between social service entities, private sector organizations and NGOs to coordinate poverty reduction efforts and delivery of services. Expand social assistance programs that provide benefits for elderly, low income, and single-parent households.

Evaluate factors contributing to dependency on social benefits and develop incentives for recipients to join or re-join the workforce. Institute training, education, and job skills development programs geared towards workforce re-entry and job creation.

## LONG ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

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# 3

### Emergency Service Capacity

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

Long Island has the 4th lowest Emergency Services Capacity score in the Commonwealth, driven primarily by the 2nd greatest distance to police services (nearly 22 km) and below average shelter capacities. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services on Long Island will simultaneously increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Evaluate the need for additional police services and most efficient use of existing services. Determine if more police and police stations are needed or if current assets need to be re-allocated to better serve the population.

Evaluate current shelter plans to examine the potential need for additional shelters. Consider options for dual-use of new construction to expand shelter capacity. Given Long Island's susceptibility to flooding and storm surge, ensure sufficient shelters are located outside hazard zones.

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# LONG ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

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## 4

### Health Care Capacity

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

Long Island's overall Health Care Capacity is constrained by the number of healthcare providers available per 10,000 persons (fewer than seven physicians, and just over 22 nurses and midwives). Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

Increase health care providers on Long Island through incentive programs to encourage providers to open new or support existing clinics, or a national program of traveling medical personnel to manage routine care at designated intervals.

Work with the Ministry of Health and Wellness to promote comprehensive health education programs, including nutrition, exercise, vaccination, child, and maternal health to promote the overall wellbeing and quality of life on the island.

**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

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