



# Samoa Bureau of Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

### June 2017 Quarter

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### Summary Table

	Mar 2017 Quarter	Jun 2017 Quarter
Employment Number	24,399	24,137
Total Wages (\$mil)	\$132.9	\$131.3
Average Wages	\$5,447	\$5,440
Received		
Employment Growth <i>(% change over the same quarter of last year)</i>	0.1%	-1.0%

### OVERVIEW

Employment numbers in the June 2017 quarter recorded a decrease by 1.0% over the June 2016 quarter. Comparisons on a quarterly basis also shows a drop in employment numbers as compared to March 2017 quarter by 1.1%.

Wages for the June 2017 quarter decreased by 0.2% on a year-on-year basis and also fell short by 1.2% on a quarter-on-quarter basis. This reflects the decline in employment opportunities for the period under review in industries such as Construction, Restaurants and Other manufacturing.

### QUARTERLY REVIEW

#### EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Table 1: Employment & Wage Index (2009=100)

	Jun 16	Sep 16	Dec 16	Mar 17	Jun 17
Employment Index	112	113	114	112	111
% change	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	-1.1
Wage Index	122	123	120	123	123
% change	4.1	4.4	2.2	1.7	1.0

As seen in Table 1, formal employment for June 2017 quarter recorded a negative 1.1 percentage change ending ten consecutive quarters of posi-

tive growth from December 2014. Despite the recorded shortfall in employment numbers, wage index continues its positive growth to seven consecutive quarters from December 2015.

Chart 1: Employment Index, June 2014 - June 2017

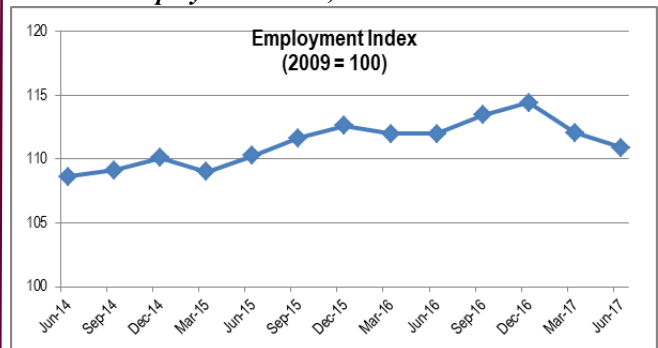
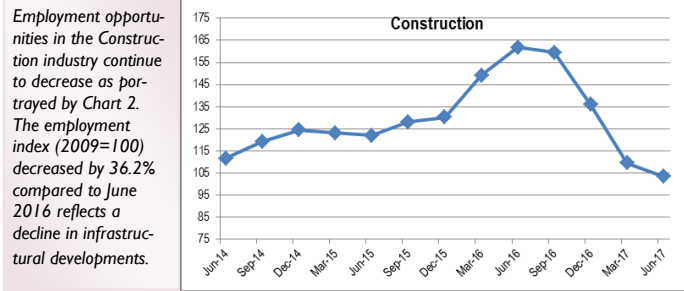


Chart 1 shows the trend in the quarterly employment index from June 2014 to June 2017 which fluctuates with a somewhat increasing trend with the lowest recorded index in June 2014 of 109. The trend cycle continues with the employment index peaking in December quarters and decreasing reaching lowest numbers in March and June of each year.

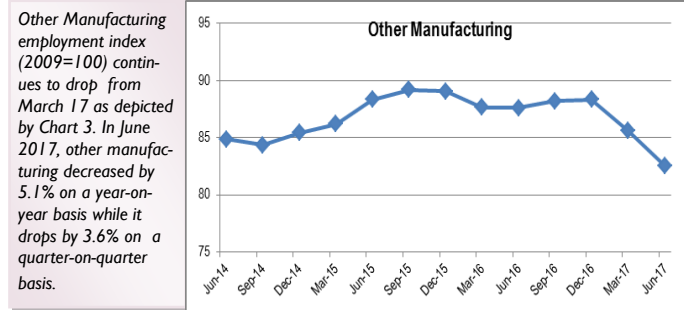
The industries that had significant influence to this decline were Construction, Restaurant, Other manufacturing, Personal services, Electricity, Education, Other services and Transport with decreases of 36.2% (531 people), 6.7% (28 people), 5.8% (75 people), 5.2% (71 people), 4.2% (14 people), 3.4% (17 people), 2.3% (66 people) and 1.4% (25 people) respectively, each over the employment numbers in the June 2016 quarter.

Some industries which contributed largely to the decrease in employment in June 2017 quarter are as follows:

**Chart 2: Construction Employment Index**



**Chart 3: Other Manufacturing Employment Index**



## WAGE INDEX

**Chart 4: Wage Index, June 2014 - June 2017**

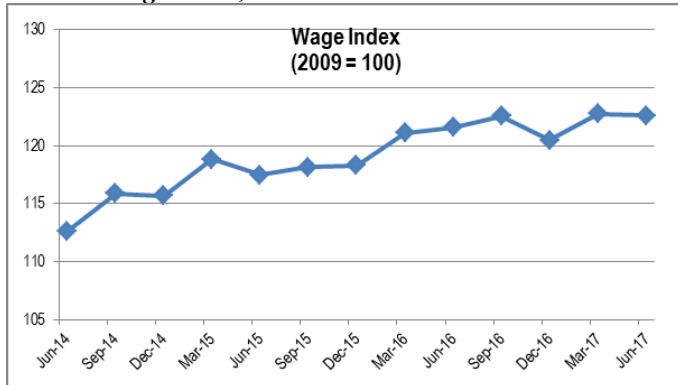


Chart 4 shows the trend in the wage index from June 2014 to June 2017. The wage index continues to increase with the highest being the June 2017 quarter. For the period under review, the wage index increased by 1.0% on a year-on-year basis but decreased by 0.1% compared to March 2017 quarter.

The main industries that contributed to the rise in wages paid out to employees serving in sectors such as Accom-

modation, Water, Food, Manufacturing and Commerce with increases of 25.0%, 15.7% 12.8% and 9.0% respectively compared to June 2016 quarter.

## EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

**Table 2: Employment & Wages, June 2017 Quarter**

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages June 2017						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,137	100	13,755	56.9	10,382	43.1
Total Wages (\$mil)	131.3	100	72.3	55.1	59.0	44.9
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,440		5,259		5,678	

According to Table 2 above, the estimated population employed in the formal sector in the June 2017 quarter was 24,137; of which 56.9% were males and 43.1% were females. Total wages amounted to about \$131.3 million; males received the biggest share (55.1%) of the total wages in the March 2017 quarter with females receiving 44.9% of total wages.

Nevertheless, overall quarterly average wages for male (\$5,259) was less than females quarterly average wages of \$5,678.

**Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, June 2017**

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Secondary	Services	Public Admin
Jun-16	(No.)	24381	283	3776	14793	5530
	(%)	100	1.2	15.5	60.7	22.7
Sep-16	(No.)	24694	281	3785	15114	5513
	(%)	100	1.1	15.3	61.2	22.3
Dec-16	(No.)	24904	265	3617	15487	5535
	(%)	100	1.1	14.5	62.2	22.2
Mar-17	(No.)	24399	244	3369	15247	5540
	(%)	100	1.0	13.8	62.5	22.7
Jun-17	(No.)	24137	233	3259	15096	5549
	(%)	100	1.0	13.5	62.5	23.0

Table 3 above shows the employed population by sector (Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector) from June 2016 to June 2017. In June 2017, the Services sector continued as the main employer accounting for 62.5% of the total formal population. Second to the biggest employer was the Public Administration employing around 23.0%, followed by the Secondary Sector with

13.5% while the Primary Sector employed the least amount of workers accounting for only 1.0% of the total employed population.

On a year-on-year basis, it is evident that the Services and Public Administration sector have increased in employment numbers in the June 2017 quarter compared to June 2016 quarter by 2.0% and 0.3% respectively. The workforce in the Primary and Secondary sectors however have decreased workforce total in the same period by 17.4% and 13.7%.

On a quarter-on-quarter basis Public Administration is the only sector that has had an increase in employment numbers by 0.2% in June 2017 quarter from March 2017 quarter. Primary, Secondary and Services sectors all experienced respective decline of 4.2%, 3.3% and 1.0%.

**Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, June 2017**

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Construction	848	90.4	90	9.6	938	3.9
Electricity	271	83.6	53	16.4	324	1.3
Water	221	76.6	67	23.4	288	1.2
Agriculture	122	74.3	42	25.7	164	0.7
Fishing	51	74.1	18	25.9	69	0.3
Transport	1280	70.6	532	29.4	1812	7.5
Food manufacturing	345	70.3	146	29.7	491	2.0
Commerce	2250	63.8	1275	36.2	3525	14.6
Other business serv	448	62.2	272	37.8	720	3.0
Personal services	769	59.4	525	40.6	1294	5.4
Communication	230	59.0	160	41.0	391	1.6
Restaurants	216	54.8	178	45.2	394	1.6
Other services	1554	54.5	1299	45.5	2854	11.8
Accommodation	786	53.5	684	46.5	1470	6.1
Other manufacturi	640	52.5	578	47.5	1218	5.0
Public administratio	2677	48.2	2872	51.8	5549	23.0
Health	445	42.3	608	57.7	1053	4.4
Finance services	452	41.0	651	59.0	1103	4.6
Education	150	31.2	330	68.8	480	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13755</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>10382</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>24137</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment by industry. At the industry level, the majority of the formal sector employment was in the Public Administration which made up about 23.0% of the total; of which 48.2% were males and 51.8% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 14.6% of the number of people employed. Other services was the third biggest employer comprising 11.8% of the total; the ratio of males to fe-

males was 55:45. Transport, Accommodation, Personal services and Other manufacturing were the next biggest employers with shares of 7.5%, 6.1%, 5.4% and 5.0% respectively of the total. However, industries in the Primary sector (Agriculture and Fishing) only employed about 0.7% and 0.3% respectively of the total.

In terms of employment composition by sex, the industries that recorded high percentages of males to females were Construction, Electricity, Water, Agriculture, Fishing, Transport, Food Manufacturing, Commerce, Other business services, Personal Services, Communication, Restaurants, Other services, Accommodation and Other Manufacturing. Females dominated employment opportunities in industries such as Education, Finance Services, Health and Public Administration.

**Table 5: Male wages and average wages, June 2017**

Industries	% of Employed Males to Total	Male Wages (\$m)	Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	1.7	\$ 2.9	\$ 12,515
Finance service	3.3	\$ 4.2	\$ 9,376
Health	3.2	\$ 3.9	\$ 8,852
Electricity	2.0	\$ 1.8	\$ 6,700
Public administr	19.5	\$ 17.6	\$ 6,562
Water	1.6	\$ 1.4	\$ 6,155
Other services	11.3	\$ 8.5	\$ 5,461
Personal servic	5.6	\$ 4.2	\$ 5,414
Transport	9.3	\$ 6.1	\$ 4,732
Food manufact	2.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 4,277
Construction	6.2	\$ 3.6	\$ 4,246
Other business	3.3	\$ 1.9	\$ 4,234
Education	1.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 4,173
Other manufact	4.7	\$ 2.4	\$ 3,798
Commerce	16.4	\$ 8.5	\$ 3,759
Accommodation	5.7	\$ 2.4	\$ 3,029
Restaurants	1.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 2,745
Fishing	0.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 2,456
Agriculture	0.9	\$ 0.3	\$ 2,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$ 72.3</b>	<b>\$ 5,259</b>

Table 5 shows the male employment data by Industry. Despite the highest number of males being employed in the Public administration sector (19.5% of total male employed) and also having the highest total wages paid (\$17.6 million), this sector came fifth in terms of average wages with Communication on top with an average quarterly earning of \$12,515. The industry which accounted for just about 1.7% of the total male employment recorded total wages of \$2.9 million. Finance Services and Health had the second and third highest average quarterly wages

of \$9,376 and \$8,852 respectively and comprised of 3.3% and 3.2% each of the total male employment.

Commerce, the second biggest employer for males recorded an average quarterly wage of \$3,759 making it the fifth lowest average wage for males. The lowest average quarterly wage were reported in Restaurants, Fishing and Agriculture with average wages of \$2,745, \$2,456 and \$2,372 respectively.

**Table 6: Female wages and average wages, June 2017**

Industries	% of Employed Females to Total	Female Wages (\$mil)	Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Health	5.9	\$ 5.7	\$ 9,409
Finance service	6.3	\$ 5.8	\$ 8,984
Electricity	0.5	\$ 0.5	\$ 8,960
Communication	1.5	\$ 1.3	\$ 8,001
Water	0.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 7,084
Public administr	27.7	\$ 20.2	\$ 7,046
Personal serv	5.1	\$ 3.1	\$ 5,820
Other services	12.5	\$ 7.4	\$ 5,658
Food manufactu	1.4	\$ 0.8	\$ 5,510
Transport	5.1	\$ 2.5	\$ 4,695
Other business	2.6	\$ 1.2	\$ 4,559
Construction	0.9	\$ 0.4	\$ 4,369
Commerce	12.3	\$ 4.7	\$ 3,725
Fishing	0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 3,558
Education	3.2	\$ 0.9	\$ 2,793
Accommodation	6.6	\$ 1.9	\$ 2,720
Other manufactu	5.6	\$ 1.5	\$ 2,571
Restaurants	1.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 2,284
Agriculture	0.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 1,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$ 59.0</b>	<b>\$ 5,678</b>

Similar to males, Public administration was the biggest employer for females and also had the highest total wages paid, however it was not the highest in terms of average quarterly wages. The Health industry recorded the highest average quarterly wages in the June 2017 quarter of \$9,409 followed by Financial services and Electricity with average quarterly wages of \$8,984 and \$8,960 respectively. The lowest average quarterly wages for females were reported in the Other manufacturing, Restaurants and Agriculture industries.

## TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW

**(July 2016—June 2017)**

**Table 7: Employment & Wage Index**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Employment Index</b>	108	107	109	111	112
<b>% change</b>	0.6	-0.7	1.2	2.2	0.6
<b>Wage Index</b>	109	112	116	119	121
<b>% change</b>	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.4	1.9

Table 7 above indicates that the number of employed persons increased by 0.6% in the year ended June 2017 over the previous year; wage index also went up by 1.9%. According to Table 7, the only year that recorded a negative growth in the employment index in the last five years was the year ended June 2014.

The increase in employment in the year ended June 2017 by 0.6% (140 people) was mainly influenced by the increase in employment opportunities in industries such as Accommodation (up by 19.3%), Communication (up by 8.7%), Commerce (up by 8.5%). Other business services (up by 8.4%), Health (up by 4.7%), Public administration (up by 1.3%) and Finance services (up by 1.1%).

**Table 8: Employment and Wage, Year 2017**

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Wages, Year Ended March 2017 Quarter						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,534	100.0	14,043	57.2	10,491	42.8
Total Wages (\$mil)	531.5	100.0	294.1	55.3	237.4	44.7
Average Wages (\$)	21,664		20,943		22,629	

Total employed in the year ended June 2017 was 24,534; 57.2% were males and 42.8% were females. Total wages paid amounted to \$531.5 million. Males received the biggest share of total wages with 55.3% of the total and 44.7% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ended June 2017 of both male and female was \$21,664. Females recorded the highest average wage. According to Table 8, Males average yearly wage was \$20,943 while Female's average yearly wage was \$22,629.



# Background Information and New Developments

## Introduction

Estimates of employment alone are often insufficient to understand the overall labour market situation. However in the absence of regular and timely releases of information on the labour force, the Bureau of Statistics wishes to provide users a release of the formal employment estimates or so-called paid employment estimates as part of its development in expanding short term indicators or leading indicators for policy and planning purpose, as stipulated in the SSDS 2011 – 2021. This publication provides statistics on formal employment on a quarterly basis, by industry and sex. It also provides average earnings per employee at the industry level. The information has been used for many years as input data for the compilation of the GDP estimates.

This work has been co-ordinated in close co-operation between the Samoa National Provident Fund (SNPF) and the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) for a number of years. This publication is the seventh time that such statistics have been published on the formal employment data by SBS. Readers can visit our website at [www.sbs.gov.ws](http://www.sbs.gov.ws) to download this publication and other related statistics.

## Scope and Coverage

Employment covers all formally registered employees to the Samoa National Provident Fund. This includes all industries in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and the Public Administration (Private and Public Sectors).

## Classification

The International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC), Revision 3.1 is used to classify the economic activity of businesses in the SNPF Register. Classification of economic activity is important in the determination of the extent and nature of the information collected and the quality of the data compiled. The employees through employers are then classified into various industries using the ISIC Rev 3.1.

## Employment and Formal Employment

### Employment

- ◆ Employment is the total number of persons who are engaged in paid work.
- ◆ It includes all persons who are either part timers or full time workers and are employed either in the public or private sectors (working for wages)

### Formal Employment

- ◆ Employment that is government regulated, such that workers are ensured a wage and certain employment rights.

- ◆ It **includes** all employees and employers in the formal sectors who have registered under the SNPF.
- ◆ It does **not include** the informal sectors and individual contributors such as proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers.

## Employment Index


- ◆ Is a measure of change on the employment numbers, with 2009 as the base year

## Wage Index

- ◆ Is a measure of change on the wages and salaries, it was compiled using the base year of 2009

## Revisions

Employment Data is supplied by the SNPF on a quarterly basis. This data is input manually by the Finance Statistics Division (FSD) in to the system and is used for compiling and monitoring employment trend by industry. In some cases where there may be a delay in receiving this data, estimates are then used until the actual numbers are available. Revisions are made later on when actual data are made available to the Bureau.



**Samoa Bureau of Statistics**

**SBS Vision:**  
"To be the leader in providing relevant, quality statistics for the benefit of Samoa."

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