CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CORAL REEFS & COASTAL COMMUNITIES

NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program monitors the biological, socioeconomic, and climate conditions of US coral reef areas and communities. This includes collection of socioeconomic variables including demographics, human use of coral reef resources, as well as knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of coral reefs and coral reef management through the use of surveys and existing data. The takeaways below are based on the survey results for Hawaii.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The majority of people support management

strategies to improve protection.

DESIGNATED MARINE MANAGED AREAS

RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSE

GEAR RESTRICTIONS FOR FISHING

20

0

FR TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

40

% of respondents who agree

TAKEAWAYS FROM

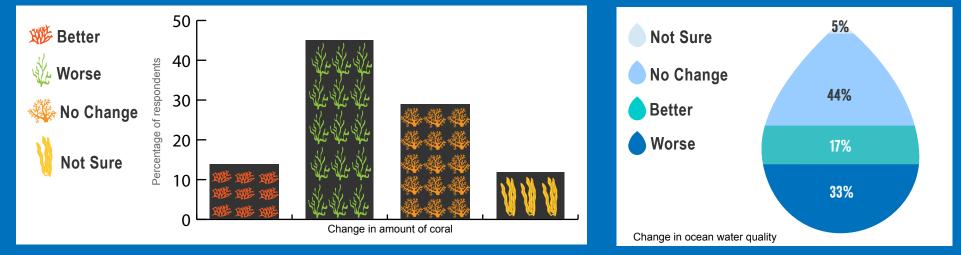
Percentage of respondents participating

TENURE & CONDITION

Years of residence impacts perceptions of marine resource conditions. Residents who have lived in Hawaii for over 10 years are more likely to have a more negative opinion concerning the condition of marine resources.

PERCEPTIONS

PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED HOW THE AMOUNT OF CORAL AND CONDITION OF OCEAN WATER QUALITY HAS CHANGED IN THE PAST 10 YEARS...



100

80

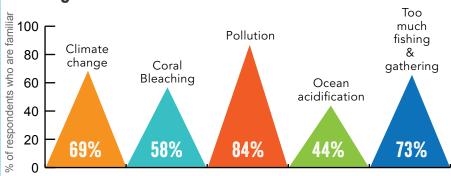
60

VALUES & AWARENESS

1. Hawaiian residents who agreed that "coral reefs are important to Hawaii's cultures" were more likely to rely more heavily on coral reefs and be more familiar with the various threats faced by coral reefs.

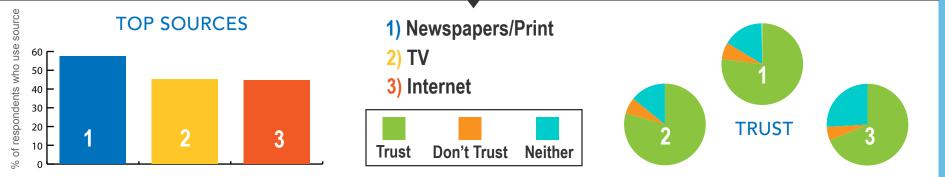
THREAT FAMILIARITY

How familiar are you with these potential threats facing coral reefs?



2. Hawaiian residents who agreed that "coral reefs protect Hawaii from erosion and natural disasters" were more likely to respond more favorably to management options and believe that the threat level to coral reefs is "large" or "extreme."

CORAL REEF INFO SOURCES & DEGREE OF TRUST TO PROVIDE ACCURATE INFO





The survey was conducted for a random stratified sample of households on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai in Hawaii in the year 2015. In comparing the sample to the total population of Hawaii, the data were determined to be representative and therefore the results are generalizable to the entire population of the jurisdiction. Data were collected through the telephone random digit dial survey method, and the total sample size for this survey was 2,240. The survey effort is used in conjunction with the collection of existing secondary data to monitor the socioeconomic conditions of the coral jurisdictions over time. For more information, please see the NCRMP Socioeconomic Component project page at http://www.coris.noaa.gov/monitoring/socioeconomic.html.