

Table 6.08b

Most Important Cultural Aspects, How to Preserve or Develop: 1984

Cultural Aspect to Preserve		How to Preserve or Develop					
		Education: School, Class, Teach	Program: Recreation, Culture	Media: Mail, TV, Radio, Newspaper	Build Restore Maintain Preserve	Work Together Cooperate	All Ways to Preserve Develop
Arts	Col %	2.5%	0.0%	12.0%	9.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Education (system, skills)	Col %	2.2%	6.3%	4.0%	9.0%	9.4%	3.0%
Family Life (togetherness)	Col %	1.8%	5.7%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Food Production, Preparation	Col %	15.0%	15.4%	13.5%	19.4%	12.2%	14.9%
Health (mental, physical)	Col %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	0.2%
History, Places, Artifacts, Knowledge	Col %	0.3%	7.8%	12.0%	10.0%	4.4%	7.1%
Land Rights, Distribution	Col %	3.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Language (speak, write, read)	Col %	0.3%	11.0%	14.4%	26.1%	0.0%	20.4%
Music	Col %	30.2%	33.4%	25.4%	12.0%	54.3%	29.9%
Navigation, Transportation	Col %	10.3%	5.3%	7.5%	11.3%	4.4%	9.5%
Occupational Skills, Crafts	Col %	1.0%	4.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Religion, Beliefs	Col %	2.2%	2.8%	3.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.3%
Way of Life/ Feeling	Col %	2.5%	6.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.4%	2.7%
All Aspects	Col %	100.0%	100.1%	99.9%	100.1%	100.0%	100.1%
Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.							

Source: Hawai'i State, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Population Survey/Needs Assessment Final Report. (Honolulu, 1986)

- A follow-up question focused on what cultural aspects were most important and how the person would preserve or develop them. Tables 6.08a and 6.08b show the percentage distribution of responses to these questions.

In Table 6.8b, “the most common cultural aspect to preserve is ‘Music’ (29.9%, See C% in All Ways Column) which includes singing, dancing, chanting, making and playing musical instruments. Second is ‘Hawaiian language’ (20.4%), including speaking, writing and reading. Third is ‘food production and preparation’ (14.9%), which includes growing and gathering food, catching fish, hunting as well as culinary arts and techniques and luau. Fourth is ‘navigation and transportation’ (9.5%), which includes primarily sea transportation or canoes and their navigation. Next is ‘history, places, artifacts and knowledge’ (7.1%). These five categories of cultural aspects account for over 80% of responses.”

Table 6.8a illustrates “the ways in which these various cultural aspects should be preserved or developed. Hawaiian language is seen as best preserved through educational means. Music is seen as best preserved and developed through educational classes and teaching along with some recreational and cultural programs. Food production and preparation is best preserved and developed through educational classes and teaching.”

The same is true for navigation and transportation and history, places, artifacts and knowledge. Reviewing “the ‘all aspects’ row at the bottom of the table we will see that far and away the most common way to preserve Hawaiian culture is through ‘education’ (75.2%, See R% in All Aspects row), including classes and teaching. Education in the context of this question is broader in meaning than simply formal, academic schooling. It may include academic schooling and also education in the family and community, both formal and informal. Education includes classroom as well as apprenticeship training. A distant second are ‘media’ (13.2%) which includes mailings, TV, radio and newspapers.” — Population Survey/Needs Assessment Final Report