AMERICAN SAMOA FAMILY

	Traditional	Contemporary
Who is in the family?	 All blood members and those married into the family People living on the family communal land 	Same as traditional
What are the housing provisions within the family?	 Fale tofa (sleeping house) for matai (head of family) Fale tele and faleo'o (individual traditional Samoan houses) for family members 	 European-style houses Individual families, especially couples and their children, have their own homes
What is the order of authority within the family?	 Sa'o (paramount chief) first, then matai (individual family head, usually male), non-matai and young people, and people living on the family communal land Among children, eldest child had authority similar to that of the father 	 Same as traditional For families without a matai, especially young couples with children, the father is always the head of the family
What are the roles, rights, and responsibilities of each family member?	 Everyone lived on and used family land, provided for and served the family's affairs, and helped and supported each other, the sa'o (paramount chief), and the matai (head of family) Matai gave orders of what needed to be done Women did household chores; wife/mother cared for children Men worked on farms, hunted, and prepared food Children did chores, depending on their age 	Some roles still mirror traditional ways, but family members are living farther apart

Adapted from PREL resources 'ReSPCT – Family' Pacific Resources for Education & Learning (PREL) www.prel.org

	Traditional	Contemporary
What are children's obligations to their family?	Children obeyed and served heads of family, parents, older siblings, and/or other relatives; performed duties as told; worked or provided for family plantation; and attended church, village, and school activities	Same as traditional
What are the	- Each family participated in and	Same as traditional
functions and obligations of the family in the larger social unit?	Each family participated in and contributed to whatever the social unit needed (money, fine mats, etc.)	Same as traditional (though many are concerned that it is becoming expensive)
What is the importance of individual family members versus the family as a whole?	 Families worked and supported each other and their <i>matai</i> (head of family) Stability of the family depended on member contribution and involvement 	Same as traditional
What is the degree of solidarity or cohesiveness in the family?	Very high degree of solidarity, especially for carrying on family names and titles	Almost as high as traditional solidarity
What kinds of events affect the family?	Marriage, religion, funerals, establishment and progress of government, matai (head of family) title-holder, and talimalo (hosting of guests)	 Same as traditional Election of governor, progress of government influence, money, and education
Ham da manut	Village on face 2 and 20	A dalta area (
How do people come to meet and marry?	 Village or family activities Parental or <i>matai</i> (head of family) arrangement – man and his parents or <i>matai</i> sought approval from bride-to-be's parents 	Adults meet and arrange their own marriages
	Traditional	Contemporary

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What do parents want for their children?	 Be respectful, well-mannered, and productive citizens Believe in their ability to achieve anything Pass on the traditional skills they learned at home 	 Get a good education and be productive citizens Go to college Earn good money Live wherever they are happy
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