

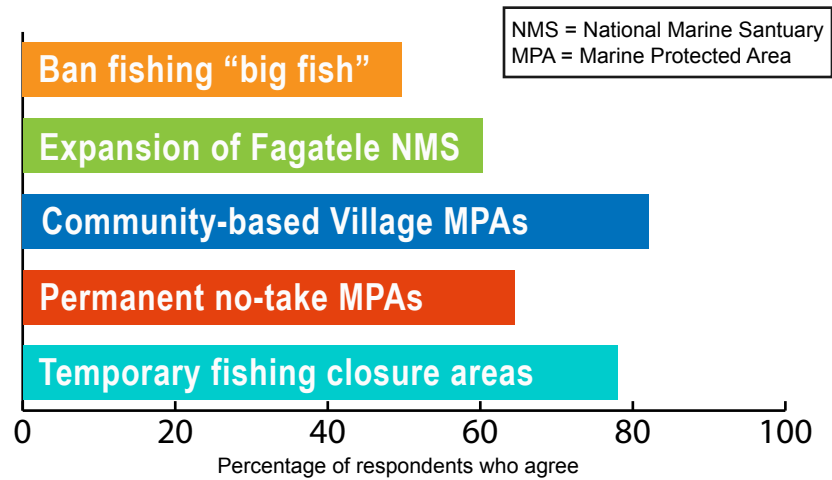
CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CORAL REEFS & COASTAL COMMUNITIES

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 American Samoa.

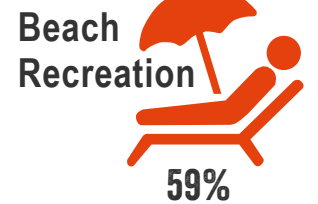
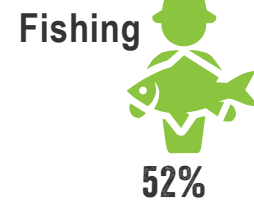
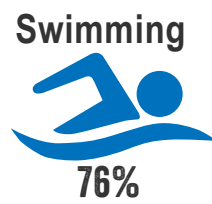


MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The majority of people support management strategies to improve protection.



USES OF RESOURCES

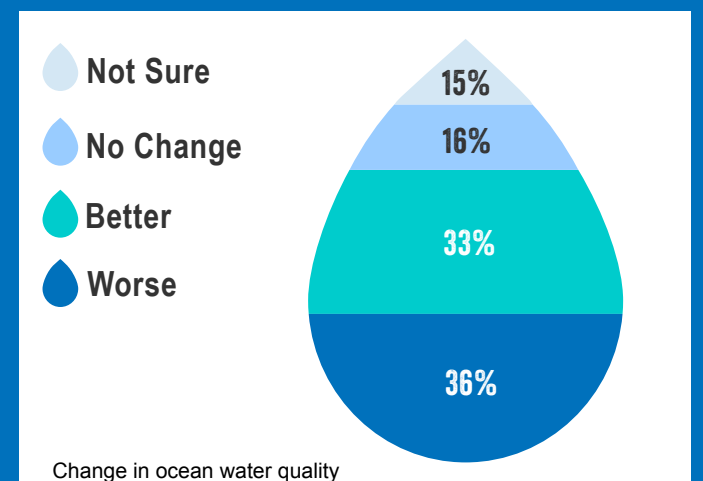
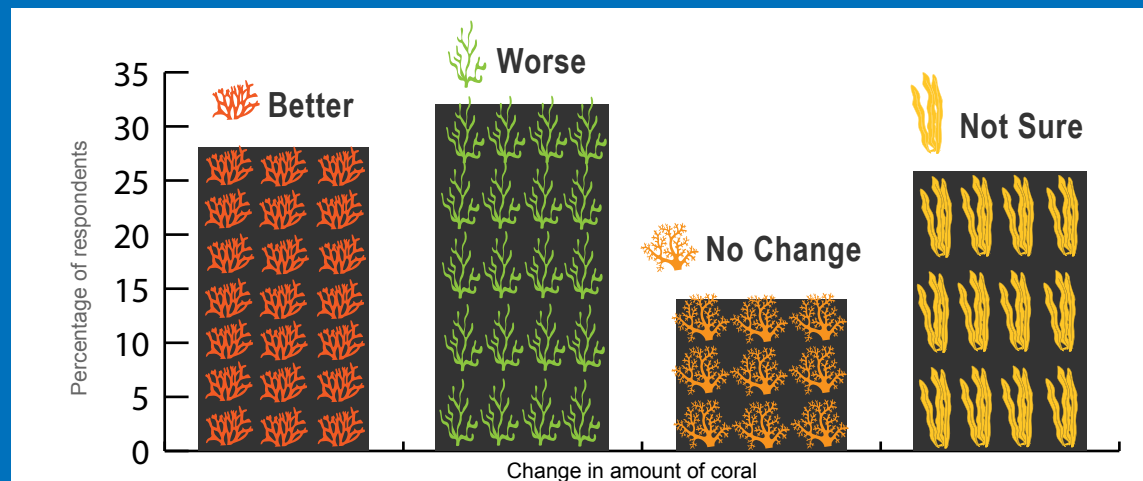


TENURE & CONDITION

Years of residence impacts perceptions of marine resource conditions. Lifelong residents of American Samoa are more likely to believe that the condition of marine resources will get worse over the next 10 years.

PERCEPTIONS

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

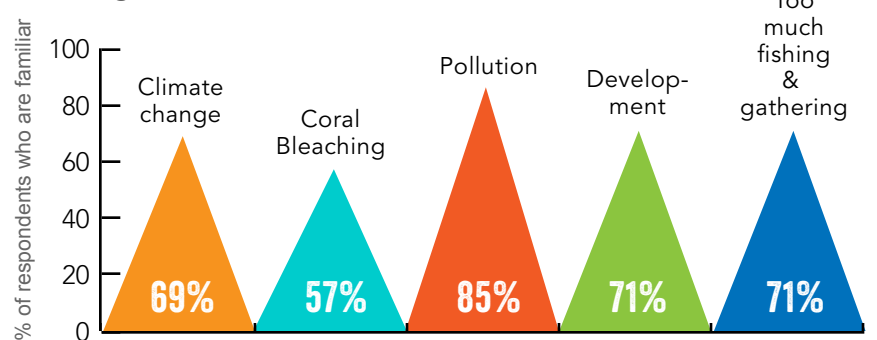


VALUES & AWARENESS

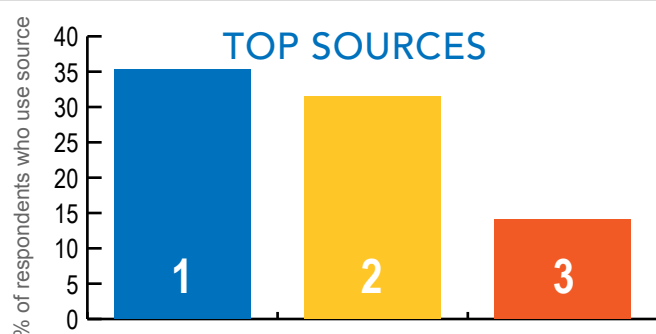
- American Samoan residents who agreed that "coral reefs protect American Samoa from erosion and natural disasters" were more likely to be more familiar with the various threats posed to coral reefs.
- American Samoan residents who agreed that "healthy coral reefs attract tourists to American Samoa" were more likely to perceive the threat level to coral reefs to be "large" or "extreme".

THREAT FAMILIARITY

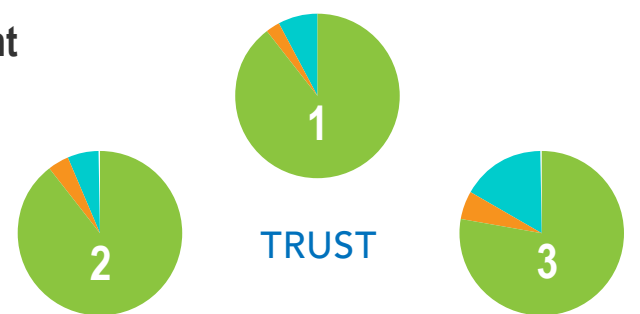
How familiar are you with these potential threats facing coral reefs?



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



- American Samoan Government
- Federal Government
- TV



The survey was conducted for a random stratified sample of households on the island of Tutuila in American Samoa in the year 2014. In comparing the sample to the total population of American Samoa, the data were determined to be representative and therefore the results are generalizable to the entire population of the jurisdiction. Data were collected through a face-to-face interview method, and the total sample size for this survey was 448. 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>.