National Health Insurance Authority

2025 PERFORMANCE

REPORT SUMMARY

A summary of beneficiary engagement, provider service utilization, and population health insights in the NHI Bahamas Program for 2025. This data was reported by registered NHIA primary care physicians, highlighting key health patterns.

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OVERVIEW

This report provides an analysis of healthcare utilization and beneficiary trends within the NHI Bahamas program during the 2025 reporting period. It examines service utilization patterns, beneficiary demographics, annual wellness participation, and the prevalence of selected communicable and non-communicable diseases among beneficiaries accessing care.

During the reporting period, 121,107 visits were recorded across the provider network, with services accessed by 55,775 unique beneficiaries. Adults accounted for the majority of visits and beneficiaries, with utilization highest among individuals aged 25–44 years. Female beneficiaries consistently demonstrated higher utilization rates across most service categories. Annual physicals remained the most frequently recorded service, reflecting continued engagement with preventive healthcare services.

The report also highlights the prevalence of key health conditions, including hypertension, diabetes, obesity, chronic kidney disease, upper respiratory tract infections, and sexually transmitted diseases. Findings provide valuable insight into healthcare needs and utilization patterns across age groups and genders and support ongoing efforts to strengthen preventive care initiatives, improve chronic disease management, and inform healthcare planning and resource allocation throughout The Bahamas.

2025 PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

TOTAL VISITS

During the 2025 reporting period, a total of **121,107** visits were recorded among beneficiaries.

Visits by Age Buckets

Age Bucket	# of Visits
0-1 (Infants)	2,939
2-4 (Children)	3,251
5-9 (Young Children)	4,442
10-12 (Adolescents)	2,602
13-17 (Teenagers)	4,595
18-24 (Young Adults)	10,507
25-44 (Adults)	34,705
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	14,819
55-64 (Older Adults)	18,131
65-74 (Seniors)	15,843
75+ (Elderly)	9,273
Grand Total	**121,107**

The distribution of visits across age groups shows the highest utilization among beneficiaries aged **25–44** years, followed by those aged **55–64** years and **65–74** years. Gender-wise, women had more than twice as many visits as men.

Visits by Age Group

Age Bucket	# of Visits
Adult (18+)	103,278
Pediatric (0-17)	17,829
Grand Total	**121,107**

Most visits were recorded among adult beneficiaries, totaling 103,278 (85.3%), while pediatric beneficiaries accounted for 17,829 (14.7%) during the reporting period.

Visits by Gender

Age Bucket	# of Visits
Female	86,043
Male	35,062
Unknown	2
Grand Total	**121,107**

Female beneficiaries accounted for the majority of visits (86,043), compared to 35,062 visits among male beneficiaries, while a very small number of visits (2) were recorded with gender listed as unknown.

Adult Visits by Gender

Age Bucket	# of Visits
Female	77,078
Male	26,198
Unknown	2
Grand Total	**103,278**

Among adult beneficiaries, female beneficiaries accounted for the most visits (77,078), compared with 26,198 among male beneficiaries.

Pediatric Visits by Gender

Age Bucket	# of Visits
Female	8,965
Male	8,864
Grand Total	**17,829**

Among pediatric beneficiaries, visits were distributed relatively evenly between female (8,965) and male (8,864) beneficiaries.

BENEFICIARY UTILIZATION

During the 2025 reporting period, **55,775 unique beneficiaries** accessed services.

Beneficiaries by Age Buckets

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries
0-1 (Infants)	1,177
2-4 (Children)	1,838
5-9 (Young Children)	2,779
10-12 (Adolescents)	,1,671
13-17 (Teenagers)	2,942
18-24 (Young Adults)	4,931
25-44 (Adults)	15,163
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	7,047
55-64 (Older Adults)	8,119
65-74 (Seniors)	6,529
75+ (Elderly)	3,579
Grand Total	**55,775**

Across age buckets, the highest number of beneficiaries was observed among individuals aged **25–44 years (15,163)**, followed by those aged **55–64 years (8,119)** and **45–54 years (7,047)**.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries
Adult (18+)	45,368
Pediatric (0-17)	10,407
Grand Total	**55,775**

Adults accounted for the majority of beneficiaries, totaling **45,368 individuals,** while **10,407 were pediatric beneficiaries**.

Beneficiaries by Gender

Age Bucket	# of Visits
Female	37,735
Male	18,039
Unknown	1
Grand Total	**55,775**

Female beneficiaries accounted for most individuals accessing services during the reporting period (37,735), compared to 18,039 male beneficiaries, while one beneficiary was recorded with gender listed as unknown.

Adult Beneficiaries by Gender

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries
Female	15,356
Male	7,060
Grand Total	**22,416**

Among adult beneficiaries, females accounted for the majority of visits with **15,356**, compared to **7,060** visits among males, for a total of **22,416** adult beneficiaries.

Pediatric Beneficiaries by Gender

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries
Female	3,078
Male	2,800
Grand Total	**5,878**

Among pediatric beneficiaries, females accounted for **3,078** visits and males **2,800**, for a total of **5,878** pediatric beneficiaries.

Top 10 Diagnoses

Top 10 Diagnoses - Overall

Diagnosis	# of Visits
Annual Physical	27,218
Hypertension	2,724
Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	2,583
Test Results Review	2,280
Medical Certificate	1,177
Diabetes	1,026
Gynecological Exam	902

Prescription Refill	703
Follow-Up Visit	528
Low Back Pain	500
Grand Total	**39,641**

Annual Physicals accounted for the largest number of visits (**27,218**), followed by Hypertension (**2,724**) and Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (**2,583**). The top 10 diagnoses together accounted for **39,641 visits**.

NB: The top ten diagnoses are based on primary diagnoses only.

Top 10 Diagnoses - Adult

Diagnosis	**# of Visits**
Annual Physical	21,571
Hypertension	2,720
Test Results Review	2111
Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	1,588
Diabetes	1,013
Gynecological Exam	900
Prescription Refill	692
Low Back Pain	496
Medical Certificate	481
Follow-Up Visit	413
Grand Total	**31,985**

Among adults, Annual Physicals were the most frequent visit type (**21,571**), followed by Hypertension (**2,720**) and Test Results Review (**2,111**). The top 10 diagnoses accounted for **31,985 adult visits**.

Top 10 Diagnoses - Pediatric

Diagnosis	**# of Visits**
Annual Physical	5,647
Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	995
Medical Certificate	696
Immunization Visit	239
Test Results Review	169

Viral Infection	151
Follow-Up Visit	115
Skin Infection	110
Asthma	74
Growth & Development Exam	60
Allergic Rhinitis	60
Grand Total	**8,316**

These top ten diagnoses are based on primary diagnoses only. Among pediatric visits, Annual Physicals accounted for the largest number of visits (**5,647**), followed by Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (**995**) and Medical Certificates (**696**). The top 10 diagnoses

Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Annual Wellness

Beneficiary Utilization

Age Bucket	***# of Beneficiaries***	***% of Benef.***
0-1 (Infants)	722	3%
10-12 (Adolescents)	998	4%
13-17 (Teenagers)	1,794	6%
18-24 (Young Adults)	2,632	9%
2-4 (Children)	932	3%
25-44 (Adults)	7,638	27%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	3,668	13%
55-64 (Older Adults)	3,971	14%
5-9 (Young Children)	1,432	5%
65-74 (Seniors)	3,048	11%
75+ (Elderly)	1,459	5%
Grand Total	**28,294**	**100%**

Adults aged **25–44 years accounted for the largest share of annual physicals (7,638; 27%)**, followed by **55–64 years (3,971; 14%)** and **45–54 years (3,668; 13%)**, indicating higher utilization among middle-aged adults.

Age Group	***# of Beneficiaries***
Adult (18+)	22,416
Pediatric (0-17)	5,878
Grand Total	**28,294**

22,416 adults and **5,878 pediatric beneficiaries** had annual physicals within the reporting period.

Overall Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	18,434
male	9,860
Grand Total	**28,294**

Of the **28,294 beneficiaries**, **18,434 were female** and **9,860 were male**, indicating higher utilization of annual physicals among females.

Pediatric Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	3078
male	2800
Grand Total	**5878**

Among pediatric beneficiaries receiving annual physicals, **3,078 were female** and **2,800 were male**, totaling **5,878 pediatric beneficiaries**.

Adult Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	15,356
male	7060
Grand Total	**22,416**

Among **22,416 adult beneficiaries**, **15,356 were female** and **7,060 were male**, indicating higher participation in annual physicals among adult females.

Visits

Age Bucket	***# of Visits***	***% of Visits***
0-1 (Infants)	1,736	4%
2-4 (Children)	1,409	3%
5-9 (Young Children)	1,879	4%
10-12 (Adolescents)	1,300	3%
13-17 (Teenagers)	2,328	5%
18-24 (Young Adults)	3,806	9%
25-44 (Adults)	11,430	26%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	5,590	13%
55-64 (Older Adults)	6,246	14%
65-74 (Seniors)	5,127	12%
75+ (Elderly)	2,603	6%
Grand Total	**43,454**	**100%**

Adults aged **25–44 years accounted for the highest number of visits (11,430; 26%)**, followed by **55–64 years (6,246; 14%)** and **45–54 years (5,590; 13%)**, indicating higher utilization among middle-aged adults.

Age Group	*# of Visits*
Adult (18+)	34,802
Pediatric (0-17)	8,652
Grand Total	**43,454**

Of the **43,454 total visits**, **34,802 were by adults (18+)** while **8,652 were pediatric visits (0–17)**, showing significantly higher utilization among adults.

Overall Gender Distribution

Gender	# of Visits
female	28,927
male	14,527
Grand Total	**43,454**

Of the **43,454 total visits**, **28,927 were by females** and **14,527 by males**, indicating higher healthcare utilization among females.

Pediatric Gender Distribution

Gender	# of Visits
female	4,428
male	4,224
Grand Total	**8,652**

Among **8,652 pediatric visits**, **4,428 were female** and **4,224 were male**, showing a relatively balanced distribution between genders.

Adult Gender Distribution

Gender	# of Visits
female	24,499
male	10,303
Grand Total	**34,802**

Among **34,802 adult visits**, **24,499 were female** and **10,303 were male**, indicating substantially higher healthcare utilization among adult females.

Hypertension

Age Bucket	*# of Beneficiaries*	*% of Benef.*
10-12 (Adolescents)	1	0.02%
13-17 (Teenagers)	4	0.06%
18-24 (Young Adults)	33	1%
25-44 (Adults)	736	12%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	1,027	17%
55-64 (Older Adults)	1,700	28%
65-74 (Seniors)	1,679	27%
75+ (Elderly)	985	16%
Grand Total	**6,165**	**100%**

Hypertension was most prevalent among **older adults aged 55–64 (1,700; 28%)** and **65–74 (1,679; 27%)**, followed by **45–54 years (1,027; 17%)**, indicating increasing prevalence with age.

Age Group	*# of Beneficiaries*
Adult (18+)	6,160
Pediatric (0-17)	5
Grand Total	**6,165**

Of the **6,165 beneficiaries with hypertension**, **6,160 were adults (18+)** while **5 were pediatric beneficiaries (0–17)**, confirming that hypertension predominantly affects adults.

Overall Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	4,221
male	1,944
Grand Total	**6,165**

Of the **6,165 beneficiaries diagnosed with hypertension**, **4,221 were female** and **1,944 were male**, indicating higher prevalence among females.

Adult Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	4,219
male	1,941
Grand Total	**6,160**

Among **6,160 adult beneficiaries with hypertension**, **4,219 were female** and **1,941 were male**, showing a higher burden of hypertension among adult females.

Pediatric Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	2
male	3
Grand Total	**5**

Among **5 pediatric beneficiaries with hypertension**, **3 were male** and **2 were female**, representing a very small proportion of total cases.

Obesity

Age Bucket	*# of Beneficiaries*	*% of Benef.*
0-1 (Infants)	5	0.3%
2-4 (Children)	13	1%
5-9 (Young Children)	70	4%
10-12 (Adolescents)	70	4%
13-17 (Teenagers)	76	4%
18-24 (Young Adults)	144	8%
25-44 (Adults)	700	40%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	265	15%
55-64 (Older Adults)	243	14%
65-74 (Seniors)	136	8%
75+ (Elderly)	21	1%
Grand Total	**1,743**	**100%**

Obesity was most prevalent among **adults aged 25–44 years (700; 40%)**, followed by **45–54 years (265; 15%)** and **55–64 years (243; 14%)**, indicating higher prevalence among working-age adults.

Age Group	*# of Beneficiaries*
Adult (18+)	1,509
Pediatric (0-17)	234
Grand Total	**1,743**

Of the **1,743 beneficiaries diagnosed with obesity**, **1,509 were adults (18+)** while **234 were pediatric beneficiaries (0–17)**, indicating that obesity is more common among adults.

Overall Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	1,281
male	462
Grand Total	**1,743**

Among **1,743 beneficiaries with obesity**, **1,281 were female** and **462 were male**, indicating a higher prevalence among females.

Adult Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	1,155
male	354
Grand Total	**1,509**

Among **1,509 adult beneficiaries with obesity**, **1,155 were female** and **354 were male**, showing higher prevalence among adult females.

Pediatric Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	126
male	108
Grand Total	**234**

Among **234 pediatric beneficiaries with obesity**, **126 were female** and **108 were male**, indicating a relatively balanced distribution with slightly higher prevalence among females.

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

Age Bucket	*# of Beneficiaries*	*% of Benef.*
0-1 (Infants)	157	5%
2-4 (Children)	301	5%
5-9 (Young Children)	439	6%
10-12 (Adolescents)	168	10%
13-17 (Teenagers)	187	9%
18-24 (Young Adults)	328	26%
25-44 (Adults)	856	10%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	321	10%
55-64 (Older Adults)	342	13%
65-74 (Seniors)	160	5%
75+ (Elderly)	89	3%
Grand Total	**3,348**	**100%**

Upper respiratory tract infections were most common among **adults aged 25–44 years (856)**, followed by **children aged 5–9 years (439)** and **55–64 years (342)**, indicating notable prevalence across both adult and pediatric groups.

Age Group	*# of Beneficiaries*
Adult (18+)	2,096
Pediatric (0-17)	1,252
Grand Total	**3,348**

Of the **3,348 beneficiaries with URTI**, **2,096 were adults (18+)** and **1,252 were pediatric beneficiaries (0–17)**, showing higher occurrence among adults.

Overall Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	2,169
male	1,179
Grand Total	**3,348**

Among **3,348 beneficiaries with URTI**, **2,169 were female** and **1,179 were male**, indicating higher prevalence among females.

Adult Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	1,551
male	545
Grand Total	**2,096**

Among **2,096 adult beneficiaries with URTI**, **1,551 were female** and **545 were male**, showing higher prevalence among adult females.

Pediatric Gender Distribution

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**
female	618
male	634
Grand Total	**1,252**

Among **1,252 pediatric beneficiaries with URTI**, **634 were male** and **618 were female**, indicating a relatively balanced distribution with slightly higher prevalence among males.

Diabetes

Types of Diabetes

Diabetes (Type)	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Diabetic Pop.**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	105	5%
Type I Diabetes	74	3%
Type II Diabetes	2,036	90%
Other Specified Diabetes	37	2%
Grand Total	**2,252**	**100%**

Type II diabetes accounted for the vast majority of cases (**2,036; 90%**), followed by **Diabetes Mellitus due to underlying condition (105; 5%)**, **Type I diabetes (74; 3%)**, and **other specified diabetes (37; 2%)**.

Diabetes by Gender - Overall

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Diabetic Pop.**
Female	**1,494**	**66%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	68	3%
Type I Diabetes	42	2%
Type II Diabetes	1,358	60%
Other Specified Diabetes	26	1%
Male	**758**	**34%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	37	2%
Type I Diabetes	32	1%
Type II Diabetes	678	30%
Other Specified Diabetes	11	0.5%
Grand Total	**2,252**	**100%**

Of the **2,252 beneficiaries with diabetes**, **1,494 were female** and **758 were male**, indicating higher prevalence among females. **Type II diabetes was the most common subtype** for both genders, accounting for the majority of cases.

Diabetes by Gender - Adults

Gender	# of Beneficiaries	% of Diabetic Pop.
Female	**1481**	**66%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	68	3%
Type I Diabetes	33	1%
Type II Diabetes	1354	61%
Other Specified Diabetes	26	1%
Male	**749**	**34%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	37	2%
Type I Diabetes	25	1%
Type II Diabetes	676	30%
Other Specified Diabetes	11	0.5%
Grand Total	**2230**	**100%**

Among **2,230 adult beneficiaries with diabetes**, **1,481 were female** and **749 were male**, showing a higher burden among adult females. **Type II diabetes remained the dominant subtype**, particularly among adult females.

Diabetes by Gender - Pediatric

Gender	# of Beneficiaries	% of Diabetic Pop.
Female	**13**	**59%**
Type I Diabetes	9	41%
Type II Diabetes	4	18%
Male	**9**	**41%**
Type I Diabetes	7	32%
Type II Diabetes	2	9%
Grand Total	**22**	**100%**

Among **22 pediatric beneficiaries with diabetes**, **13 were female** and **9 were male**, indicating a small but present burden in children. **Type I diabetes was the most common subtype** in the pediatric population.

Diabetes by Age Bucket

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries	% of Benef.
10-12 (Adolescents)	**4**	**0.2%**
Type I Diabetes	3	0.1%
Type II Diabetes	1	0.04%
13-17 (Teenagers)	**12**	**1%**
Type I Diabetes	7	0.3%
Type II Diabetes	5	0.2%
18-24 (Young Adults)	**27**	**1%**
Type I Diabetes	8	0.4%
Type II Diabetes	18	1%
Other Specified Diabetes	1	0.04%
2-4 (Children)	**1**	**0.04%**
Type I Diabetes	1	0.04%
25-44 (Adults)	**280**	**12%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	17	1%
Type I Diabetes	30	1%
Type II Diabetes	225	10%
Other Specified Diabetes	8	0.4%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	**376**	**17%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	20	1%
Type I Diabetes	9	0.4%
Type II Diabetes	341	15%
Other Specified Diabetes	6	0.3%
55-64 (Older Adults)	**633**	**28%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	37	2%
Type I Diabetes	8	0.4%
Type II Diabetes	578	26%
Other Specified Diabetes	10	0.4%
5-9 (Young Children)	**5**	**0.2%**
Type I Diabetes	5	0.2%
65-74 (Seniors)	**607**	**27%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	22	1%
Type I Diabetes	3	0.1%
Type II Diabetes	571	25%
Other Specified Diabetes	11	0.5%
75+ (Elderly)	**307**	**14%**
Diabetes Mellitus (Underlying Cond.)	9	0.4%
Type II Diabetes	297	13%
Other Specified Diabetes	1	0.04%
Grand Total	**2252**	**100%**

Diabetes was most prevalent among **older adults aged 55–64 years (633; 28%)** and **65–74 years (607; 27%)**, followed by **45–54 years (376; 17%)**, with **Type II diabetes dominating across all age groups**.

Kidney Disease

Kidney Diseases

Type of Kidney Disease	**# of Beneficiaries**
Chronic Kidney Disease	128
Acute Renal Failure	2
Grand Total	**130**

Chronic kidney disease accounted for the majority of cases (**128 of 130**), while **acute renal failure was minimal (2 cases)**

Kidney Diseases by Gender

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Kidney Disease Pop.**
Female	**73**	**56%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	72	55%
Acute Renal Failure	1	1%
Male	**57**	**44%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	56	43%
Acute Renal Failure	1	1%
Grand Total	**130**	**100%**

Of the **130 beneficiaries with kidney disease**, **73 were female** and **57 were male**, with most cases attributed to chronic kidney disease. **All reported cases were among adults**, with **no pediatric beneficiaries diagnosed with kidney disease**.

Kidney Disease by Age Bucket

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries	% of Benef.
18-24 (Young Adults)	**1**	**1%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	1	1%
25-44 (Adults)	**15**	**12%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	14	11%
Acute Renal Failure	1	1%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	**12**	**9%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	12	9%
55-64 (Older Adults)	**33**	**25%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	33	25%
65-74 (Seniors)	**39**	**30%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	38	29%
Acute Renal Failure	1	1%
75+ (Elderly)	**30**	**23%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	30	23%
Grand Total	**130**	**100%**

Kidney disease was most prevalent among **seniors aged 65–74 years (39; 30%)** and **55–64 years (33; 25%)**, followed by **75+ (30; 23%)**, with **chronic kidney disease accounting for nearly all cases across age groups**.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

STD	# of Beneficiaries	% of STD Pop.
Syphilis	82	23%
Chlamydia	25	7%
HPV	28	8%
HIV/AIDS	155	44%
Trichomoniasis	42	12%
Gonorrhea	22	6%
Grand Total	**354**	**100%**

HIV/AIDS accounted for the highest proportion of STD cases (**155; 44%**), followed by **syphilis (82; 23%)** and **trichomoniasis (42; 12%)**, indicating HIV/AIDS as the leading diagnosis.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Gender

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of STD Pop.**
Female	**206**	**58%**
Syphilis	50	14%
Chlamydia	19	5%
HPV	17	5%
HIV/AIDS	68	19%
Trichomoniasis	41	12%
Gonorrhea	11	3%
Male	**148**	**42%**
Syphilis	32	9%
Chlamydia	6	2%
HPV	11	3%
HIV/AIDS	87	25%
Trichomoniasis	1	0%
Gonorrhea	11	3%
Grand Total	**354**	**100%**

Of the **354 beneficiaries diagnosed with STDs**, **206 were female (58%)** and **148 were male (42%),** with HIV/AIDS being the most common condition among both genders.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Gender - Adults

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of STD Pop.**
Female	**198**	**57%**
Syphilis	47	14%
Chlamydia	16	5%
HPV	15	4%
HIV/AIDS	68	20%
Trichomoniasis	41	12%
Gonorrhea	11	3%
Male	**148**	**43%**
Syphilis	32	9%
Chlamydia	6	2%
HPV	11	3%
HIV/AIDS	87	25%
Trichomoniasis	1	0%
Gonorrhea	11	3%
Grand Total	**346**	**100%**

Among **346 adult beneficiaries with STDs**, **198 were female (57%)** and **148 were male (43%)**, with HIV/AIDS remaining the most prevalent diagnosis, particularly among males.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Gender - Pediatric

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of STD Pop.**
Female	**8**	**100%**
Syphilis	3	38%
Chlamydia	3	38%
HPV	2	25%
Grand Total	**8**	**100%**

Among **8 pediatric STD cases**, all were **female**, with **syphilis and chlamydia each accounting for 38%** and **HPV accounting for 25%**, indicating a very small but present pediatric burden.

STD's by Age Bucket

Age Bucket	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Benef.**
13-17 (Teenagers)	**6**	**2%**
Syphilis	3	1%
Chlamydia	3	1%
18-24 (Young Adults)	**65**	**18%**
Syphilis	17	5%
Chlamydia	15	4%
HPV	5	1%
HIV/AIDS	9	3%
Trichomoniasis	8	2%
Gonorrhea	11	3%
2-4 (Children)	**1**	**0.3%**
HPV	1	0.3%
25-44 (Adults)	**151**	**43%**
Syphilis	30	8%
Chlamydia	7	2%
HPV	19	5%
HIV/AIDS	61	17%
Trichomoniasis	24	7%

Gonorrhea	10	3%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	**41**	**12%**
Syphilis	4	1%
HPV	1	0%
HIV/AIDS	32	9%
Trichomoniasis	4	1%
55-64 (Older Adults)	**56**	16%
Syphilis	14	4%
HPV	1	0.3%
HIV/AIDS	35	10%
Trichomoniasis	5	1%
Gonorrhea	1	0.3%
5-9 (Young Children)	**1**	**0.3%**
HPV	1	0.3%
65-74 (Seniors)	**24**	**7%**
Syphilis	8	2%
HIV/AIDS	15	4%
Trichomoniasis	1	0.3%
75+ (Elderly)	**9**	**3%**
Syphilis	6	2%
HIV/AIDS	3	1%
Grand Total	**354**	100%

STDs were most prevalent among **adults aged 25–44 years (151; 43%)**, followed by **18–24 years (65; 18%)** and **55–64 years (56; 16%)**, with **HIV/AIDS and syphilis** being the most common conditions across age groups.

Musculoskeletal

Musculoskeletal Overall

Musculoskeletal Types	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Musculo. Pop.**
Osteoarthritis	439	80%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	91	17%
Osteoporosis	12	2%
Other Arthritis	9	2%
Grand Total	**551**	**100%**

Osteoarthritis was the most common musculoskeletal condition (**439; 80%**), followed by **rheumatoid arthritis (91; 17%)**, with minimal cases of osteoporosis and other arthritis types.

Musculoskeletal by Gender

Gender	# of Beneficiaries	% of Musculo. Pop.
Female	**450**	**82%**
Osteoarthritis	359	65%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	76	14%
Osteoporosis	12	2%
Other Arthritis	3	1%
Male	**101**	**18%**
Osteoarthritis	80	15%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	15	3%
Other Arthritis	6	1%
Grand Total	**551**	**100%**

Of the **551 beneficiaries**, **450 were female (82%)** and **101 were male (18%)**, with osteoarthritis being the predominant condition among both genders, particularly females.

Musculoskeletal by Age Bucket

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries	% of Musculo. Pop
18-24 (Young Adults)	**1**	**0%**
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	0%
25-44 (Adults)	**32**	**6%**
Osteoarthritis	26	5%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	5	1%
Other Arthritis	1	0%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	**60**	**11%**
Osteoarthritis	45	8%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	13	2%
Osteoporosis	1	0%
Other Arthritis	1	0%
55-64 (Older Adults)	**137**	**25%**
Osteoarthritis	108	20%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	26	5%
Osteoporosis	1	0%

Other Arthritis	2	0%
65-74 (Seniors)	**166**	**30%**
Osteoarthritis	133	24%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	27	5%
Osteoporosis	5	1%
Other Arthritis	1	0%
75+ (Elderly)	**155**	**28%**
Osteoarthritis	127	23%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	19	3%
Osteoporosis	5	1%
Other Arthritis	4	1%
Grand Total	**551**	**100%**

Musculoskeletal conditions were most prevalent among **seniors aged 65–74 (166; 30%)**, followed by **75+ (155; 28%)** and **55–64 years (137; 25%)**, indicating increasing burden with age, largely driven by osteoarthritis. There were **no reported cases** in the pediatric age buckets.

Cancer

Overall Cancers

Types of Cancer	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Cancer Pop.**
Prostate Cancer	45	14%
Other Cancer	28	9%
Breast Cancer	33	11%
Gallbladder Cancer	1	0.3%
Colon Cancer	11	4%
Kidney Cancer	2	1%
Cervical Cancer	3	1%
Head & Neck Cancer	3	1%
Thyroid Cancer	2	1%
Soft Tissue Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	184	59%
Grand Total	**313**	**100%**

Benign tumors accounted for the majority of cases (**184; 59%**), followed by **prostate cancer (45; 14%)** and **breast cancer (33; 11%)**, with all other cancer types contributing smaller proportions.

Cancers by Gender

Gender	**# of Beneficiaries**	**% of Cancer Pop.**
Female	**207**	**66%**
Other Cancer	14	4%
Breast Cancer	33	11%
Colon Cancer	7	2%
Cervical Cancer	3	1%
Head & Neck Cancer	2	1%
Thyroid Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	147	47%
Male	**106**	**34%**
Prostate Cancer	45	14%
Other Cancer	14	4%
Gallbladder Cancer	1	0.3%
Colon Cancer	4	1%
Kidney Cancer	2	1%
Head & Neck Cancer	1	0.3%
Thyroid Cancer	1	0.3%
Soft Tissue Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	37	12%
Grand Total	**313**	**100%**

Of the **313 beneficiaries**, **207 were female (66%)** and **106 were male (34%)**, with **benign cancers and breast cancer** more common among females and **prostate cancer** exclusively affecting males.

Cancers by Age Group

Age Group	**# of Beneficiaries**
Adult (18+)	**310**
Prostate Cancer	45
Other Cancer	28
Breast Cancer	33
Gallbladder Cancer	1
Colon Cancer	11
Kidney Cancer	2
Cervical Cancer	3
Head & Neck Cancer	3
Thyroid Cancer	2
Soft Tissue Cancer	1
Benign Tumors	181

Pediatric (0-17)	**3**
Benign Tumors	3
Grand Total	**313**

Of the **313 cancer cases**, **310 were among adults (18+)** and **3 were pediatric (0–17)**, indicating that cancer diagnoses were overwhelmingly concentrated in the adult population.

Cancers by Age Bucket

Age Bucket	# of Beneficiaries	% of Benef.
0-1 (Infants)	**1**	**0.3%**
Benign Tumors	1	0.3%
13-17 (Teenagers)	**2**	**1%**
Benign Tumors	2	1%
18-24 (Young Adults)	**7**	**2%**
Benign Tumors	7	2%
25-44 (Adults)	**65**	**21%**
Other Cancer	2	1%
Breast Cancer	3	1%
Cervical Cancer	3	1%
Benign Cancers	57	18%
45-54 (Middle-Aged Adults)	**69**	**22%**
Other Cancer	2	1%
Breast Cancer	6	2%
Colon Cancer	1	0.3%
Head & Neck Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	59	19%
55-64 (Older Adults)	**47**	**15%**
Prostate Cancer	7	2%
Other Cancer	7	2%
Breast Cancer	6	2%
Colon Cancer	4	1%
Thyroid Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	22	7%
65-74 (Seniors)	**67**	**21%**
Prostate Cancer	17	5%
Other Cancer	11	4%
Breast Cancer	11	4%
Colon Cancer	3	1%
Kidney Cancer	1	0.3%
Head & Neck Cancer	2	1%

Thyroid Cancer	1	0.3%
Soft Tissue Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	20	6%
75+ (Elderly)	**55**	**18%**
Prostate Cancer	21	7%
Other Cancer	6	2%
Breast Cancer	7	2%
Gallbladder Cancer	1	0.3%
Colon Cancer	3	1%
Kidney Cancer	1	0.3%
Benign Tumors	16	5%
Grand Total	**313**	**100%**

Cancers were most prevalent among **adults aged 45–54 years (69; 22%)** and **65–74 years (67; 21%)**, followed by **25–44 years (65; 21%)**, with **benign tumors comprising the majority of cases across all age groups**.

CONCLUSION:

The 2025 data demonstrates continued utilization of NHI Bahamas services and underscores the important role of primary healthcare in supporting the health and well-being of beneficiaries throughout The Bahamas. Strong participation in annual physicals indicates growing engagement in preventive care, while utilization trends show that adults, particularly those aged 25–44 years, remain the largest users of primary healthcare services.

The findings also highlight the ongoing burden of non-communicable diseases, particularly hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and chronic kidney disease, which were most prevalent among middle-aged and older adults. These trends reinforce the importance of early detection, routine screenings, health education, and ongoing disease management to improve health outcomes and reduce the long-term impact of chronic illnesses.

As NHIA continues to expand access to care and promote preventive health services, the data presented in this report will help guide program planning, public health initiatives, and strategic decision-making. Continued investment in preventive care, beneficiary engagement, and chronic disease management remains essential to improving the health of Bahamians and legal residents and advancing national health outcomes.