GOALS OF ASSESSMENT
1. Establish a baseline snapshot of the community currently utilizing the proposed Ho'okéna Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Area.
2. Establish a baseline of the Ho'okéna community’s dependence on subsistence fishing and utilization of traditional Hawaiian fishing methods in the proposed Ho'okéna CBSFA.
3. Determine the degree of support among stakeholders for increased management in the proposed Ho'okéna CBSFA.

METHODS
Because the Ho'okéna area is relatively small and because we wanted to include as much of the community as possible in decision-making, we identified a sociocultural assessment as the best possible research method and a household survey as the best strategy. A household survey form was developed, and we attempted to reach each household during a two-and-a-half day period in May 2009. This included households in the oceanside or makai village and households in the upland or mauka areas. We also alerted community members of our availability to conduct the survey at Ho'okéna Beach Park in case they were not available during the daytime house-to-house survey. We combined the survey with a socioeconomic monitoring training workshop involving members from other communities around Hawai’i that are part of a community-based resources management learning network. At each household, we asked to speak with a representative of the household that was most familiar with fishing in Ho’okéna, and we asked respondents to speak on behalf of their entire household. Surveys were conducted by two research partners, one of whom read the survey questions and one of whom recorded respondents’ answers. Each evening, research partners entered the gathered data into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. After the field research, Microsoft Excel was used to analyze the data.

DISCUSSION
We had hoped to complete a full census of Ho’okéna area households. Instead, we completed surveys at 21 households, or 50% of Ho’okéna area households. When we add members of households represented by respondents, 110 people are represented in survey results. Thirteen surveys were conducted at homes, and eight surveys were conducted at Ho’okéna Beach Park. We spoke to household representatives from 10 makai homes and 11 mauka homes. Thirteen of these respondents reported living in the Ho’okéna area, two others live in nearby communities, one lives in California, and five declined to answer.

Of the 21 surveys completed, 17 were with men and 4 were with women. Most respondents were between the ages of 45 and 64 and reported being at least partial Hawaiian ancestry. Twelve respondents said they had more than 20 years of fishing experience, while two had between 11 and 20 years of fishing experience, one had between 6 and 10 years of fishing experience, one had between 1 and 5 years of fishing experience, and five respondents had no fishing experience. To fully understand who utilizes the Ho’okéna traditional fishing grounds, we will need to survey people at boat ramps and talk to shoreline fishermen.

Activity by Level of Participation
- Strongly support
- Support
- Neutral
- Oppose
- Strongly oppose

Enumerate the key points from the assessment.

Funded by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Laura Jane Musser Fund in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Jason Jeremiah (Kamehameha Schools Fellow), Jason Jeromeh (KSF), Kamakanei Dacoil (KSF), Keone Manuel (University of Hawai‘i Department of Urban and Regional Planning student)