

Expressions of whānau

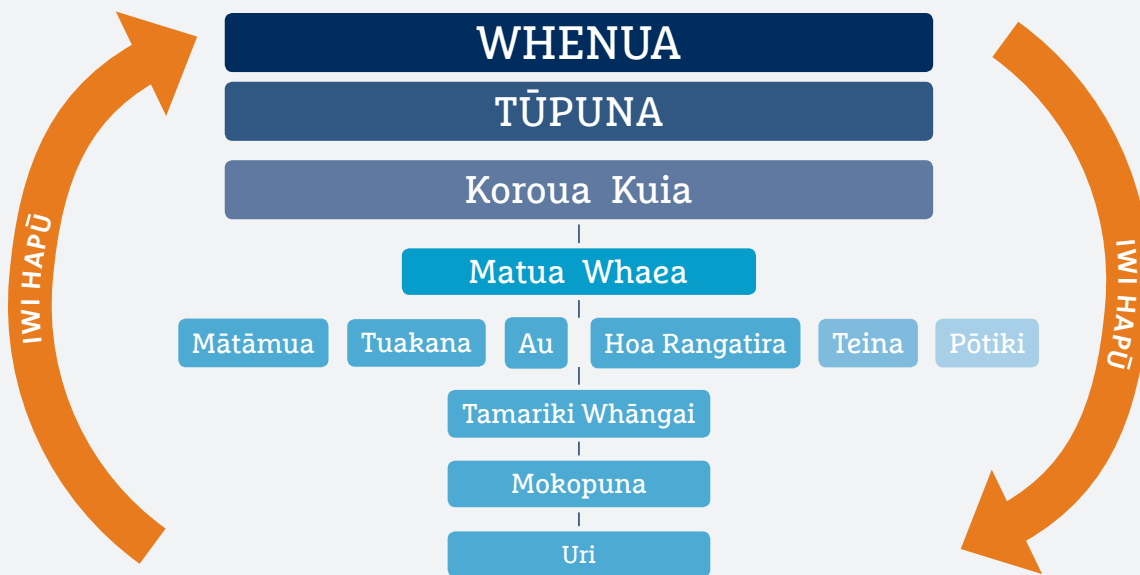
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A relational model of whakapapa whānau (see below) was developed as part of an analysis of data from the first Māori Social Survey (Te Kupenga) 2013 examining expressions of whānau¹.

Whakapapa provides the links between the vertical and horizontal aspects of whānau through hapū and iwi relationships. Whakapapa relationships are not just ways of situating individuals within a kin group but are connected to roles, responsibilities and obligations, including mutual acts of giving and receiving. The term 'whāngai' refers to those who are adopted (usually informally) into whānau.

About At a Glance

Superu's *At a Glance* series uses infographics to illustrate research findings or key information about a priority topic.



Whenua: land, also placenta
 Tūpuna: ancestor
 Koroua: grandfather, elderly man
 Kuia: grandmother, elderly woman

Matua: Father
 Whaea: mother
 Mātāmua: first-born, elder
 Tuakana: elder brother of male, elder sister of female

Au/ahau: I, me
 Hoa rangatira: spouse, partner
 Teina: younger brother of a male, younger sister of a female
 Pōtiki: youngest child

Tamariki: children
 Whāngai: adopted child
 Mokopuna: grandchild/ren, great grandchild/ren
 Uri: descendant, offspring

Some Māori may see whānau in a traditional sense as encompassing an extended set of kin relationships, while others might think of whānau in the narrow sense of a nuclear family. Regardless of scope, these relationships are still grounded in the foundations of whakapapa.

¹ Kukutai, T., Sporle, A., & Roskrug, M. (2016). 'Expressions of whānau'. *Families and Whānau Status Report 2016* (pp. 51-77). Superu, Wellington.

The expression of whānau project is part of a broader Whānau Wellbeing research programme. The conceptual basis for this programme is Superu's Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework.

The Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework has drawn on capability dimensions and whānau rangatiratanga (whānau empowerment) principles to measure and understand outcomes of whānau wellbeing. The framework provides a Māori lens to view trends in whānau wellbeing over time. Inside the framework there are also 'areas of interest' or 'factors' that contribute to or influence whānau wellbeing.



Related publications:



Subjective whānau wellbeing in Te Kupenga Report (April 2017)



The Whānau Rangatiratanga Frameworks: Approaching whānau wellbeing from within Te Ao Māori research report (December 2016)