



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

March 2018 Quarter

18 June 2018

ISSUE #10

Inside this issue:

Quarterly Review 1-4

Employment & Wage Index 1-2

Employment Levels 2-4

Employment by Industry 2-3

12 Months Review 5

Background information 6

Annex—Employment tables

Summary Table

	Dec 2017 Quarter	Mar 2018 Quarter
Employment Number	24,177	23,909
Total Wages (000)	\$137,381	\$136,107
Average Wages Received	\$5,684	\$5,691
Employment Growth <i>(% change over the same quarter of last year)</i>	-2.9%	-2.0%

OVERVIEW

Employment numbers declined in March 2018 by 2.0% over the March 2017 quarter. Comparison on a quarterly basis shows employment numbers went down by 1.1% over the December 2017 quarter.

2017 quarter.

Wages and Salaries for the March 2018 quarter recorded an increase of 2.4% on a yearly basis whereas a decrease of 0.9% was seen on a quarterly basis. The positive year-on-year growth was influenced by the increase in wages paid out in industries such as Education, Water, Public Administration

QUARTERLY REVIEW EMPLOYMENT INDEX

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

	Mar 17	Jun 17	Sep 17	Dec 17	Mar 18
Employment Index	112	111	110	111	110
% change	0.1	-1.0	-2.7	-2.9	-2.0
Wage Index	123	123	126	128	128
% change	1.4	0.8	3.0	6.3	4.5

According to Employment Index percentage change, formal employment has a negative growth of 2.0% in the March 2018 quarter. This makes it the fourth consecutive quarter of negative growth in Employment index since June 2017 quarter. Wage index had an increase of 4.5% in March 2018 compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The wage index has had positive growth for 10 consecutive quarters since December 2015.

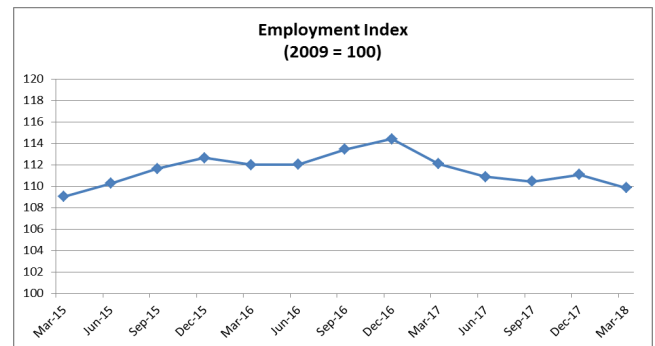


Chart 1: Employment Index, Mar 2015—Mar 2018

Chart 1 shows the trend in Employment index trend from March 2015 to March 2018. The trend display slight fluctuations with declines occurring in the March and June periods. The industries driving March 2018 quarter's index decrease includes Other manufacturing (down by 44.3%), Other business services (down by 16.5%), Other services (down by 9.8%) and Food manufacturing (down by 7.2%).

The Other manufacturing industry has had eight (8) consecutive quarters of negative growth since June 2016 quarter. The Other business services industry also experienced a decrease in the period under re-

view which makes it the third consecutive quarter of negative growth since September 2017 quarter.

The main industries which contributed to the decrease in employment in March quarter are as follows:

Chart 2: Other Manufacturing Employment Index

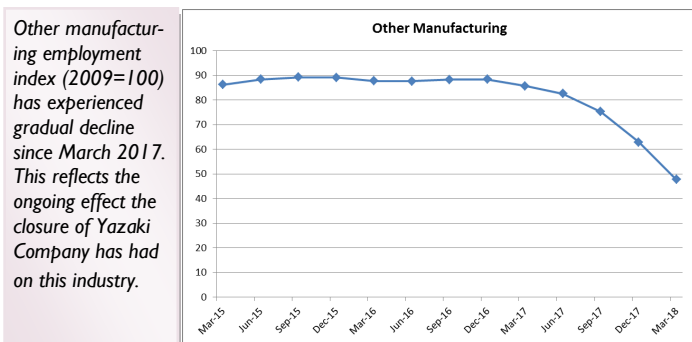
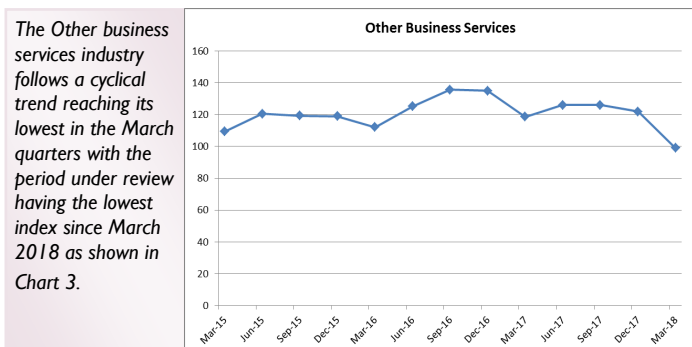


Chart 3: Other Business Services Employment Index



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Mar 2015—Mar 2018

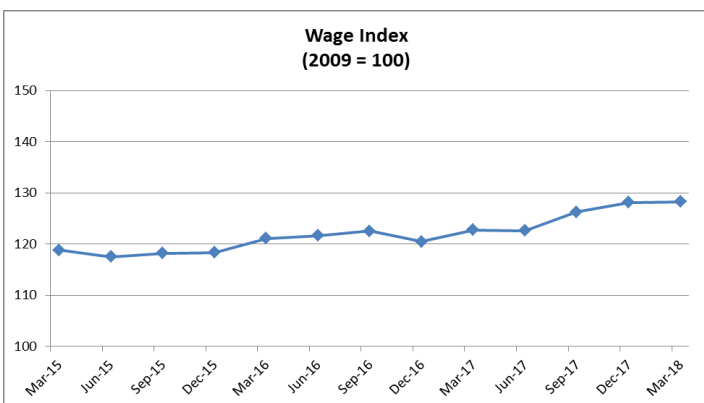


Chart 4 shows the trend in the wage index from March 2015 to March 2018. The index experienced positive growth with the highest being the quarter under review as

it stood at 128. In March 2018, the wage index went up by 4.5% compared to March 2017 quarter. It also went up by 0.1% compared to December 2017.

The main industries that had significant contributions to the rise in wages paid out includes Education, Water and Other business services. Education had the highest percentage of wages paid out of 11.0% to employees for the period under review, following a negative growth of 0.8% in the December 2017 on a year-on-year basis.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, March 2018 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages Mar 2018						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	23,909	100.0	13,660	57.1	10,249	42.9
Total Wages (\$m)	136.1	100.0	73.7	54.2	62.4	45.8
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,691		5,396		6,086	

The total number of employees in the formal sector amounted to 23,909 in March 2018 as indicated in Table 2 above. Total wages for the period under review was \$136.1 million; males received 54.2% share while females received the remaining 45.8%. In terms of quarterly average wages, females earned 12.8% more than males. According to Table 2, females quarterly wages amounted to \$6,086 and males quarterly average wage was \$5,396.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Mar 2018

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Sec- ondary	Ser- vices	Public Admin
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
Sep-17	(No.)	24039	229	3163	15089	5558
	(%)	100	1.0	13.2	62.8	23.1
Dec-17	(No.)	24177	224	3023	15362	5568
	(%)	100	0.9	12.5	63.5	23.0
Mar-18	(No.)	23909	220	2794	14956	5939
	(%)	100	0.9	11.7	62.6	24.8

Table 3 shows the employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and Public Administration from March 2017 to March 2018. The Services sector continues to be the major employer accounting for 62.6% of the total formal population. Second to the biggest employer was the Public Administration employing around 24.8% followed by the Secondary Sector at 11.7% while the Primary Sector employed the least amount of workers as it stood at only 0.9% of the total population.

On a year-on-year basis, the Public Administration has increased in employment numbers in the March 2018 quarter by 7.2% compared to March 2017. The Primary, Secondary and Services sectors all declined in March 2018 compared to the same quarter of the previous year by 9.6% and 17.1% and 1.9% respectively. Overall, the total employed for the quarter under review decreased by 2.0% compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Mar 2018

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admin	2835	20.8	3104	30.3	5939	24.8
Commerce	2250	16.5	1329	13.0	3579	15.0
Other Services	1389	10.2	1211	11.8	2600	10.9
Transport	1343	9.8	557	5.4	1900	7.9
Accommodati	861	6.3	689	6.7	1551	6.5
Personal Servi	805	5.9	565	5.5	1370	5.7
Health	434	3.2	609	5.9	1044	4.4
Finance Servic	440	3.2	601	5.9	1041	4.4
Construction	927	6.8	91	0.9	1018	4.3
Other Manufa	426	3.1	278	2.7	704	2.9
Other business	349	2.6	217	2.1	566	2.4
Education	172	1.3	335	3.3	507	2.1
Food Manufac	325	2.4	137	1.3	461	1.9
Restaurants	219	1.6	196	1.9	415	1.7
Communicatio	226	1.7	157	1.5	383	1.6
Electricity	266	1.9	53	0.5	319	1.3
Water	218	1.6	74	0.7	292	1.2
Agriculture	116	0.8	28	0.3	144	0.6
Fishing	58	0.4	18	0.2	77	0.3
TOTAL	13660	57.1	10249	42.9	23909	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment by industry for March 2018. At the industry level, Public Administration continues to lead the formal sector employment as it is made up of 24.8% of total employment numbers; which makes up 20.8% and 30.3% of total male and female employees respectively.

Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 15.0% of the total number of people employed of which 62.9% were males and 37.1% were females. Other Services was the third biggest employer made up of 10.9% of the total; the ratio of males to females was 53:47. Transport, Accommodation, Personal Services, Health and Finance Services followed with shares of 7.9%, 6.5%, 5.7%, 4.4% and 4.4% respectively of the total. However, industries in the Primary sector (Agriculture and Fishing) only employed about 0.6% and 0.3% respectively of the total.

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

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, March 2018

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$m)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	1.7	2.7	12,040
Health	3.2	3.7	8,537
Finance services	3.2	3.7	8,363
Water	1.6	1.5	7,050
Public Administration	20.8	19.9	7,048
Electricity	1.9	1.9	6,981
Other manufacturing	3.1	2.5	5,696
Other services	10.2	7.8	5,589
Personal services	5.9	4.2	5,254
Transport	9.8	6.5	4,874
Other Business services	2.6	1.5	4,313
Education	1.3	0.7	4,134
Food Manufacturing	2.4	1.3	4,083
Construction	6.8	3.6	3,856
Commerce	16.5	8.6	3,821
Fishing	0.4	0.2	3,227
Accommodation	6.3	2.5	2,900
Restaurants	1.6	0.6	2,883
Agriculture	0.8	0.2	2,132
TOTAL	100.0	73.7	5,396

Table 5 shows the male employment data by Industry in March 2018. Despite the highest number of males being employed in the Public Administration sector (20.8% of

total male employed) and also having the highest total wages paid (\$19.9 million), this sector came fifth in terms of average wages, with Communications having the highest average quarterly earning of \$12,040. The industry which accounted for just about 1.7% of the total male employment recorded total wages of \$2.7 million. Health and Finance services had the second and third highest average quarterly wages of \$8,537 and \$8,363 respectively and comprised 3.7% each of the total male employment.

Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded an average quarterly wages of \$3,821 making it the fifth lowest average wage for Males. The lowest average quarterly wages for males were reported in Accommodation, Restaurants and Agriculture industries with average wages of \$2,900, \$2,883 and \$2,132 respectively.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, Mar 2018

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$mil)	Female Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Finance Services	5.9	5.9	9,887
Electricity	0.5	0.5	9,040
Health	5.9	5.3	8,776
Communication	1.5	1.3	8,157
Public Administration	30.3	23.6	7,592
Water	0.7	0.5	7,293
Other manufacturing	2.7	1.6	5,924
Other services	11.8	7.0	5,753
Personal services	5.5	3.1	5,545
Food manufacturing	1.3	0.7	5,318
Other business services	2.1	1.1	4,913
Transport	5.4	2.6	4,729
Construction	0.9	0.4	4,531
Fishing	0.2	0.1	4,417
Commerce	13.0	5.0	3,734
Education	3.3	1.1	3,303
Agriculture	0.3	0.1	2,930
Accommodation	6.7	1.9	2,806
Restaurants	1.9	0.5	2,403
TOTAL	100.0	62.4	6,086

Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer (30.3%) for females and also had the highest total wages paid (\$23.6 million), however it was not the highest in terms of average quarterly wages. The Finance services industry recorded the highest average quarterly

wages in the quarter under review of \$9,887, followed by Electricity and Health with average quarterly wages of \$9,040 and \$8,776 respectively. The lowest average quarterly wages for females were reported in the Agriculture, Accommodation and Restaurant industries of \$2,930, \$2,806 and \$2,403 respectively.

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: **(April 2017—March 2018)**

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Employment Index	108	109	111	113	110
% change	-0.4	0.7	2.2	1.2	-2.2
Wage Index	112	115	118	121	125
% change	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.7

Table 7 above indicates that the number of employed persons decreased by 2.2% in the year ended March 2018 over the previous year while wage index went up by 3.7%.

The decline in employment in the year ended March 2018 by 2.2% (529 people) was mainly influenced by the decrease in employment opportunities in industries such as Construction (down by 23.9%), Other manufacturing (down by 23.3%), Other Business services (down by 8.1%), Restaurants (down by 6.8%) and Electricity (down by 4.2%).

Table 8: Employment and Wage, Apr 2017 - Mar 2018

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year ended March 2018						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,065	100.0	13,737	57.1	10,327	42.9
Total Wages (\$m)	539.4	100.0	294.6	54.6	244.7	45.4
Average Annual Wages (\$)	22,413		21,450		23,695	

Total employed in the year ended March 2018 was 24,065; 57.1% being males and 42.9% being females. Total wages paid amounted to \$539.4 million. Males received the biggest share of total wages with 54.6% of the total and 45.4% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ended March 2018 for both males and females was \$22,413. Females recorded the highest average wage of \$23,695

whereas males average wage was lower by \$2,245 compared to female earnings.

Background Information and New Developments

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.

This report was delayed due to the lag in data availability from the data provider. Revisions are expected on review periods' data recorded in the next Employment Report.



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

National Accounts & Finance Statistics Division
FMFM II Building, Level 2 PO Box 1151
Apia, Samoa

Phone: (685) 62006 / 29326
Fax: (685) 24675
E-mail: fsd@sbs.gov.ws