



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



Samoa 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report



Samoa 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report

Samoa Bureau of Statistics



Pacific
Community

Communauté
du Pacifique

Noumea, New Caledonia

December 2024

© Copyright Pacific Community (SPC) and Samoa Bureau of Statistics 2024

All rights for commercial/for profit reproduction or translation, in any form, is reserved. SPC and CISO authorizes the partial reproduction or translation of this material for scientific, educational or research purposes, provided that SPC and Samoa Bureau of Statistics and the source document are properly acknowledged. Permission to reproduce the document and/or translate in whole, in any form, whether for commercial/for profit or non – profit purposes, must be requested in writing. Original work may not be altered or separately published without permission.

Disclaimer: While efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the material contained in this report, the Government of Samoa and SPC cannot guarantee that the information is free from errors and omissions, and does not accept any liability, contractual or otherwise, for the content of this report or any consequences arising from its use.

Original text: English

Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-publication data

Cover photo: SPC, Gaëlle Le Gall-Queguineur

Prepared for publication at SPC's headquarters,
B.P. D5, 98848 Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia, 2020

www.spc.int | spc@spc.int

Contents

List of tables	vi
List of figures	ix
Preface.....	xii
Acknowledgements	xiii
Executive summary.....	xiv
Sample and population profile	xiv
Expenditure profile	xv
Income profile.....	xvii
Survey quality assessment	xix
Background to the Samoa 2023 HIES.....	1
Objective	1
A new HIES method	1
Innovation in the measurement of food consumption away from home	3
Sample design and response rate	3
Data collection.....	5
Questionnaire	5
Classifications	7
Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose	7
Pacific Classification of Income	7
Industry classification.....	7
Occupation classification	8
Pacific Nutrient Database	8
Structure of the expenditure aggregates	8
Consumption expenditure.....	8
Non-consumption expenditure.....	9
Intermediate expenditure	9
Expenditure source	10
Structure of the income aggregates.....	10
Employment income	10
Property income	11
Transfer income.....	11
Casual receipts and lump-sum distributions.....	12
Gifts and remittances.....	12
Imputed rents	12
Income source.....	12
Population groups	12

Population profile	14
Demography	14
Education	17
Health.....	19
Functional challenges	22
Communication	23
Alcohol, tobacco and kava consumption.....	24
Main activity.....	25
Access to financial services.....	27
Household profile	30
Dwelling characteristics	30
Dwelling type	30
Tenure status.....	31
Energy source	31
Water source	31
Sanitary source.....	32
Hand wash	32
Vehicle ownership.....	33
Private travel	33
Cash transfers.....	33
Remittances.....	36
Fishing.....	37
Livestock	38
Agriculture	38
Handicrafts and home-processed food	40
Horticulture and floriculture activities.....	40
Household expenditure.....	41
Total household expenditure.....	41
Source of household expenditure.....	41
Composition of household expenditure.....	44
Composition and source of household expenditure	44
Average and median household expenditure	46
Main components of household expenditure	47
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	48
Cash transfers	51
Housing and utilities	52
Restaurants and hotels	53

Transport.....	54
Household income.....	56
Total household income	56
Source of household income	56
Composition of household income	58
Composition and source of household income.....	58
Average and median household income	59
Main components of household income.....	61
Cash income from employers.....	61
Gifts and remittances.....	63
Agriculture.....	63
Fisheries.....	64
Handicrafts and home processed food	65
Additional analysis.....	67
Distribution of expenditure and income in Samoa	67
Comparison of expenditure and income aggregates	67
Expenditure quintiles v income quintiles	68
Engel ratio	68
Population by expenditure quintile	69
Inequality in the distribution of expenditure and income.....	69
Comparison with the previous HIESs in Samoa.....	73
Expenditure	73
Income.....	78
Intermediate expenditure	82
Appendix 1: Sampling errors.....	85
Definition	85
Sampling errors for the expenditure aggregates	85
Sampling errors for the income aggregates.....	91
Appendix 2: Population tables	95
Appendix 3: Household tables	111
Appendix 4: Expenditure tables	130
Appendix 5: Income tables	149
Further resources	158
Contact information.....	158
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	158
Pacific Community (SPC).....	158

List of tables

Table 1: Sample size and population estimates, by population group	xv
Table 2: Annual household expenditure summary statistics, by population group	xvi
Table 3: Annual per capita expenditure summary statistics, by population group	xvii
Table 4: Annual household income summary statistics, by population group	xviii
Table 5: Annual per capita income summary statistics, by population group	xix
Table 6: Sample and response rates	4
Table 7: Reason for non-response	4
Table 8: Demographic characteristics of the population groups in Samoa.....	15
Table 9: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Division and population group	42
Table 10: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Division and population group.....	57
Table 11: Distribution of population (persons) by expenditure and income quintiles	68
Table 12: Gini index based on per capita expenditure and income, by strata/region	70
Table 13: Total annual intermediate household expenditure	83
Table 14: Data quality thresholds and colour code guide.....	85
Table 15: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by strata/region.....	85
Table 16: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by expenditure source and strata/region	86
Table 17: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by COICOP Division and strata/region	87
Table 18: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by COICOP Group and strata/region	88
Table 19: Average annual household income and RSE, by strata/region	91
Table 20: Average annual household income and RSE, by income source and strata/region.....	91
Table 21: Average annual household income and RSE, by PACCOI Division and strata/region ..	92
Table 22: Average annual household income and RSE, by PACCOI Group and strata/region.....	93
Table 23: Population (number of persons) by sex and age, by population group	95
Table 24: Number of persons aged 3+ years currently attending school, by level and population group.....	96
Table 25: Number of persons aged 3+ years who have left school, by maximum level of education completed and population group	96
Table 26: Number of persons aged 3+ who never attended school, by reason for not attending school and population group	97
Table 27: Marital status for persons aged 15+, by population group	97
Table 28: Persons with a chronic illness, if they take medicine for the disease, and if the disease prevents them from undertaking usual activities, by population group.....	98
Table 29: Persons with an acute illness, and if they've had the illness for more than 12-months, by population group	99
Table 30: Distribution of population aged 5+ by functional domain of seeing, hearing and walking, by functionality and population group	100
Table 31: Distribution of population aged 5+ by functional domain of remembering, self-care and communication, by functionality, and those who receive a disability benefit, by population group	101
Table 32: Persons aged 3+ who use the internet, location of internet use, those who use a mobile phone, and those who own a mobile phone, digital tables, or laptop, by population group	102
Table 33: Persons aged 15 years and over who use alcohol, tobacco, and other narcotic products, by population group	103

Table 34: Main activity of persons aged 15 years and over, by population group.....	103
Table 35: Persons aged 15 years and over with a main activity of primary production, the main purpose of their production, and main products produced, by population group	104
Table 36: Second activity of persons aged 15 years and over, by population group	105
Table 37: Persons aged 15 years and over with a bank account, and purpose of the bank account, by population group	106
Table 38: Persons aged 15 years and over who have ever borrowed money, by population group	106
Table 39: Persons aged 15 years who have a current loan, number of loans, and purpose of loan, by population group	107
Table 40: Persons aged 15 years and over who have savings with a financial institution, the location of their savings, and account type, by population group	108
Table 41: Persons aged 15 years and over who ever sent or received money electronically, operator used, those who used a phone, and reason for not using a phone, by population group	109
Table 42: Persons aged 15 years and over with a bank card, and purpose of the card, by population group.....	110
Table 43: Household dwelling type, by population group	111
Table 44: Dwelling tenure status, by population group	112
Table 45: Household main source of drinking water, by population group	113
Table 46: Household access to sanitation facilities, by population group	114
Table 47: Number of vehicles owned by households, by population group	115
Table 48: Number of international private trips undertaken by households, mode of transportation, purpose and destination, by population group	116
Table 49: Number of domestic private trips undertaken by households, mode of transportation, purpose and destination, by population group.....	117
Table 50: Number of households providing financial support, by purpose, and location of recipient of financial support, by population group	118
Table 51: Number of households hosting ceremonies, by ceremony type and population group	119
Table 52: Number of households receiving remittances, number received, and location and relationship of sender, by population group.....	120
Table 53: Number of households undertaking fishing activities, and fishing method practiced, by population group.....	121
Table 54: Number of households catching different seafood products, by population groups	122
Table 55: Number of households undertaking livestock activities and number of livestock owned, by livestock type and population group	123
Table 56: Number of households undertaking agriculture and vegetable production activities, and vegetables produced, by population group.....	124
Table 57: Number of households undertaking agriculture and root crop production activities, and root crops produced, by population group.....	125
Table 58: Number of households undertaking agriculture and fruit production activities, and fruits produced, by population group	126
Table 59: Number of households undertaking handicraft activities, and handicrafts produced, by population group.....	127
Table 60: Number of households undertaking food production activities, and food products produced, by population group	128

Table 61: Number of households undertaking coconut processing activities, and coconut products produced, by population group	129
Table 62: Number of households undertaking floriculture activities, and floriculture products produced, by population group	129
Table 63: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Division and population group	130
Table 64: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Group and population group	131
Table 65: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group	135
Table 66: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group	143
Table 67: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Division and population group.....	149
Table 68: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Group and population group	150
Table 69: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Class and population group	152
Table 70: Percentage of households incurring income, by PACCOI Class and population group	155
Table 71: Total annual household income and percentage of households incurring income, by source and population group	157

List of figures

Figure 1: Distribution of population by age and sex, and area and strata/region	16
Figure 2: Percentage of the population aged 3+ who ever attended school, by population group	17
Figure 3: Distribution of population by maximum education attainment, by population group .	18
Figure 4: Percentage of the population aged 3+ who are currently attending school, and who incurred education expenses in the last 12- months, by population group	18
Figure 5: Percentage of population with a chronic health problem, by population group	19
Figure 6: Percentage of population with a chronic health problem, by health problem.....	20
Figure 7: Percentage of population with a health problem in the last month, by population group	20
Figure 8: Percentage of population with another health problem, by health problem	21
Figure 9: Percentage of the population who incurred health expenditure in the last 12-months, by population group.....	21
Figure 10: Proportion of the population incurring health expenditure, by item	22
Figure 11: Proportion of population aged 3+ accessing the internet in the last 30- days, by population group.....	23
Figure 12: Mobile phone ownership rates for persons aged 3+ years, by population group	24
Figure 13: Percent of population aged 15+ years consuming tobacco, by population group	24
Figure 14: Percent of population aged 15+ years consuming alcohol, by population group	25
Figure 15: Percent of population aged 15+ years consuming kava, by population group.....	25
Figure 16: Distribution of main activity for persons aged 15 years and over, by population group	26
Figure 17: Distribution of products produced by the population aged 15 years and over and who undertake primary activities as their main activity, by population group.....	27
Figure 18: Proportion of population aged 15+ years with a bank account, by population group	28
Figure 19: Proportion of population aged 15+ years with a current outstanding loan, by population group.....	28
Figure 20: Proportion of population aged 15+ years with a savings at a financial institution, by population group.....	29
Figure 21: Proportion of population aged 15+ years that has sent or received money via bank-transfer, and those who have sent or received money via their mobile phone, by population group	29
Figure 22: Distribution of dwelling type, by population group	30
Figure 23: Proportion of households connected to the main water supply, by population group	31
Figure 24: Proportion of households with fresh water and soap available for use after using a sanitation facility, by population group	32
Figure 25: Proportion of population owning at least one vehicle (SUV, car, pick-up, truck, van, bus), by population group	33
Figure 26: Proportion of population providing financial support in the form of cash transfers, by population group.....	34
Figure 27: Average number of cash transfer recipients, by population group	34
Figure 28: Distribution of recipients of financial support, by population group	35
Figure 29: Proportion of population receiving remittances in the last 12-months, by population group.....	36
Figure 30: Proportion of remittances received by relation of the sender of remittance to the household head, by population group	37

Figure 31: Proportion of population undertaking fishing activities, by population group	37
Figure 32: Proportion of the population raising livestock, by population group	38
Figure 33: Proportion of the population undertaking agricultural production, by population group	39
Figure 34: Proportion of the population undertaking handicraft and home-processed food production, by population group	40
Figure 35: Source of total household expenditure, by population group	41
Figure 36: Distribution of household expenditure by COICOP division and population group ...	43
Figure 37: Distribution of household expenditure, by source and COICOP division and strata/region	45
Figure 38: Mean and median annual household expenditure, by population group	46
Figure 39: Mean and median annual per capita expenditure, by population group	47
Figure 40: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 1, by population group	48
Figure 41: Mean and median annual per capita expenditure on COICOP Division 1, by population group	49
Figure 42: Proportion of total household expenditure on COICOP Division 1, by COICOP Class, source, and strata/region	50
Figure 43: Mean and median annual household expenditure on cash transfers, by population group	51
Figure 44: Distribution of expenditure on cash transfer, by recipient and strata/region	52
Figure 45: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 4, by population group	53
Figure 46: Distribution of expenditure on housing and utilities, by COICOP Class and strata/region	53
Figure 47: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 11, by population group	54
Figure 48: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 7, by population group	55
Figure 49: Distribution of expenditure on transportation, by COICOP Class and strata/region ..	55
Figure 50: Source of gross income, by strata/region	56
Figure 51: Distribution of household income, by source, PACCOI division and strata/region	59
Figure 52: Mean and median annual household income, by population group	60
Figure 53: Mean and median annual per capita income, by population group	61
Figure 54: Average annual household cash income from employers, by population group	62
Figure 55: Composition of source of cash income from employers, by strata/region	62
Figure 56: Average annual household income from gifts and remittances, by population group	63
Figure 57: Average annual household income from agriculture, by source and population group	64
Figure 58: Average annual household income from fisheries, by source and population group.	65
Figure 59: Average annual household income from handicrafts and home processed food, by population group	66
Figure 60: Comparison of total annual household expenditure and total annual household income, by population group	67
Figure 61: Engle curve (left panel) and average per capita food expenditure (right panel), by expenditure percentile	68
Figure 62: Distribution of the population (persons), by national expenditure quintile and strata/region	69

Figure 63: Per-capita expenditure-based Lorenz plots for Samoa, urban and rural areas, and by strata/region	71
Figure 64: Per-capita income-based Lorenz plots for Samoa, urban and rural areas, and by strata/region	73
Figure 65: Real annual average household expenditure estimates over five HIESs, by strata/region	74
Figure 66: Composition of household expenditure by HIES and aggregated COICOP Division for (a) Samoa, (b) AUA, (c) NWU, (d) ROU, and (e) SAV	77
Figure 67: Real annual average household income estimates over five HIESs.....	78
Figure 68: Composition of household income by HIES and aggregated PACCOI Division for (a) Samoa, (b) AUA, (c) NWU, (d) ROU, and (e) SAV	81
Figure 69: Proportion of households incurring intermediate expenditure, by population group.	82

Preface

The Samoa 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) Report presents an in-depth analysis of household income, expenditures, and living conditions in Samoa, providing critical insights into the socio-economic realities of the nation. This survey is included in the national census and survey programme of the Samoa Statistics Strategy (SSS) 2022-2026, and it is part of Samoa's ongoing commitment to evidence-based decision-making and aligns with international best practices for household surveys.

The 2023 HIES was the fifth survey of its kind conducted by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS). Samoa has a five-year HIES schedule, with previous surveys having been conducted in 2002, 2008, 2013, 2018, and the most recent having been conducted in 2023. The 2023 HIES was co-founded and supported by the Government of Samoa, the Government of Australia through the Tautai Program - Governance for Economic Growth, and the Pacific Community (SPC).

The findings contained in this report are intended to serve as a foundational resource for policymakers, community leaders, and stakeholders in different sectors, such as health, education, agriculture, and so forth. By shedding light on trends in income distribution, consumption patterns, and economic activities, the HIES highlights areas requiring targeted interventions and strategic planning. Above all, this report aims to ensure that the results are actively utilized to guide policy formulation and development planning at all levels.

This iteration of the HIES is particularly significant, as it introduces innovative methodologies designed to enhance the accuracy and reliability of data. Notable advancements include the use of digital tablets for data collection, real-time quality control mechanisms, and a refined approach to measuring food consumption in addition to other changes which have improved the quality of the data. These methodological improvements ensure that the data collected are robust and align with international standards, enabling meaningful comparisons with other countries and across periods.

The report also provides critical data to support Samoa's reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to poverty reduction (SDG 1) and food security (SDG 2). Additionally, it offers valuable insights into a range of sectors, including health, education, housing, and economic participation, which are essential for monitoring and evaluating development initiatives.

We hope that this report will not only inform national policy formulation but also empower communities and institutions to address the challenges and opportunities identified within. As we navigate the path towards sustainable development, let this report be a tool for fostering equitable growth and improving the quality of life for all Samoans.

Acknowledgements

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) acknowledges the collective effort that made this survey possible. We express our heartfelt gratitude to all individuals and organizations who contributed to the successful completion of the Samoa 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).

We deeply appreciate the dedication and hard work of the field enumerators, supervisors, and the entire HIES team, whose tireless efforts ensured the quality and integrity of the data that form the foundation of this report.

A special thank you goes to the households that participated in the survey. Your time, patience, and willingness to share valuable information made this endeavour both possible and meaningful.

We are particularly grateful for the technical support provided by our partners, especially the Pacific Community (SPC), for their ongoing commitment to capacity building, technical guidance, and resource provision throughout the survey process. We would like to express our sincere thanks to Nathalie Troubat, Michael Sharp, Bertrand Buffiere, Olivier Menaouer, Tonga Raikoti, Winston Faingaanuku, Andrea Borlizzi, Luis de la Rúa, Gaelle Le Gall, and the entire SPC team for their expertise and assistance.

We also acknowledge the valuable technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which equipped the HIES staff with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively monitor fieldwork. Additionally, we are grateful for the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in analysing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), the results of which are published separately.

Our sincere thanks go to the Government of Australia, through the Australia High Commission to Samoa, and to our colleagues at the Tautai program – Governance for Economic Growth, for their generous financial assistance. This support enabled the timely implementation of various activities, including those aligned with Objective 1 of the Samoa Statistics Strategy (SSS) 2022-2026: “Meeting the needs of the users”.

We also appreciate the cooperation of government ministries, non-governmental organizations, and communities, whose input and facilitation were crucial to the smooth execution of the survey. Your collaboration is essential to addressing Samoa's development challenges.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge the SBS staff, the HIES manager, and the entire team whose professionalism and unwavering dedication ensured the successful design, implementation, and reporting of the 2023 HIES. This report is a testament to your collective efforts and commitment to advancing Samoa's development goals.



Leota Aliielua Salani

Government Statistician

Executive summary

The 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) was the fifth survey of its kind conducted by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS), with previous surveys occurring in 2002, 2008, 2013, and 2018. Field work for the 2023 HIES occurred from March to December 2023. The HIES was implemented with the objective to collect data to update the basket of goods used in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index, to update the household component in the rebase of Samoa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), to collect data to measure the welfare and nutrition status of Samoans for poverty and food security assessment, and to collect data for analyses of the economic situation of Samoan households.

This report is the first output of Samoa's 2023 HIES. It presents a summary of the results of the HIES, including: i. A background to the HIES, including sampling information and definitions used throughout this report; ii. Population profile; iii. Household profile; iv. Household expenditure; v. Household income; and vi. Additional analysis, including comparison of the 2023 HIES with the previous surveys. In addition to the body of the report, appendices are provided to document the survey sampling errors, and to provide additional population, household, expenditure, and income tables. This report aims to provide a summary of the numerous topics that the HIES covers, however it does not delve deeply into any particular topic, and it mainly focuses on economic aspects of Samoan households. In time, further analysis of the HIES dataset will allow for additional publication on topics such as food consumption and poverty.

The results are reported by the geographic strata which were used to design the sample of the 2023 HIES, including national (i.e., all households in Samoa), urban and rural areas, and the four strata/regions of Apia Urban Area (AUA), North-West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU), and Savai'i (SAV). To provide insight into the economic situation of different population groups of Samoa, we additionally disaggregate our analysis by households with at least one household member with a disability compared with households with no household members with disability, by wealth quintile (based on per capita consumption expenditure), by sex of the reference person of the household, and by age group of the reference person of the household. As such, the results of the HIES are reported at the following levels: i. National level; ii. Urban-rural area; iii. Strata; iv. Household disability status; v. Per capita expenditure quintile; vi. Sex of the household head; and vii. Age of the household head.

Sample and population profile

The final responding sample to the 2023 HIES was 3,074 households consisting of 18,357 persons (**Table 1**). The sample was made up of 71% rural households and 29% urban households, and 29%, 32%, 20%, and 19% of the sample was distributed across the four strata/regions of AUA, NWU, ROU, and SAV, respectively. The total population of Samoa is estimated to be 32,040 households and 209,184 persons, and the average household size is estimated to be 6.5 persons.

Table 1: Sample size and population estimates, by population group

	Sample size (households)	Sample size (persons)	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of persons	Average household size
Samoa	3,074	18,357	32,040	209,184	6.5
Urban area	889	5,095	5,890	35,357	6.0
Rural area	2,185	13,262	26,150	173,827	6.6
Apia Urban Area	889	5,095	5,890	35,357	6.0
North-West Upolu	980	5,978	12,040	77,595	6.4
Rest of Upolu	609	3,640	7,269	50,442	6.9
Savai'i	596	3,644	6,841	45,790	6.7
With disability	361	2,494	3,931	28,799	7.3
Without disability	2,713	15,863	28,109	180,385	6.4
Quintile 1	347	3,072	4,436	41,987	9.5
Quintile 2	439	3,377	5,122	41,734	8.1
Quintile 3	528	3,620	5,870	41,815	7.1
Quintile 4	649	3,935	6,568	41,828	6.4
Quintile 5	1,111	4,353	10,043	41,821	4.2
Male head	2,288	13,652	24,158	157,182	6.5
Female head	786	4,705	7,882	52,002	6.6
18-39 year-old HH head	395	1,954	3,829	20,051	5.2
40-59 year-old HH head	1,408	8,215	15,101	95,395	6.3
60+ year-old HH head	1,271	8,188	13,110	93,738	7.2

Expenditure profile

In total, Samoan households spent an estimated SAT 1,962.7 million in 2023, which translates into an average annual household expenditure of \$61,257 (**Table 2**). Average annual household expenditure is highest among populations belonging to wealth quintile 5, while it's lowest among populations belonging to wealth quintile 1. Urban households spent, on average, a little more than \$10,000 per year more than rural households, while those in AUA, on average, spent \$20,000 more than those living in ROU, which has the lowest average expenditure among the four regions of Samoa. The disparity between urban and rural household expenditure, and that between AUA, NWU and ROU (but not SAV) is statistically significant with a 95% confidence interval. Similarly, there's a statistically significant difference between the mean average household expenditure of high and low quintile households. Although the mean household expenditure in households without a member with a disability is higher than that of a household with at least one member with a disability, the results are not statistically significant. The same goes for male headed households which have statistically insignificantly higher average annual expenditure than female headed households. Households with a head aged 60 years and over, and those with a head aged 40 to 59, have statistically significant higher average expenditure than those living in a household with a head aged 18 to 39 years.

Table 2: Annual household expenditure summary statistics, by population group

	Total annual expenditure	Average annual household expenditure	Standard deviation	95% confidence interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Samoa	\$1,962,664,448	\$61,257	\$45,183	\$59,659	\$62,854
Urban area	\$412,016,064	\$69,952	\$48,374	\$66,772	\$73,132
Rural area	\$1,550,648,448	\$59,298	\$44,205	\$57,445	\$61,152
Apia Urban Area	\$412,016,064	\$69,952	\$48,374	\$66,772	\$73,132
North-West Upolu	\$726,802,368	\$60,366	\$49,215	\$57,284	\$63,447
Rest of Upolu	\$364,709,344	\$50,173	\$38,011	\$47,154	\$53,192
Savai'i	\$459,136,704	\$67,115	\$39,063	\$63,979	\$70,252
With disability	\$248,602,464	\$63,239	\$39,045	\$59,212	\$67,267
Without disability	\$1,714,061,952	\$60,979	\$45,976	\$59,249	\$62,709
Quintile 1	\$143,726,656	\$32,398	\$16,518	\$30,660	\$34,136
Quintile 2	\$228,989,152	\$44,707	\$22,558	\$42,597	\$46,817
Quintile 3	\$307,070,368	\$52,307	\$24,521	\$50,216	\$54,399
Quintile 4	\$421,403,552	\$64,159	\$31,509	\$61,735	\$66,583
Quintile 5	\$861,474,752	\$85,778	\$63,048	\$82,070	\$89,485
Male head	\$1,486,020,352	\$61,511	\$45,506	\$59,647	\$63,376
Female head	\$476,644,160	\$60,476	\$44,201	\$57,386	\$63,566
18-39 year-old HH head	\$177,629,248	\$46,390	\$35,170	\$42,922	\$49,859
40-59 year-old HH head	\$935,352,832	\$61,939	\$46,278	\$59,521	\$64,356
60+ year-old HH head	\$849,682,368	\$64,813	\$45,675	\$62,302	\$67,324

On a per capita basis, Samoans spent, on average, \$9,382 per annum (**Table 3**). In urban areas, per capita annual expenditure is \$11,653, while it is \$8,921 in rural areas and statistically significantly lower than that of urban households with 95% confidence. Per capita expenditure in AUA is around \$1,600 more than in SAV, \$2,300 more than in NWU, and \$4,400 more than in ROU. Influenced by the size of households in lower per capita expenditure quintiles, average per capita expenditure among populations in quintile 5 is six times higher than in populations belonging to expenditure quintile 1, and almost double that of the population group with the second highest average.

Table 3: Annual per capita expenditure summary statistics, by population group

	Average annual per capita expenditure	Standard deviation	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Samoa	\$9,382	\$8,526	\$9,259	\$9,506
Urban area	\$11,653	\$10,248	\$11,372	\$11,934
Rural area	\$8,921	\$8,055	\$8,784	\$9,058
Apia Urban Area	\$11,653	\$10,248	\$11,372	\$11,934
North-West Upolu	\$9,367	\$8,894	\$9,141	\$9,592
Rest of Upolu	\$7,230	\$6,488	\$7,019	\$7,441
Savai'i	\$10,027	\$7,835	\$9,773	\$10,281
With disability	\$8,632	\$6,061	\$8,394	\$8,870
Without disability	\$9,502	\$8,852	\$9,364	\$9,640
Quintile 1	\$3,423	\$901	\$3,391	\$3,455
Quintile 2	\$5,487	\$1,291	\$5,443	\$5,530
Quintile 3	\$7,344	\$1,421	\$7,297	\$7,390
Quintile 4	\$10,075	\$2,159	\$10,007	\$10,142
Quintile 5	\$20,599	\$13,164	\$20,208	\$20,990
Male head	\$9,454	\$8,481	\$9,312	\$9,596
Female head	\$9,166	\$8,664	\$8,918	\$9,413
18-39 year-old HH head	\$8,859	\$7,648	\$8,520	\$9,198
40-59 year-old HH head	\$9,805	\$8,600	\$9,619	\$9,991
60+ year-old HH head	\$9,064	\$8,614	\$8,878	\$9,251

Income profile

In total, Samoan household income was estimated to be SAT 2,030.5 million in 2023, which translates into an average annual household income of \$62,456 (**Table 4**). Average annual household income is highest among populations belonging to wealth quintile 5, while it's lowest among populations belonging to wealth quintile 1. Urban households earn, on average, almost \$20,000 per year more than rural households, while those in AUA, on average, earn \$30,000 more than those living in ROU, which has the lowest average annual household income among the four strata/regions of Samoa. The disparity between average urban and rural household income, and that between AUA, NWU and ROU (but not SAV) is statistically significant with a 95% confidence interval. Similarly, there's a statistically significant difference between the mean average household income of high and low quintile households. Although the mean household income in households without a member with a disability is higher than that of a household with at least one member with a disability, the results are not statistically significant. The same goes for male headed households which have statistically insignificantly higher average annual income than female headed households. Households with a head aged 60 years and over, and those with a head aged 40 to 59, have statistically significantly higher average income than those living in a household with a head aged 18 to 39 years.

Table 4: Annual household income summary statistics, by population group

	Total annual income	Average annual household income	Standard deviation	95% confidence interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Samoa	\$2,030,461,824	\$63,373	\$62,456	\$61,165	\$65,581
Urban area	\$466,244,896	\$79,159	\$83,286	\$73,684	\$84,634
Rural area	\$1,564,216,832	\$59,817	\$56,124	\$57,464	\$62,170
Apia Urban Area	\$466,244,896	\$79,159	\$83,286	\$73,684	\$84,634
North-West Upolu	\$724,503,872	\$60,175	\$59,458	\$56,452	\$63,897
Rest of Upolu	\$365,105,792	\$50,228	\$46,917	\$46,501	\$53,954
Savai'i	\$474,607,232	\$69,377	\$57,450	\$64,765	\$73,989
With disability	\$228,133,872	\$58,033	\$55,587	\$52,298	\$63,767
Without disability	\$1,802,327,936	\$64,120	\$63,331	\$61,736	\$66,503
Quintile 1	\$171,685,376	\$38,700	\$36,471	\$34,862	\$42,537
Quintile 2	\$267,103,280	\$52,148	\$49,227	\$47,543	\$56,753
Quintile 3	\$316,375,584	\$53,893	\$43,263	\$50,202	\$57,583
Quintile 4	\$444,085,184	\$67,613	\$63,245	\$62,747	\$72,478
Quintile 5	\$831,212,352	\$82,765	\$78,420	\$78,153	\$87,376
Male head	\$1,559,325,056	\$64,546	\$64,834	\$61,889	\$67,202
Female head	\$471,136,704	\$59,777	\$54,406	\$55,974	\$63,581
18-39 year-old HH head	\$191,379,776	\$49,982	\$53,277	\$44,728	\$55,236
40-59 year-old HH head	\$957,670,336	\$63,416	\$59,148	\$60,327	\$66,506
60+ year-old HH head	\$881,411,648	\$67,234	\$67,917	\$63,500	\$70,967

On a per capita basis, Samoans earn, on average, \$9,707 per annum (**Table 5**). In urban areas, per capita annual income is \$13,187, while it is \$8,999 in rural areas and statistically significantly lower than that of urban households with 95% confidence. Per capita income in AUA is around \$2,800 more than in SAV, \$3,850 more than in NWU, and \$5,950 more than in ROU. Influenced by the size of households in lower per capita expenditure quintiles, average per capita income among populations in quintile 5 is almost five times higher than in populations belonging to expenditure quintile 1, and almost 1.5 times that of the population group with the second highest average.

Table 5: Annual per capita income summary statistics, by population group

	Average annual per capita income	Standard deviation	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Samoa	\$9,707	\$10,487	\$9,555	\$9,858
Urban area	\$13,187	\$15,146	\$12,771	\$13,603
Rural area	\$8,999	\$9,097	\$8,844	\$9,154
Apia Urban Area	\$13,187	\$15,146	\$12,771	\$13,603
North-West Upolu	\$9,337	\$9,765	\$9,089	\$9,585
Rest of Upolu	\$7,238	\$7,239	\$7,003	\$7,473
Savai'i	\$10,365	\$9,468	\$10,057	\$10,672
With disability	\$7,922	\$7,216	\$7,638	\$8,205
Without disability	\$9,992	\$10,893	\$9,822	\$10,161
Quintile 1	\$4,089	\$3,422	\$3,968	\$4,210
Quintile 2	\$6,400	\$4,376	\$6,253	\$6,548
Quintile 3	\$7,566	\$4,557	\$7,418	\$7,715
Quintile 4	\$10,617	\$7,561	\$10,381	\$10,853
Quintile 5	\$19,876	\$17,033	\$19,370	\$20,382
Male head	\$9,921	\$10,976	\$9,736	\$10,105
Female head	\$9,060	\$8,821	\$8,808	\$9,312
18-39 year-old HH head	\$9,545	\$11,088	\$9,053	\$10,037
40-59 year-old HH head	\$10,039	\$10,354	\$9,815	\$10,263
60+ year-old HH head	\$9,403	\$10,486	\$9,176	\$9,630

Survey quality assessment

Appendix 1 provides the Relative Sampling Errors (RSEs) at various levels of disaggregation for mean estimates of household expenditure and income. While error is introduced the more the estimates are disaggregated, the RSEs indicate the data are highly reliable and will meet the purposes of the 2023 HIES. In addition to low RSEs for the expenditure and income aggregates at national and strata/regional levels, the HIES results are highly consistent and they closely align with economic theory and intuition. For example, when comparing household expenditure with income, there is a close relationship in the estimates among the population groups. Similarly, populations by expenditure and income quintile are highly correlated. The ratio of food to total household expenditure is negative as wealth increases, yet total food expenditure increases as wealth increases, which indicates the food consumption estimates meet Engel's law. Household activities, such as participation rates in primary activities by urban and rural households, and those of low and high income, align with intuition where rates of participation are higher among rural and poor populations, while those in urban areas and of higher wealth populations have lower participation in primary activities and they source a higher proportion of their income from wages and salaries. Similarly, asset ownership, such as vehicles, are higher among high income populations when compared to low-income populations. Finally, despite the change in mode and method with the current HIES when compared to previous surveys, real expenditure and income estimates by strata/region are closely aligned to the previous HIESs of Samoa and the composition of expenditure and income are also very similar. The low sampling errors, the highly consistent results within the 2023 HIES dataset, and the comparison to the previous surveys of Samoa indicate a high-quality survey and resulting dataset of the 2023 HIES.

Background to the Samoa 2023 HIES

The 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) was the fifth survey of its kind conducted by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS). Samoa has a five-year HIES schedule, with previous surveys having been conducted in 2002, 2008, 2013, 2018.

Objective

The data resulting from HIES have numerous social and economic applications, however the main purpose of the survey is to collect data required to:

- i. Update the basket of goods used to rebase the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to accurately measure the change in the cost of living in Samoa, which is highly relevant today when considering the recent global inflationary environment.
- ii. Update estimates of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) and, among others, informal income, which are used in the rebase of Samoa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- iii. Construct household consumption aggregates, which are used to measure the prevalence of monetary-based poverty in Samoa, and to report against Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (End Poverty).
- iv. Estimate the distribution of dietary energy consumption, which is used to estimate the prevalence of undernourishment, and to estimate the prevalence of moderate-to-severe food insecurity in Samoa, which are both indicators of SDG Goal 2 (End Hunger).

In addition to the above, HIES is a rich source of data covering numerous sectors and themes, including labour, education, health, agriculture, fisheries, transportation, communication, housing, energy, and household income and expenditure associated with these topics. The HIES aims to collect income and expenditure data from a sample of households such that estimates of total household income and total household expenditure can be made with a high degree of accuracy.

A new HIES method

The Samoa 2023 HIES adopted a new method with respect to the mode and the method in which the data were collected. The 2023 HIES was the first time that digital tablets were used to collect data via Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) using Survey Solutions software developed by the World Bank. Previous HIES conducted in Samoa adopted a Pen and Paper Interview (PAPI) mode, which, unlike CAPI, requires the extra task of digitising the data via transcription from paper to a computer-based data entry system, which is a less efficient process than CAPI which digitised the data as they are collected. The other benefits of CAPI are associated with the ability of SBS to monitor data collection activities in real-time, and via the approval process in the CAPI system, which requires the enumerator to collect data, then submit the data to the supervisor for review and approval, then the supervisor submits the approved questionnaire to the SBS Headquarters who again review the collected data before being finally approved. In addition to the built-in review process of the CAPI system, the use of a digital questionnaire allows for the programming of consistency checks and enabling conditions in the CAPI instrument. For example, a consistency check might include a range of valid expenditure values for a particular item where the enumerator will be prompted with an error or warning message if the data entered falls outside of this range. An enabling condition is programmed into the CAPI application and

enables (or disables) questions based on the respondent's prior response. For example, if the respondent reported not attending school in the prior 12-months, the subsequent questions associated with education attendance and expenditure would not be enabled and therefore not asked to that particular respondent. In the case of consistency checks, they increase the likelihood of collecting non-erroneous data, while the enabling conditions ensure that only relevant data are collected as well as improving the interview flow.

In addition to the change in mode of the 2023 HIES of Samoa, the methodology to collect certain information was different to the previous HIESs conducted in Samoa. In the case of in-house food consumption (i.e., food that is consumed or prepared in the dwelling), a 7-day household level food consumption module was implemented, which differs from the previous HIESs of Samoa which used a 14-day food acquisition diary to collect food expenditure. The use of the 7-day recall module to collect in-house food consumption is recommended by international authorities, including the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, and the regional authority, the Pacific Statistics Methods Board. The recall method collects data via one-visit to each household, as opposed to the 14-day diary which requires up to seven visits to monitor diary completion, so the adopted recall method is more cost efficient and less of a burden on respondents, and it produces data that are of equal quality and usability to the diary method.

Another methodological change in the 2023 HIES was to collect data on food consumption away from home – an important and growing source of food in Samoa and globally – via an individually administered 7-day away from home food consumption recall, by meal event (breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks, water, and non-alcoholic beverages). Prior surveys in Samoa collected data via a 'capture all' question on household expenditure at 'restaurants, cafes, and the like', which is thought to have been a method that was subject to underreporting. Similarly, alcohol, tobacco, and kava, consumption were collected via an individually administered recall module of all respondents aged 15-years and above, which was adopted to improve reporting of consumption of these commonly underreported items.

The collection of data on the ownership of durable and semi-durable goods differed in the 2023 survey, as the prior surveys did not collect the data required to estimate durables consumption, which is necessary to rank households by their consumption for poverty assessment. Previously, data on durable goods expenditure in the prior 12-months were collected, which unfairly inflated the consumption of households who purchased durable goods in the reference period, and deflated consumption of households who did not (even if they owned relatively numerous durable goods, their lack of expenditure would rank them lower on the consumption aggregate than their assets would warrant in measures of household wealth and consumption).

The 2023 HIES of Samoa was implemented over a period of 10 months – from March to December – with the objective of capturing seasonal fluctuations in household income and expenditure. Changes in income and expenditure can be associated with seasonal agricultural production, and events throughout the year, such as Easter and Mother's day. The previous HIESs in Samoa were conducted in quarterly intervals, rather than over a continuous period throughout the year.

Finally, the data from the 2023 HIES were processed using Stata econometric software, which introduces transparency into how the data were transformed from the raw data collected in the field into the final data set used in the preparation of this HIES report, and for further HIES data applications. In addition to introducing transparency via the use of Stata syntax in HIES data

processing, it also makes the process replicable for future surveys, which will facilitate the comparison of HIES indicators over time.

Although the introduction of a new mode and method in the 2023 HIES introduces some challenges with respect to comparability with the previous surveys, they were adopted by Samoa to improve the quality and timeliness of data production. In the case of using the HIES for the measurement of poverty and undernourishment (respectively SDG targets 1.1 and 2.1), the new method allows for improved estimation of consumption expenditure, and dietary energy consumption. If the new method, which aligns with international standards for the collection of consumption data via household income and expenditure surveys, is continued for subsequent surveys, the indicators of this HIES will be comparable over time, which will be important in measuring Samoa's progress towards its development goals and aspirations.

Innovation in the measurement of food consumption away from home

Samoa's 2023 HIES incorporated an innovative component, which consisted of the addition of an experimental arm to the core HIES sample. The experimental arm was implemented with the objective of directly measuring consumption of food away from home, which, as mentioned earlier, is an increasing source of food consumption globally, yet one that is underdeveloped with respect to survey methodology.

Current international methods to collect data on consumption of food away from home recommend that data on consumption expenditure, by meal event, are collected, but not data on the quantity of consumption away from home. Despite not collecting quantity of food consumed away from home, monetary-based poverty assessment, and nutrition analysis, require the reported away from home consumption expenditure to be converted into estimates of dietary energy consumption. To do this, statistical methods based on the cost of one-calorie consumed 'at home' (i.e., using data from the household-level 7-day in-house food consumption module) are used to estimate dietary energy consumption away from home. The experimental arm of the Samoa 2023 HIES aimed to test the statistical methods used in converting away from home consumption expenditure into estimates of dietary energy consumption.

The experimental arm was implemented in parallel with the 2023 HIES and included the use of a highly monitored food away from home 7-day consumption diary along with the Samoa Food Quantification Manual, which was developed specifically for the experiment. The data collected in the experiment are not included in this HIES report, however the results will be used when analysing the 2023 HIES dataset for applications in monetary poverty and nutrition assessment. The results of the experiment will be published separately from this core HIES output.

Sample design and response rate

The 2023 HIES sample was designed with the objective of generating national estimates of annual average household expenditure with a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of less than 3%, and the same estimate by the four regions of Samoa – Apia Urban Area (AUA), North-West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU), and Savai'i (SAV) – with a RSE of less than 5%. The estimates would therefore be considered to be highly reliable at both the national and regional level, as well as by urban-rural areas, however as the estimates are disaggregated (e.g., average household expenditure on specific items, such as food, education, health, transport), the higher the RSE and the less accurate the estimate. The HIES sample was not designed to report at a lower geographic level than the four regions of Samoa, so village-based estimates, for example, are not presented herein. The RSE is, of course, driven by response rates, so estimates of expenditure and income

for certain items may be more accurate than for other items. To facilitate interpretation of the results presented in this report, the RSEs for different levels of expenditure and income are presented in Appendix 1.

A total of 3,381 households were selected to participate in the Samoa 2023 HIES, with 1,045 selected for AUA region, 1,068 in NWU, 645 in ROU, and 623 in SAV (**Table 6**). The 2021 Population and Housing Census was used as the sampling frame, and a stratified two-stage sample design was adopted where the enumeration area (EA) was first selected, then 14 households per cluster (i.e., EA) were selected in the second stage.

Table 6: Sample and response rates

Region	Original sample (HHs)	Out of scope	Non-response (HHs)	Record removed during data processing (HHs)	Final sample (HHs)	Response rate (%)	Final sample fraction (%)
Apia Urban Area	1,045	144	9	3	889	98.7%	15%
North-West of Upolu	1,068	84	3	1	980	99.6%	8%
Rest of Upolu	645	36	0	0	609	100.0%	8%
Savai'i	623	24	2	1	596	99.5%	9%
Total	3,381	288	14	5	3,074	99.4%	10%

Of the 3,381 selected households, 302 (9%) were unable to participate in the 2023 HIES due to numerous reasons, which included: the dwelling being vacant (accounting for 197 of non-responding households, or 65% of the total non-responding households), the selected dwelling was demolished (16%), and other reasons (19% of non-responding households; **Table 7**). In addition to the non-responding households, five households were removed during data processing due to implausibly low estimates of food consumption (**Table 6**).

Table 7: Reason for non-response

Reason for non-response	Households	Distribution of non-response
Vacant dwelling	197	65%
Dwelling demolished	48	16%
Other	22	7%
Household already selected	10	3%
Household away	6	2%
Not available	6	2%
Persistent refusal	5	2%
Diplomat	4	1%
Business	3	1%
Cannot contact reference person	1	0%
Total	302	100%

In consideration of the sample and the reason for non-response, and after removal of out of scope households (e.g., those where the selected dwelling is vacant or demolished), the final sample size was 3,074 households with a response rate of 99.4%. The final sample represents a sampling

fraction of 10% of all households in Samoa, 15% of households in AUA, 8% in NWU, 8% in ROU, and 9% in SAV.

Based on the final response of 3,074 households, sampling weights were derived using the inverse of the probability of selection. To ensure the extrapolated HIES sample is representative of the age and sex distribution of Samoa, the probability weights were calibrated based on the 2021 population and housing census using Stata command 'sreweight'. Unless specified, all estimates presented in this report are extrapolated using the derived probability weights to be representative of the population.

Data collection

Four enumeration teams were formed, consisting of 3 enumerators and 1 supervisor in AUA and NWU region, and 2 enumerators and 1 supervisor in ROU and SAV region. Field operations and the 14-field staff were supervised by SBS staff of the Economic Statistics Division with assistance from two other divisions within the Bureau, who also undertook the responsibility of reviewing questionnaires following approval by the supervisors. The HIES Manager was the Assistant CEO of the Economic Statistics Division of SBS, and technical assistance was primarily provided by the Pacific Community (SPC) with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The enumeration teams and SBS staff participated in a one-week training in December 2022, which was followed by a one-month pilot of data collection where the questionnaire was tested and field staff and SBS were given the opportunity to practice enumeration prior to the HIES. The main HIES training occurred for two-weeks in late-January 2023, and further field tests occurred in February and March before the commencement of the HIES. Field staff were provided with a questionnaire manual and training materials as references during field operations. They were also provided with a map with the location of the selected households, and the name of the household head to assist with locating each selected household, within each selected cluster.

Data were collected from March to December 2023, with around 6% of the sample being collected in March, and 10 to 14% of the sample being collected each month from April to December. Data collection was broken up into 36 week-long rounds where field teams completed all assigned interviews in a cluster during the round, before moving on to the next selected cluster in the next round. Data were collected using android tablets and Survey Solutions software developed by the World Bank.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed in English with Samoan translation using the Survey Solutions Designer. The questionnaire was based on the Pacific regional standard HIES questionnaire, which has been subject to review and endorsement of the Pacific Statistics Methods Board. The questionnaire was divided into six modules, administered at either the individual or household level, and included the following nine sections:

- i. **Cover page [household-level]:** geographic area, household coding.
- ii. **Additional identification [household-level]:** interview round, respondent availability, date and time of the interview, calculated variables programmed into the questionnaire, such as start date of recall periods.
- iii. **Module 1 – household member roster [individual-level]:** list of all current household members, their sex, date of birth, age, relationship to the household reference person, occupancy status.

- iv. **Module 2 – person details [individual-level]:** citizenship, marital status, education attainment and expenditure, health status and expenditure, functional challenges (i.e., Washington Group short set on functioning), communication access and expenditure (i.e., internet access, and mobile phone, digital tables, and laptop, ownership, purchase price, age and estimated current value), food away from home consumption expenditure by meal event (i.e., breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks, hot beverages, bottled water, non-alcoholic beverages) and source (i.e., cash purchases and gifts), nutrition indicators for women (i.e., dietary diversity), alcohol, kava, and tobacco use and consumption expenditure, other individual expenditure on transport, other individual expenditure (e.g., tattoo, haircut, deodorant, clothing, footwear, drivers license, etc.), labour force participation and income, other sources of individual income (e.g., dividend, land lease, scholarship, alimony, etc.), participation in finance (e.g., bank account ownership, loans, savings, money transfer).
- v. **Module 3 – food consumption recall [household-level]:** selection of food items that the household consumed in the last 7-days by food category (i.e., grains and cereals, meat, fish and seafood, dairy and oils, fruit, vegetables and root crops, non-alcoholic beverages, snacks and confectionary, spices and condiments, takeaway food consumed at home), and consumption value and quantity by food source (i.e., cash purchases, home production, in-kind receipts).
- vi. **Module 4 – non-household member meal partakers [household-level]:** list of non-household members who consumed food in the dwelling during the food consumption recall reference period by age (i.e., less than 15 years old and older than 14 years), by meal event (i.e., breakfast, lunch, dinner).
- vii. **Module 5 – non-food consumption recall [household-level]:** expenditure on hygienic products (e.g., nappies, toilet paper, shampoo, toothpaste), expenditure on cleaning products (e.g., laundry detergent, dishwashing liquid, pest control, broom), expenditure on miscellaneous items (e.g., candles, matches, food film and foil), and miscellaneous services (e.g., postage, church contribution).
- viii. **Module 6 – household characteristics [household-level]:** dwelling characteristics and expenditure (e.g., dwelling type, rooms, and construction materials), energy and drinking water sources, sanitation facility, information technology access and expenditure (e.g., telephone, satellite television, online streaming subscriptions), dwelling tenure status and expenditure (i.e., actual and imputed rents), household asset ownership, purchase price, age, and estimated value (to estimate durables consumption, such as furniture, household appliances, electronics, motorised tools), household maintenance and construction expenditure, vehicle ownership, purchase price, age and estimated value (to estimate durables consumption), expenditure on fuel and maintenance of vehicles, international and domestic private travel and expenditure (e.g., airfares, accommodation, etc.), household services and taxes (e.g., non-consumption cash transfers to other households, church, community groups, schools, etc.), other household non-durable expenditure (pillows, towels, bulbs, flashlight, recreational activities, etc.), expenditure on major events hosted by the household (e.g., wedding, funeral, birthday, graduation, etc.), remittances income, food insecurity (i.e., the Food Insecurity Experience Scale), fisheries (participation, effort, catch, income and expenditure), livestock (ownership, income and expenditure), agriculture (vegetables, root crops, and fruit production, income and expenditure), handicraft and home processed food (products, income and expenditure), horticulture and floriculture (products, income and expenditure), and legal services expenditure.
- ix. **End page [household-level]:** GPS location and photo of dwelling.

Questionnaire modules and questions were enabled (or disabled) based on prior responses and conditions that were programmed during its development. For example, some individual modules and sections were enabled based on the age of the respondent (e.g., functional challenges questions were asked to persons aged five years and older, while the nutrition indicators were enabled only for female respondents aged from 15 to 49 years).

Classifications

The Samoa 2023 HIES dataset was coded in accordance with international standards, which are described below.

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose

All expenditures, including transfers and intermediate expenditures, with the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (1999 version; COICOP) classification system that was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division¹. The expenditure dataset, and items that are mirrored in the income dataset (e.g., home production consumed, and gifts, which are treated as both expenditure and income items), are coded following the COICOP hierarchy, which facilitates aggregation of expenditure at different levels, including:

- Division
 - Group
 - Class
 - Sub-class

Below sub-class is the commodity – the lowest level of disaggregation – which is unique to the Samoa 2023 HIES.

Pacific Classification of Income

All income records, including those mirrored in the expenditure dataset, such as home production, gifts, and intermediate expenditure, were classified using the Pacific regionally standardised Pacific Classification of Income (PACCOI), which was designed by SPC in consideration of usual income sources of Pacific households and people. The income dataset is coded following the PACCOI hierarchy, which facilitates aggregation of income at different levels, including:

- Division
 - Group
 - Class

Below class is the income item – the lowest level of disaggregation – which is unique to the Samoa 2023 HIES.

Industry classification

All individual productive activities are classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 4². The Samoa 2023 HIES coded individual productive activities at the Class level (4-digit). The coding was done after the completion of the survey by

¹ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/unsdclassifications/COICOP_2018_-_pre-edited_white_cover_version_-_2018-12-26.pdf

² https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf

SBS. In consideration of the potential risk for individual disclosure, and due to the fact that enumerators were not trained to a great extent to ‘tease out’ specific information for low-level assignment of ISIC codes, it is recommended that industry reporting is done by ISIC Divisions (2-digits) and not lower.

Occupation classification

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)³ was developed at the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) by the International Labour Office (ILO) was adopted to classify occupations in Samoa’s 2023 HIES. Similarly to ISIC, the coding was done after the completion of the survey by SBS. Similar disaggregation issues exist with those of ISIC and it is on this basis that it is recommended that the data only be reported at a disaggregated level of Sub-Major Groups (2-digits).

Pacific Nutrient Database

All reported food consumption, including consumption from cash, home production and gift sources, were coded to the Pacific Nutrient Database (PNDB)⁴. The food data were coded to PNDB for use in poverty and nutrition applications of the Samoa 2023 HIES dataset.

Via its refuse factors, the PNDB facilitates the conversion of whole foods consumed into estimates of edible quantity available for consumption (e.g., when a household reports consuming an orange, the consumption is converted into grams and then the refuse (i.e., the peel) is deducted). Once the edible quantity available for consumption for all in-house consumed foods is determined, PNDB is again used to estimate nutrients available for consumption (e.g., the edible quantity of the orange is converted into estimates of macronutrients and micronutrients available for consumption using the food composition data of PNDB), which is then used to estimate dietary energy available for consumption using the Atwater general factor system⁵. PNDB contains 23 nutrient variables, and has numerous economic and nutrition classifications, to facilitate food consumption analysis.

Structure of the expenditure aggregates

To provide meaningful and easy to interpret results, all expenditure items were categorised as: i. Consumption expenditure, ii. Non-consumption expenditure; and iii. Intermediate expenditure. These are further described below.

Consumption expenditure

Includes the value of goods and services consumed by Samoan households through monetary purchases, own-account production, barter (i.e., trade of one good or service for another), and in-kind receipts (i.e., gifts). Consumption expenditure is exclusive to COICOP Divisions 1 to 12 and does not include cash transfers or intermediate expenditure – they are goods and services that the household consumes with the objective of deriving utility from. This report separates consumption expenditure into 12 COICOP Divisions, including:

³ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_172572.pdf

⁴ <https://sdd.spc.int/news/2020/12/03/pacific-nutrient-database-user-guide>

⁵

[https://www.fao.org/4/y5022e/y5022e04.htm#:~:text=3.5.1%20The%20Atwater%20general%20factor%20system&text=It%20uses%20a%20single%20factor,kcal%2Fg\)%20for%20carbohydrates.](https://www.fao.org/4/y5022e/y5022e04.htm#:~:text=3.5.1%20The%20Atwater%20general%20factor%20system&text=It%20uses%20a%20single%20factor,kcal%2Fg)%20for%20carbohydrates.)

- i. Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- ii. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
- iii. Clothing and footwear
- iv. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
- v. Furnishings, HH equipment and routine HH maintenance
- vi. Health
- vii. Transport
- viii. Communication
- ix. Recreation and culture
- x. Education
- xi. Restaurants and hotels
- xii. Miscellaneous goods and services

Non-consumption expenditure

Non-consumption expenditure includes the value of cash transfers to the government, non-profit institutions, or other households, for items that are not, by definition, consumption items from which the household derives no utility (e.g., church donations, and speeding fines). Non-consumption expenditure also includes cash transfers for financial security (e.g., superannuation payments), or bulky items, such as house renovation.

The non-consumption expenditure category is divided into sub-categories of importance to the Pacific region, and includes:

- i. Cash donations to others, such as other households, Church, village/community, and school.
- ii. Cash payments to government and non-profit institutions.
- iii. Household investments, such as the purchase of a new home or block of land, significant renovations, and loan repayments. These expenditure items are irregular and are treated differently from consumption expenditures in the System of National Accounts (SNA)⁶, even though the expenditure was incurred in exchange for a good or service and from which utility is gained.

Intermediate expenditure

Intermediate expenditure is expenditure incurred by the household, but which relates to an income generating activities of the household. For example, fuel expenditure for a taxi business, or the purchase of raw materials in handicraft fabrication, or expenditure on livestock feed, are classified as intermediate expenditures and are therefore not included in estimates of Household Final Consumption Expenditure in the SNA.

Intermediate expenditure is incurred by the household for profit-oriented activities, such as businesses, farming, fishing, livestock and handicrafts. The Samoa 2023 HIES aimed to collect information on final household consumption expenditure, so intermediate expenditure is not included in those aggregates, however these expenditure items are retained in the dataset as they are used for other purposes, such as to calculate net household income.

6

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp#:~:text=The%20System%20of%20National%20Accounts%20\(SNA\)%20is%20the%20internationally%20agreed,compile%20measures%20of%20economic%20activity.](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp#:~:text=The%20System%20of%20National%20Accounts%20(SNA)%20is%20the%20internationally%20agreed,compile%20measures%20of%20economic%20activity.)

Expenditure source

To provide another dimension for the analysis of the HIES data, and importantly for use in CPI and GDP estimates, household consumption expenditure is also categorised by expenditure source, which includes:

- i. **Cash purchases** – goods and services that were acquired via exchange for cash (or cash equivalent, such as EFTPOS).
- ii. **Home production** – the gross household estimated value of goods that were home produced and consumed by the household (e.g., the value of subsistence consumption, for households that, for example, catch and consume fish, or harvest and consume vegetables, root crops, and fruit.
- iii. **Gifts and in-kind receipts** – goods and services that were given to the household, which could include in-kind receipts from other households, employers, or other organisations.
- iv. **Imputed rents** – the estimated net value of the services that an owner-occupied dwelling delivers to the household.
- v. **Intermediate expenditure** – as described above.

Structure of the income aggregates

As with expenditure, the main consideration in the categorisation of different household income sources was to present the data in a logical and easily interpretable structure. As such, seven income categories have been used, which are described below.

Employment income

Includes monetary, home production, and in-kind receipts, as a return for economic activities in an employment-related capacity (e.g., self-employed, employee). This income category consists of 13 general components, as follows:

- i. **Cash income from employers** – comprises cash-based wages and salaries for time worked plus any bonuses, gratuities, commissions, tips or directors fees.
- ii. **In-kind income from employers** – includes non-cash goods and services provided as employee benefits, such as housing.
- iii. **Cash from agricultural crops** – includes gross income from the sale of vegetables, root crops, and fruit products.
- iv. **Subsistence from agricultural crops** – mirrors the value of home production in the expenditure dataset and is therefore an estimate of the value of home produced and consumed agricultural products.
- v. **Cash from fisheries** – includes gross income from the sale of finfish, shellfish, and other seafood products.
- vi. **Subsistence from fisheries** – mirrors the value of home production in the expenditure dataset, and is therefore an estimate of the value of home produced and consumed fisheries products.
- vii. **Cash from livestock and aquaculture** – includes gross income from the sale of livestock and aquaculture products.
- viii. **Subsistence from livestock and aquaculture** – mirrors the value of home production in the expenditure dataset and is therefore an estimate of the value of home produced and consumed livestock and aquaculture products.
- ix. **Cash from handicrafts and food vending** – includes gross income from the sale of handicraft and home-processed food items.

- x. **Subsistence from handicrafts and food vending** – mirrors the value of home production in the expenditure dataset and is therefore an estimate of the value of home produced and consumed handicrafts and food vending products.
- xi. **Cash from floriculture and horticulture** – includes gross income from the sale of floriculture and horticultural products.
- xii. **Subsistence from floriculture and horticulture** – mirrors the value of home production in the expenditure dataset and is therefore an estimate of the value of home produced and consumed floriculture and horticultural products.
- xiii. **Subsistence from hunting** - mirrors the value of home production in the expenditure dataset and is therefore an estimate of the value of home produced and consumed hunted products (note that no cash income was reported from hunting activities, which is why there is no category for this).

Property income

These are receipts that arise from the ownership of assets that are provided to others to use. Rents are payments received for the use of both unproduced assets (i.e., natural resources), such as land, and for produced assets (i.e., houses). This income category consists of four income categories, including:

- i. **Home rental** – cash income sourced from another household, business, or institution, as payment for the use of a dwelling.
- ii. **Land lease** – cash income sourced from another household, business, or institution, as payment for the use of a block of land.
- iii. **Royalties** – cash income sourced from another household, business, or institution, as payment for the use of a block of land, or other associated asset, such as intangible assets and copyright from the use of Samoan music or other media.
- iv. **Dividend** – cash income sourced from a business or company that the household owns outright, or has shares in, for payment of the household’s share of the profit.

Transfer income

Transfer income are receipts for which the recipient does not give anything directly in return to the donor. Transfers can consist of cash, goods, or services. The components of transfer income, and their description, are:

- i. **Superannuation or pension** – employer-sponsored social insurance schemes, including retirement benefits, education allowances and medical benefits.
- ii. **Child support** – allowances generated from government-sponsored child support schemes, including one-off payments (e.g., baby bonus) and ongoing government (or other) child support assistance, including child-care support. It also included payments from a previous spouse to assist with living expenses of children.
- iii. **Grants, scholarships and other grants** – cash paid to the household to support, for example, general living expenses (e.g., cash for food), investment, health, travel, or education. This is only reported if the cash is paid to the household, not directly to the institution (e.g., government pays directly to the school).
- iv. **Insurance claim** – is the cash received from a financial institution (e.g., insurance company) for claims associated with personal injury or asset loss from an insured incident (e.g., an injury or health problem, or a car accident, or damage to a dwelling from a natural disaster).

Casual receipts and lump-sum distributions

This income category consists of irregular receipts, including inheritance, cash winnings (e.g., bingo), and other casual income.

Gifts and remittances

These are cash remittances and gifts of cash provided to the household by another household or company inside or outside of Samoa.

Imputed rents

Is the income derived from the consumption of services that an owner-occupied (or live for free) dwelling delivers to the household. Imputed rents are the estimated net rental amount that an owner-occupier would pay if the dwelling was rented on the commercial market (net of maintenance costs). These services fall under the general production boundary of the SNA, and they are also considered as consumption for welfare analysis.

Income source

The 2023 HIES questionnaire was structured in such a way that allows differentiation between income sources, or how the income was realised by the household. The income sources include:

- i. **Cash** - which accounts for most of the income that households receive, because the majority of household income is sourced from wages and salaries. All cash receipts from wages and salaries, business, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, handicrafts, property, transfer, and casual income are cash-type income sources.
- ii. **Home production** - is the value derived by the household for the consumption of the goods it home produces and consumes. If the household sells the home production, it is categorized as a cash income because cash was generated from the sale. Home production income is the estimated market value of the goods that the household produces and consumes.
- iii. **Gifts and in-kind receipts** – goods and services that were given to the household, which could include in-kind receipts from other households, employers, or other organisations.
- iv. **Imputed rents** - treated as both income (e.g., the gross value of the services delivered to the owner occupier) and expenditure (e.g., the opportunity cost of not selling those services, or the cost of consuming those services) are non-cash income and expenditure items, but they're important to include to ensure that the value of these services are reported (and used in SNA) and to ensure that the income and expenditure of owner-occupier income and consumption is comparable to that of renting households.
- v. **Intermediate expenditure** - incurred by the household for profit-oriented activities, such as businesses, farming, fishing, livestock and handicrafts. It is mirrored in the income dataset so that net household income can be estimated.

Population groups

The geographic and socioeconomic information collected in Samoa's 2023 HIES provides an opportunity for the computation of indicators, such as average household income and expenditure, or food source and composition, by certain population groups. Insight into certain income and expenditure patterns, and participation in different economic activities, of different population groups provides an analytical dimension to support policy and planning in Samoa. The population groups selected to report on in this report are described below.

- i. **Samoa** – national estimates of the total household or person population of Samoa.
- ii. **Strata** – geographic domain for each of the four strata or regions of Samoa, including Apia Urban Area (AUA), North-West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU), and Savai'i (SAV).
- iii. **Area** – geographic domain for urban and rural areas of Samoa, where urban is defined as AUA while rural is defined as the combined strata or regions of NWU, ROU, and SAV.
- iv. **Household with a person with a functional challenge** – households that have at least one member with a functional challenge (or disability) as defined by the Washington Group⁷ where a person is defined as having a functional challenge if they report having a 'lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do' in any of the six functional domains of vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, self-care, or communication.
- v. **Household expenditure quintile** – households ranked by their per capita expenditure (consumption expenditure included, while cash transfers, intermediate and non-consumption expenditure were excluded) and delineated into five groups with group 1 having the lowest expenditure and group 5 having the highest expenditure.
- vi. **Sex of main respondent** – the sex of the 'reference person', who is identified by the respondents as the person who is the main income earner, or who has the highest education, or who is most knowledgeable about expenditure and income of the household. The sex is delineated as male and female.
- vii. **Age of main respondent** - the age group that the 'reference person' belongs to, which is delineated as 18 to 39 years, 40 to 59 years, and 60 years and over.

⁷ <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-wg-ss/>

Population profile

In this section we provide a brief profile of the population – the persons – of Samoa. We mainly focus on characteristics of the population that are related to economic activity, income, and expenditure.

Demography

In 2023, Samoa had an estimated population of 32,040 households, of which 82% are based in a rural area, with the remaining 18% living in the urban region of AUA (**Table 8**). North-West Upolu region has the highest number of households, accounting for 38% of all households in Samoa, followed by ROU (23%), SAV (21%), then AUA (18%). Around 12% of households have at least one household member with a functional challenge (i.e., 88% do not have a member with a functional challenge), 75% are headed by a male (i.e., 25% with a female head), and 47% of household have a head that is in the age range of 40 to 59 years, followed by 41% with a head aged 60 or more, and 12% with a head aged 18 to 39 years old. As the expenditure quintiles are derived on a per capita basis and given richer households are usually smaller, there is an uneven distribution of households by expenditure quintile, with 31% of households being in the highest quintile and 14% being in the lowest quintile.

In terms of people, Samoa had an estimated population of 209,184 in 2023, with a similar distribution of the household population by urban and rural areas, strata or regions, disability status, and gender and age of household head. The distribution of the population by per capita expenditure is the same for each quintile.

The Sex Ratio – the ratio of males to females – shows us that there are 103 males for every 100 females in Samoa, which is fairly uniform across all population groups, however in urban areas (i.e., AUA region), there's an even number of males and females, while the sex ratio is very high in male headed households, and quintile 1, and low in female headed households.

Samoa's dependency ratio - the ratio of the dependent (the population who are not in the economically active age range (i.e., less than 15 years old, or 65 years and older) to the economically active population (i.e., persons aged 15 to 64 years). A high Dependency Ratio means those of working age, and the overall economy, face a greater burden in supporting the economically inactive population (i.e., children and retirees). In the case of Samoa, the national Dependency Ratio is 80, which means that there are 80 economically inactive persons for every 100 economically active persons. Rural areas have a higher dependency ratio of 82 compared with 72 in urban areas, and SAV has the highest of the four regions with a ratio of 88. By function of their larger average household size, quintile 1 and households headed by a person aged 19 to 39 have a high dependency ratio of 113, meaning there are 13 more economically inactive persons for every 100 active persons in these population groups.

Table 8: Demographic characteristics of the population groups in Samoa

Population	Sample size	Households	Persons	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio	Ethnicity (% of pop. who are Samoan)	Marital status (% of pop. who are married or de facto)	Median age	Average HH size
National	3,074	32,040	209,184	103.4	80.0	100%	35%	21	6.5
Urban area	889	5,890	35,357	99.8	71.6	99%	36%	23	6.0
Rural area	2,185	26,150	173,827	104.1	81.8	100%	35%	21	6.6
Apia Urban Area	889	5,890	35,357	99.8	71.6	99%	36%	23	6.0
North-West Upolu	980	12,040	77,595	102.8	77.3	100%	35%	21	6.4
Rest of Upolu	609	7,269	50,442	106.4	83.6	100%	35%	20	6.9
Savai'i	596	6,841	45,790	103.8	87.8	100%	35%	20	6.7
With disability	361	3,931	28,799	106.1	81.2	100%	35%	24	7.3
Without disability	2,713	28,109	180,385	102.9	79.8	100%	35%	21	6.4
Quintile 1	347	4,436	41,987	108.9	113.0	100%	31%	15	9.5
Quintile 2	439	5,122	41,734	101.2	95.6	100%	34%	18	8.1
Quintile 3	528	5,870	41,815	101.1	76.2	100%	35%	21	7.1
Quintile 4	649	6,568	41,828	101.7	72.3	100%	35%	23	6.4
Quintile 5	1,111	10,043	41,821	104.1	53.8	99%	41%	31	4.2
Male head	2,288	24,158	157,182	112.9	78.5	100%	39%	21	6.5
Female head	786	7,882	52,002	79.0	84.5	100%	26%	22	6.6
18-39 year-old HH head	395	3,829	20,051	105.3	112.7	99%	33%	13	5.2
40-59 year-old HH head	1,408	15,101	95,395	105.5	63.6	100%	36%	20	6.3
60+ year-old HH head	1,271	13,110	93,738	100.9	93.2	100%	35%	24	7.2

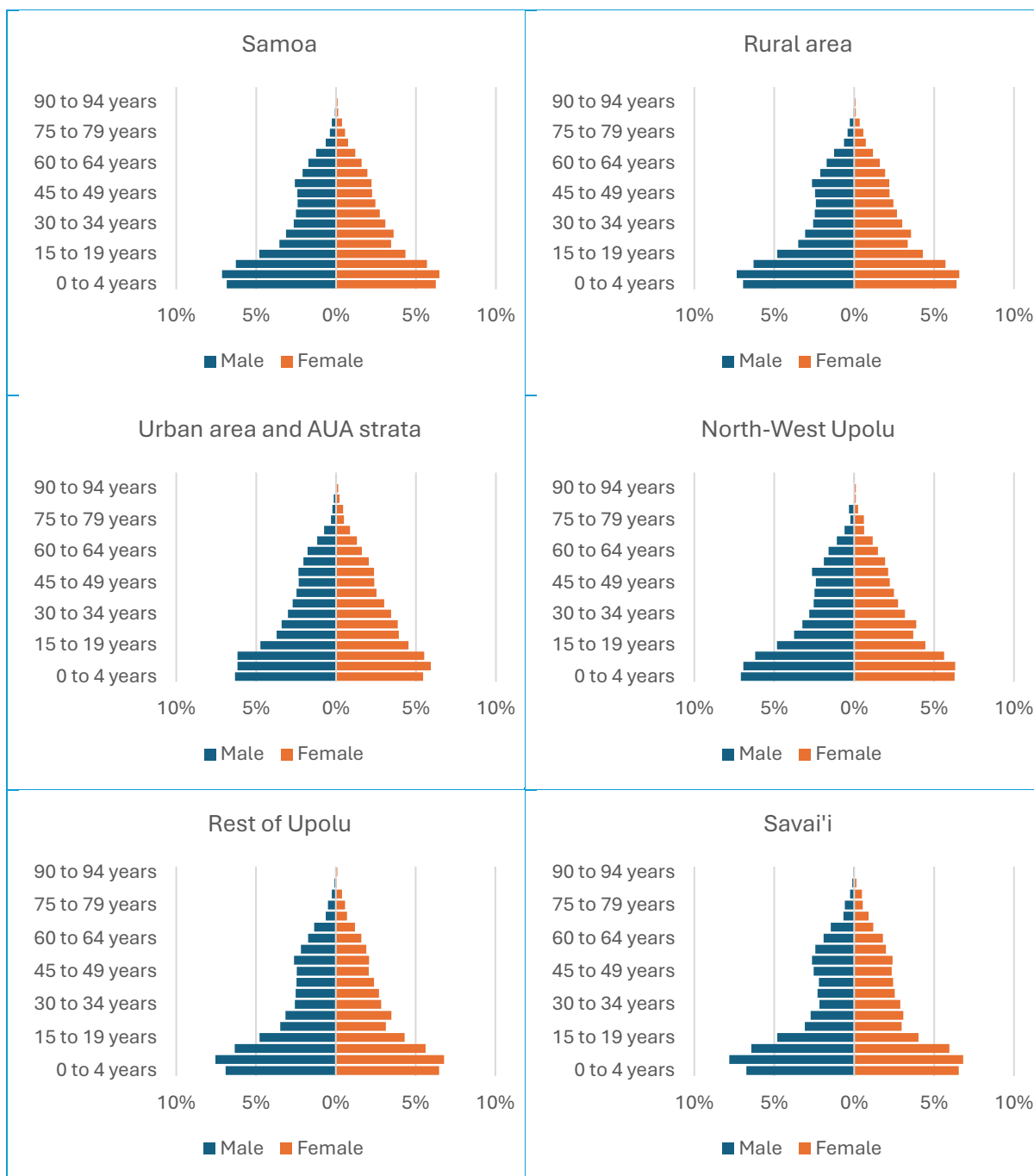


Figure 1: Distribution of population by age and sex, and area and strata/region

The high dependency ratio in Samoa is seen in the population distribution by age and sex, which is pyramid shaped with 39% of the population aged 0 to 14, and 6% aged 65 years and above (**Figure 1**). The highest dependency ratios are also seen in the rural area region, where there are around 40% of the population aged from 0 to 14 compared with 36% in AUA, which is again a function of larger households in these regions. The median age in Samoa is 21, while it is 23 in urban areas and 21 in rural areas, again supporting the higher number of young people in rural regions. The median age in quintile 1 is 15 and the lowest of the population groups under study, while it is highest in quintile 5 at 31 years. Median age is also high in households with a disability, indicating that functional disabilities is, in part, a function of age.

Education

The education module was asked to respondents aged 3 years and over, so the results are representative of the Samoan population that falls in this age group (i.e., 193,087 persons).

Approximately 94% of Samoans aged 3 years and over ever attended an educational institution (**Figure 2**). These results are fairly consistent across all population groups, with the exception of those in lower and upper wealth quintiles, with the former having lower attendance rates when compared with high quintiles (90% attendance in quintile 1 and 98% in quintile 5), which demonstrates the positive relationship between education and wealth, and households with a head aged from 18 to 39 years old, which had 90% attendance rate.

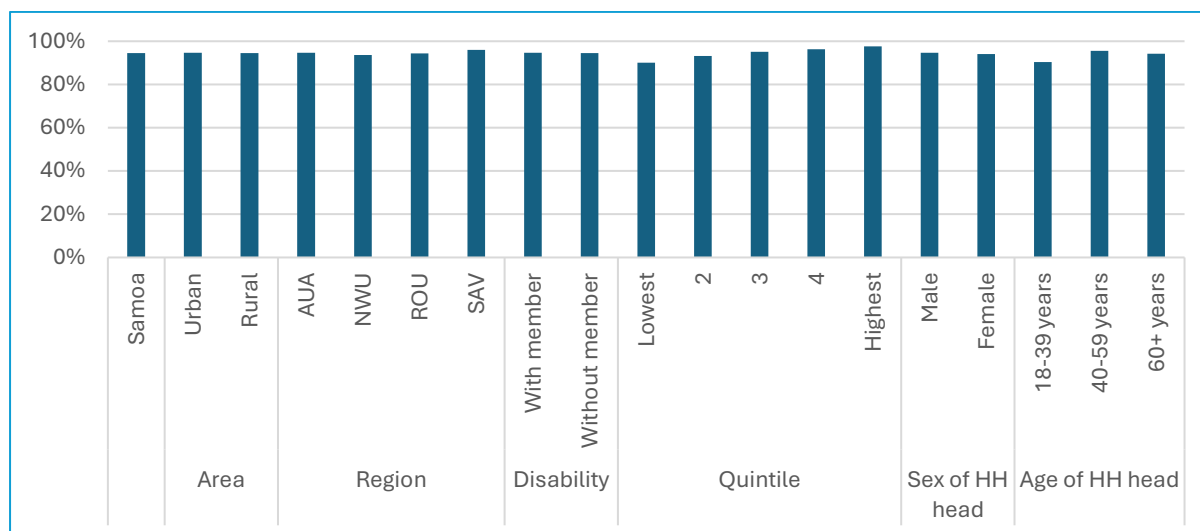


Figure 2: Percentage of the population aged 3+ who ever attended school, by population group

Of the population who ever attended school (i.e., attended but not attending anymore, accounting for 113,549 persons, plus those currently attending, accounting for 68,912 persons), almost half had a maximum education attainment of secondary level (**Figure 3**). Following this, was primary, accounting for 31% of the population, followed by tertiary (13%), Early Childhood Education (ECE; 7%), and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET; 3%).

By the population groups under analysis in this report, ECE has a higher share of maximum education attainment (11% of persons in that population) in households with a head who is aged from 18 to 39, while wealth quintile 5 has a lower share (4%). Having a maximum education attainment of primary level accounts for 40% of persons in quintile 1 and 23% in quintile 5, while the inverse is true for tertiary education with 3% of persons in quintile 1 having completed tertiary education compared with 28% in quintile 5. Households with a person with a functional challenge have the highest share of their population having completed Special Needs Education (SNE), accounting for 2% of persons in that population.

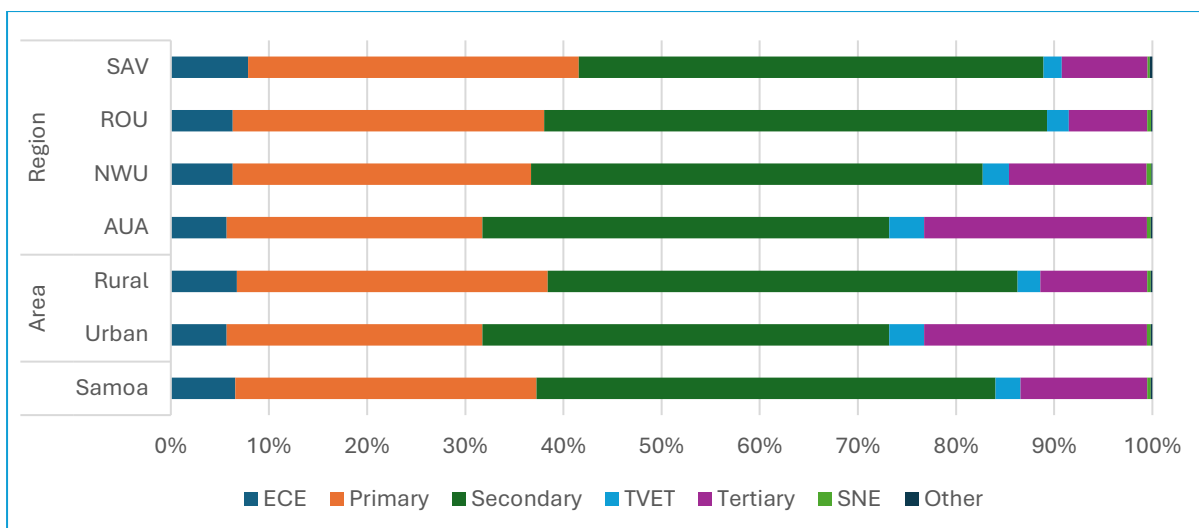


Figure 3: Distribution of population by maximum education attainment, by population group

More than one-third of persons aged 3 years and over are currently attending an education institution, and around the same population incurred education-related expenses in the last 12-months (**Figure 4**). Due to the large household size, and presumably a higher proportion of school-aged household members, households with a head aged 18 to 39 have the largest share of their population currently attending school (42%) and incurring educational expenses (41%). Again, perhaps a function of household size, persons in quintile 1 have higher attendance rates and education expenditure, while households with a person with a disability and those in wealth quintile 5 have lower attendance rates (both 32%) and a lower proportion incurring education-related expenditure.

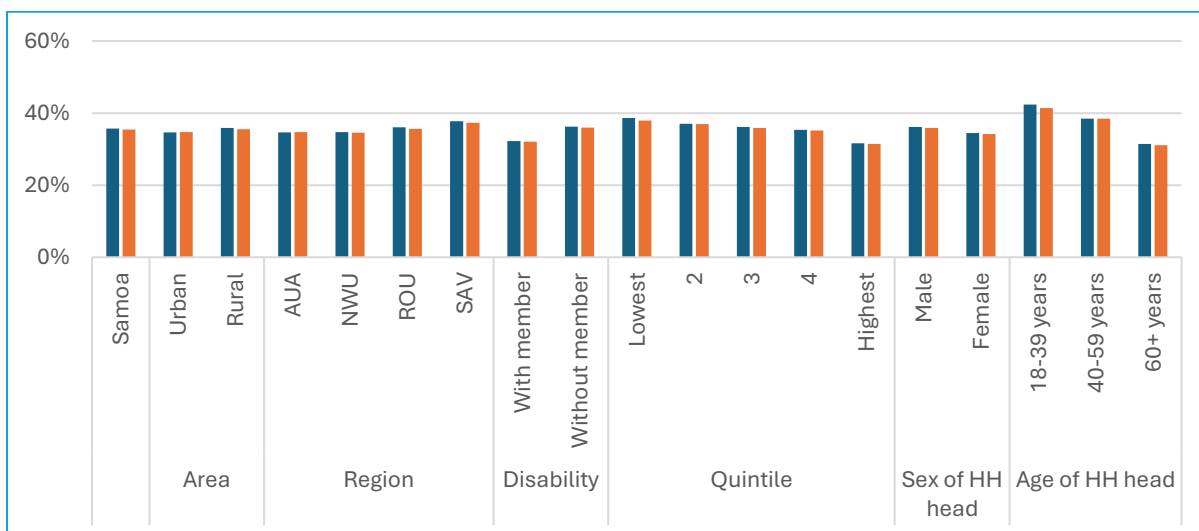


Figure 4: Percentage of the population aged 3+ who are currently attending school, and who incurred education expenses in the last 12-months, by population group

Health

More than one in ten Samoans self-reported having been told by a health professional that they have a chronic health problem, including cancer, diabetes, heart disease, asthma, chronic bronchitis, kidney disease, hypertension, gout, obesity, mental disorder, or stroke (**Figure 5**). The prevalence of chronic health conditions is highest in households with a household member who has a disability (18%), in quintile 5 (16%), and in households with a head who is aged 60 and over (14%). Persons living in households with a head aged 18 to 39 years (5% with a chronic health issue) and in quintile 1 (6%) have the lowest prevalence of chronic illness, which may be a function of having a younger household, or due to the fact that they do not have access to medical professionals.

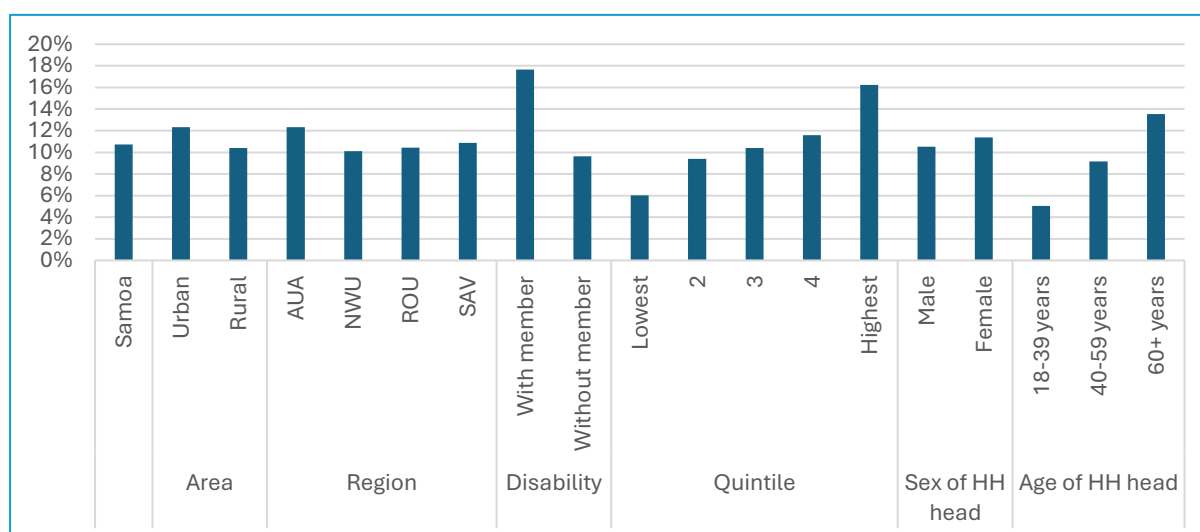


Figure 5: Percentage of population with a chronic health problem, by population group

In Samoa, the most prevalent reported chronic health issue was hypertension, with 5% of the population reporting having been diagnosed with this condition, followed by diabetes (4%; **Figure 6**).

Of the population with a chronic health problem, 71% report taking medication as treatment for the health problem, and more than 80% reported having seen a health professional at least once in the last 3-months. More than two-thirds of the population with a chronic health problem had one to three visits to a health professional, while some had daily visits. Almost one-third of the population with a chronic health condition reported that it prevented them from undertaking usual activities, economic or other.

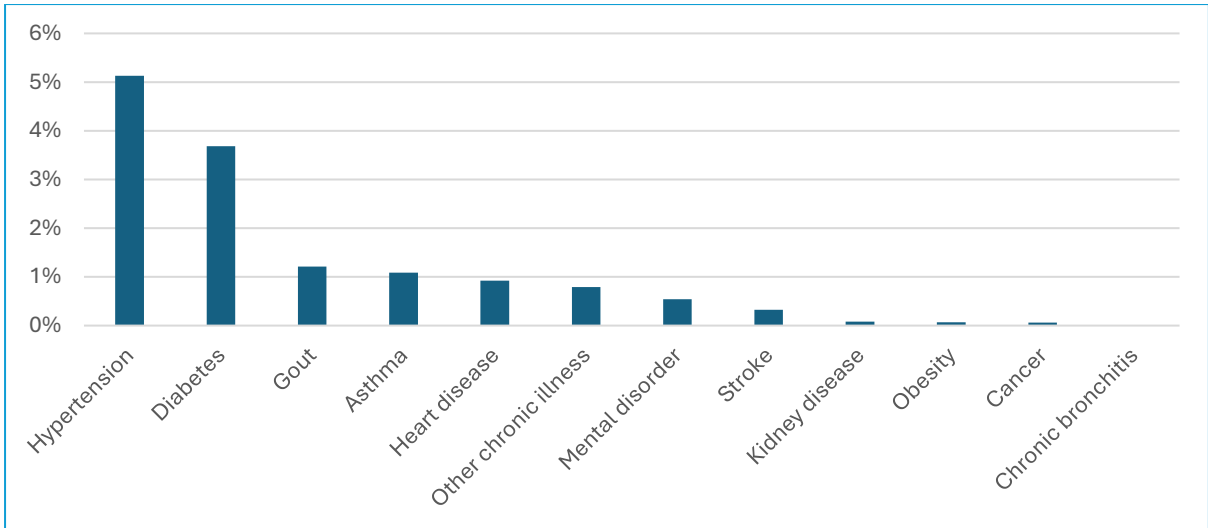


Figure 6: Percentage of population with a chronic health problem, by health problem

More than half of Samoans (55%) self-reported having one or more health problems, including sick sores, diarrhea, headache, stomach pain, cold/flu, conjunctivitis, worm infestation, or COVID-19, in the last month (**Figure 7**). The distribution of health problems was fairly even across all population groups, with wealth quintiles 4 and 5 having the highest prevalence of 60%, and quintile 1 having the lowest prevalence of 48% of the population having a health problem.

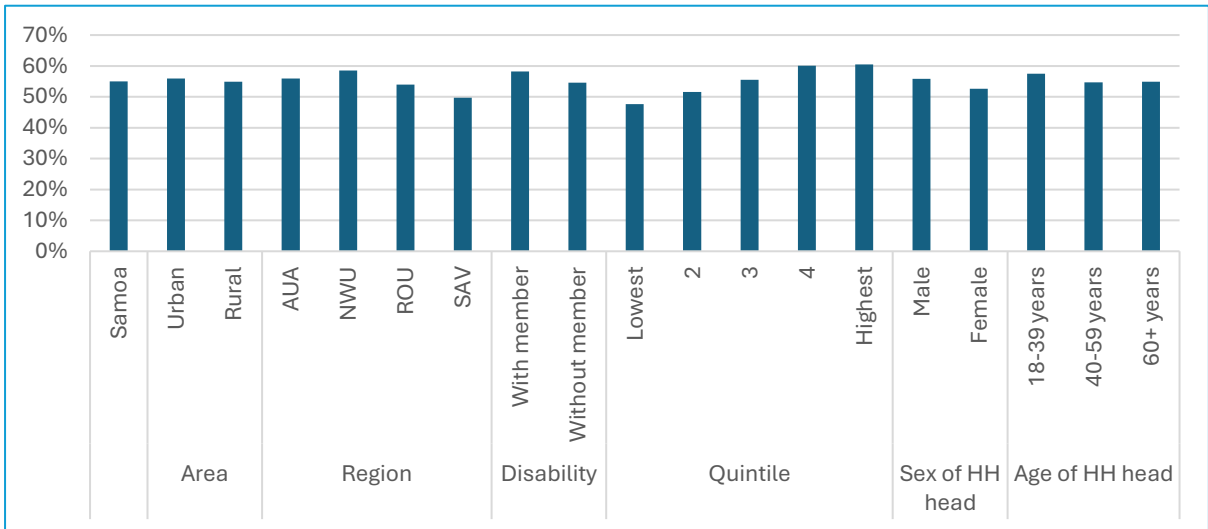


Figure 7: Percentage of population with a health problem in the last month, by population group

The most prevalent health problems in the last month were reported to be cold/flu (38% of the population self-reported having this health problem in the last 30-days), followed by headache (23%), sick sores (11%), and stomach pain (5%; **Figure 8**).

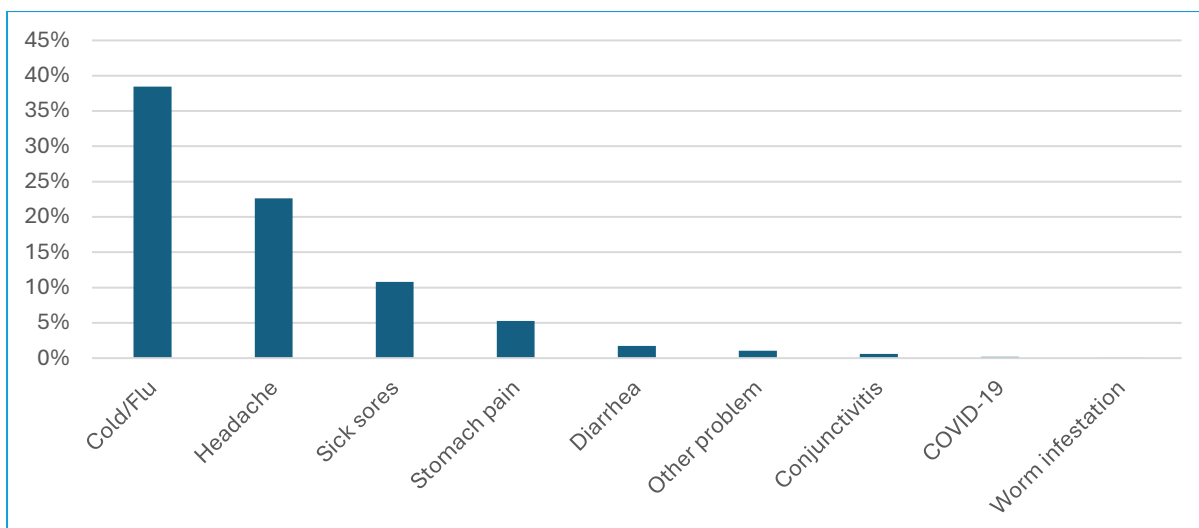


Figure 8: Percentage of population with another health problem, by health problem

Almost three-quarters of the Samoa population incurred health-related expenditure in the last 12-months (**Figure 9**). The highest wealth quintile had the highest proportion of its population that incurred health expenditure (81%), while quintile 1 was the lowest (61%). All other population groups had a similar prevalence of persons who incurred health expenditure, with a range of 71% to 77%.

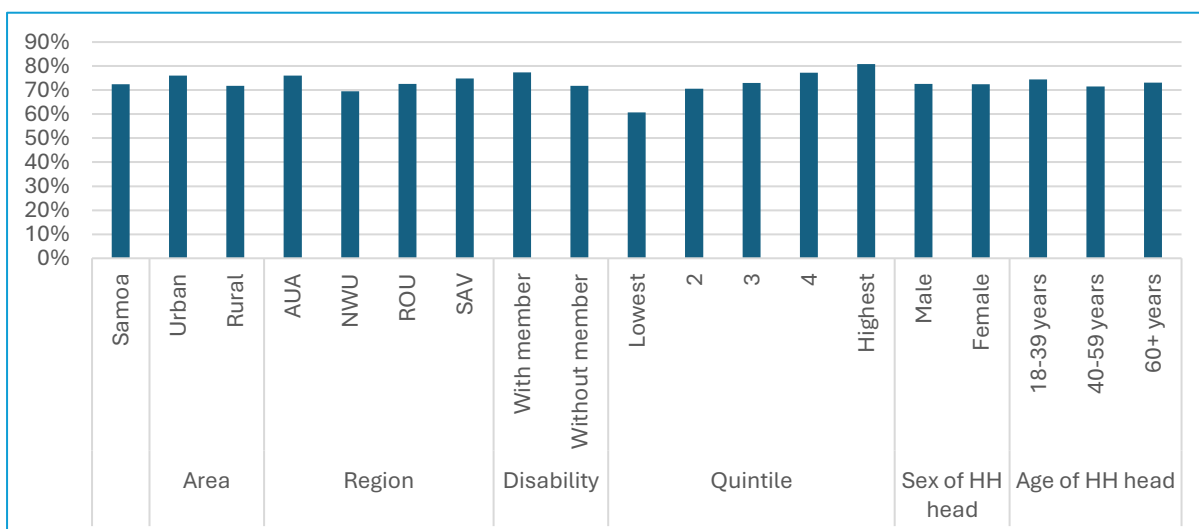


Figure 9: Percentage of the population who incurred health expenditure in the last 12-months, by population group

Of the population who incurred health expenditure, 47% paid for services at the hospital, doctor, dentist, nurse, or specialist, 45% incurred expenditure for prescription medication, and 31% for non-prescription medication (**Figure 10**). A low proportion of the population incurring medical expenses (less than 3%) incurred expenditure for traditional healing and medication, or x-ray/laboratory analysis, or medical tests, or medical equipment.

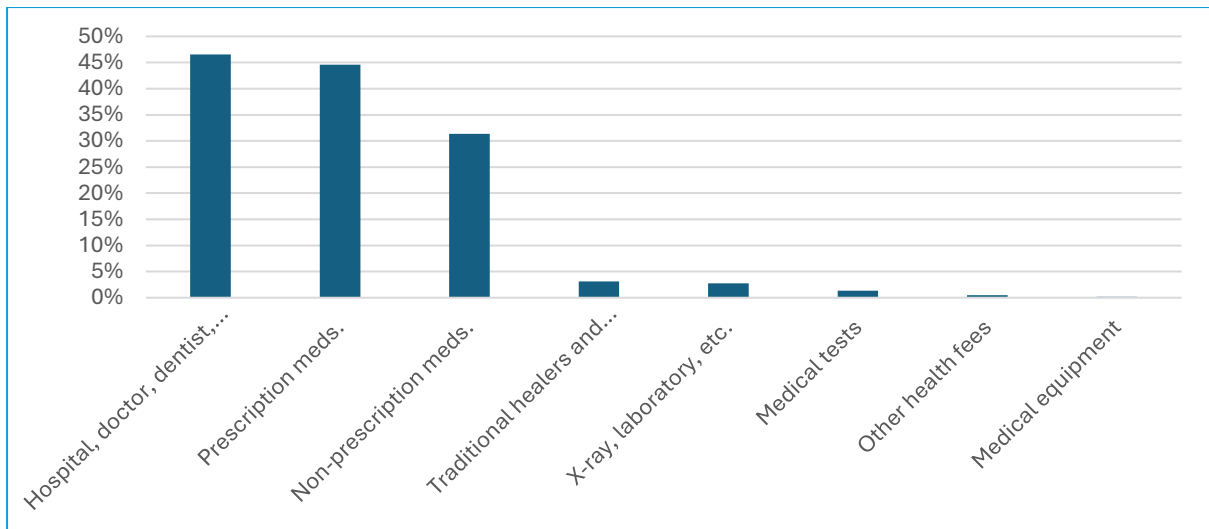


Figure 10: Proportion of the population incurring health expenditure, by item

Functional challenges

Following the Washington Group cut-off points on ‘a lot of difficulty’ and ‘cannot do’ for the six functional domains, including vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, self-care, or communication, the prevalence of disability in Samoa for persons aged 5-years and over, is 2%. The prevalence is highest among the population living in a household with at least one member with a disability, with 17% of the population in this group having a functional challenge. The main functional challenge was mobility (1% of the population reported this functional challenge according to the Washington Group cut-off point), followed by self-care, remembering, seeing, hearing, and communicating. Less than 1% of the population in Samoa received a disability benefit in the last-12 month.

Communication

Of the population ages 3-years and over, 53% accessed the internet in the last 30-days (**Figure 11**). Wealth quintiles 5 and 4 (68% and 59% accessed the internet, respectively), and AUA (61%) and SAV (60%) had the highest proportion of their population accessing the internet, while populations living in the lowest wealth quintile had the lowest rates of internet access (35%).

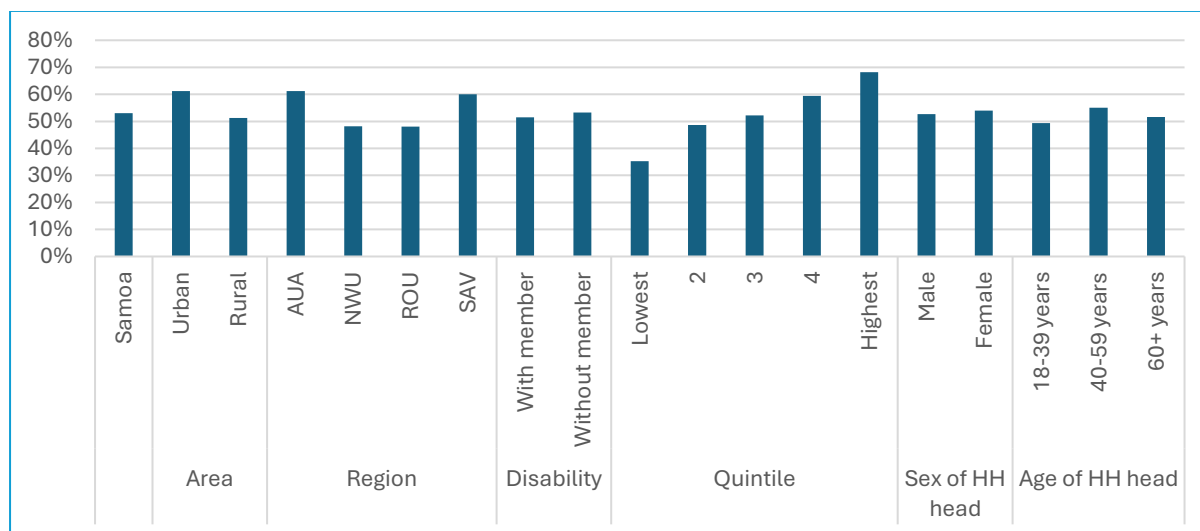


Figure 11: Proportion of population aged 3+ accessing the internet in the last 30- days, by population group

Of the population accessing the internet, 97% accessed it using a mobile device, 32% using a wireless hotspot, 10% at work, 4% at school, 2% at home, 2% at another household, 1% using a MIFI device, and almost no one reported using an internet café. These rates are fairly consistent across the population groups, however quintile 5 (18%), the urban area of AUA (16%), and NWU (16%) had a higher prevalence of internet access at work.

More than half (55%) of the Samoan population aged 3 years and over used a mobile phone in the last 30 days. This rate is fairly consistent across all population groups, however with high rates of mobile phone use in wealth quintiles 4 and 5 (69% and 62%, respectively), and in the urban area of AUA (60%).

Mobile phone ownership is lower than mobile phone use, with 41% of the Samoan population aged 3 years and over owning a mobile phone (**Figure 12**). The trends of ownership rates are, however, consistent with those of mobile use, with a higher proportion of the population in wealth quintiles 5 and 4 owning a mobile phone (56% and 46%, respectively), and in the urban area of AUA (48%). Mobile phone ownership rates are lowest in populations in wealth quintile 1 (27%), quintile 2 (34%), and in populations living in SAV (37%), in a household with a disability (37%), and those living in a household with a head aged 18 to 39 years old (37%).

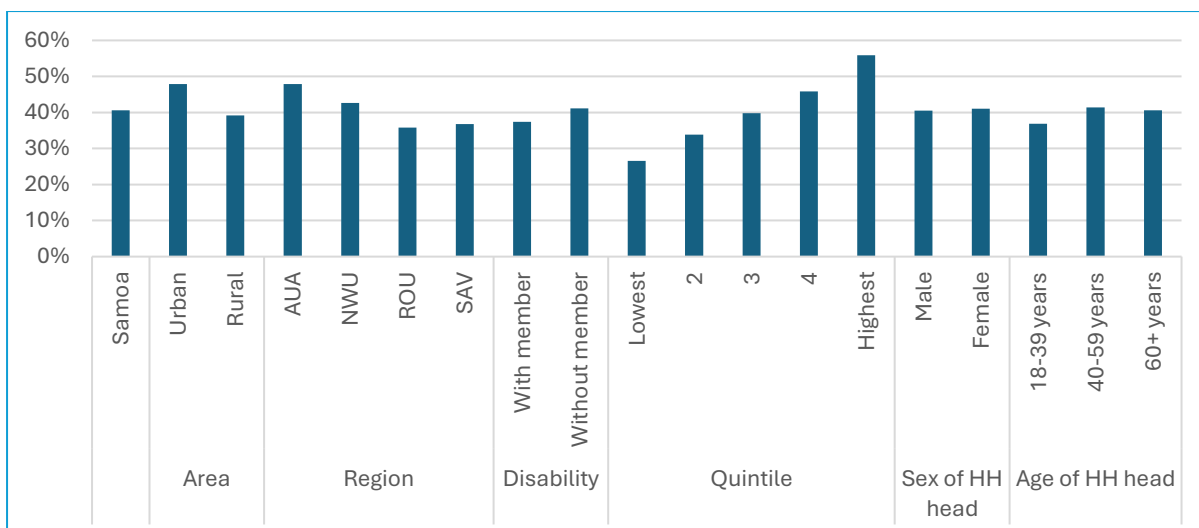


Figure 12: Mobile phone ownership rates for persons aged 3+ years, by population group

The respective ownership of digital tablets and laptops amounts to 2% and 4% of the Samoan population aged 3 years and older; higher rates are seen in populations of quintile 5, with 4% and 12% ownership, respectively for digital tablet and laptop ownership, in the urban area of AUA (3% and 8%, respectively), and in households with a head aged from 18 to 39 years (3% and 5%, respectively); in wealth quintile 1, almost 0% of the population own a tablet or laptop, while in NWU, it amounts to 1% for both items.

Alcohol, tobacco and kava consumption

For the population ages 15 years and over, 21% consumed tobacco, 7% consumed alcohol, and 1% consumed kava in the week prior to the survey (**Figures 13, 14 and 15**, respectively).

Tobacco consumption rates are fairly uniform across all population groups, with the highest rate of consumption among people living in a household with a head aged from 18 to 39 years (24% of the population consuming tobacco), and in ROU (23%), while it is lowest in AUA (19%).

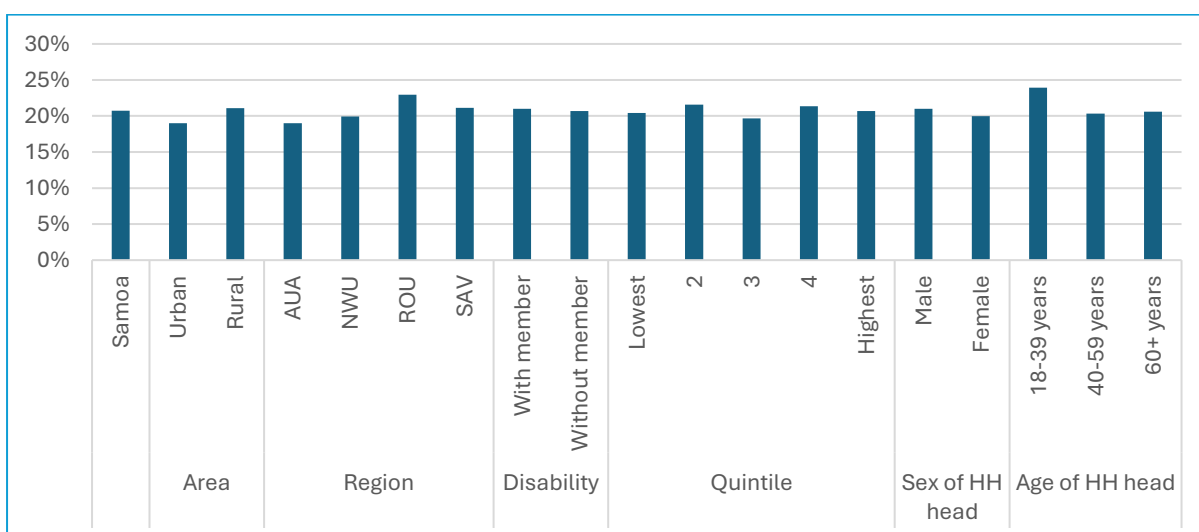


Figure 13: Percent of population aged 15+ years consuming tobacco, by population group

Alcohol consumption rates by persons aged 15 years and over are less than tobacco, and the trend of consumption is more oriented towards the population living in an urban area (10% in

urban against 7% in rural), those living in a household with a head aged from 18 to 39 years, and those in the highest wealth quintile (10%).

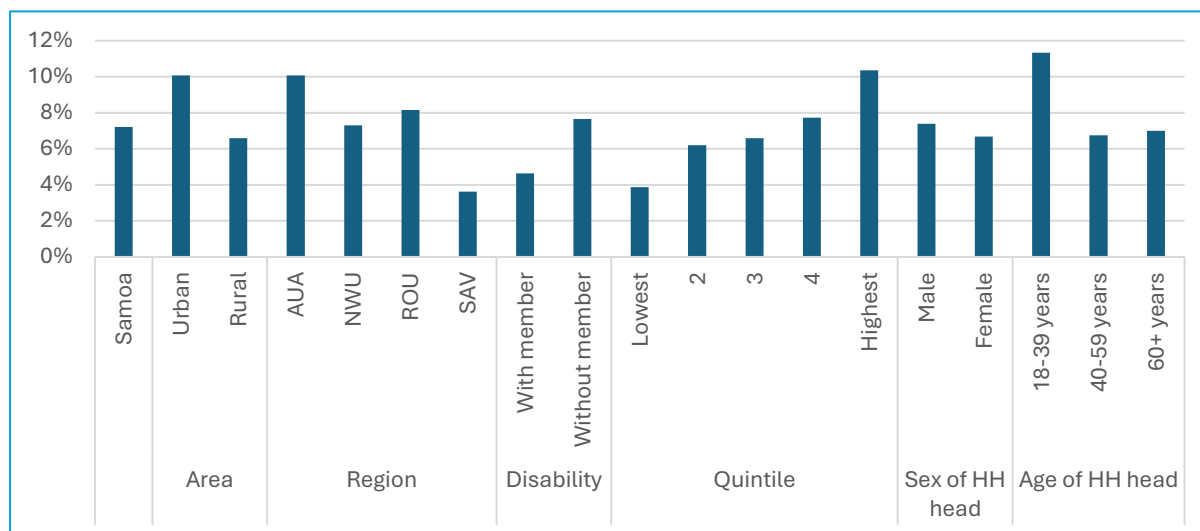


Figure 14: Percent of population aged 15+ years consuming alcohol, by population group

The highest rate of kava consumption is in SAV, where 4% of the population aged 15 years and over consumes it, and it is lowest in the urban region of AUA (less than 1%).

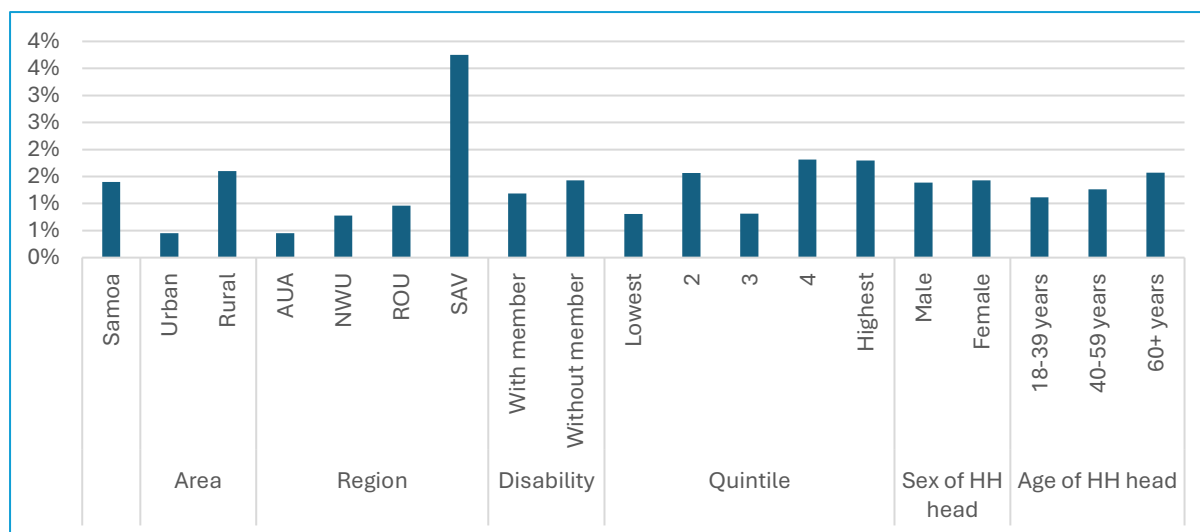


Figure 15: Percent of population aged 15+ years consuming kava, by population group

Main activity

The main activity in Samoa is ‘working as an employee’, which accounts for 28% of the population aged 15 years and older (**Figure 16**). In the urban area of AUA, among the population with a head aged 18 to 39 years, and those belonging to wealth quintile 5, working as an employee is the main activity for 39%, 36%, and 35%, of the population, respectively. Populations living in SAV, ROU, in wealth quintile 1, and with a head aged 60 years and over, have a relatively lower proportion of the adult population working as an employee, which respectively accounts for 19%, 19%, 21%, and 24% of the main activity for persons in those population groups.

Following employee, ‘domestic duties’ account for the second largest share of main activity in Samoa, accounting for 26% of the main activity for the population aged 15 years and over. Wealth quintiles 1 and 2, those living in a household with a head aged 60 years and older, or with a female head, and those in ROU and NUW, have a higher proportion of the population mainly conducting domestic duties than the other population groups.

The conduct of ‘primary activities’, such as agricultural, livestock, fisheries, and handcraft, production, is the main activity for one-quarter of Samoans aged 15 years and over. Undertaking primary activities is particularly high in SAV, where it is the main activity for 44% of the population, while it is lowest in the urban area of AUA, where it is the main activity for 8% of the population.

Other main activities, including ‘student’ and ‘running a business’, account for 11% and 6%, respectively, for persons aged 15 years and over in Samoa. Having a main activity of ‘pensioner’, ‘unable to work due to disability or injury’, ‘volunteer’, and ‘internship’, are the main activity for 3% or less of the Samoan population aged 15 years for all population groups, with an exception for pensioners and unable to work due to disability or injury, which respectively account for 6% and 8% of the population living in a household with at least one member with a disability, and pensioner is the main activity for 4% of the population living in a household with a head aged 60 years and over.

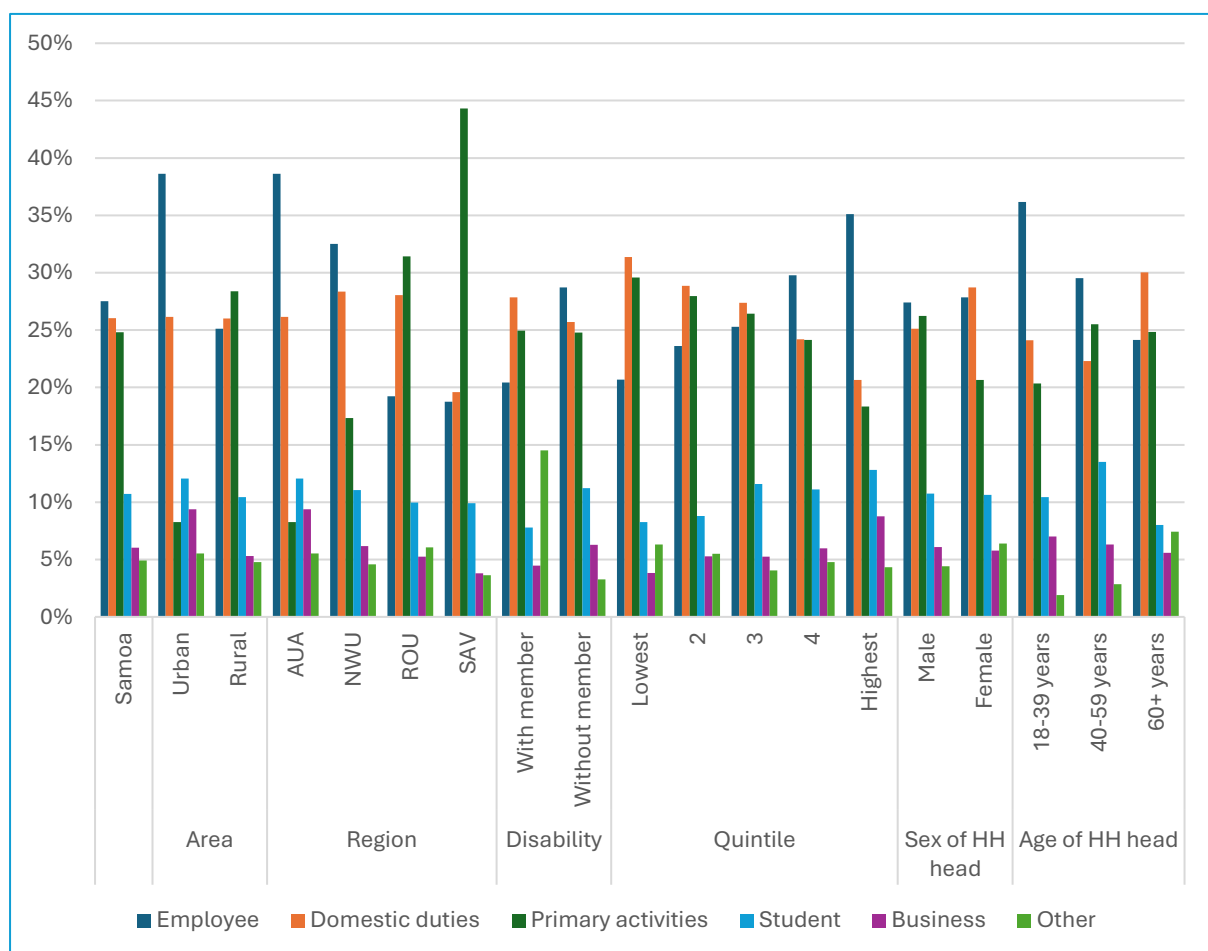


Figure 16: Distribution of main activity for persons aged 15 years and over, by population group

Among the population that conducts primary activities as their main activity, 42% mainly produce root crops, 13% mainly raise livestock, 12% manufacture handicrafts, 10% produce vegetables, and 7% collectively produce tree crops, fish and seafood, fruit, or aquaculture products, or they undertake food preparation activities (**Figure 17**).

Of the population undertaking primary production as their main activity, more than half of that population in ROU, and almost half of those living in wealth quintile 1, mainly produce root crops. Conversely, 28% of the urban population undertaking primary production as their main activity produces root crops.

Livestock rearing is the second most prevalent activity among the population mainly undertaking primary activities as their main activity, accounting for 13% of the Samoan population. This participation rate in livestock production is fairly uniform across the different populations under study, with a high in ROU (16%) and low in populations living with a head aged 18 to 39 years (11%).

Handicraft manufacturing is the main activity for 12% of the Samoan population which undertakes primary activities as their main activity. There's a large range across the population groups, with 25% of the population in SAV making handicrafts, and a low of 5% in NWU. Female headed households (17%) and those in wealth quintile 5 (16%) also have relatively high rates of handicraft production.

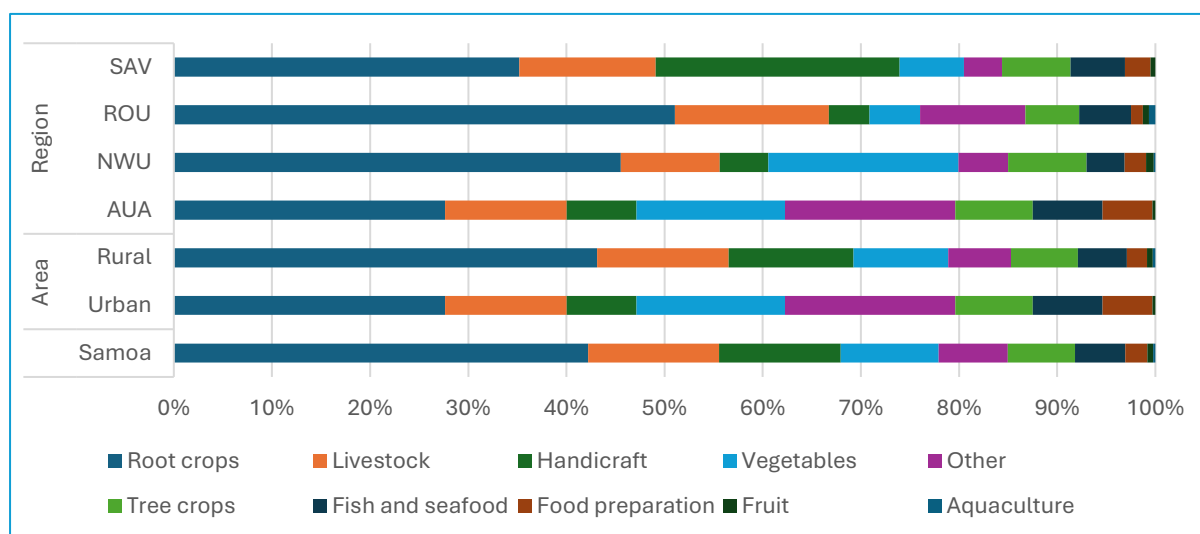


Figure 17: Distribution of products produced by the population aged 15 years and over and who undertake primary activities as their main activity, by population group

Access to financial services

In Samoa, 39% of the population aged 15 years and over has an account with a bank or a financial institution (**Figure 18**). There are large differences among the population groups with respect to having an account, with the population living in the highest wealth quintile (54% have a bank account) and urban areas (50%) having relatively good access to financial services, compared with quintile 1 and 2 (23% and 32%, respectively), ROU (32%), and SAV (34%) which appears lower.

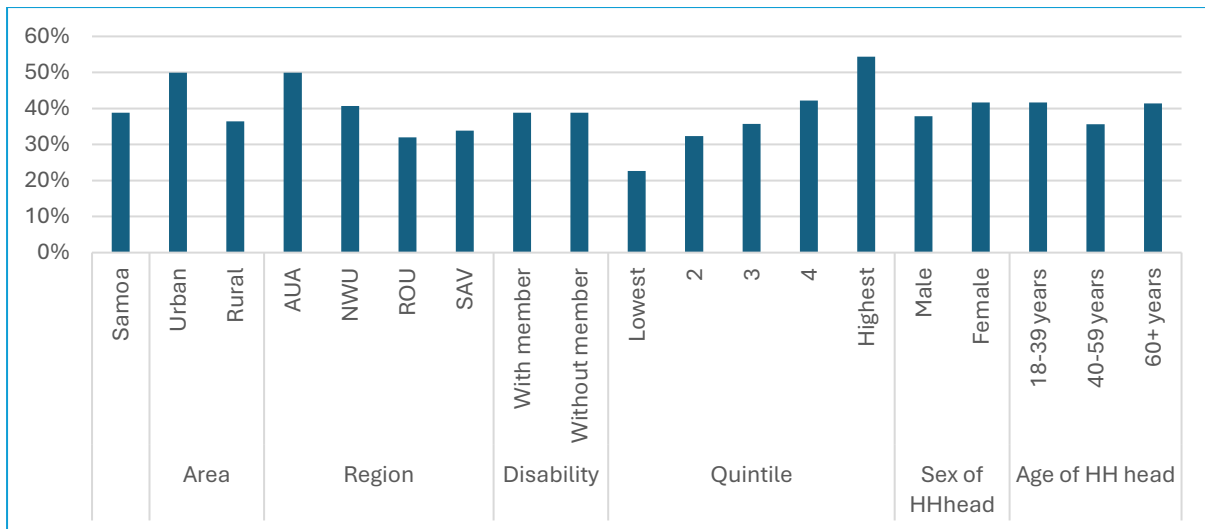


Figure 18: Proportion of population aged 15+ years with a bank account, by population group

Around 12% of Samoans aged 15 years and over have a current outstanding debt to a bank, financial institution, or informal source (e.g., Church, relatives; **Figure 19**). Persons belonging to population groups of quintile 5 (20% have a loan), a head aged 18 to 39 years (20%), and in the urban area of AUA (19%) have a higher share of the population with a loan, when compared with those living in wealth quintile 1 (6%), SAV (7%), quintile 2 (8%), and ROU (8%), where a relatively small proportion of the population have a loan.

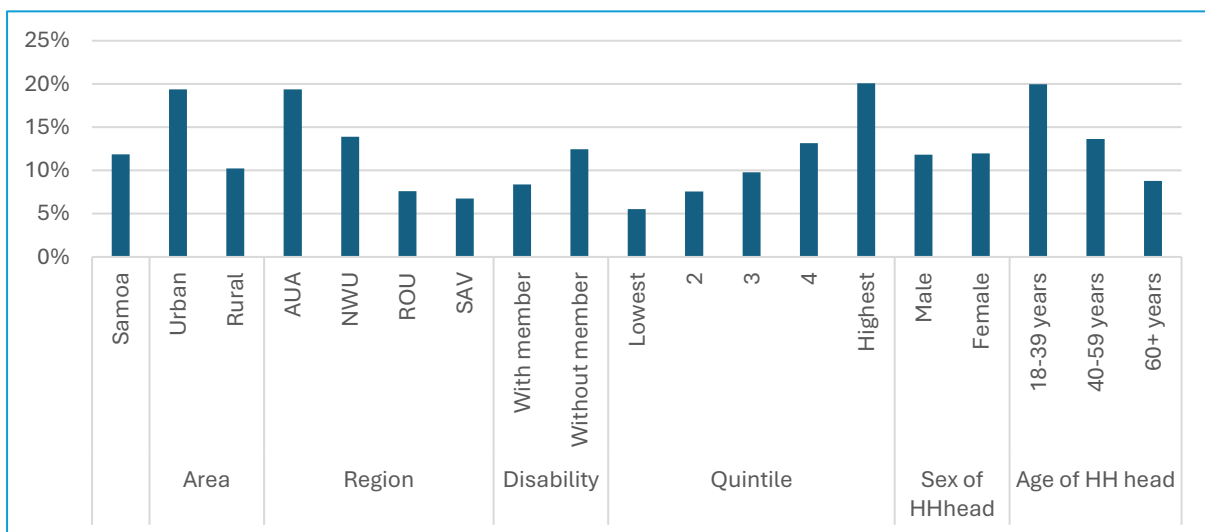


Figure 19: Proportion of population aged 15+ years with a current outstanding loan, by population group

Around one-fifth of Samoans aged 15 years and over have savings with a financial institution (**Figure 20**), with a higher share in the population belonging to wealth quintile 5 (35%) and the urban area of AUA (28%), and a lower share in populations groups of quintile 1 (8%), quintile 2 (15%), and ROU (16%).

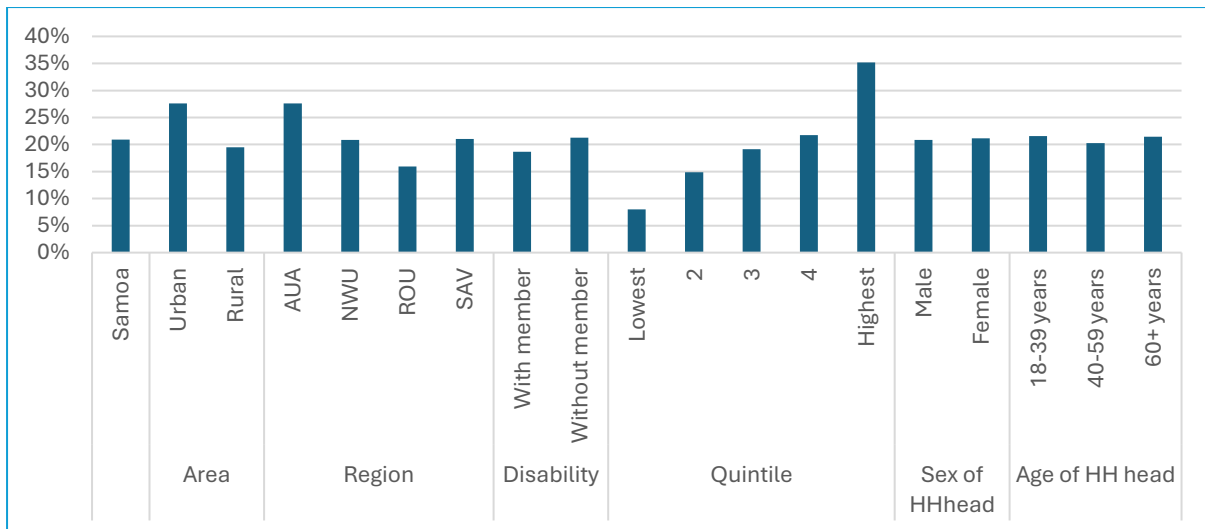


Figure 20: Proportion of population aged 15+ years with a savings at a financial institution, by population group

Around two-fifths of Samoans aged 15 years and over have used financial transfer services of a bank, financial institution, or money transfer provider, to send or receive money (**Figure 21**). These rates of access are fairly consistent across the population groups, with the highest rate in wealth quintile 5 (50% of the population) and lowest in quintile 1 (30%).

A lower proportion of the population has, however, used their mobile phone to pay or receive money, with a national rate for persons aged 15 years and over of 10%, with a high in quintile 5 (14%) and a low in quintiles 1 and 2 (both 7%).

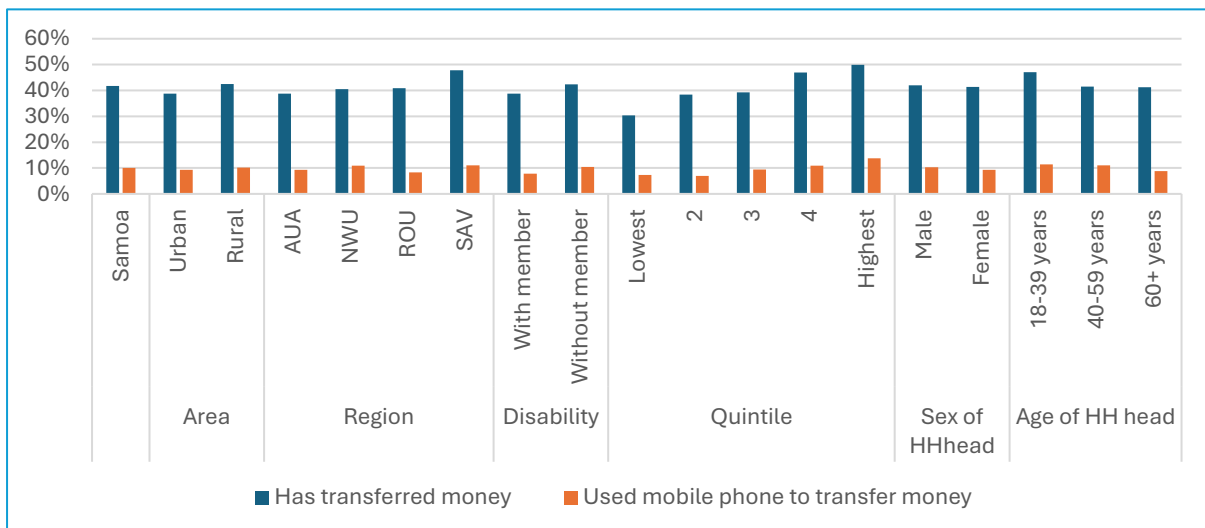


Figure 21: Proportion of population aged 15+ years that has sent or received money via bank-transfer, and those who have sent or received money via their mobile phone, by population group

Household profile

In this section, we provide a brief profile of the characteristics of Samoan households, and their dwelling. We mainly focus on household characteristics that are related to economic activity, income, and expenditure.

Dwelling characteristics

Dwelling type

More than 60% of Samoan households live in a European-style single-level closed dwelling (i.e., with walls), with 76% of urban households, and 73% and 63% of households in respective wealth quintiles 5 and 4, living in this dwelling type (**Figure 22**). In the lowest wealth quintiles 1 and 2, 38% and 50% of households live in this dwelling type, while in the regions of ROU and SAV, 53% and 53% of households live in this dwelling type, and in 57% of households in rural areas live in this dwelling type.

In Samoa, 30% of households live in a European-style single-level open dwelling (i.e., without walls), with 47% and 41% of households respectively belonging to wealth quintiles 1 and 2 living in this type of dwelling. In SAV and ROU regions, 42% of the population live in this type of dwelling, and 34% of rural households live in this type of dwelling.

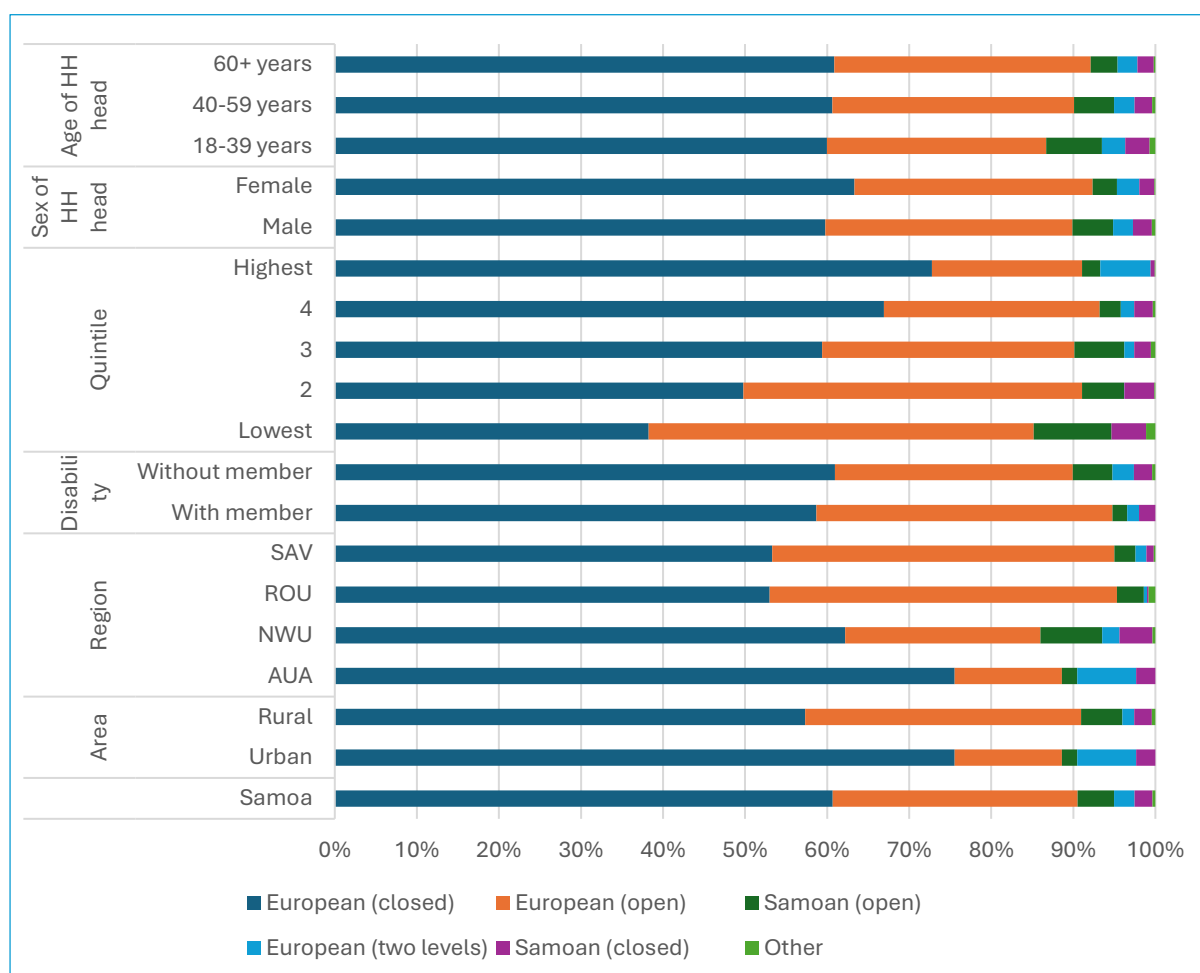


Figure 22: Distribution of dwelling type, by population group

Tenure status

Almost all (95%) of households live in a dwelling that they own outright (i.e., unincumbered owner occupied dwelling). This rate is highest among households belonging to wealth quintile 1 (99%), while it is lowest among households living in wealth quintile 5 and those with a head aged 18 to 39 years (both 91%). Following owner occupied dwellings, 2% of the population live for free in a dwelling provided by the Church or family, 1% live in an owner-occupied dwelling with a mortgage, 1% live in a rented dwelling (i.e., the household pays actual rent), and less than 1% live in a dwelling provided free of charge by their employer.

Energy source

Almost all households (99%) in Samoa use the main public electrical supply as their energy source for lighting, with 84% using pre-paid electricity and 14% using post-paid. These results are common across all population groups of this study, however 96% of ROU and 89% of AUA use pre-paid, and 31% of SAV use post-paid. A higher proportion of the population in quintile 1 use other energy sources, including shared meter (3%), solar (2%), and other (2%).

Water source

More than four-fifths (86%) of Samoan households are connected to the main public water supply, however there's a large degree of difference in access among the population groups of this report (**Figure 23**). For example, 93% of households in the urban region of AUA and 91% of wealth quintile 5 are connected to the main water supply, while 64% of households in ROU and 75% of households in quintile 1 are connected.

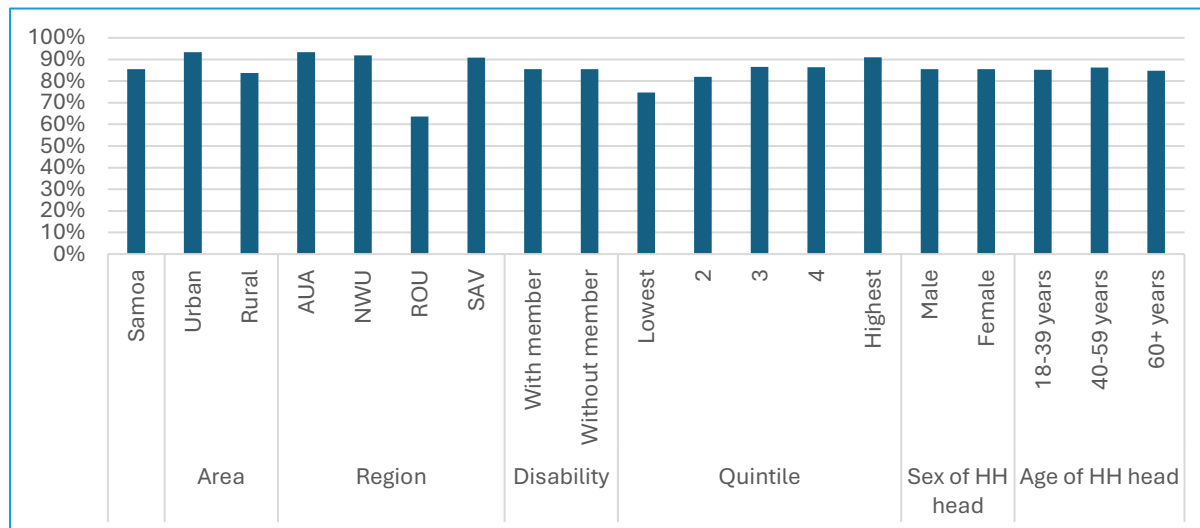


Figure 23: Proportion of households connected to the main water supply, by population group

Noting the above, it is, however, unusual that 92% of households in Samoa declared their main drinking water source as ‘piped into the dwelling’, with 82% of households using a metered piped drinking water source, and 12% using an unmetered piped drinking water source. This indicates that piped drinking water supply is not necessarily sourced from the public water supply. For example, in ROU where three-quarters of households are connected to the main public water supply, 63% of households use a metered piped water supply as their main drinking water source, and 27% use an unmetered piped water supply.

In Samoa, 2% of households use tank water as their main source of drinking water, with the highest prevalence in wealth quintile 1 (6% of households in this population group), ROU (4%), and households with a person with a disability (4%), and lowest in SAV (1%) and quintile 5 (1%).

A little less than 2% of the population use bottled water as their main source of drinking water, with 3% of the highest wealth households using this source, almost 0% in SAV and less than 1% in wealth quintiles 1 and 2.

An outdoor standpipe is the primary source of drinking water for a little more than 1% of households in Samoa, but the main source for 4% of households in expenditure quintile 1, and the primary source for more than 2% of households with a head aged 18 to 39 years.

Sanitary source

More than 95% of households in Samoa have access to a sanitation source with a septic system (flush toilet, or otherwise), and more than 4% have access to a pit latrine. Very few households in Samoa have no toilet facility. Across the population groups, more than 98% of urban households in AUA region have access to a toilet with a septic system, and rates are similarly high in SAV (99%), and wealth quintiles 5 (99%) and 4 (98%). Wealth quintile 1 has the lowest rates of access to a sanitation facility with a septic system (85%), with the remainder mostly using a pit latrine.

Hand wash

A little more than half (56%) of households in Samoa have a place with clean water and soap to use following the use of a sanitation facility (**Figure 24**). There's a large degree of difference between the population groups of Samoa, with 26% of households in quintile 1, 40% in ROU, and 42% in quintile 2, having access to soap and clean water to wash their hands. Conversely, 75% of households in wealth quintile 5, 68% in the urban region of AUA, 67% in SAV, and 64% in quintile 4, have access to clean water and soap for use after use of a sanitation facility.

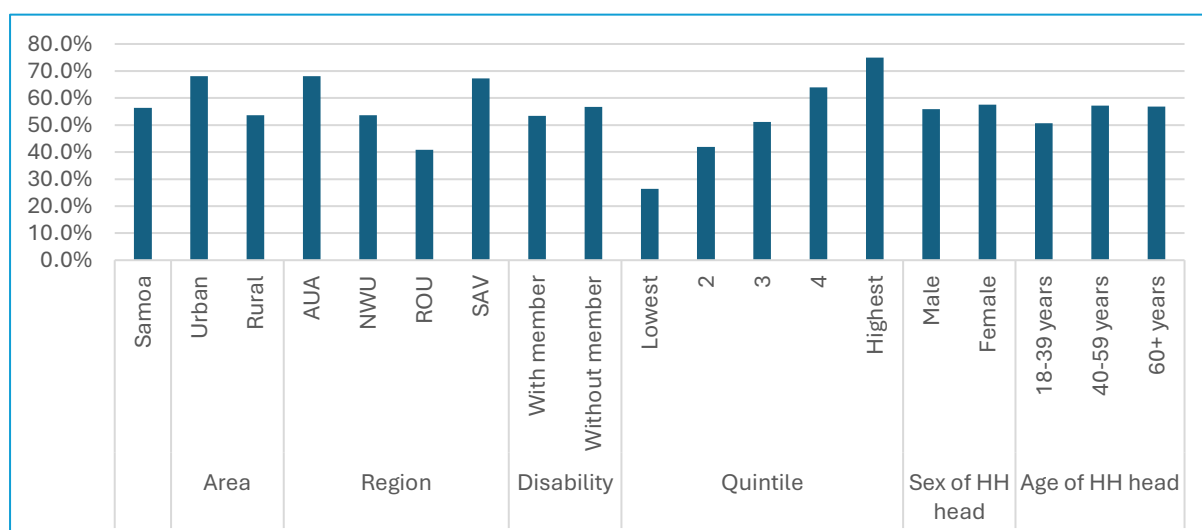


Figure 24: Proportion of households with fresh water and soap available for use after using a sanitation facility, by population group

Vehicle ownership

In Samoa, 56% of households own a vehicle (i.e., an SUV, sedan, pick-up, truck, bus, or van, but not including a motorbike, scooter, bicycle, or boat), with the highest ownership rate in populations belonging to expenditure quintile 5 (75% ownership of at least one vehicle), AUA (69%), and quintile 4 (63%; **Figure 25**). The lowest vehicle ownership rates are in populations belonging to the lowest wealth quintile (27% own a vehicle), quintile 2 (41%), and households with a member with a disability (52%).

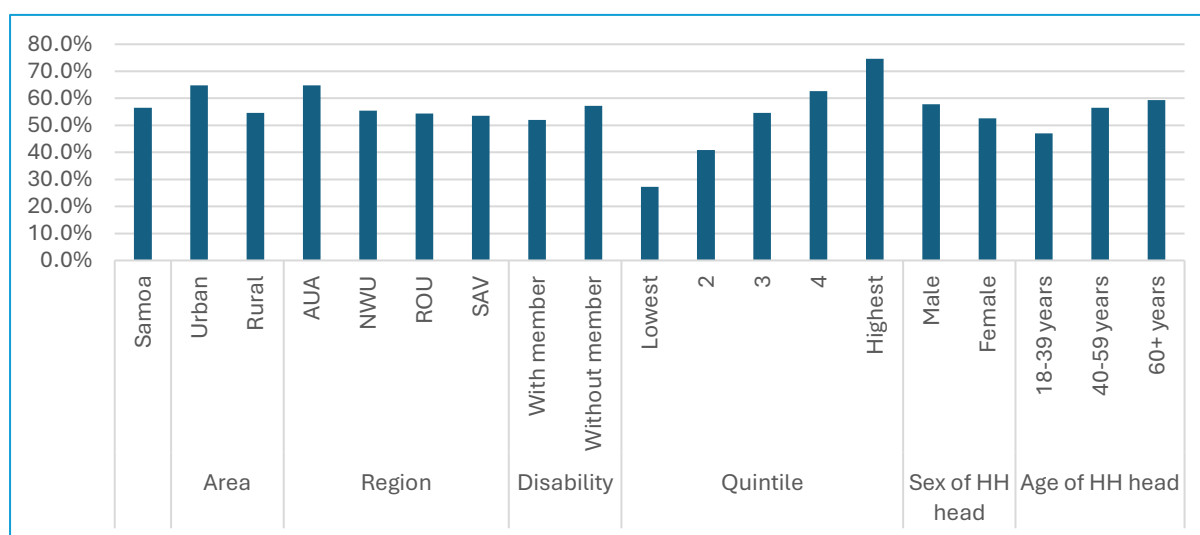


Figure 25: Proportion of population owning at least one vehicle (SUV, car, pick-up, truck, van, bus), by population group

Private travel

Around one-fifth of households undertook domestic private travel in the prior 3-months, with populations belonging to SAV having the highest proportion of the population undertaking domestic travel (39%), followed by households in quintile 5 (27%). The ROU region has the lowest proportion of households undertaking domestic travel (11%), followed by the urban area of AUA (13%).

In the preceding 12-months of the survey, 13% of households in Samoa undertook international private travel. Households belonging to expenditure quintile 5 had the highest proportion of the population undertaking international travel (21%), followed by urban-based households in AUA (20%). Households in quintile 1 (5.3% undertook international travel in the last 12-month period), in ROU (9%), and in quintiles 2 and 3 (10% each), had the lowest proportion of the population undertaking international travel.

Cash transfers

More than 91% of households in Samoa reported providing financial support, in the form of a cash transfer, to another household in Samoa for financial support, or another household in Samoa to support a special event (e.g., a birthday, funeral, or wedding), or to the Church (not including regular weekly contribution), or to the Village/Community (for financial support or a special customary event), or a school (**Figure 26**). The proportion of the population providing financial support is fairly consistent for all population groups of this report, with the highest proportion of households providing financial support belonging to populations living in SAV (98% of those

households providing financial support), those with a household head aged 60 years and over (94%), those belonging to wealth quintile 3 (93%), and those in ROU (93%). Populations with a household head aged 18 to 39 have the lowest proportion of the population providing financial support (83%), followed by the urban region of AUA (84%).

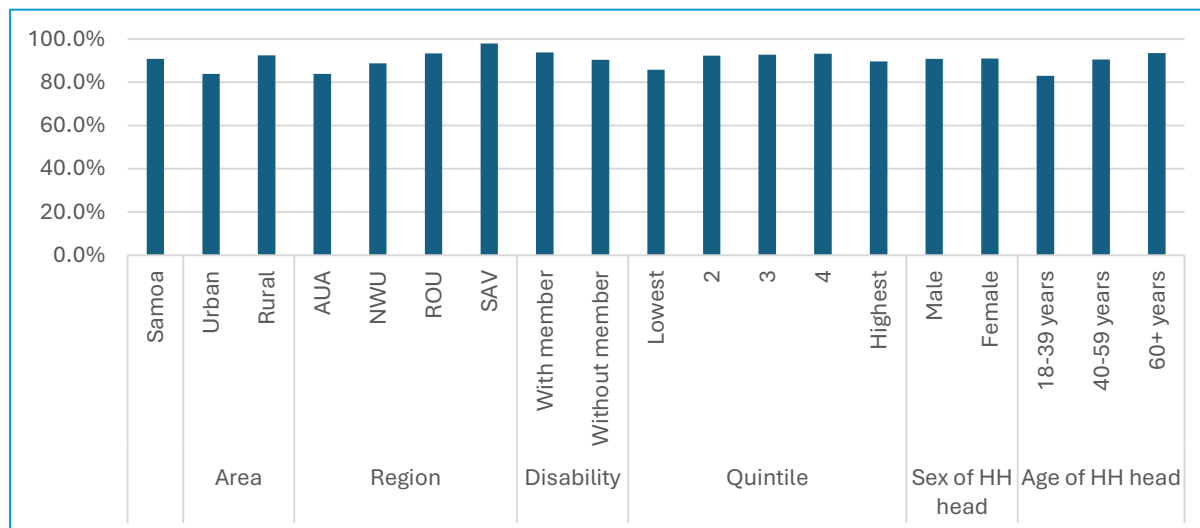


Figure 26: Proportion of population providing financial support in the form of cash transfers, by population group

In total, 65,779 transactions of financial support were reported as having been provided in the last 12-months, which translates to an average of a little more than 2 recipient groups receiving financial support per household in Samoa (**Figure 27**). Households belonging to the region of SAV have the highest reported instances of providing financial support via cash transfer, with an average of almost 3 recipients per household, while those living in AUA reported the lowest, with an average of 1.5, followed by those living in quintile 1 with an average of 1.7 transfer recipient groups per household per annum.

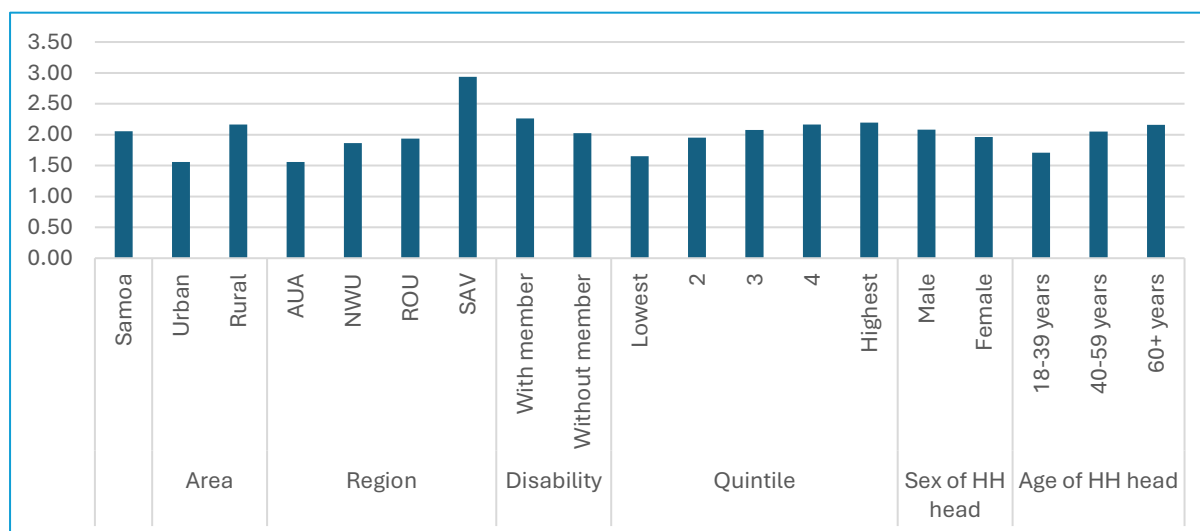


Figure 27: Average number of cash transfer recipients, by population group

Of the 65,779 reported cash transfer recipients, 37% were provided to another household in support of a special event (e.g., wedding or funeral), 36% were provided to the Church, 13% to the community, 8% as financial support to another household, and 6% to schools (**Figure 28**).

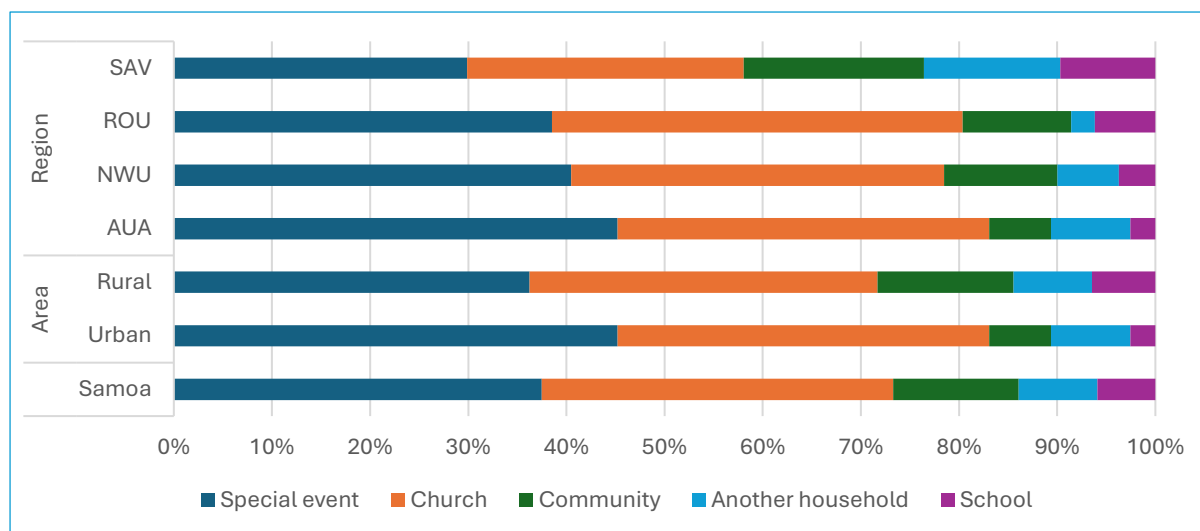


Figure 28: Distribution of recipients of financial support, by population group

Across the population groups, almost half of the recipients of financial support in the urban area of AUA was with the purpose of providing financial support to a special event, while less than one-third of the transactions of financial support were for this purpose in the region of SAV.

A high proportion of financial support transactions were designated to the Church in ROU (42% of transactions of financial support in the region), followed by quintile 1 (41%), while the SAV region reported the lowest proportion of transactions destined for the Church (28%).

The region of SAV reported the highest proportion of transactions provided for community support (18% of transactions of financial support), followed by households with at least one household member with a disability (15%), and households with a male head (14%). The urban region had the lowest proportion of transactions of financial support destined for the community, with 6% of reported transactions of financial support being destined for the community in this region.

Households in SAV and those in quintile 5 reported the highest proportion of transactions of financial support to other households, with 14% and 11% of transfers made with this objective, respectively. Households in ROU and those in wealth quintile 5 reported the lowest proportion of financial support transactions being provided to another household for financial support, with respective 2% and 3% of all transactions of financial support in these population groups being made with the objective of supporting another household.

The region of SAV reported the highest proportion of financial support transactions being made to the school (10%), while AUA reported the lowest (3%).

Note that the above only describes the number of instances of the provision of financial support, and not the monetary value, which is reported in the household expenditure chapter.

Remittances

Nine in ten households in Samoa reported receiving cash remittances in the last 12-months (**Figure 29**). This number was highest in populations belonging to SAV region (96%), wealth quintile 2 (95%), and households with at least one member with a disability (94%). Households with a head aged 18 to 39, and those in the urban region of AUA, had the lowest proportion of the population reporting receipt of remittances (80% each), followed by those in wealth quintile 5 (86%).

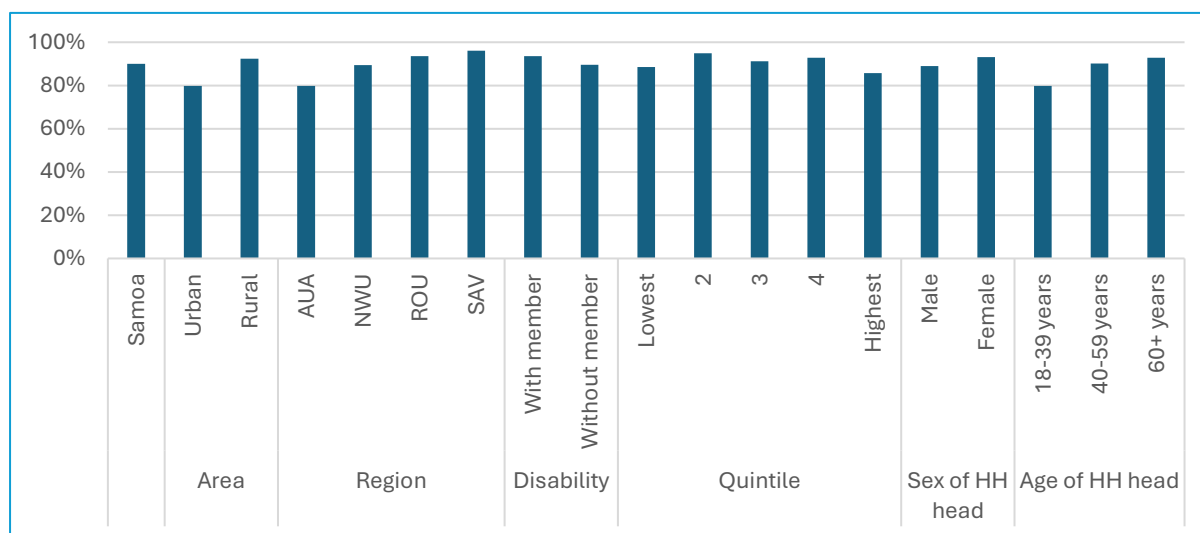


Figure 29: Proportion of population receiving remittances in the last 12-months, by population group

Of the 72,714 transactions of remittances reported as being received by Samoan households, 41% were sent from New Zealand, 35% from Australia, 10% from USA, 10% from American Samoa, 2% from another household in Samoa, 2% from Hawaii, and 1% from another country. These proportions were fairly consistent across all population groups.

The child of the reference person (i.e., household head), was the most common remittance sender, accounting for 40% of the 72,714 remittance events reported in the HIES, followed by siblings (30%), other relatives (23%), partner (3%), parent (3%), and non-relative (1%; **Figure 30**). These trends are fairly consistent across the population groups, however, those with a household head aged 18 to 39 reported a much lower proportion of remittances received from their children (5% of households received remittances from this source) and a much higher proportion of remittances sourced from siblings (47%), other relatives (29%), and parents (10%). Conversely, those with a household head aged 60 years and over reported a higher proportion of remittances from their children (57%) and fewer from their siblings (19%).

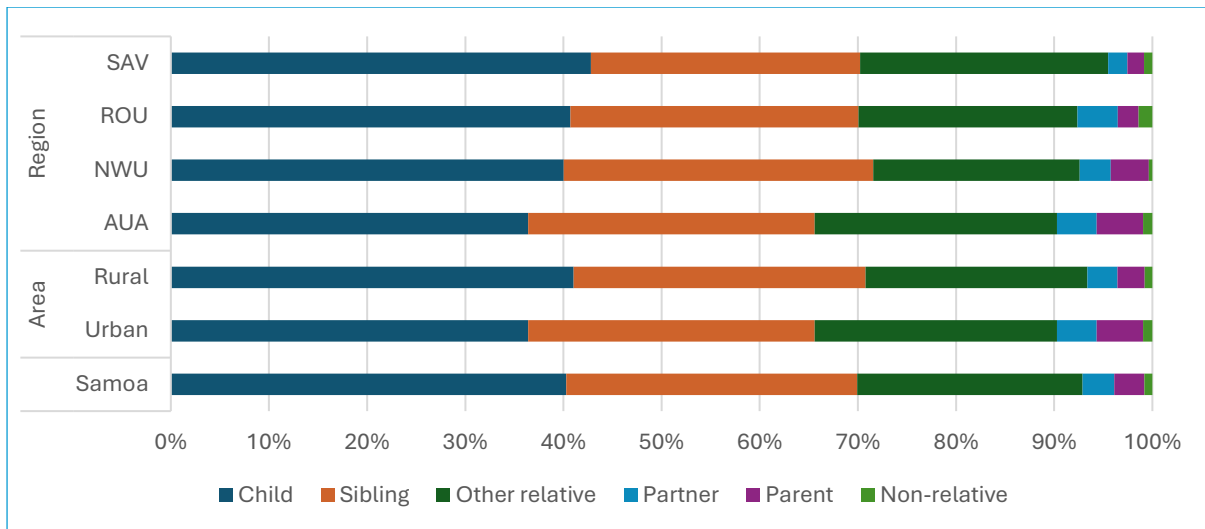


Figure 30: Proportion of remittances received by relation of the sender of remittance to the household head, by population group

Note that the above only describes the number of instances of the receipt of remittances, and not the monetary value, which is reported in the household income chapter.

Fishing

A little less than 8% of Samoan households undertook fishing activities in the prior 7-days of being surveyed, with 7% catching finfish (e.g., pelagic fish, reef fish, and deepwater fish) and 3% catching shellfish (e.g., lobster, crab, cockles; **Figure 31**). The population group with the highest proportion of households undertaking fishing activities were in the region of SAV (16%), ROU (14%), and quintiles 1 and 2 (11% of their respective populations). Conversely, those in the regions of NWU, the urban area of AUA, and those in the highest wealth quintile had the lowest proportion of their population undertaking fishing activities, with a respective participation rate of 2%, 3%, and 4%.

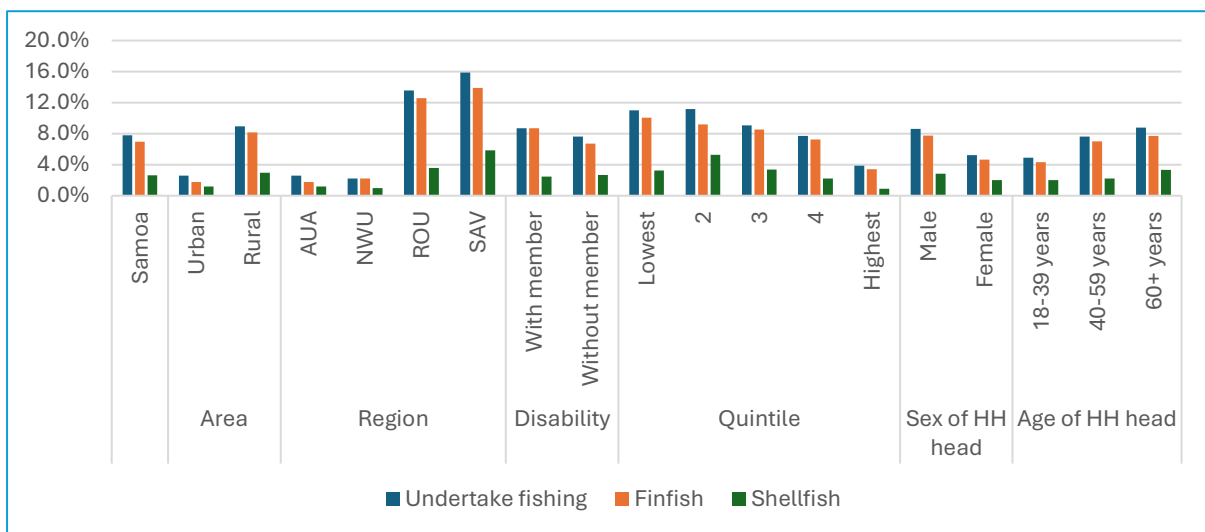


Figure 31: Proportion of population undertaking fishing activities, by population group

Livestock

Around 42% of Samoan households raise livestock, with 25% producing chickens, 23% pigs, 15% cattle, and 1% sheep (**Figure 32**). The rates of livestock production are highest among populations belonging to SAV (77%), ROU (57%), and among households with at least one person with a disability (49%), while the lowest rates of participation in the livestock sector are in populations of AUA (18%), NWU (26%), and among those with a household head aged 18 to 39 years (26%).

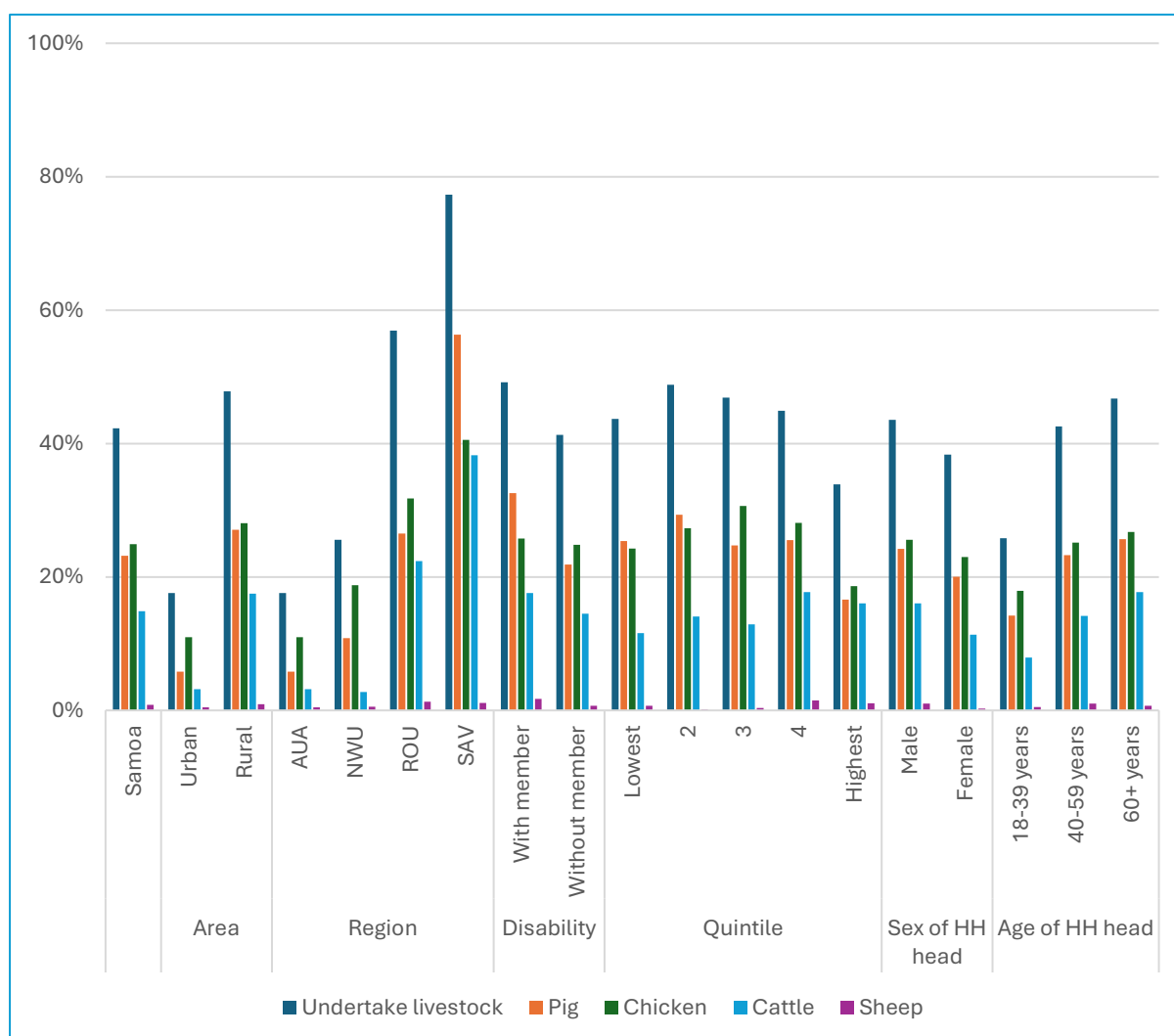


Figure 32: Proportion of the population raising livestock, by population group

With exception for the urban region of AUA, where 11% of households raise chicken, the participation rate in chicken production is fairly uniform across the population groups, with the highest proportion of the population rearing chickens being in SAV (41%) and the second lowest (after AUA) being in households with a head aged 19 to 39 years. More than half (56%) of households in SAV raise pigs, while less than 6% of those in AUA produce pigs.

Agriculture

Two-thirds of Samoan households undertake agricultural activities, including the production of root crops (56% of households produce root crops), fruit (39%) and vegetables (29%; **Figure 33**).

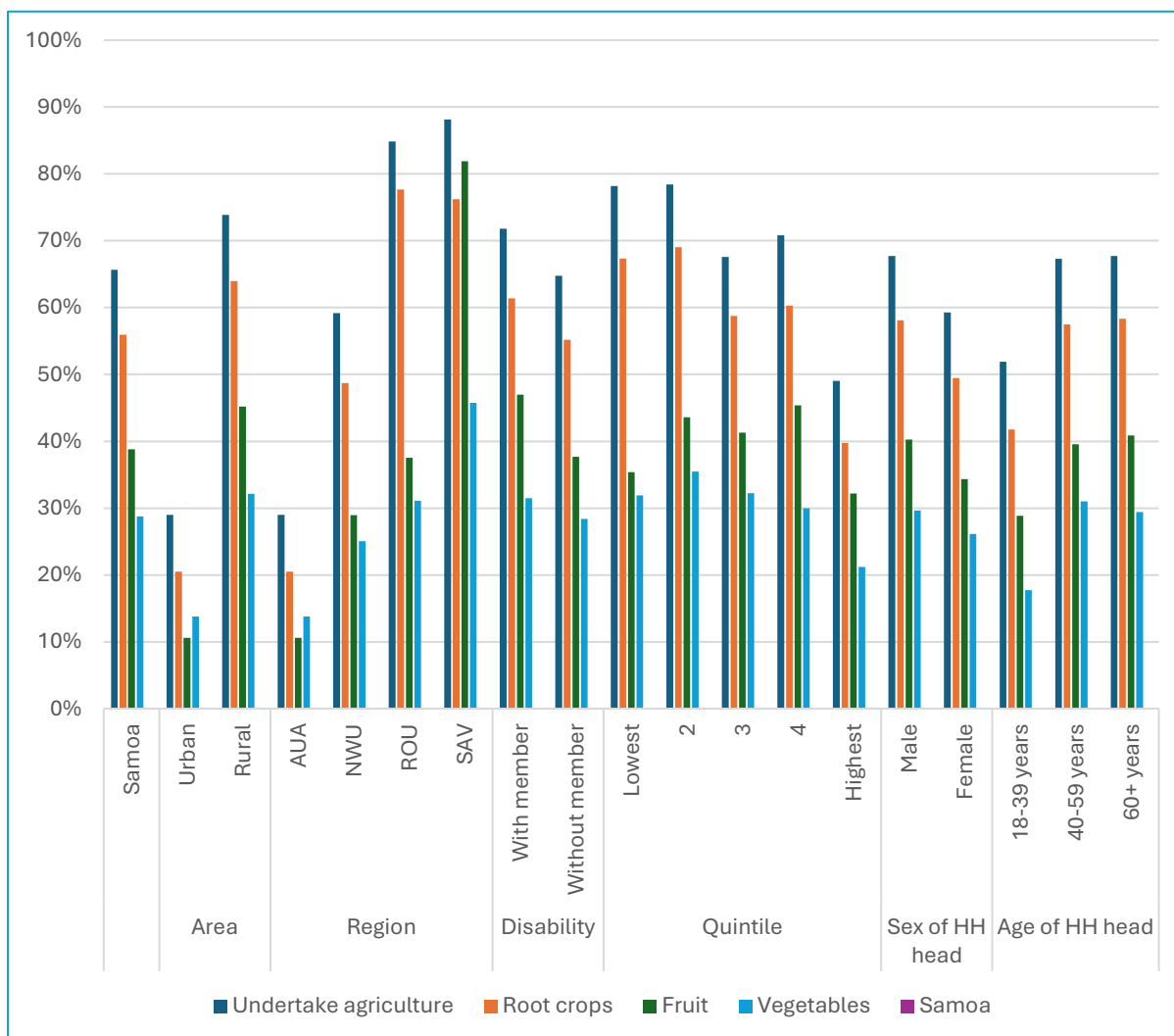


Figure 33: Proportion of the population undertaking agricultural production, by population group

The highest participation rates in agricultural activities are among households living in SAV (88% of households undertake agricultural activities), followed by ROU (85%), and those in wealth quintiles 1 and 2 (78% of households in each domain producing agricultural products). The lowest participation rates were urban households in AUA (29%), those in the highest quintile (49%), and those with a head aged 18 to 39 years (52%).

The production of root crops is most prevalent, with a participation rate of 78% of households in ROU, 76% in SAV, and 69% and 67% of households in respective wealth quintiles 2 and 1. Participation in root crop production is low among urban households (20%), followed by households in expenditure quintile 5 (40%).

Participation in the production of fruit is highest among populations living in SAV where 82% of households produce fruit, while it is lowest in urban households in AUA where 11% of households produce fruit. The trends in vegetable production are similar to those of fruit where 46% of households in SAV produce vegetables compared with 14% of households in AUA.

Handicrafts and home-processed food

In the 30 days prior to the household interview, less than one in five Samoan households undertook activities that involve the production of handicrafts (e.g., mats, baskets, fans, wooden carvings, jewellery), or which involved the preparation of food for sale (e.g., Samoan umu, roadside BBQ, sandwiches), or which involve the preparation of coconut products e.g., coconut oil; **Figure 34**). The region of SAV had the highest proportion of households participating in these activities, with 45% of households undertaking these activities, while AUA has the lowest participation with 6% of households undertaking these activities.

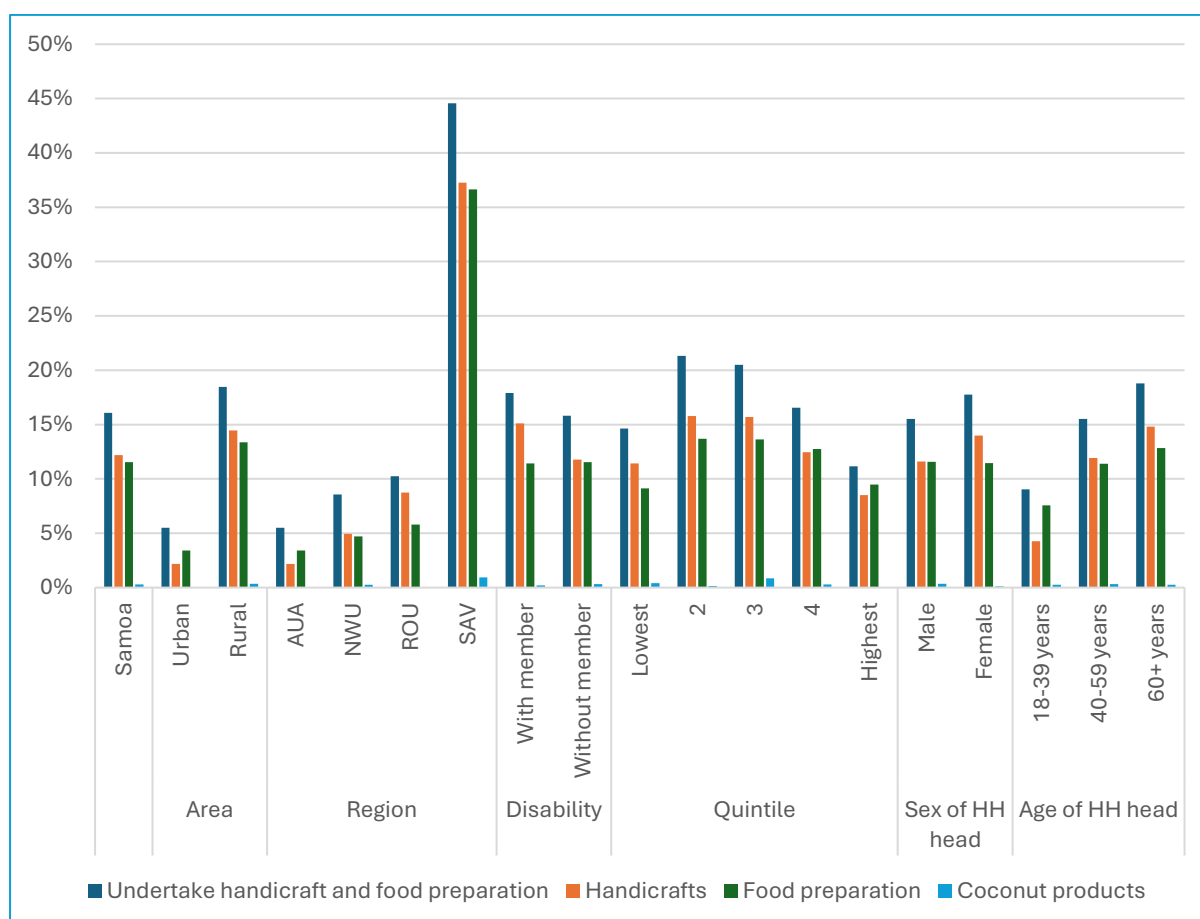


Figure 34: Proportion of the population undertaking handicraft and home-processed food production, by population group

Slightly more households in Samoa undertake handicraft production (a little more than 12% of all households undertake this activity) than food preparation activities (a little less than 12%), while few (less than 1%) produce coconut products. The region of SAV has the highest proportion of households producing handicrafts (37%) and home processed food (37%) and the urban region of AUA has the lowest (2% and 3%, respectively).

Horticulture and floriculture activities

Approximately 6% of households undertake horticultural activities, such as the growing of flowers and potted plants, or the preparation of floral arrangements for individual sale or for decorations at special events (e.g., weddings). The range of participation across the population groups is 19% of households in SAV to 1% of households in ROU.

Household expenditure

Total household expenditure

Total annual household expenditure amounted to SAT 1,962.7 million in 2023, of which 37% was expenditure of households living in NWU, 23% of households in SAV, 21% by households in AUA, and the remaining 19% by households located in ROU (**Table 9**). Almost 80% of total household expenditure is incurred by households that live in a rural area of Samoa.

Source of household expenditure

The main source of consumption expenditure was cash-purchases, which was the source for 77% of total household expenditure, while 9% were from imputed rents, 7% were the value of consumed gifts, 5% were the value of home produced and consumed goods (**Figure 35**), 2% were intermediate expenditure, and less than 1% were employer-given in-kind goods and services. The distribution of household expenditure, by source, is fairly common across the population groups (with a range of 82% of expenditure being cash-based in urban households to 71% in SAV), however in SAV there's a higher proportion of household expenditure being sourced from home produced and consumed items, which accounts for 10% of household expenditure compared with urban areas where it accounts for 1% of expenditure. Gift-sourced consumption amounts account for 7% of total household expenditure, with a range of 9% in ROU and SAV to 5% in the urban region of AUA. The proportion of total household expenditure from rents ranges from 11% in wealth quintile 1 to 6% in SAV.

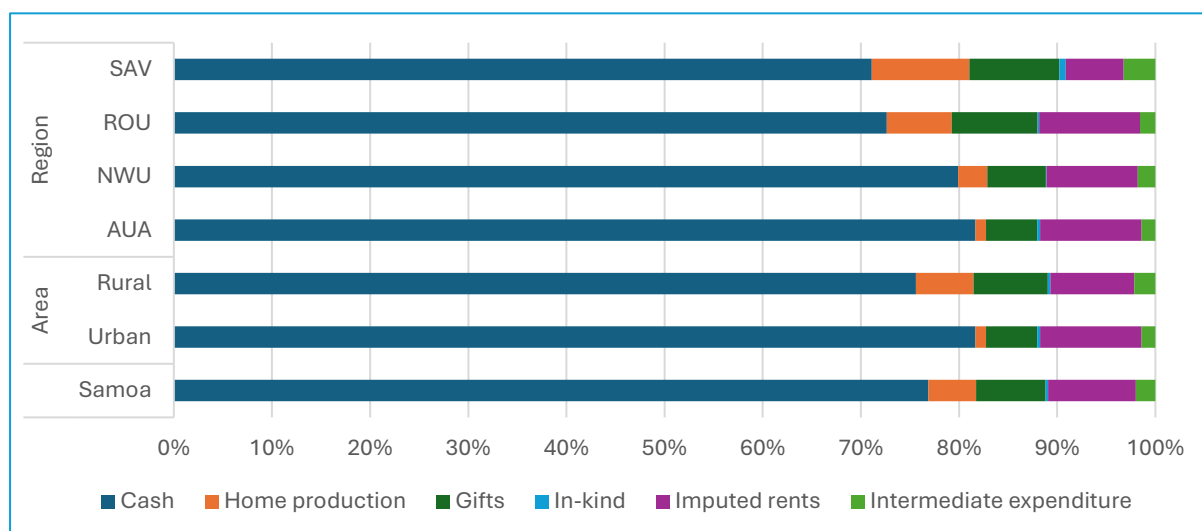


Figure 35: Source of total household expenditure, by population group

Table 9: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Division and population group

	Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco And Narcotics	Clothing And Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation And Culture	Education	Restaurants And Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods And Services	Non-consumption - Cash Transfer	Non-consumption - Intermediate Expenditure
Samoa	\$565,121,174	\$66,777,699	\$61,213,728	\$261,473,670	\$60,209,938	\$9,858,920	\$212,672,266	\$53,926,924	\$31,336,096	\$25,890,374	\$234,711,308	\$65,147,264	\$275,105,203	\$39,219,875
Urban area	\$102,813,258	\$14,742,889	\$11,055,246	\$63,943,270	\$13,118,932	\$2,174,876	\$48,329,362	\$12,895,542	\$6,951,832	\$8,136,915	\$55,715,465	\$14,500,360	\$51,987,227	\$5,650,882
Rural area	\$462,307,917	\$52,034,809	\$50,158,482	\$197,530,400	\$47,091,006	\$7,684,044	\$164,342,904	\$41,031,382	\$24,384,264	\$17,753,458	\$178,995,844	\$50,646,904	\$223,117,976	\$33,568,992
Apia Urban Area	\$102,813,258	\$14,742,889	\$11,055,246	\$63,943,270	\$13,118,932	\$2,174,876	\$48,329,362	\$12,895,542	\$6,951,832	\$8,136,915	\$55,715,465	\$14,500,360	\$51,987,227	\$5,650,882
North-West Upolu	\$195,333,053	\$22,558,338	\$20,446,598	\$104,133,183	\$21,248,535	\$3,598,040	\$81,127,067	\$19,874,827	\$11,303,536	\$12,552,123	\$101,401,612	\$21,417,890	\$98,763,921	\$13,043,627
Rest of Upolu	\$117,070,229	\$14,756,196	\$8,916,097	\$51,859,593	\$10,000,803	\$1,795,253	\$36,893,746	\$10,566,465	\$5,322,767	\$3,063,247	\$34,197,819	\$11,051,330	\$53,479,040	\$5,736,754
Savai'i	\$149,904,635	\$14,720,275	\$20,795,788	\$41,537,624	\$15,841,668	\$2,290,750	\$46,322,091	\$10,590,091	\$7,757,960	\$2,138,088	\$43,396,412	\$18,177,684	\$70,875,016	\$14,788,611
With disability	\$80,532,959	\$8,331,884	\$8,470,440	\$29,193,932	\$7,910,024	\$1,769,794	\$24,772,800	\$6,652,841	\$4,643,797	\$2,751,277	\$26,217,210	\$8,777,087	\$33,426,719	\$5,151,705
Without disability	\$484,588,216	\$58,445,815	\$52,743,288	\$232,279,738	\$52,299,914	\$8,089,126	\$187,899,466	\$47,274,083	\$26,692,299	\$23,139,097	\$208,494,098	\$56,370,176	\$241,678,483	\$34,068,170
Quintile 1	\$81,416,540	\$8,427,982	\$5,160,951	\$37,194,009	\$7,024,573	\$1,426,622	\$15,071,255	\$7,181,299	\$1,995,573	\$1,828,471	\$23,021,828	\$8,031,609	\$31,711,679	\$3,436,876
Quintile 2	\$92,285,127	\$9,662,311	\$8,956,988	\$40,775,945	\$8,697,952	\$1,616,195	\$27,127,525	\$9,132,500	\$3,524,903	\$3,620,034	\$34,861,816	\$10,270,141	\$41,427,086	\$4,306,637
Quintile 3	\$103,683,077	\$12,062,744	\$11,853,401	\$45,631,346	\$10,142,991	\$1,867,178	\$30,609,169	\$10,362,287	\$4,116,728	\$4,105,390	\$41,853,170	\$11,499,708	\$47,140,371	\$5,332,765
Quintile 4	\$125,622,391	\$15,981,433	\$16,088,333	\$55,320,682	\$13,256,571	\$2,289,964	\$46,331,164	\$11,352,099	\$6,884,680	\$5,841,885	\$52,052,819	\$14,295,109	\$62,625,186	\$8,160,230
Quintile 5	\$162,114,038	\$20,643,229	\$19,154,055	\$82,551,687	\$21,087,851	\$2,658,962	\$93,533,153	\$15,898,739	\$14,814,212	\$10,494,594	\$82,921,676	\$21,050,697	\$92,200,880	\$17,983,366
Male head	\$422,489,361	\$50,459,330	\$46,023,723	\$194,080,259	\$45,573,806	\$7,606,548	\$166,508,081	\$40,005,143	\$22,660,648	\$19,636,011	\$179,663,380	\$49,641,926	\$207,993,597	\$33,678,480
Female head	\$142,631,814	\$16,318,369	\$15,190,006	\$67,393,411	\$14,636,132	\$2,252,373	\$46,164,184	\$13,921,781	\$8,675,447	\$6,254,362	\$55,047,929	\$15,505,338	\$67,111,605	\$5,541,395
18-39 year-old HH head	\$49,619,096	\$6,129,401	\$5,765,984	\$25,464,880	\$5,157,378	\$894,833	\$18,146,414	\$4,593,195	\$2,027,812	\$2,936,053	\$28,763,933	\$6,484,143	\$18,793,349	\$2,852,773
40-59 year-old HH head	\$261,300,258	\$28,646,235	\$29,825,640	\$124,919,906	\$29,516,635	\$4,481,471	\$100,791,921	\$26,084,642	\$15,990,795	\$14,535,938	\$119,909,026	\$31,109,980	\$129,528,576	\$18,711,790
60+ year-old HH head	\$254,201,820	\$32,002,063	\$25,622,104	\$111,088,884	\$25,535,926	\$4,482,616	\$93,733,930	\$23,249,087	\$13,317,489	\$8,418,382	\$86,038,349	\$27,553,141	\$126,783,278	\$17,655,311

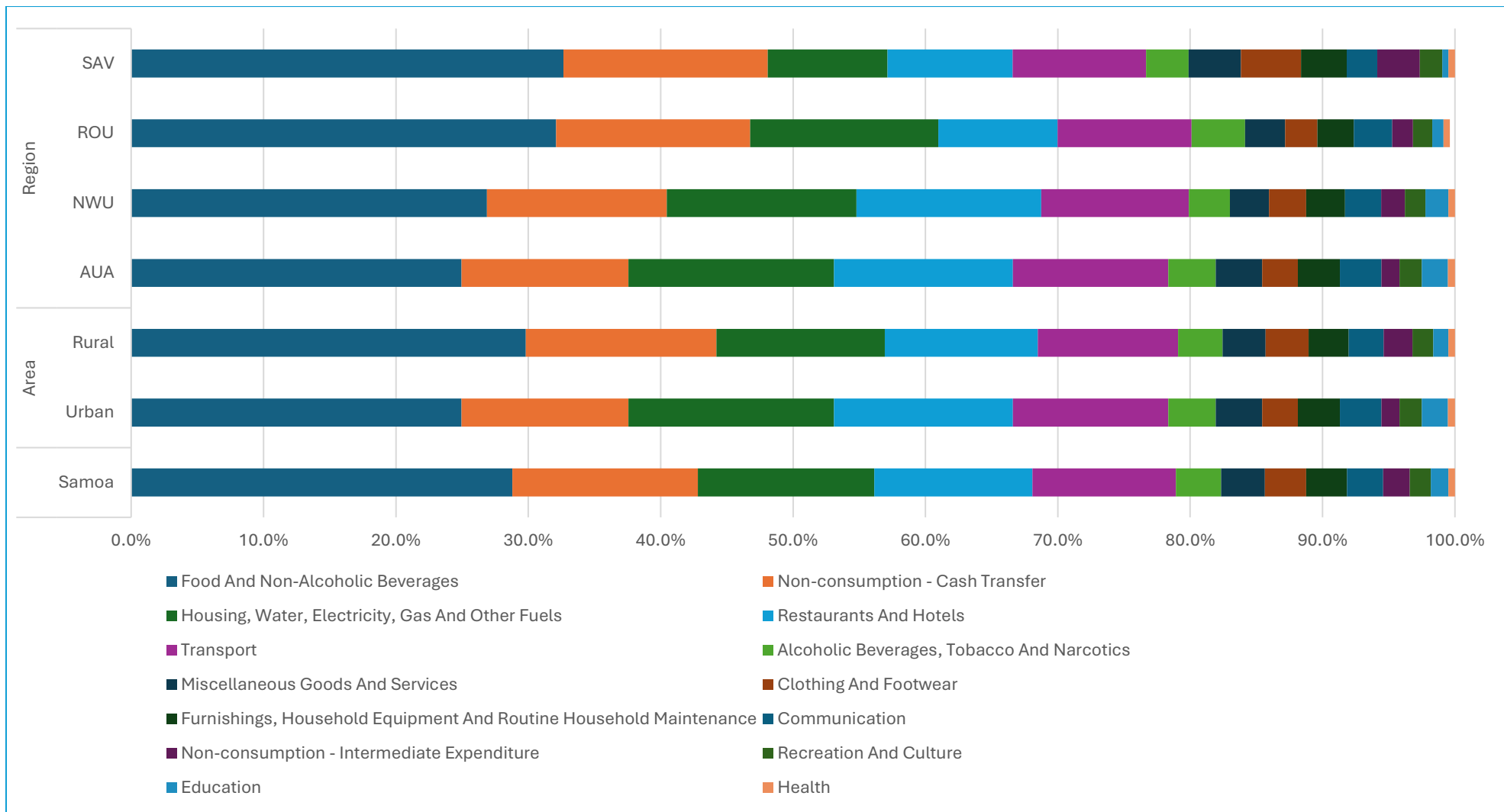


Figure 36: Distribution of household expenditure by COICOP division and population group

Composition of household expenditure

Household expenditure is fairly concentrated across a few COICOP divisions, with 29% of total household expenditure being allocated to 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', 13% to 'housing and utilities' (including both actual and imputed rents), 12% to 'restaurants and hotels' (including the consumption of food away from home), 11% to transport, and 14% of household expenditure is cash transfers (i.e., non-consumption) which includes, among other items, Church contributions and financial assistance to other households or institutions in Samoa (**Figure 36**). The COICOP Divisions which attract 3% or less of total household expenditure include: 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics' (3%), 'miscellaneous goods and services' (3%), 'clothing and footwear' (3%), 'furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance' (3%), 'communication' (3%), 'recreation and culture' (2%), 'education' (1%), and 'health' (less than 1%).

Food accounts for 37% of total household expenditure in wealth quintile 1, while it accounts for 24% in wealth quintile 5 and 25% in the urban area of AUA. Around one-third of household expenditure is allocated to food and non-alcoholic beverages in the rural region of SAV (33%), ROU (32%) and NWU (27%). The next COICOP division to which Samoan households allocate their expenditure to, is non-consumption cash transfers, which accounts for a relatively uniform proportion of total household expenditure across the population groups, with a high of 15% of total household expenditure in SAV, wealth quintile 5, and ROU, and a low of 11% in households with a head aged 18 to 39, and those among wealth quintile 1. Housing and utilities attract the third highest proportion of total household expenditure in Samoa, with a range of 16% of total household expenditure in AUA to 9% in SAV. Restaurants and hotels is the COICOP division that accounts for the fourth largest share of household expenditure, with a range of 16% in households with a head aged 18 to 39 to 9% in ROU. Transportation accounts for the fifth largest share of household expenditure, with a range in share of total expenditure of 14% in wealth quintile 5 to 7% in quintile 1.

Composition and source of household expenditure

Across the COICOP Divisions, cash-based and gift-based expenditure occurs in all, while home production occurs only in the divisions of 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' and 'Alcohol, tobacco and narcotics', and imputed rents only occur in the COICOP division of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels'. The distribution of household expenditure, by expenditure source and COICOP division is presented in **Figure 37** for Samoa, and urban and rural areas.

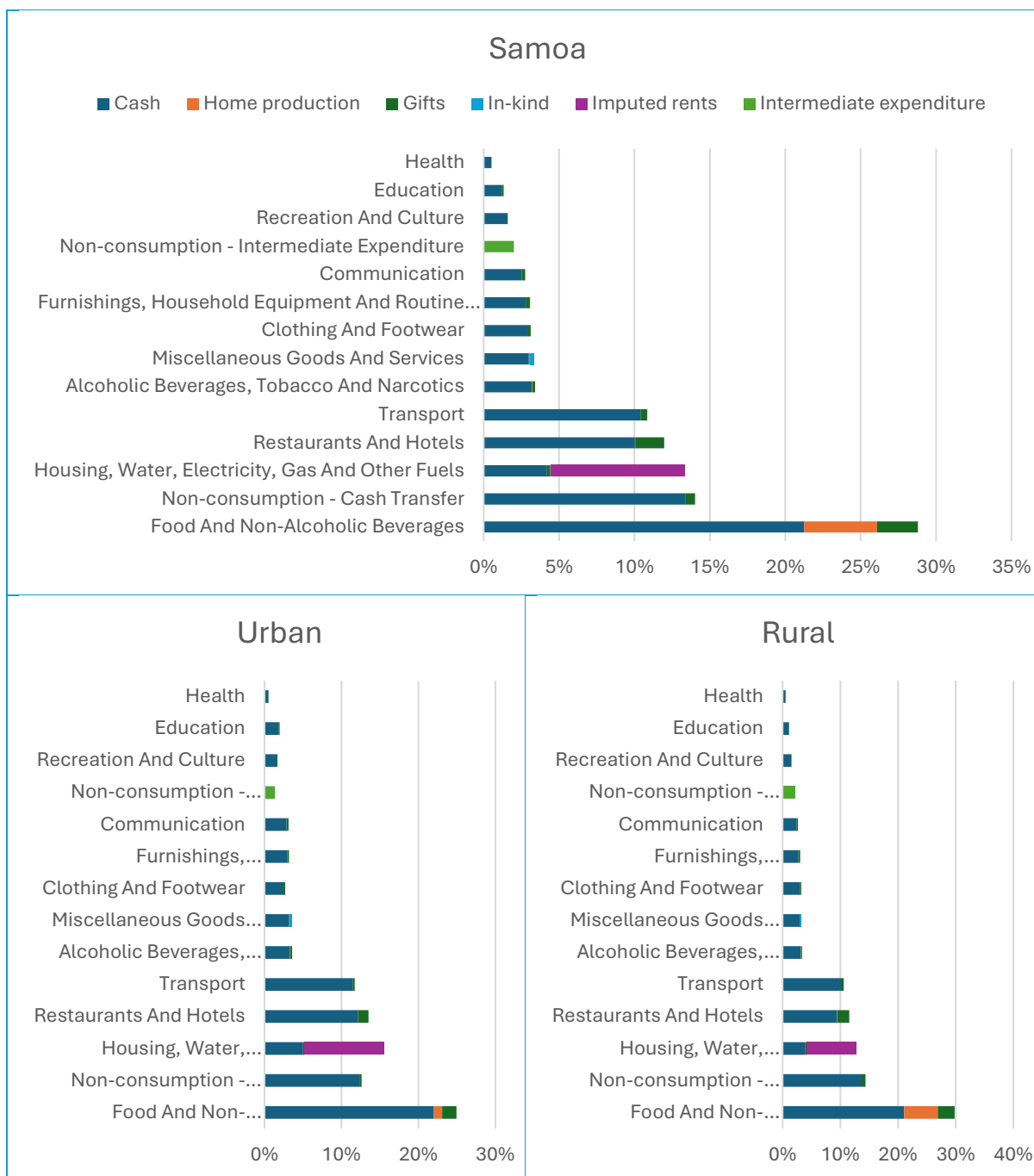


Figure 37: Distribution of household expenditure, by source and COICOP division and strata/region

Cash-based expenditure is the almost exclusively the source for 12 of the 14 COICOP divisions (including intermediate expenditure, which is presumed to be cash-based), the division of ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ has a relatively high share of household expenditure that is sourced from home production, and gifts, while ‘Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, has a high share of imputed rents. The share of home production sourced expenditure is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, indicating a higher degree of dependence among rural households on home-produced food in rural regions of Samoa.

Average and median household expenditure

Average (median) annual household expenditure in Samoa, inclusive of both consumption and non-consumption expenditure, amounted to SAT 61,257 (SAT 50,574), which ranged from \$69,952 (\$58,989) in the urban area of AUA, to \$67,115 (\$57,737) in SAV, to \$60,366 (\$47,424) in NWU, and \$50,173 (\$42,721) in ROU (**Figure 38**). Average household expenditure was highest in the urban region, and lowest in households with a head aged 19 to 39 years (average of \$46,390 (\$35,335) per annum).

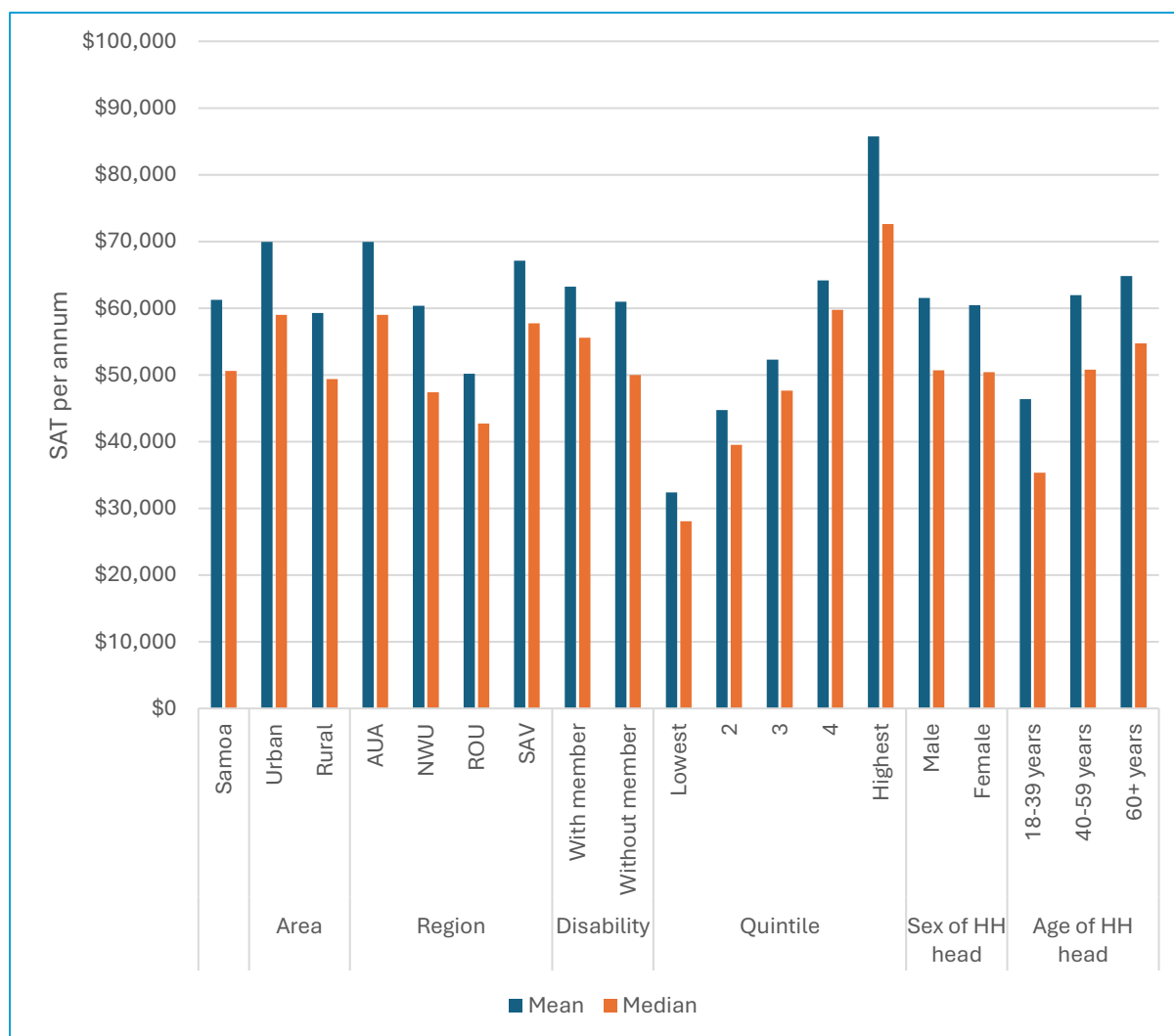


Figure 38: Mean and median annual household expenditure, by population group

The population living in the highest expenditure quintile have the highest average (and median) household expenditure, at \$133,488 (\$113,935) per household per annum, while those in the lowest expenditure quintile have the lowest average (and median) household expenditure at \$25,807 (\$25,864) per household per annum. Populations living in the second expenditure quintile, and those with a head aged 18 to 39, have relatively low levels of household expenditure with respective mean (and median) annual household expenditure or \$46,390 (\$35,335) and \$46,390 (\$35,335).

On a per capita basis, the average (and median) annual expenditure per person in Samoa is SAT 9,382 (\$7,331), with a high in wealth quintile 5 of \$20,599 (\$16,160) and a low in wealth quintile 1 with an average annual per capita expenditure of \$3,423 (\$3,422; **Figure 39**). Apart from the high and low per capita expenditure respectively in wealth quintiles 5 and 1 (and wealth quintile 2 with a per capita average annual expenditure of \$5,487 and a median of \$5,172), the urban region of AUA has relatively high per capita expenditure of \$11,653 (\$8,727) while the rural region of ROU has relatively low per capita expenditure of \$7,230 (\$5,656) per annum.

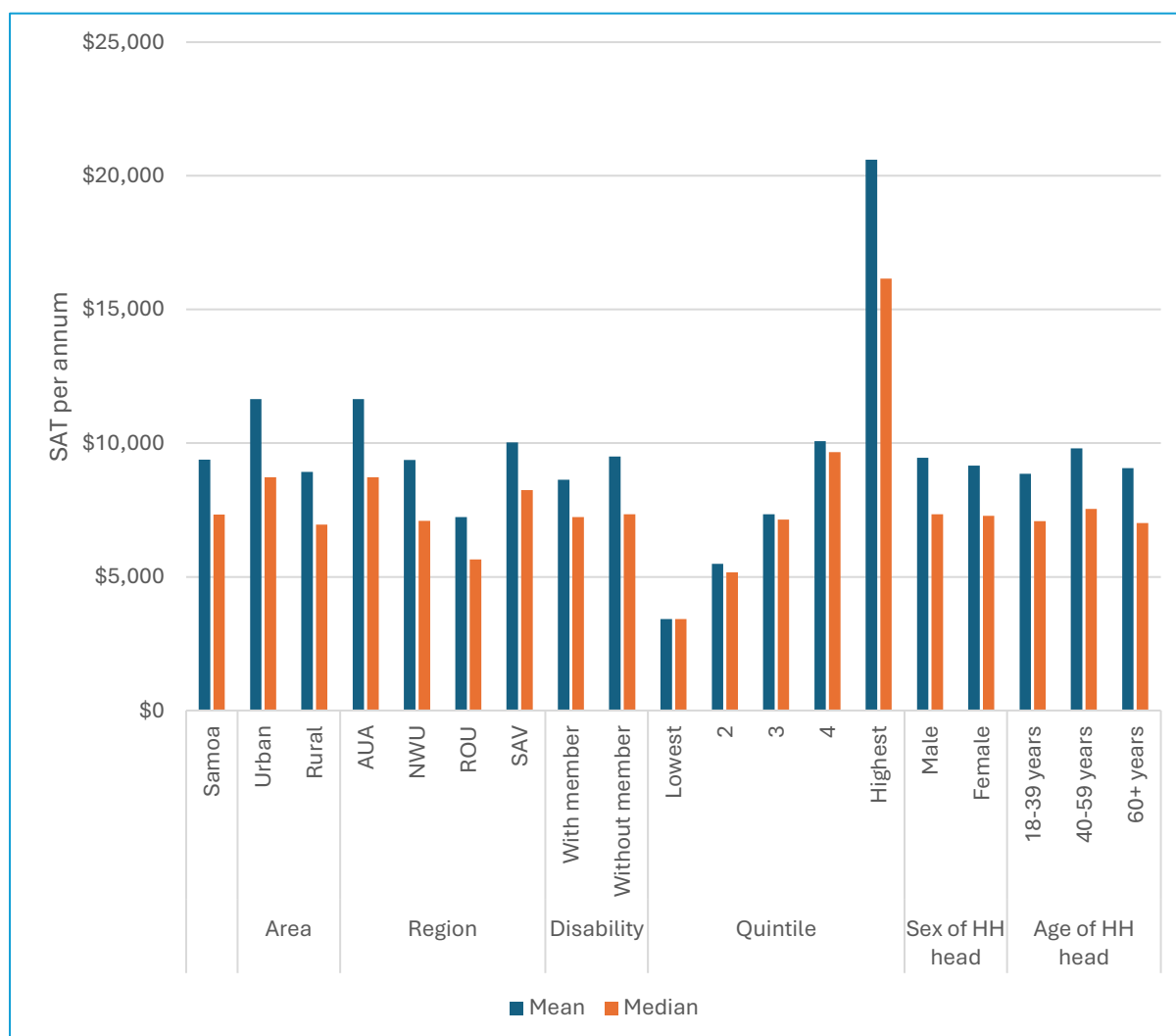


Figure 39: Mean and median annual per capita expenditure, by population group

Main components of household expenditure

Due to their relatively high share of household expenditure, in this section we analyse the composition of household expenditure for the COICOP divisions of ‘food and non-alcoholic beverages’, ‘non-consumption - cash transfer’, ‘housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels’, ‘restaurants and hotels’, and ‘transport’, which collectively account for almost 80% of total household expenditure in Samoa. To provide more insight into the composition of expenditure, we disaggregate our analysis to levels lower than the COICOP Division.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Total annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 1 amounted to SAT 565.1 million in 2023. Almost all households in Samoa (99%) report expenditure on food for in-house consumption (as opposed to consumption of food away from home), with an average (and median) annual household expenditure amount of \$SAT 17,638 (\$14,715; **Figure 40**) and an average (median) per capita expenditure amount of \$2,702 (\$2,209; **Figure 41**).

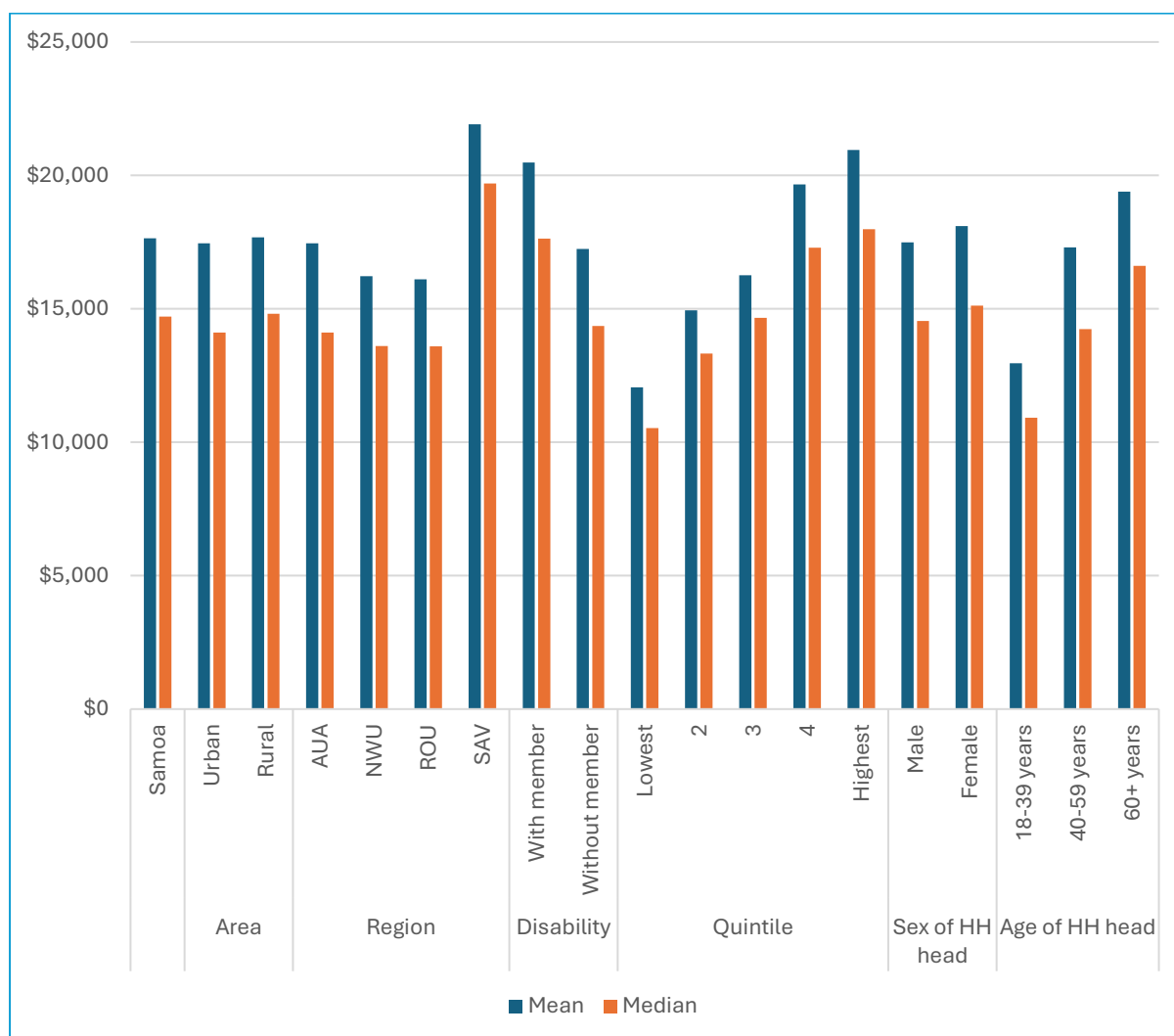


Figure 40: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 1, by population group

Average (median) annual household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is highest in SAV with an average of \$21,913 (\$19,694), followed by wealth quintile 5, with an average of \$20,958 (\$17,984) per household per annum, then households with at least one member with a disability, with an average of \$20,468 (\$17,637). Average annual household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is lowest among populations belonging to wealth quintile 1 with an average of \$12,053 (\$10,528), followed by households with a head aged 18 to 39 years, with an average of \$12,959 (\$10,919) per annum.

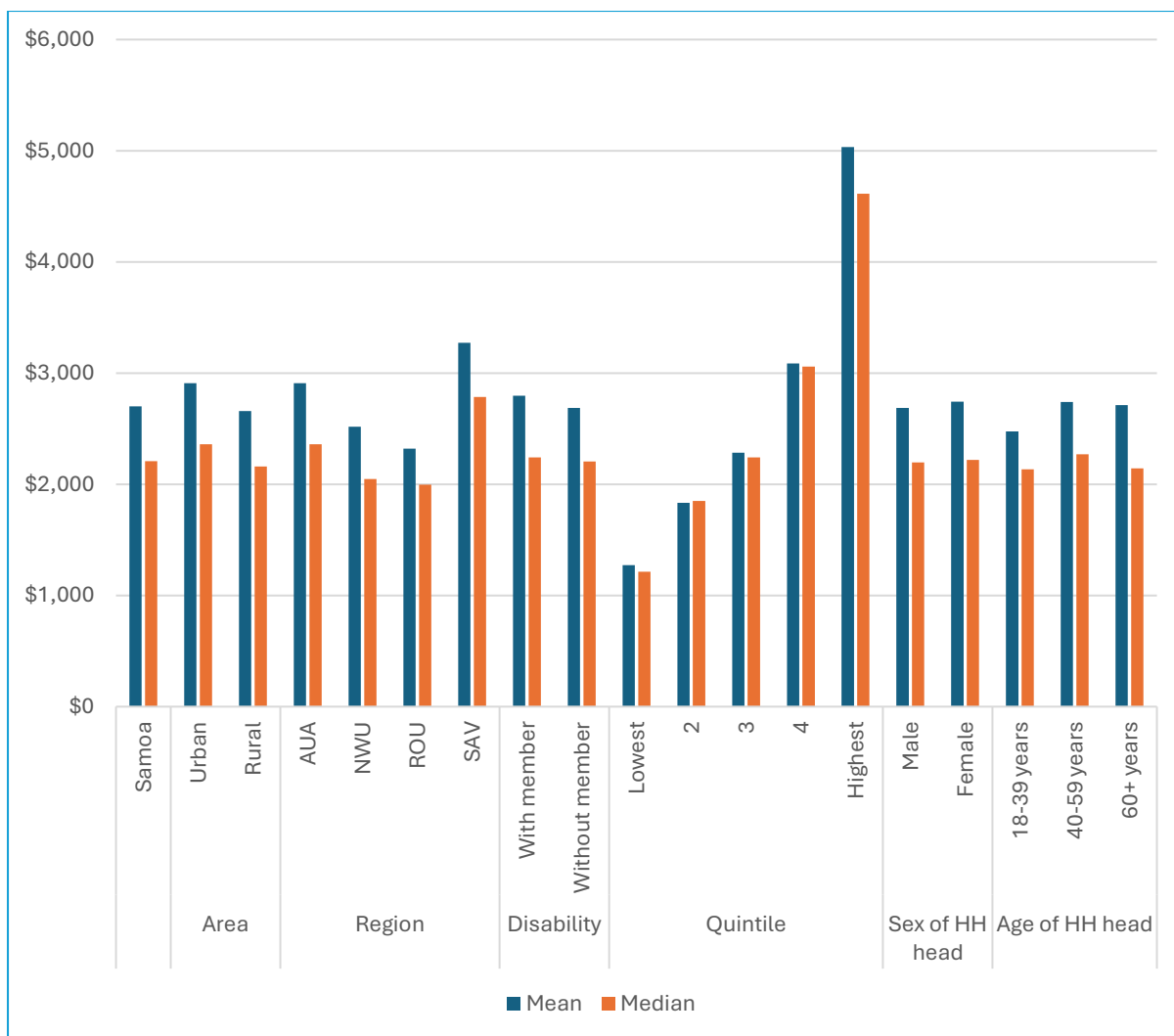


Figure 41: Mean and median annual per capita expenditure on COICOP Division 1, by population group

Average annual per capita expenditure on COICOP Division 1 is by far the highest among populations belonging to wealth quintile 5 with an average (median) of \$5,033 (\$4,612), while it is by far the lowest in wealth quintile 1 with an average (median) of \$1,274 (\$1,214) and wealth quintile 2 with \$1,834 (\$1,851).

Almost three quarters of in-house food consumption in Samoa is sourced from cash purchases, 17% from home production, and 9% from gifts. In the urban region of AUA, 88% of food is sourced from cash purchases, 4% from home production, and 8% from gifts. Conversely, in rural areas, 71% of food is sourced from cash purchases (80% in NWU, 68% in ROU, and 60% in SAV), 19% from home production (11% in NWU, 21% in ROU, and 30% in SAV), and 10% from gifts (9% in NWU, 11% in ROU, and 10% in SAV). Populations in low wealth quintiles have a higher proportion of their food sourced from home production, which is indicative of high dependence on subsistence-based food sources for low-income populations (e.g., 23% of food consumed in quintile 1 is sourced from home production compared to 12% in quintile 5).

Meat is the COICOP Class which attracts the most expenditure, accounting for 21% of total household expenditure within COICOP Division 1 (22% and 21% in urban and rural areas, respectively; **Figure 42**). This is followed by vegetables, which account for 19% of total household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages (17% in urban, 20% in rural), then bread and

cereals accounting for 12% (13% in urban and 12% in rural; 15% in quintile 1 and 10% in quintile 5), then fish and seafood making up 12% of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages, then fruit (8% total, 7% urban, 9% rural, 12% SAV), then coffee, tea and cocoa (6% total) and milk and cheese (6% total). The COICOP classes of oils and fats, sugar, jam and confectionery, other food products, and mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices individually make up less than 5% of expenditure in COICOP Division 1, but collectively account for 21% of expenditure within this division.



Figure 42: Proportion of total household expenditure on COICOP Division 1, by COICOP Class, source, and strata/region

Fruit, vegetables, fish and seafood, and coffee, tea and cocoa, are the food groups with the highest proportion of food that is home produced, while cash is the main source of food acquisition for the other COICOP Classes within the Division of Food and non-alcoholic

beverages. In rural areas, 72% of fruit, 43% of vegetables, 32% of coffee, tea and cocoa, and 15% of fish, consumption expenditure is sourced from home production. Conversely, in urban areas, 28% of fruit consumption expenditure is home produced, followed by vegetables (11% home produced), while the remaining Classes in COICOP Division 1 are mainly sourced from cash purchases or gifts.

In Samoa, one-fifth of household consumption expenditure on fish and seafood is received as a gift followed by meat (14%), fruit (10%), vegetables (9%), and coffee, tea and cocoa (9%). In urban areas, 17% of fruit consumption, 10% of meat, and 10% of coffee, tea and cocoa is sourced from gifts. In rural areas, 21% of fish and seafood, 15% of meat, 9% of vegetables, 9% of fruit, and 9% of coffee, tea and cocoa, consumption expenditure is sourced from gifts.

Cash transfers

Although not classified as household final consumption expenditure, cash transfers in the form of donations to other households, the Church, the village/community, school, and payments of fines and taxes, and payments for home improvement (e.g., home construction or renovation), is the second largest expenditure item for households in Samoa. Cash transfers in 2023 amounted to SAT 275.1 million with 98% of households incurring this expenditure category.

Average (and median) annual household expenditure on cash transfers is \$8,586 (\$4,860), with a high in expenditure quintile 5 of \$12,890 (\$7,300) and SAV of \$10,360 (\$6,800), and a low of \$3,682 (\$2,400) in quintile 1 and \$4,908 (\$2,720) in households with a head aged 18 to 39 (**Figure 43**).

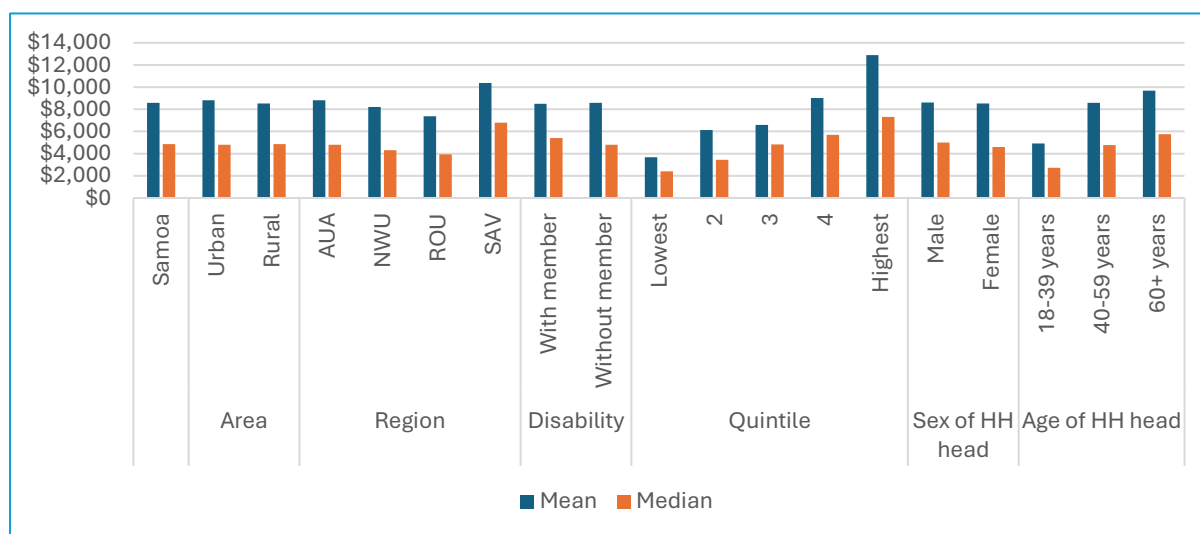


Figure 43: Mean and median annual household expenditure on cash transfers, by population group

Almost half (47%) of cash transfer expenditure is church donations, one-quarter is for construction or improvement of a dwelling, 22% is donations to another household, 5% is a donation to the village/community, while donations to the school, other cash donations, and the payment of fines and taxes collectively amount to 1% of expenditure (**Figure 44**). 96% of expenditure on cash transfers is cash-based, while the remaining 4% were donations for another household and exclusively used for the payment of dwelling construction and renovation, or for the payment of fines and taxes.

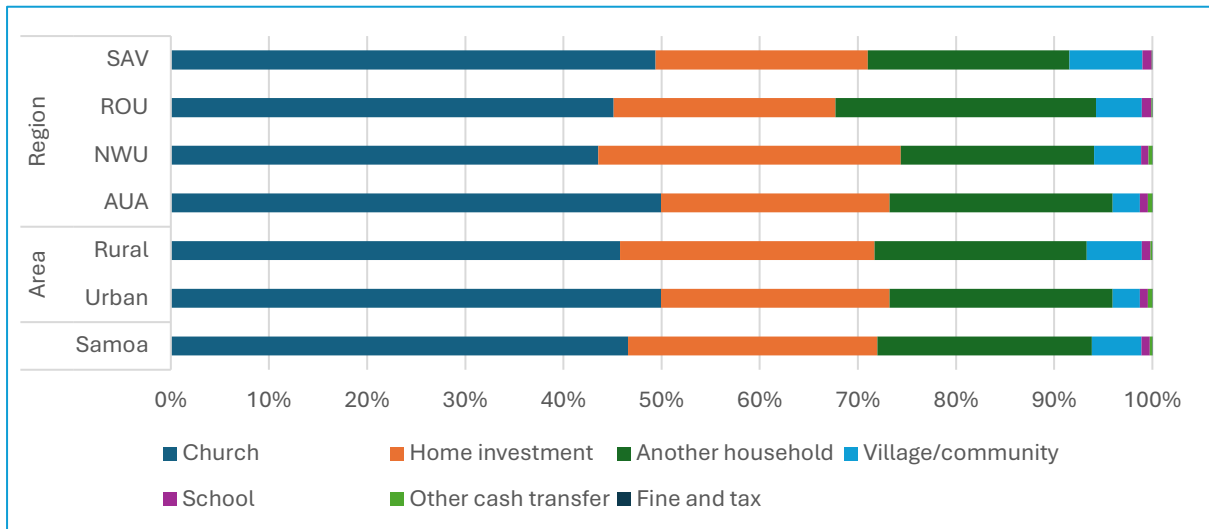


Figure 44: Distribution of expenditure on cash transfer, by recipient and strata/region

Looking at the recipients of cash transfers, it can be seen that there's a fairly even distribution of recipients for each population, with exception for wealth quintile 1 which has a low proportion of total household expenditure on cash transfer being dedicated to dwelling construction or improvement, and a high proportion of this expenditure being given to the church.

Housing and utilities

All households in Samoa reported expenditure on COICOP Division 4, which is inclusive of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, with a total expenditure amount of SAT 261.5 million in 2023. More than two-thirds of expenditure in this COICOP Division is attributable to imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings, while 31% is cash-based expenditure and the remaining 2% is gift-based consumption expenditure.

Average (median) annual household expenditure on housing and utilities amounted to \$8,161 (\$5,934) with a high of \$12,751 (\$9,172) in wealth quintile 5 then \$10,856 (\$7,955) in the urban region of AUA, and a low of \$3,903 (\$3,106) in wealth quintile 1 then \$6,072 (\$5,001) in SAV (**Figure 45**).

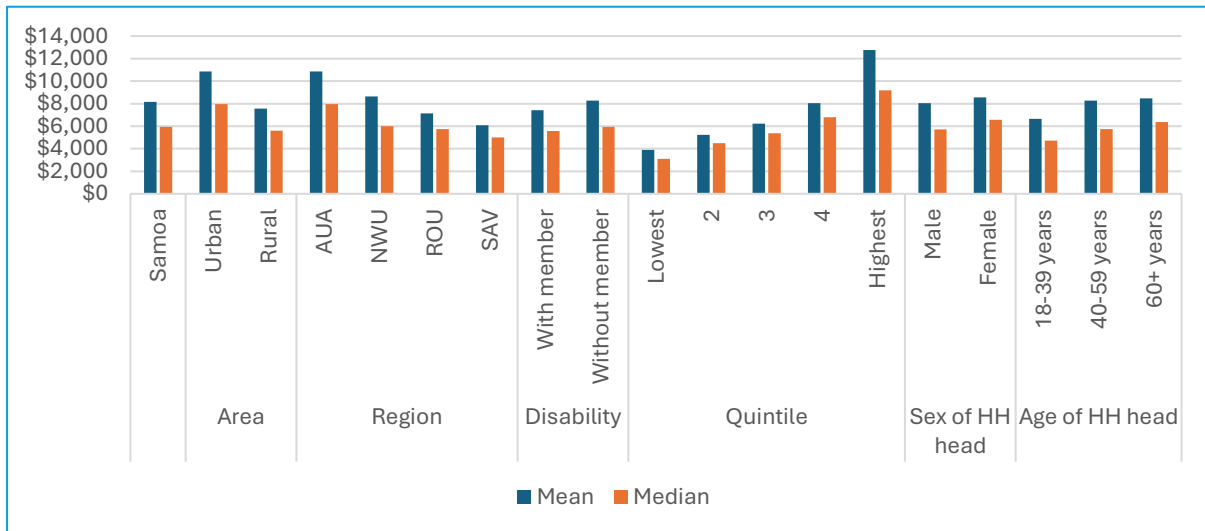


Figure 45: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 4, by population group

Following imputed rents, which account for 67% of total household expenditure on housing and utilities (high of 72% in ROU and low of 58% in expenditure quintile 1), electricity is the next most important expenditure Class making up 11% of expenditure in this Division (range of 14% in SAV and quintile 1 to 10% in ROU; **Figure 46**). This is followed by gas which accounts for 9% of expenditure in COICOP division 4 (range of 13% of expenditure in quintile 2 to 6% in quintile 5), then water which makes up 8% of expenditure (range of 14% in quintile 1 to 6% in quintile 5), then services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (2%), then actual rents paid (2%). Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (1%), liquid fuels (<1%), and solid fuels (<1%), make up the remainder of expenditure in this division.

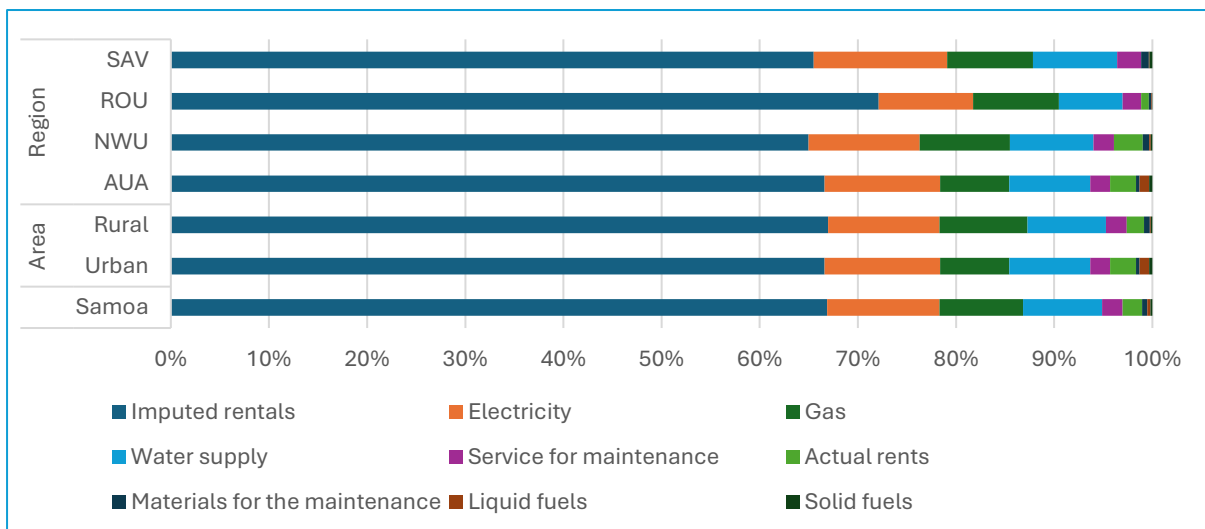


Figure 46: Distribution of expenditure on housing and utilities, by COICOP Class and strata/region

Restaurants and hotels

In Samoa, 94% of households reported expenditure in COICOP Division 11, which is inclusive of expenditure at restaurants, cafes, and food vendors, and at hotels and motels for accommodation services. Total annual expenditure on COICOP Division 11 was SAT 234.7

million, with an average of \$7,326 per household per annum (median of \$5,475; **Figure 47**). Average (median) household expenditure is lowest among households in wealth quintile 1, amounting to \$3,701 (\$3,650) annually, while it is highest in quintile 5 with an annual average expenditure of \$10,277 (\$7,596).

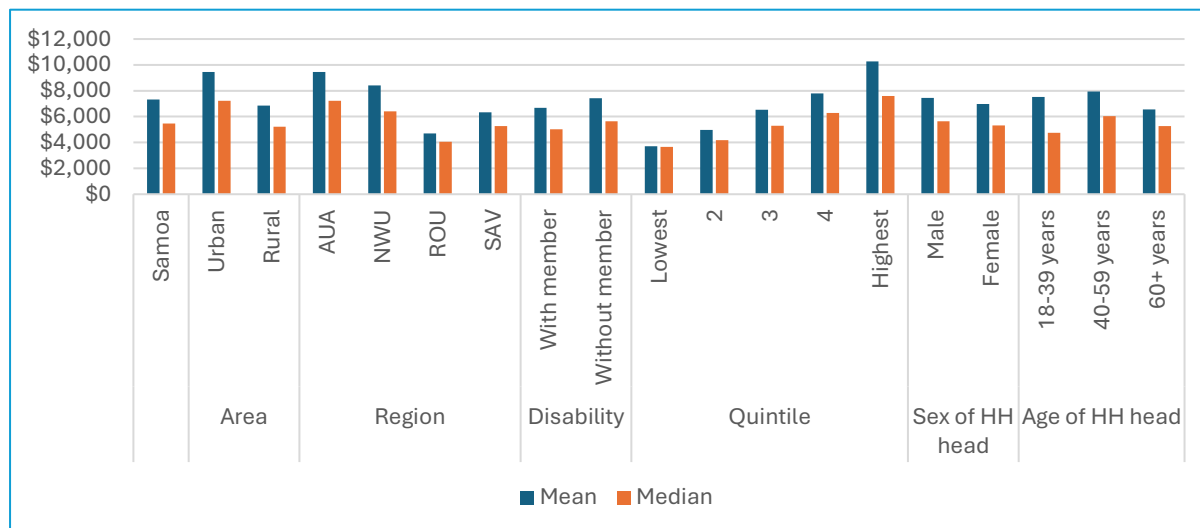


Figure 47: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 11, by population group

Almost all of this expenditure is attributable to restaurants, cafes and the like, with accommodation services accounting for 1% of total household expenditure within COICOP Division 11. The consumption of food away from home accounts for the majority of expenditure within this COICOP Division.

Transport

In Samoa, 91% of households reported incurring expenditure on COICOP Division 7 for transportation, such as the purchase of vehicles and spare parts, fuel, services for maintenance and repair, vehicle rental, and fare for transport via road, sea and air. Annual total household expenditure on COICOP Division 11 amounted to SAT 212,7 million in 2023, of which 96% was cash-based expenditure, 4% gift-based consumption, and a very small proportion (<1%) classified as intermediate expenditure.

Annual average (median) household expenditure on transport was \$6,638 (\$4,332) with the highest average among the population of quintile 5 with an average of \$11,709 (\$7,127) per annum, and a lowest in the population of quintile 1 with an average of \$2,113 (\$2,138) per annum (**Figure 48**). Average household expenditure on transportation was higher in urban areas than rural areas, with a respective average (median) of \$8,205 (\$5,071) and \$6,285 (\$4,171) per annum.

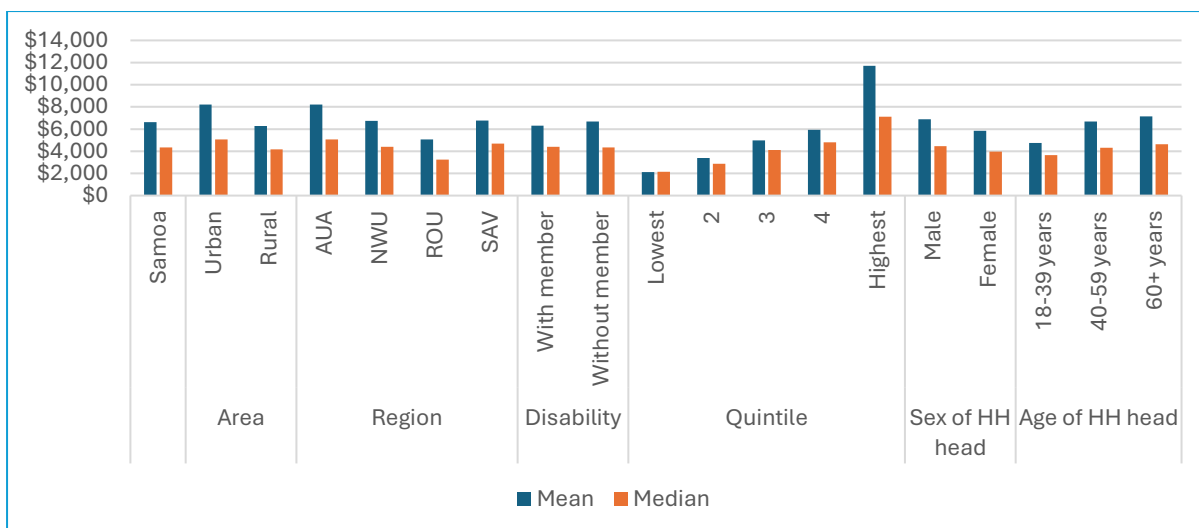


Figure 48: Mean and median annual household expenditure on COICOP Division 7, by population group

More than two-thirds of total household expenditure on transportation was allocated to fuels and lubricants, followed by the purchase of motor vehicles (accounting for 26% of total household expenditure on transport), then passenger transportation by road (17%), then spare parts (7%), then passenger transport by air (5%), then other (4%), then maintenance and repair (3%), then passenger transport by sea (1%; **Figure 49**).

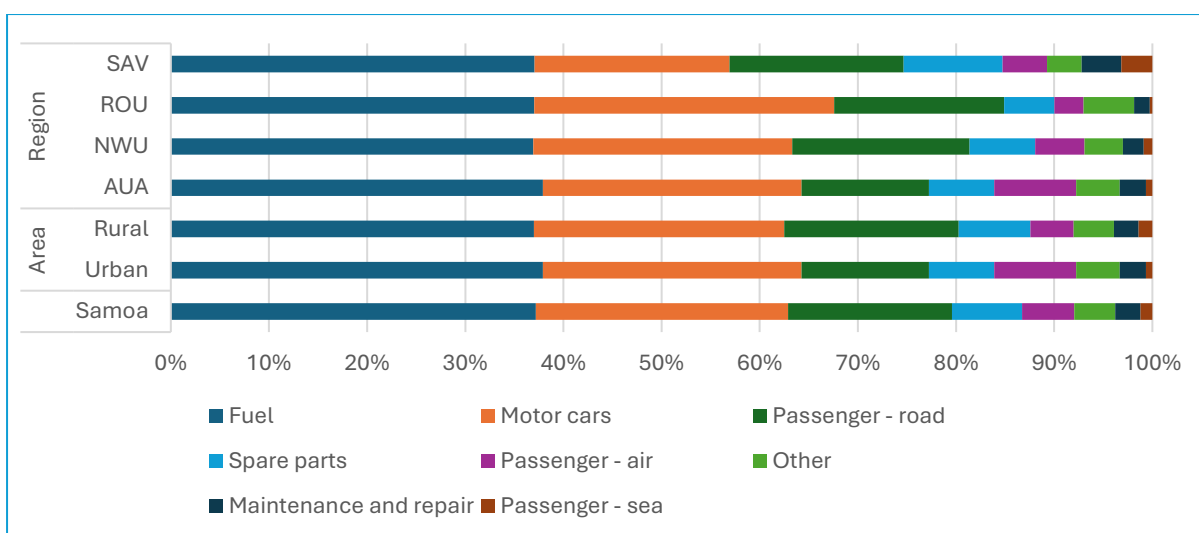


Figure 49: Distribution of expenditure on transportation, by COICOP Class and strata/region

Households in wealth quintile 1 had the lowest proportion of expenditure on fuel and the purchase of vehicles, but the highest share of expenditure on transport being allocated to passenger transportation by road (e.g., bus or taxi). The trend for wealth quintile 2 was fairly similar to that of quintile 1, with a relatively low share on fuel and vehicles, and a relatively high share on public transport by road. Conversely, those in the higher wealth quintiles of 4 and 5 had a relatively high share of expenditure on transport being dedicated to fuel and the purchase of vehicles, and a relatively lower share on passenger transportation by road. Unsurprisingly, households in SAV had a relatively high proportion of transport expenditure on passenger transportation by sea, albeit accounting for 3% of total expenditure on transport in this stratum.

Household income

Total household income

Total annual net household income amounted to SAT 2,030.5 million in 2023, of which 36% was income of households living in NWU, 23% of households in SAV, 23% of households in AUA, and the remaining 18% of households located in ROU (**Table 10**). More than three-quarters (77%) of total household income is attributable to households that live in a rural area of Samoa.

Gross income – that is, excluding intermediate expenditure associated with productive activities of the household – amounts to SAT 2,069.7 per annum.

Source of household income

The main source of household income was cash, which was the source for 82% of total household income, while 9% were from imputed rents, 7% were the value of consumed gifts, 5% were the value of home produced and consumed goods, -2% were intermediate expenditure, and less than 1% were employer-given in-kind goods and services. The distribution of household income, by source, is fairly common across the population groups (with a range of 86% of income being cash-based in urban households to 76% in ROU), however in SAV there's a higher proportion of household income being sourced from home produced and consumed items, which accounts for 10% of household income compared with urban areas where it accounts for 1% of total income.

In terms of gross income, the composition is similar with 80% of total household income being cash-sourced, 8% imputed rents, 7% gifts, 5% home production, and less than 1% being in-kind employer receipts (**Figure 50**).

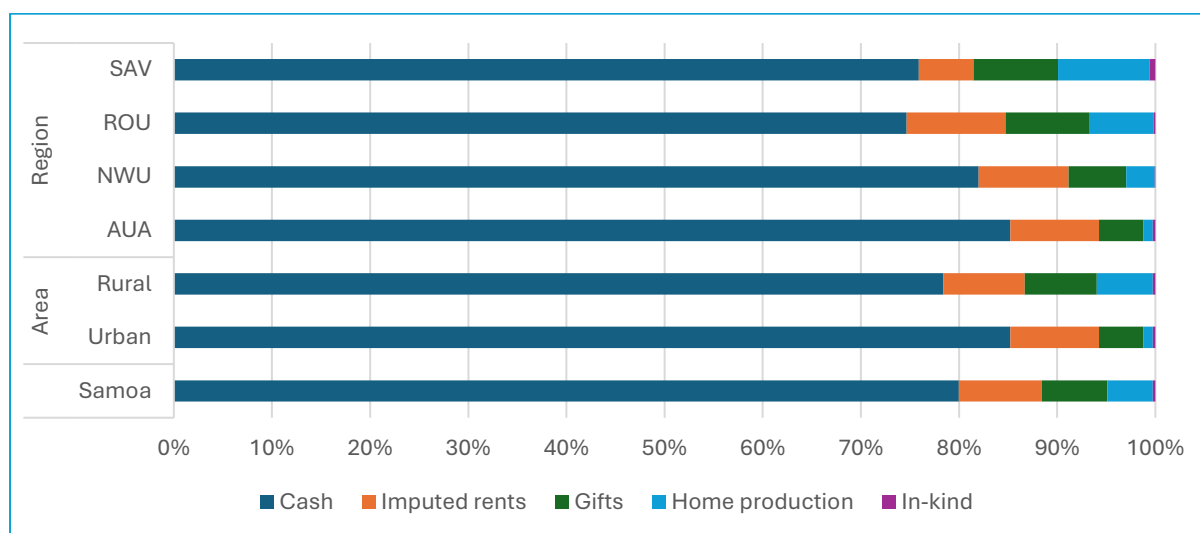


Figure 50: Source of gross income, by strata/region

Table 10: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Division and population group

	Employment income	Property income	Transfer income	Casual receipts	Gifts & remittances	Imputed rent	Intermediate expenditure	TOTAL
Samoa	\$1,498,332,584	\$33,229,601	\$28,095,152	\$24,417,453	\$310,763,343	\$174,843,511	-\$39,219,875	\$2,030,461,768
Urban area	\$360,506,115	\$10,370,198	\$4,996,630	\$5,624,353	\$47,810,431	\$42,588,062	-\$5,650,882	\$466,244,907
Rural area	\$1,137,826,468	\$22,859,403	\$23,098,522	\$18,793,099	\$262,952,912	\$132,255,449	-\$33,568,992	\$1,564,216,861
Apia Urban Area	\$360,506,115	\$10,370,198	\$4,996,630	\$5,624,353	\$47,810,431	\$42,588,062	-\$5,650,882	\$466,244,907
North-West Upolu	\$531,197,456	\$14,415,674	\$9,180,004	\$4,455,382	\$110,645,640	\$67,653,323	-\$13,043,627	\$724,503,852
Rest of Upolu	\$252,227,671	\$4,314,608	\$6,781,834	\$5,830,516	\$64,285,732	\$37,402,179	-\$5,736,754	\$365,105,786
Savai'i	\$354,401,341	\$4,129,120	\$7,136,684	\$8,507,201	\$88,021,541	\$27,199,947	-\$14,788,611	\$474,607,223
With disability	\$154,913,927	\$3,238,329	\$6,723,850	\$4,265,150	\$44,364,376	\$19,779,939	-\$5,151,705	\$228,133,866
Without disability	\$1,343,418,657	\$29,991,272	\$21,371,301	\$20,152,303	\$266,398,967	\$155,063,572	-\$34,068,170	\$1,802,327,902
Quintile 1	\$135,655,741	\$980,644	\$3,134,782	\$1,424,959	\$22,809,822	\$10,064,796	-\$2,385,373	\$171,685,370
Quintile 2	\$209,472,164	\$2,250,240	\$4,452,730	\$1,446,908	\$37,772,537	\$16,569,689	-\$4,860,990	\$267,103,278
Quintile 3	\$239,599,409	\$3,623,617	\$5,213,796	\$2,918,428	\$48,071,906	\$23,224,556	-\$6,276,141	\$316,375,572
Quintile 4	\$324,269,729	\$6,309,301	\$6,690,284	\$6,035,870	\$72,552,273	\$34,943,480	-\$6,715,758	\$444,085,178
Quintile 5	\$589,335,540	\$20,065,799	\$8,603,560	\$12,591,288	\$129,556,806	\$90,040,990	-\$18,981,613	\$831,212,370
Male head	\$1,178,602,949	\$26,105,590	\$17,879,046	\$17,123,630	\$224,698,268	\$128,594,062	-\$33,678,480	\$1,559,325,065
Female head	\$319,729,635	\$7,124,011	\$10,216,106	\$7,293,823	\$86,065,074	\$46,249,449	-\$5,541,395	\$471,136,703
18-39 year-old HH head	\$150,712,163	\$3,588,851	\$612,747	\$1,299,083	\$21,494,950	\$16,524,758	-\$2,852,773	\$191,379,780
40-59 year-old HH head	\$728,191,562	\$18,635,846	\$2,215,565	\$12,955,009	\$132,604,129	\$81,780,043	-\$18,711,790	\$957,670,365
60+ year-old HH head	\$619,428,858	\$11,004,904	\$25,266,839	\$10,163,360	\$156,664,263	\$76,538,710	-\$17,655,311	\$881,411,623

Composition of household income

Gross household income is concentrated across a few PACCOI Divisions, with 72% of total household income being derived from 'employment income', 15% from 'gifts and remittances', 8% to 'imputed rents', 2% from 'property income', 1% from 'transfer income', and 1% from 'casual receipts'.

Looking at the composition of gross household income, by PACCOI Group, 'employee benefits' account for the largest share of household income (58%), followed by 'agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and handicrafts' (15%), then 'imputed rents' (8%), then 'cash gifts and remittances' (8%), then 'gifts received' (7%), and the remaining PACCOI Groups accounting for less than 2% of total gross annual household income.

Almost three quarters (72%) of urban households and two-thirds (64%) of households with a head aged 18 to 39 years total income is derived from 'employee benefits', while just over half (53%) of rural household income is derived from this PACCOI Group. In SAV, 43% of total household gross income is derived from 'employee benefits' and it is similarly relatively low in households with at least one household member with a disability (47%).

In SAV, 'agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and handicrafts' make up 30% of total household income, and 22% of income for populations living in wealth quintile 1, while it only accounts for 4% of household income in the urban region of AUA, and 10% of income in households headed by a female, those in wealth quintile 5, and those in NWU region.

The proportion of income sourced from 'gifts and remittances' is fairly uniform across the population groups, with a high in households with at least one household member with a disability (11% of total household income in this population group), and the lowest share of 6% of total household income in populations living in the urban region of AUA and those living in a household with a head aged 18 to 39 years.

Composition and source of household income

Of the 80% of total household income which is sourced from cash, 68% is cash-based income sourced from 'employment income', 8% is sourced from 'gifts and remittances', 2% from 'property income', 1% from 'transfer income', and 1% from 'casual receipts' (**Figure 51**).

The PACCOI Division of 'gifts and remittances', which account for 15% of total household income, are sourced from cash (8%) and gifts of goods and services (7%). Imputed rents, which account for 8% of total household income, are exclusively the source for the PACCOI Division of 'imputed rents'. Income sourced from home production and consumed items, which account for 5% of total household income, are entirely associated with the PACCOI Division of 'employment income'.

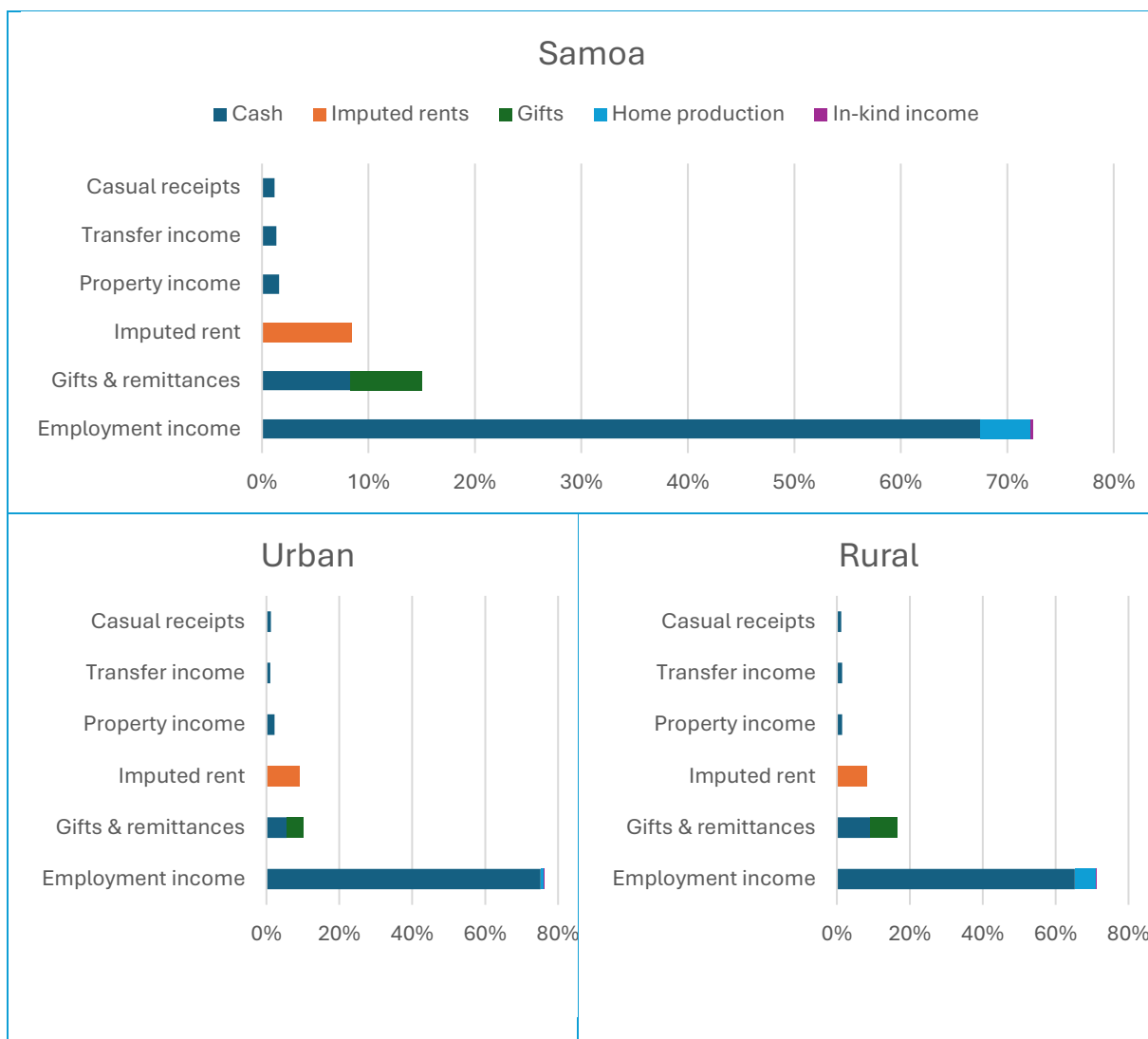


Figure 51: Distribution of household income, by source, PACCOI division and strata/region

In urban areas, cash-sourced income accounts for 85% of total household income, of which 75% is attributable to the PACCOI Division of ‘employment income’, 6% from ‘gifts and remittances’, 2% from ‘property income’, 1% from ‘transfer income’, and 1% from ‘casual receipts’. In rural areas, cash-sourced income accounts for 78% of income, with a higher share of income being sourced from gifts (7% in rural against 5% in urban) and home production (6% in rural and 1% in urban).

Average and median household income

Average (median) annual household net income in Samoa amounted to SAT 63,373 (SAT 44,373), which ranged from highs of \$82,765 (\$58,731) in wealth quintile 5 and \$79,159 (\$52,566) in AUA to lows of \$38,700 (\$28,214) in wealth quintile 1, \$49,982 (\$31,924) in households with a head aged 18 to 39, and \$50,228 (\$35,381) in ROU (**Figure 52**).

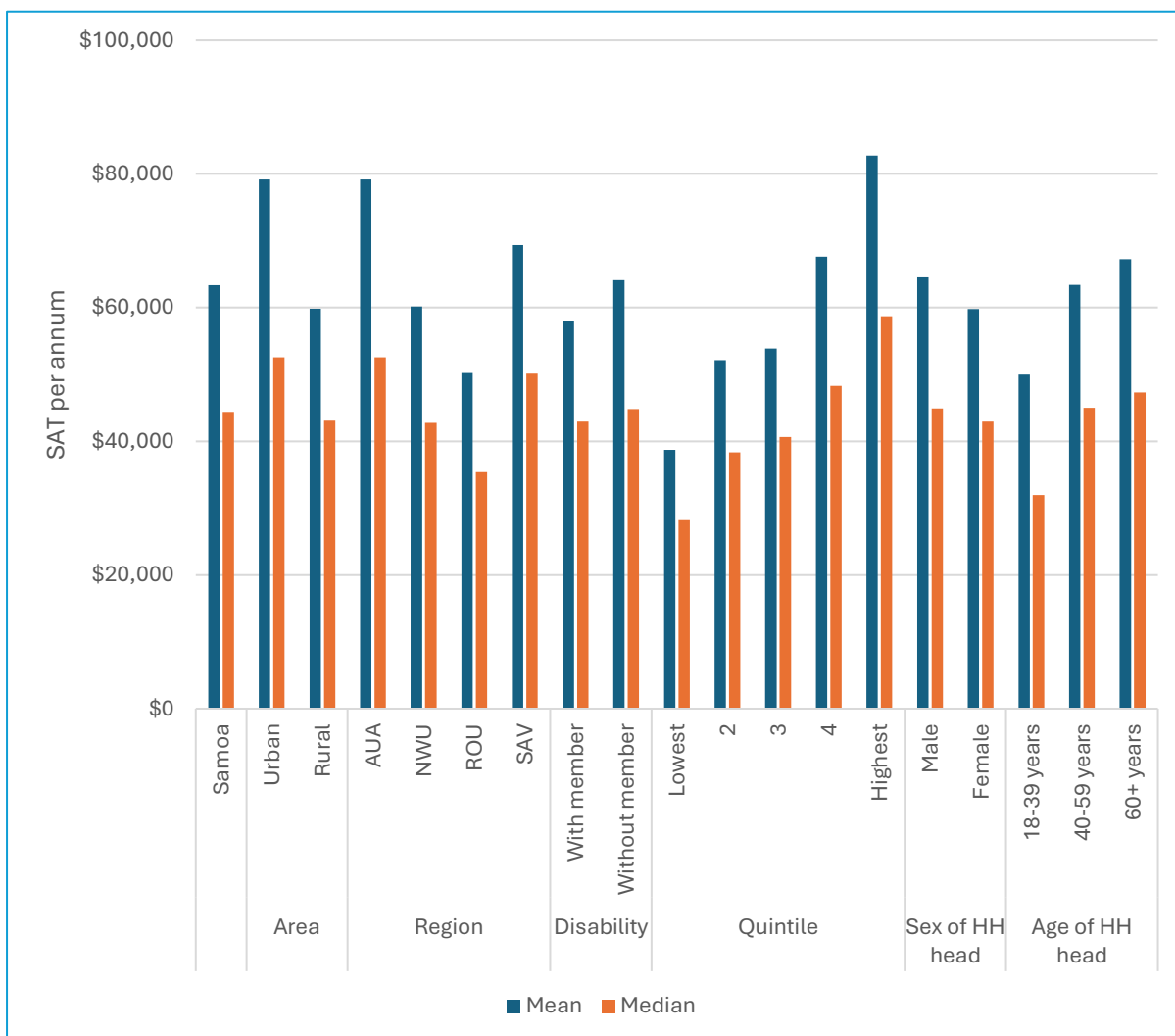


Figure 52: Mean and median annual household income, by population group

On a per capita basis, the average (and median) annual income in Samoa is SAT 9,707 (\$6,574), with a high in wealth quintile 5 of \$19,896 (\$15,405) and a low in wealth quintile 1 with an average annual per capita income of \$4,089 (\$3,087; **Figure 53**). Apart from the high and low per capita income respectively in wealth quintiles 5 and 1 (and wealth quintile 2 with a per capita average annual income of \$6,400 and a median of \$5,104), the urban region of AUA has relatively high per capita income of \$13,187 (\$8,485) while the rural region of ROU has relatively low per capita income of \$7,238 (\$5,565) per annum.

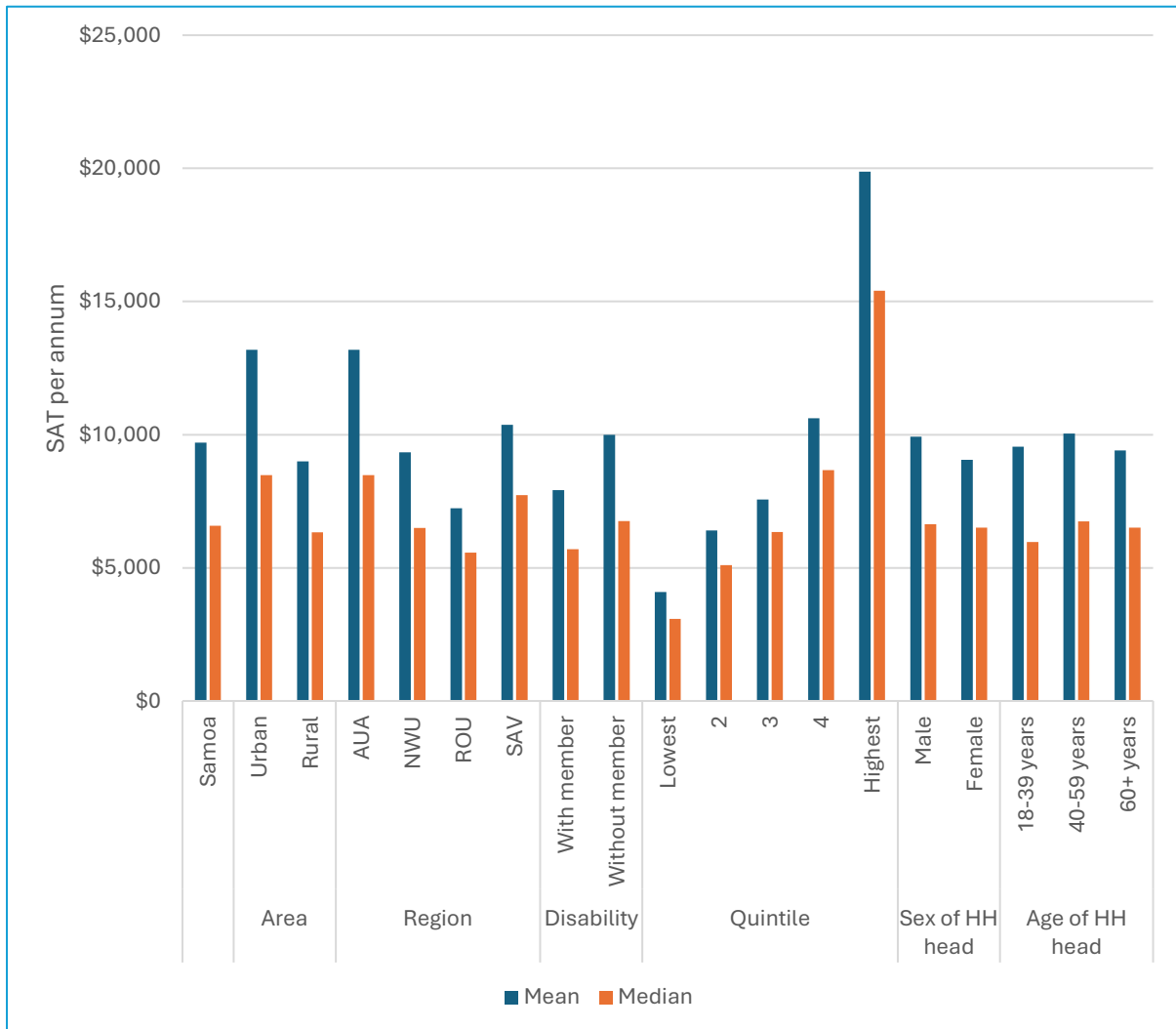


Figure 53: Mean and median annual per capita income, by population group

Main components of household income

The eight PACCOI Classes of ‘cash income from employers’, ‘cash gifts and remittances’, ‘gifts’, ‘cash from agricultural crops’, ‘subsistence from agricultural crops’, ‘cash from fisheries’, and ‘cash from handicrafts and home processed food’ collectively account for 87% of total household income in Samoa (imputed rents account for an additional 8%, meaning the remaining 19 PACCOI Classes account for a total of 5% of total household income). Considering their importance as an income source for households in Samoa, in this section we further analyse the eight most significant sources of income.

Cash income from employers

Cash income from employers is the most significant source of income for households in Samoa making up 57% of total gross household income. Total annual household income from this source in 2023 was estimated to be SAT 1,187.6 billion per annum, which translates into an average annual household income of \$37,066 or a per capita annual income of \$5,677 from wages and salaries. In urban households in the AUA region, 72% of total household income is sourced from cash income from employers, while in SAV 42% of total household income is from this source.

Average annual household (per capita) cash income from employers ranges from \$57,571 (\$9,591) in populations belonging to AUA to a low of \$21,866 (\$2,310) in wealth quintile 1 (**Figure 54**).

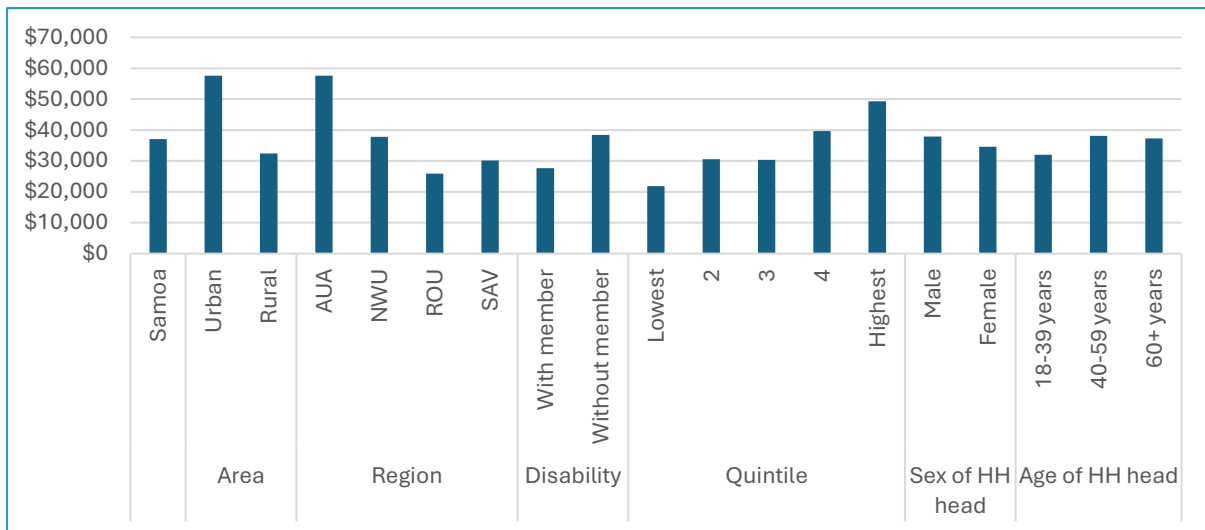


Figure 54: Average annual household cash income from employers, by population group

More than three quarters (78%) of cash income from employers is in the form of wages and salaries from primary economic activities, 12% is income from profits from household business activities (excluding profits from primary activities, such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and handicraft production), and a further 6% is from wages and salaries from secondary economic activities (e.g., a second job, or a job of a student; **Figure 55**). The remaining 4% is sourced from items such as tips, overtime, bonuses, and housing allowances.

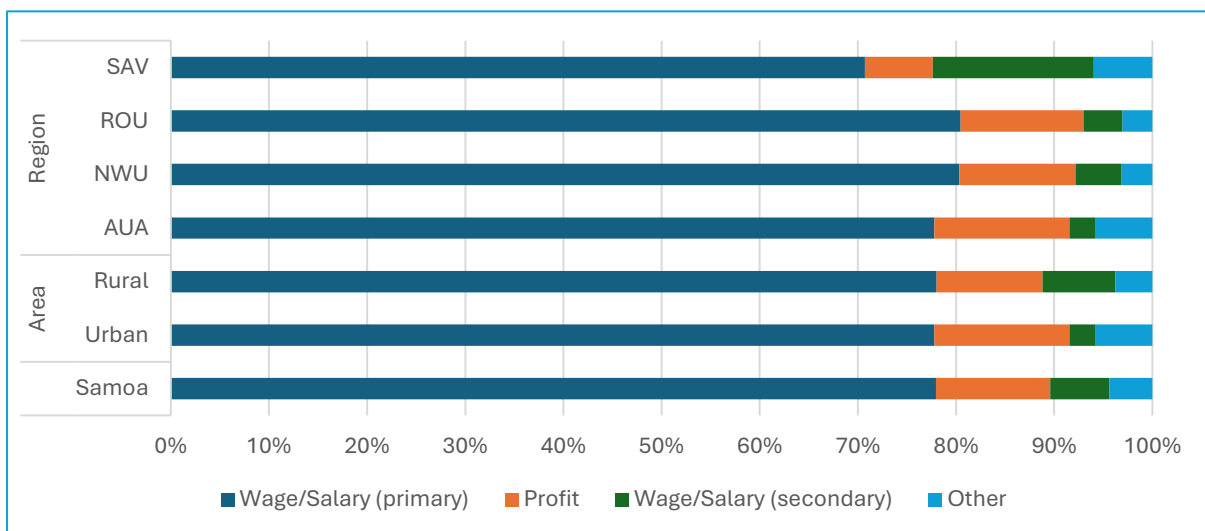


Figure 55: Composition of source of cash income from employers, by strata/region

Households in SAV source a relatively higher share of total cash income from employers from secondary activities.

Gifts and remittances

Gifts and remittances are the second most important source of income for Samoan households, accounting for 15% of total household income in 2023, with a range of 19% in households with at least one member with a disability to 10% in urban households. In 2023, households reported receiving SAT 310.8 million in gifts and remittances, with 55% being cash sourced and the remaining 45% being the estimated value of gifts of goods and services.

On an annual basis, average household (per capita) income from gifts and remittances is \$9,699 (\$1,486) with a high of \$12,867 (\$1,922) among populations living in SAV and \$12,900 (\$3,098) of those belonging to wealth quintile 5, and a low of \$5,142 (\$543) for populations living in wealth quintile 1 and \$5,614 (\$1,072) in populations belonging to households with a head aged 18 to 39 years (**Figure 56**). Excluding gifts, annual average household (per capita) income from remittances amounts to \$5,372 (\$823), with a high of \$6,872 (\$1,650) in wealth quintile 5 and a low of \$2,891 (\$552) among households with a head aged 18 to 39 years.

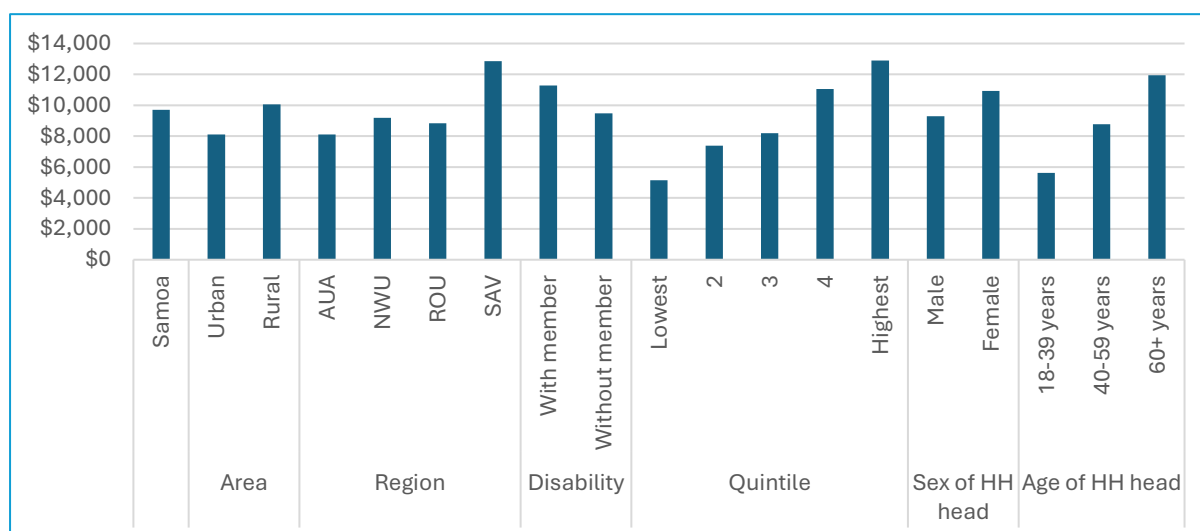


Figure 56: Average annual household income from gifts and remittances, by population group

Remittances account for more than half (55%) of income within the PACCOI Division of ‘gifts and remittances’, with gifts of food accounting for 29%, and the remaining 15% being made up of gifts of transportation, furniture, utilities, mobile phones, clothing, alcohol, education, electrical goods, and medical items and services.

Agriculture

Total annual gross household income from agricultural activities, including cash income from the sale of agricultural products and the value of agricultural products that are home produced and consumed, is SAT \$169.6 million which translates into an average annual household (per capita) income of \$5,293 (\$811; **Figure 57**). In SAV, the average household income from agriculture far exceeds that of any other population group with an average annual household (per capita) income of \$11,698 (\$1,748). The urban area of AUA has the lowest average annual household (per capita) income from agriculture of \$1,386 (\$231) and households with a female head also have a relatively low income of \$3,807 (\$577).

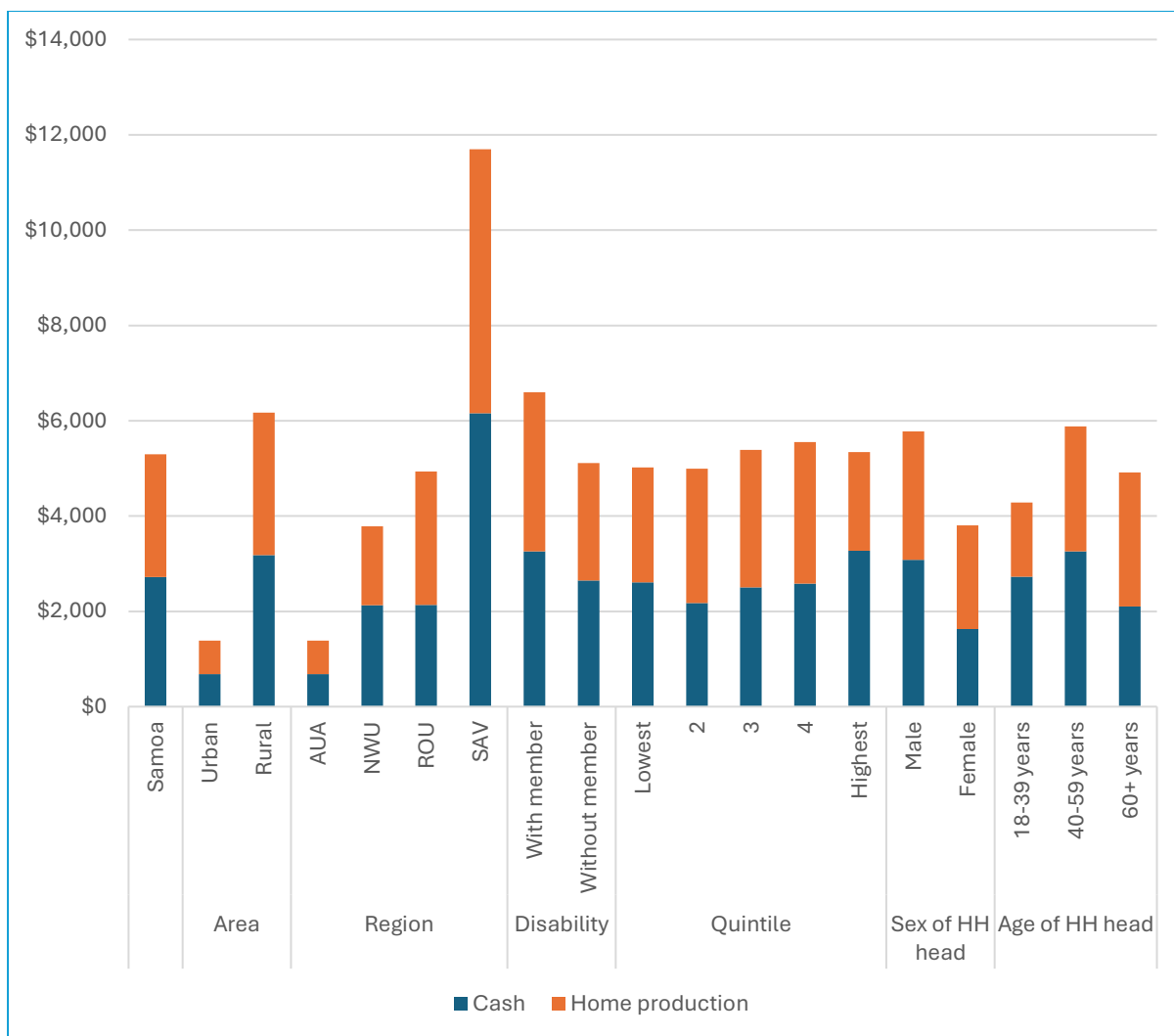


Figure 57: Average annual household income from agriculture, by source and population group

The value of income sourced from cash sales of agricultural produce and home produced and consumed goods is relatively even in Samoa with the former accounting for 51% of total income from agriculture and the latter accounting for 49%. In households with a head aged 18 to 39 years, almost two-thirds (64%) of income from agriculture is cash based, while in households with a female head, those with a head aged 60 years or over, and those living in ROU, 57% of income from agriculture is the value of agricultural products that are produced and consumed by the household.

Fisheries

Total annual gross household income from fisheries activities, including cash income from the sale of fisheries products and the value of fisheries products that are home produced and consumed, is SAT \$61.2 million which translates into an average annual household (per capita) income of \$1,910 (\$293; **Figure 58**). In SAV and among populations belonging to wealth quintile 1, average household income from fisheries is higher than for any other population group with an average annual respective household (per capita) income of \$3,608 (\$539) and \$3,093 (\$379). Female headed households and those living in the urban area of AUA have the lowest average annual household (per capita) income from fisheries of \$431 (\$65) and \$479 (\$80), respectively.

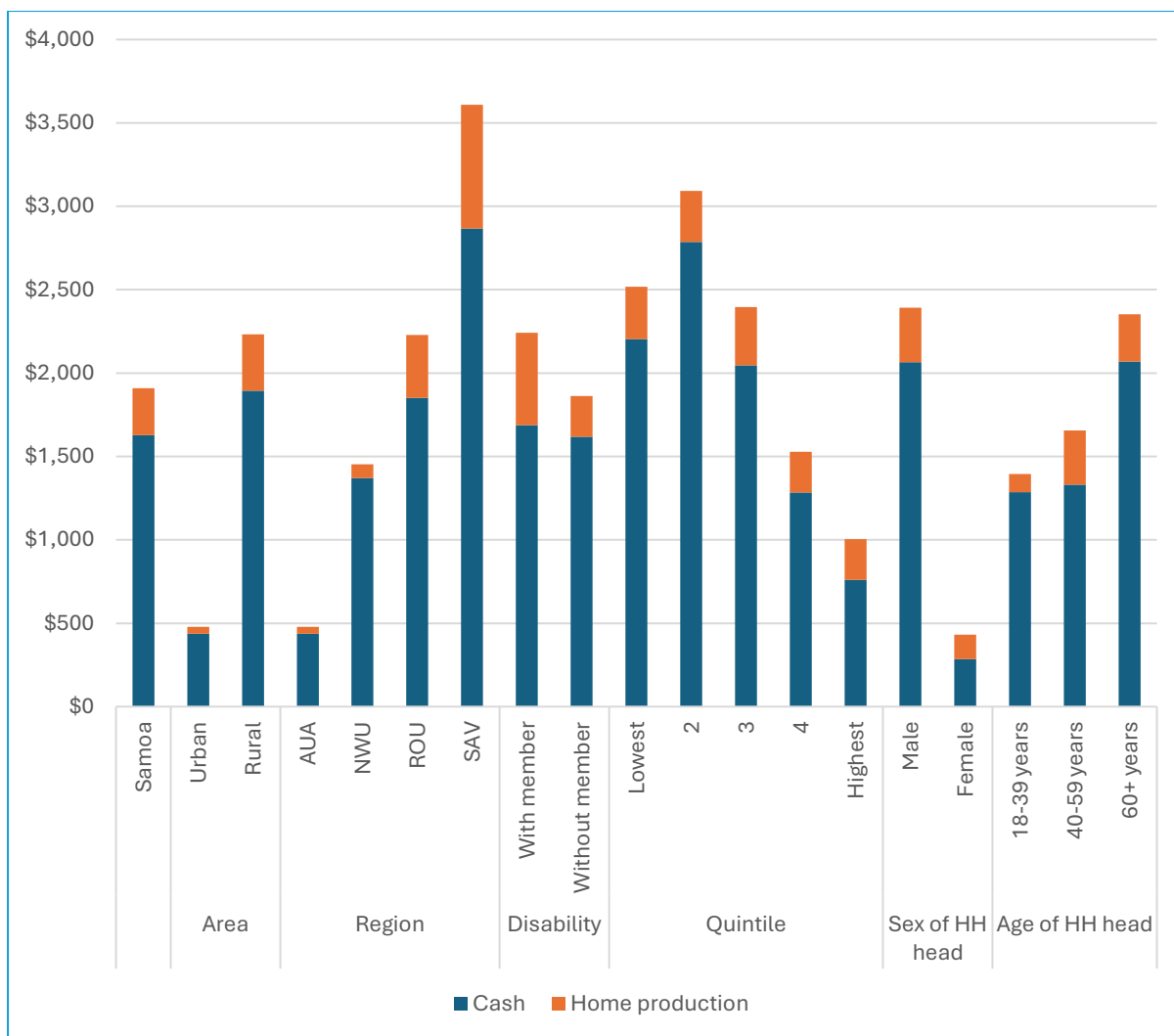


Figure 58: Average annual household income from fisheries, by source and population group

The value of income sourced from cash sales of fisheries products far exceeds that of the value of home produced and consumed fisheries products with a respective share of 85% AND 15%. In households living in AUA, 91% of income from fisheries is cash-based, while two-thirds of households with a female head is cash based.

Handicrafts and home processed food

Total annual gross household income from the production and sale of handicrafts and home-processed foods is SAT \$51.2 million which translates into an average annual household (per capita) income of \$1,598 (\$245; **Figure 59**). In SAV, income from handicrafts and home processed foods far exceed that of other population groups, with an average of \$4,450 (\$665), while it is lowest in populations living in NWU with an average of \$592 (\$92).

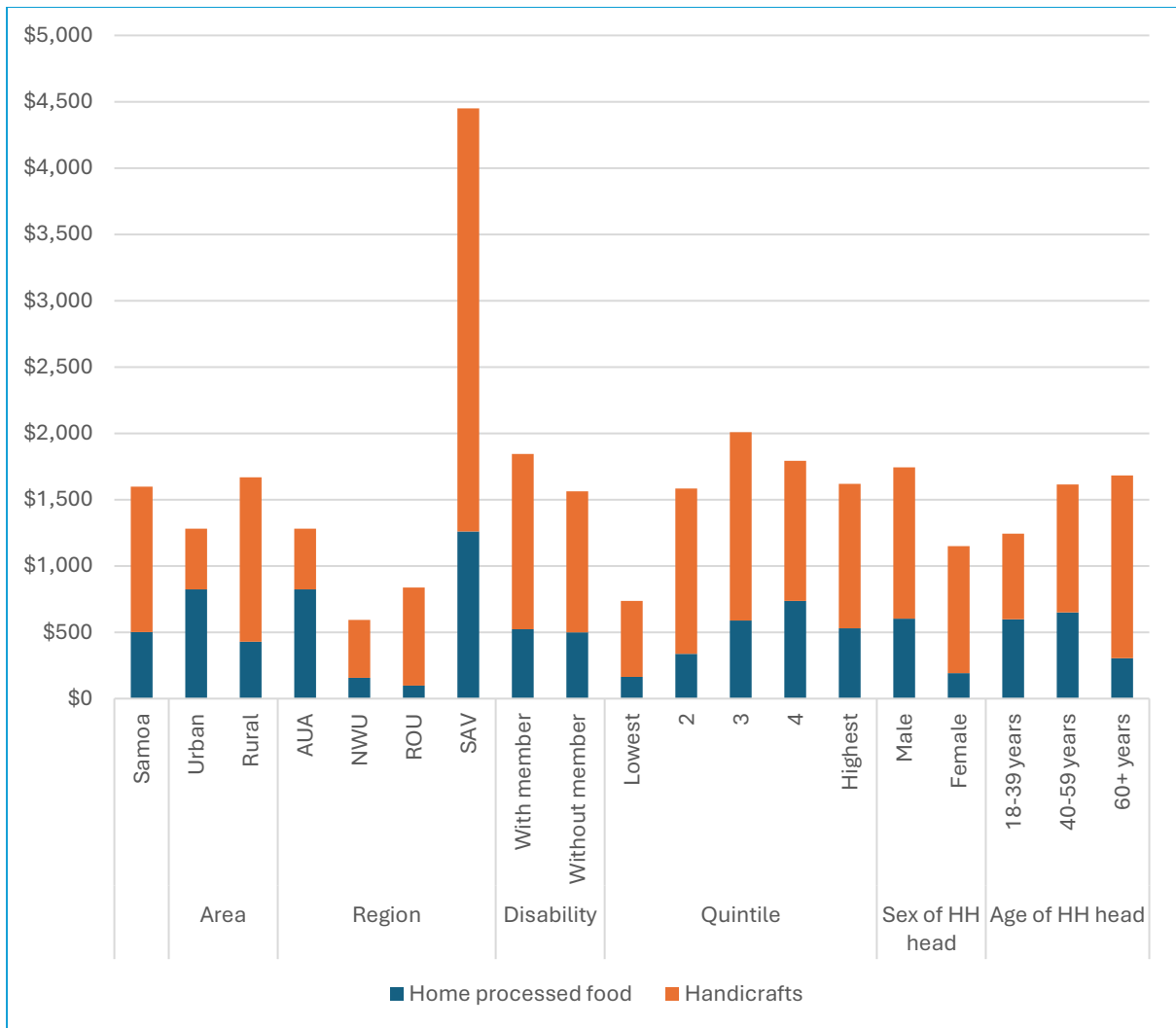


Figure 59: Average annual household income from handicrafts and home processed food, by population group

More than two thirds (69%) of total household income from handicrafts and home processed food is sourced from handicrafts, however this distribution is not consistent among the population groups. For example, in AUA, almost two-thirds (64%) of income is sourced from food while in ROU, 88% is sourced from handicrafts.

Additional analysis

In this section, we conduct further analysis of the 2023 HIES dataset, including comparing income and expenditure among the population groups, and looking at the distribution of income and expenditure for an assessment of equality and alignment to economic theory. We then compare the income and expenditure aggregates with those of the previous HIESs of Samoa. Finally, we summarise intermediate expenditure reported by households that undertake primary activities, such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and handicraft production.

Distribution of expenditure and income in Samoa

Comparison of expenditure and income aggregates

Total annual household expenditure is 3% less than total income in Samoa, which indicates a high degree of consistency between the expenditure and income aggregates reported in the 2023 HIES (**Figure 60**). Households with at least one person with a disability reported expenditure that was 9% greater than income (which is perhaps a function of the ageing population living off their savings, rather than income they earn), while those in AUA reported expenditure that was 12% less than income. Across the regions of NWU, ROU, and SAV, reported income and expenditure were almost identical.

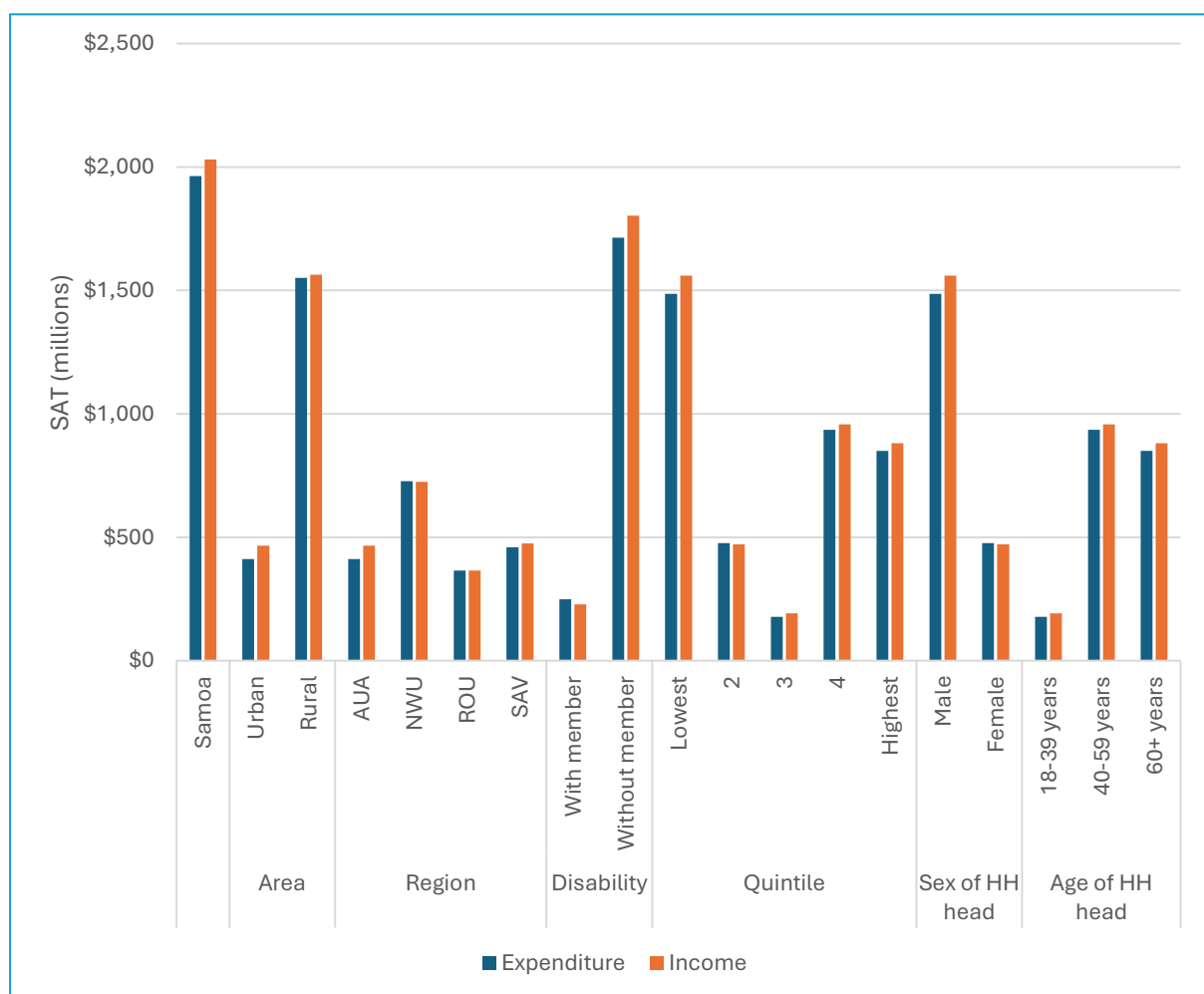


Figure 60: Comparison of total annual household expenditure and total annual household income, by population group

Expenditure quintiles v income quintiles

There's a strong positive correlation among the distribution of the population by per capita expenditure and income quintiles (**Table 11**). We can see, for example, that 11% of the population belongs to both expenditure and income quintile 1, while less than 1% of the population belongs to income quintile 1 and expenditure quintile 5 which would be unusual. Across all expenditure and income quintiles, at least 15% of the population resides in the same or neighbouring quintile of expenditure and income. For example, in quintile 4, 6% of the population resides in quintile 4 for both expenditure and income quintiles, while 16% reside in expenditure quintiles 3, 4, and 5, and 15% reside in income quintiles 3, 4, or 5.

Table 11: Distribution of population (persons) by expenditure and income quintiles

Expenditure / Income (Persons)	Lowest	2	3	4	Highest
Lowest	11%	5%	2%	1%	1%
2	5%	6%	4%	3%	1%
3	2%	5%	6%	4%	2%
4	1%	3%	5%	6%	5%
Highest	0%	1%	2%	5%	11%

The correlation matrix between the per capita expenditure quintile and per capita income quintile is 0.61, which is indicative of a fairly strong positive correlation, which further supports a relatively high degree of consistency among the expenditure and income aggregates of Samoa's 2023 HIES.

Engel ratio

Engel's law suggests that as income (or wealth) increases, the share of food expenditure over total household expenditure on food decreases (**Figure 61, left panel**) despite the magnitude of total food expenditure increasing (**Figure 61, right panel**). The results of Samoa's 2023 HIES, as portrayed in **Figure 61**, closely correspond to Engel's law where it can be seen that the share of food expenditure over total expenditure decreases as the wealth percentiles (per capita consumption expenditure percentiles) increase (**left panel**), while, at the same time, average per capita expenditure on food increases (**right panel**) throughout the wealth quintiles. This suggests a high degree of consistency of the results of the Samoan HIES with respect to economic theory.

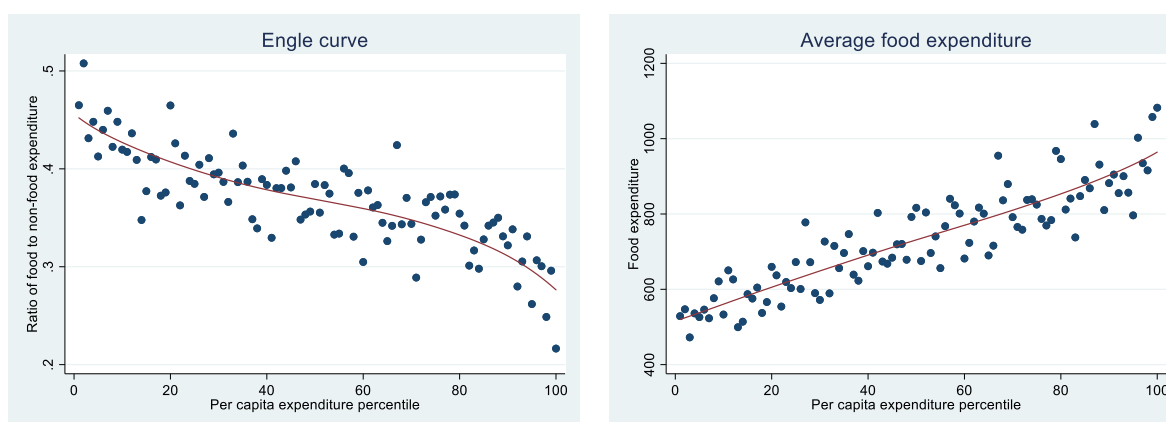


Figure 61: Engle curve (left panel) and average per capita food expenditure (right panel), by expenditure percentile

Population by expenditure quintile

The expenditure quintiles were derived at a national level and based on annual per capita expenditure on COICOP Divisions 1 to 12. As such, at the national level, each quintile contains 20% of the Samoan population (i.e., persons; **Figure 62**). By analysing the distribution of the populations of our study, such as strata/region, disability status, and sex of the household head, by wealth quintile provides insight into the relative wealth of that population to another. For example, from the below figure, we can see that 9% of the urban population belongs to the lowest national expenditure quintile while 33% of the urban population belongs to the highest national expenditure quintile. Conversely, 31% of the population of ROU region belong to the lowest national expenditure quintile, while 8% belong to the highest national expenditure quintile. Assuming there are no cost-of-living differences, this indicates that there is a higher proportion of the population in ROU that is of relatively low wealth while there's a high proportion of the population in AUA that is of relatively high wealth.

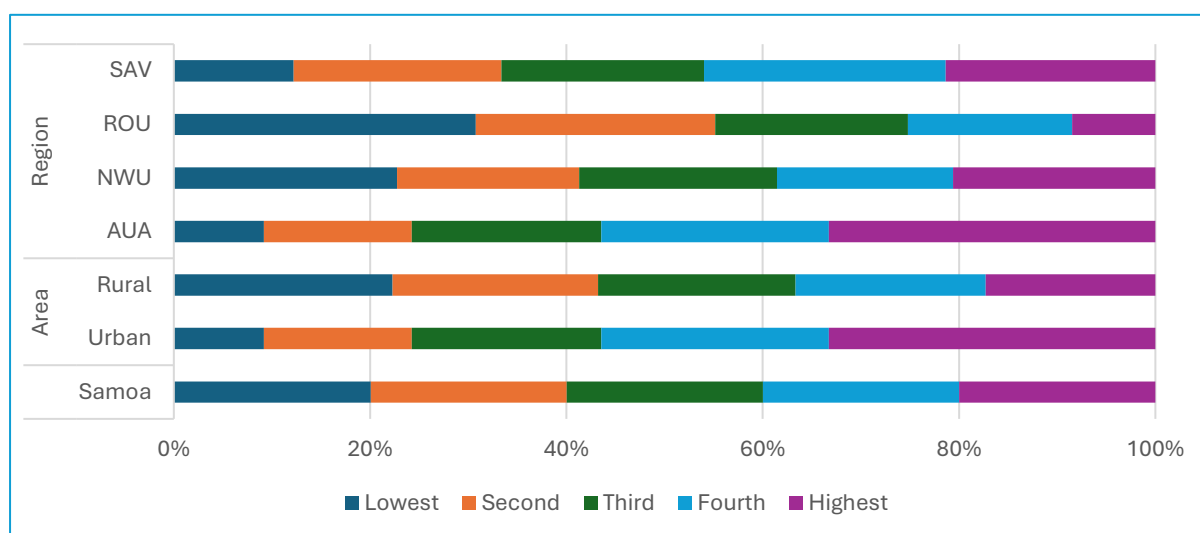


Figure 62: Distribution of the population (persons), by national expenditure quintile and strata/region

The region of ROU, populations with a head aged 60 years and over, and populations living in rural areas, tend to have a higher proportion of their population in the lowest two expenditure quintiles, while those in the urban region of AUA and the rural region of SAV have a higher proportion of their population in the upper two quintiles.

Inequality in the distribution of expenditure and income

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of expenditure and income – in the case below, per capita expenditure and per capita income – deviates from a perfectly equal distribution where everyone spends or receives the same amount of money. A Lorenz curve portrays the distribution of expenditure and income among the population. The area between the Lorenz plot and the hypothetical line of perfect expenditure or income distribution is the Gini index, which is expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line, with 0 being perfect equality and 1 being perfect inequality.

In Samoa, previous estimates of the Gini index – based on per capita consumption expenditure – are available on the World Bank website for 2002 and 2013 where they were 40.7 and 38.7,

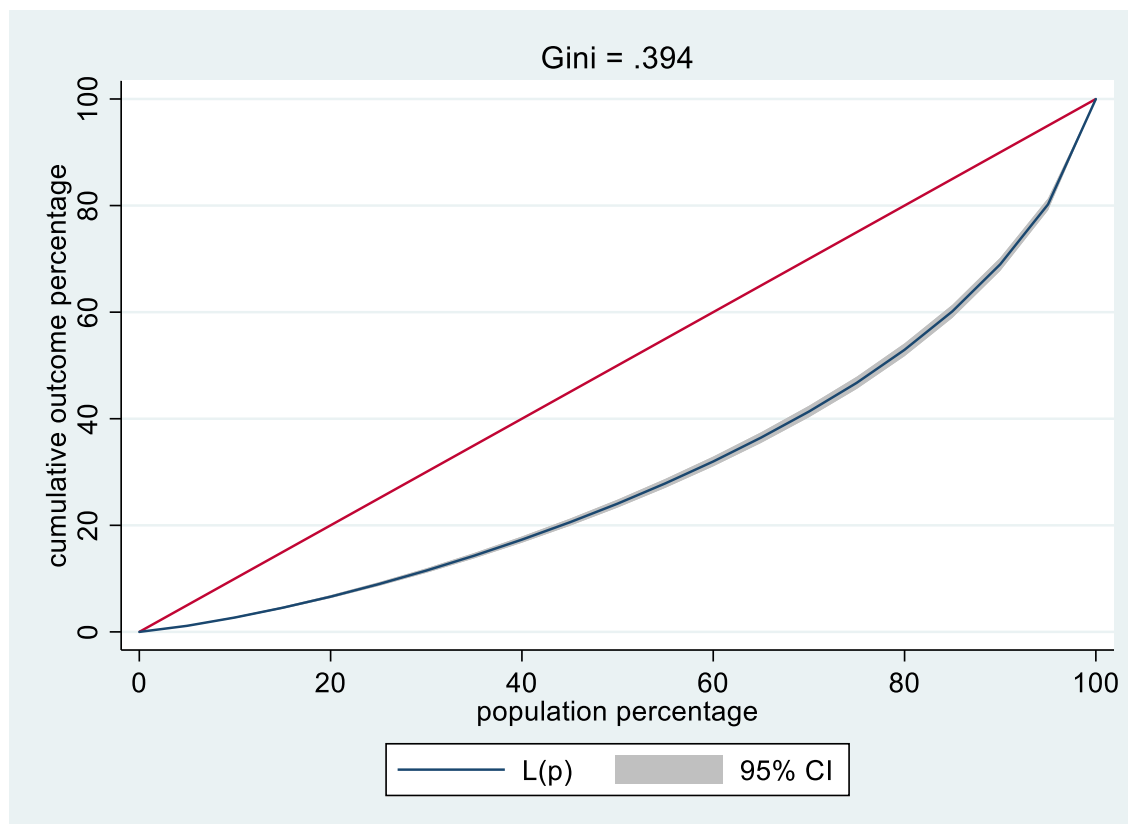
respectively. Estimates based on per capita expenditure from the 2023 HIES are 39.4 for Samoa, with a range of 35.9 in SAV to 39.6 in NWU (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Gini index based on per capita expenditure and income, by strata/region

	Expenditure per capita	Income per capita
Samoa	39.4	48.8
Urban area	39.5	50.1
Rural area	38.4	47.3
Apia Urban Area	39.5	50.1
North-West Upolu	39.6	47.7
Rest of Upolu	35.9	46.3
Savai'i	35.9	45.2

It is not uncommon for income inequality to be higher than expenditure inequality, and this is the case in Samoa where it can be seen that the income-based Gini index for Samoa is 48.8, with a range of 46.3 in SAV to 50.1 in AUA. The Lorenz plots for the distribution of expenditure and income are provided below in **Figures 63 and 64**, respectively.

The distribution of expenditure among the populations of Samoa is moderately equal, with the highest degree of expenditure equality among the regions of ROU and SAV and the highest degree of inequality in NWU and AUA. In the case of income, inequality is moderately high with an income-based Gini coefficient of 48.8. Income inequality is lowest in SAV while it is highest in AUA.



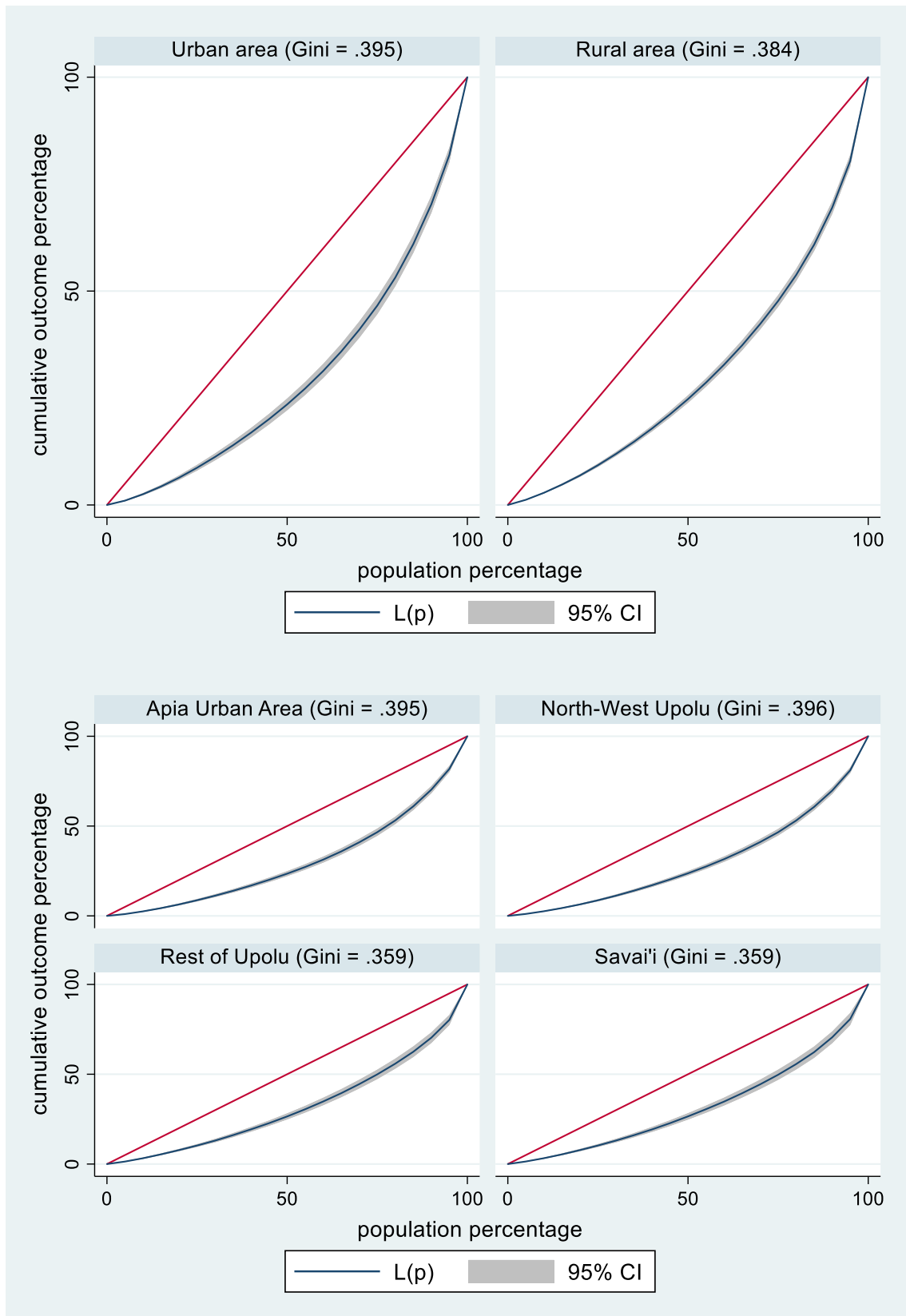
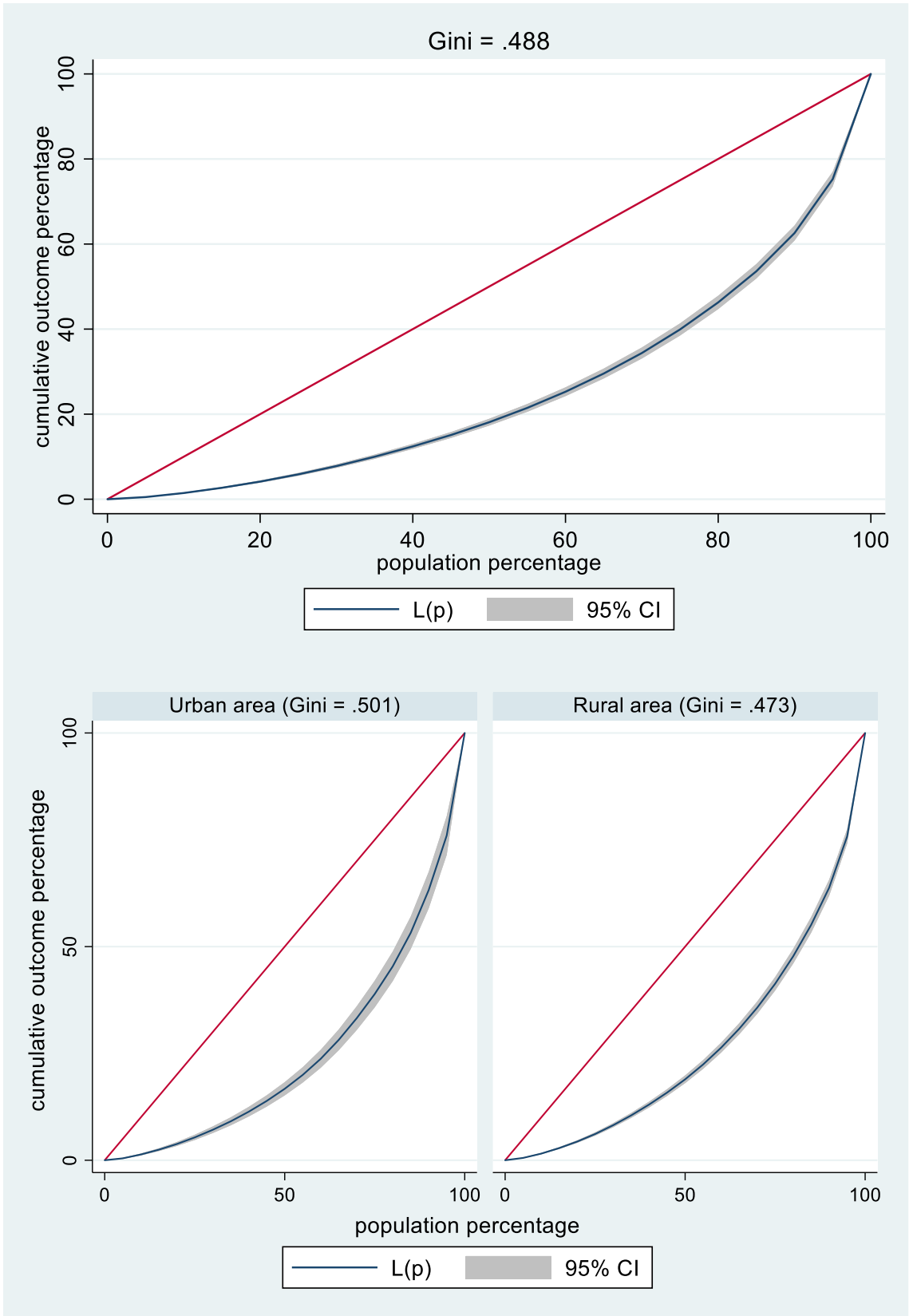


Figure 63: Per-capita expenditure-based Lorenz plots for Samoa, urban and rural areas, and by strata/region



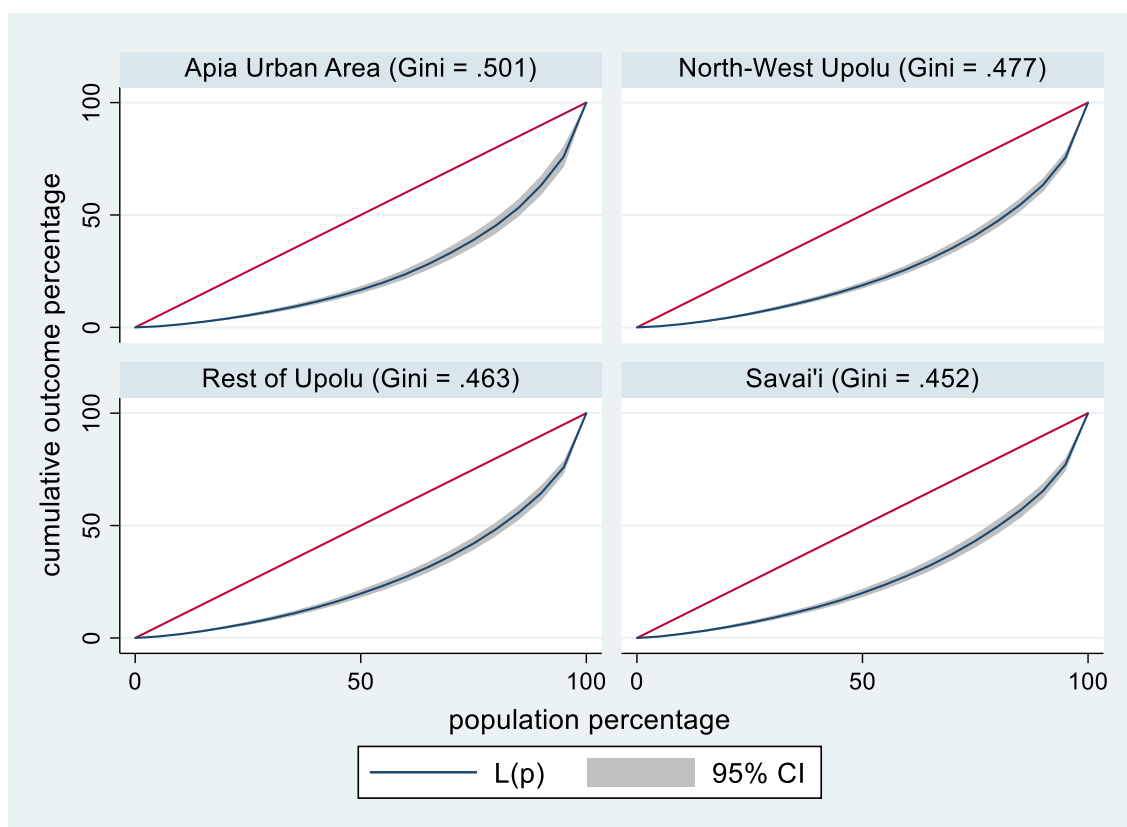


Figure 64: Per-capita income-based Lorenz plots for Samoa, urban and rural areas, and by strata/region

Comparison with the previous HIESs in Samoa

As the 2023 HIES of Samoa adopted a new mode and method – notably, with the use of tablets as opposed to paper to collect data, the implementation of a 10-months rolling sample as opposed to 4 rounds in a one-year survey, with the collection of food consumption data via 7-day food consumption recall as opposed to the 14-day food acquisition diary, and with the inclusion of an individually administered module that collects the consumption of food away from home as opposed to a one-line household level ‘capture all’ question on expenditure at restaurants, cafes, and the like – the comparability with previous the previous HIES of Samoa is problematic. Nonetheless, in this section, we compare the expenditure and income aggregates of the 2023 HIES with those of the 2002, 2008, 2013, and 2018 surveys. As the Consumer Price (CPI) Index time series does not go back as far as 2002, we assume an annual inflation rate of 3%. The change in household expenditure and income presented below needs to consider the mode and method change between the current HIES and the previous HIESs, and the use of an arbitrary CPI. For this reason, we present the real (as opposed to nominal) values, along with the distribution of expenditure by the COICOP Division and PACCOI Division as this may dilute the effect of methodological, modal, and price changes between the surveys.

Expenditure

Real average annual household expenditure in Samoa ranges from \$40,450 in 2018 to \$52,038 in 2008 with the average from the 2023 HIES being \$51,466 (**Figure 65**). Across the four regions, real average annual household expenditure in AUA ranged from \$48,389 in 2002 to \$63,476 in 2013 with the average for 2023 being \$60,166; in NWU, it ranged from \$39,544 in 2002 to \$54,861 in 2008 with the average for 2023 being \$51,079; in ROU it ranged from \$37,887 in 2018 to \$53,534 in 2002 with the average for 2023 being \$42,027; in SAV it ranged from \$32,122 in 2018 to \$52,773

with a 2023 being the highest estimate of the series an average of \$54,593 per household per annum. The fact that real household expenditure for the 2023 estimate falls within the range of estimates for the previous HIESs at a national level and across all regions, with the exception of SAV which is 3% higher than the next highest estimate, is indicative that estimates of household expenditure from the current HIES are consistent with the time series.

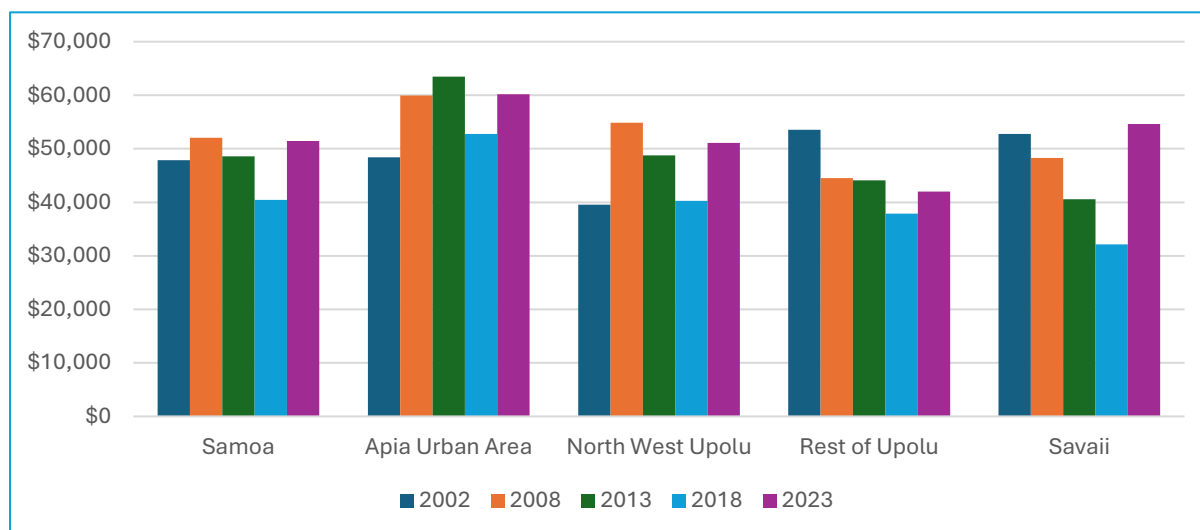
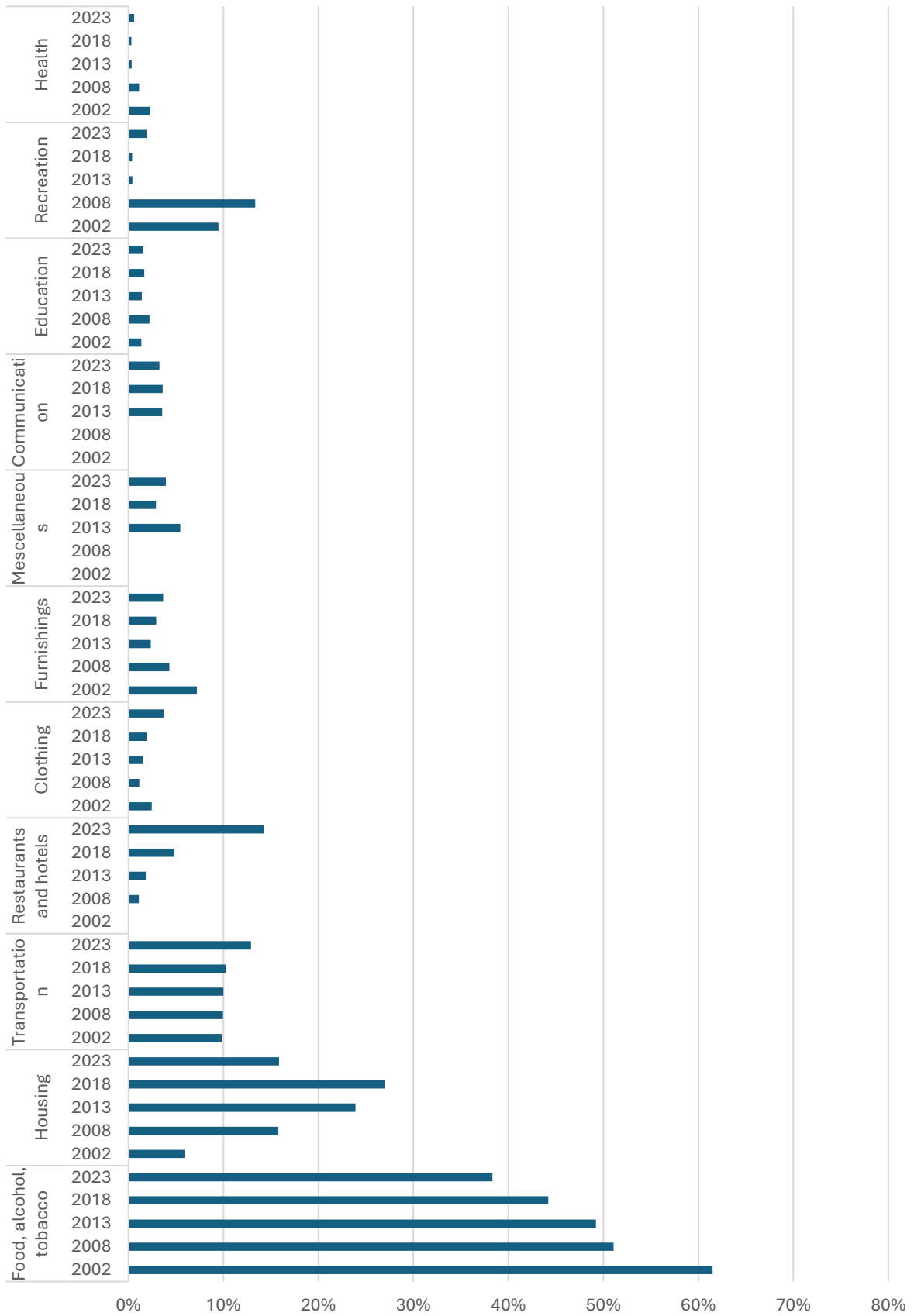


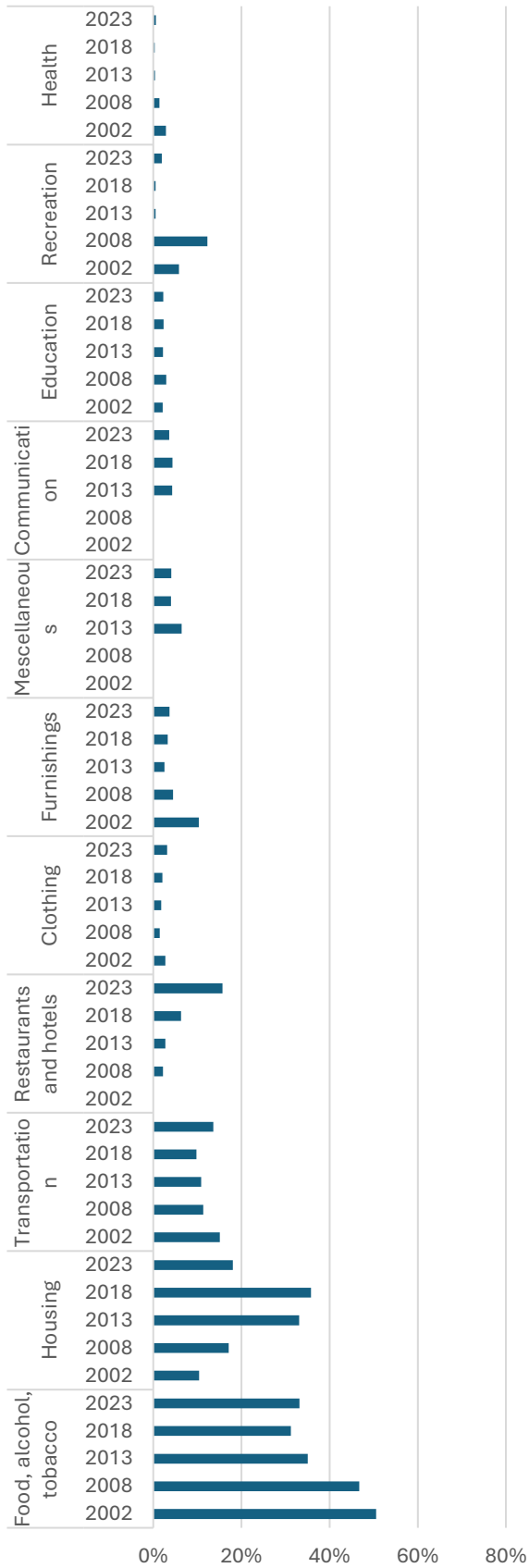
Figure 65: Real annual average household expenditure estimates over five HIESs, by strata/region

Although the classifications used across the HIESs of Samoa are not directly comparable (for example, the 2002 and 2008 surveys aggregated expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages with expenditure on alcohol and tobacco), there's a large degree of consistency with the shares of expenditure by the aggregated COICOP Divisions (**Figure 66**). In all HIESs of Samoa, food, alcohol, and tobacco, account for the largest share of total household expenditure, although the share appears to be declining over time. Housing, including imputed rents accounts for the second highest share of total household expenditure in all surveys, except 2002, and it is unclear as to whether this share is increasing as it was until the 2018 HIES, however the share dropped in the most recent HIES of 2023. Transportation accounts for the third largest share of household expenditure in all surveys, accounting for 10% of total household expenditure in 2002, 2008, 2013, and 2018 surveys, and 13% in the 2023 HIES. In 2023, expenditure on the COICOP Division of restaurants and hotels significantly increased, which is in part due to the change in method to collect data on food consumption away from home, although looking at the trend between the surveys, it is perhaps the case that expenditure in this category is increasing in Samoa. With the exception of recreation, which has seen a decline in the share of total household expenditure since 2002 and 2008 – which is perhaps a classification discrepancy, such as including communication which is not otherwise accounted for – the expenditure shares by COICOP Division across each survey is consistent. In the four regions, similar trends exist to those of the national shares (**Figure 66, panels b to e**) and the shares of household expenditure by COICOP Division are fairly consistent with one another.

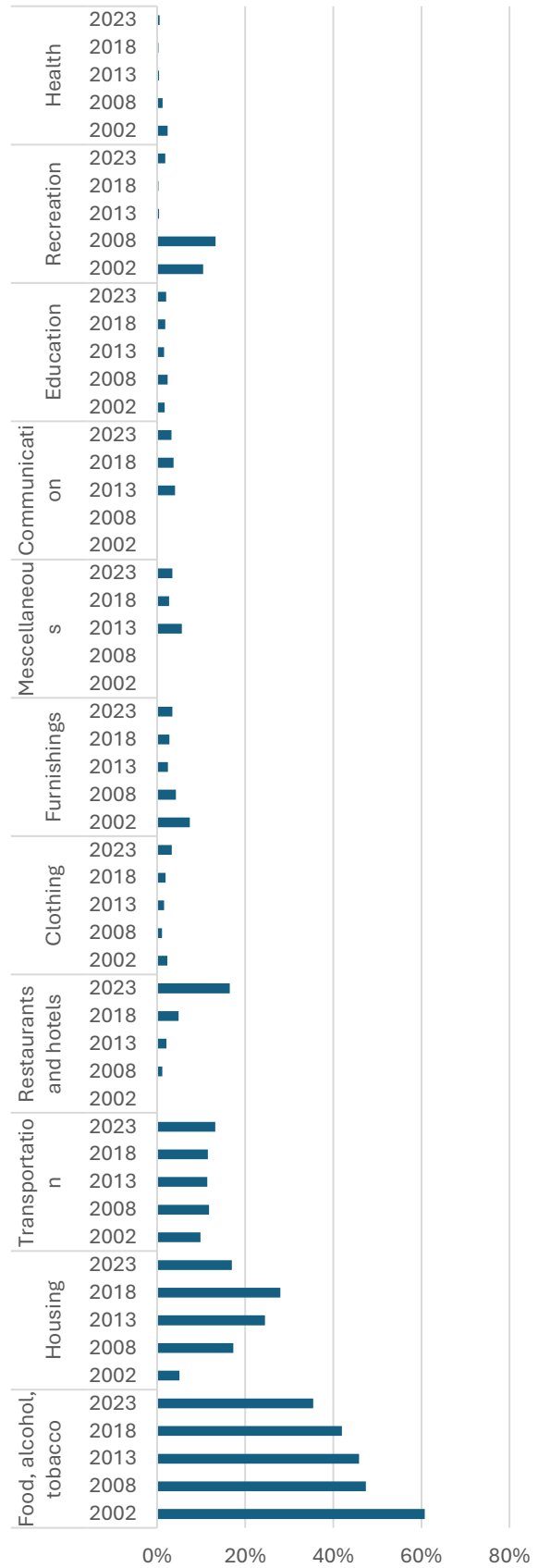
(a) Samoa



(b) Apia Urban Area



(c) North West Upolu



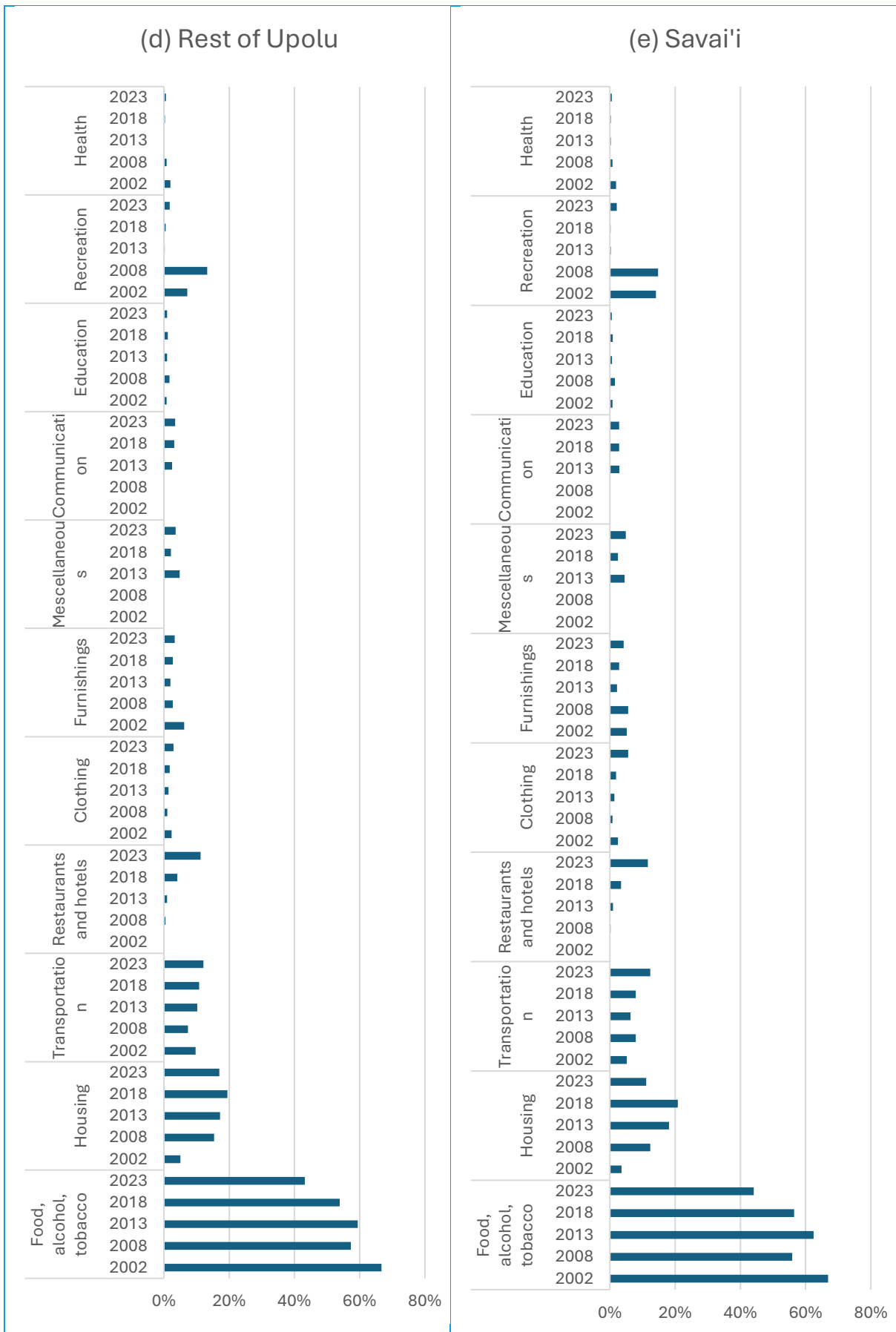


Figure 66: Composition of household expenditure by HIES and aggregated COICOP Division for (a) Samoa, (b) AUA, (c) NWU, (d) ROU, and (e) SAV

Income

Real average annual household expenditure in Samoa ranges from \$43,002 in 2002 to \$63,373 in 2023 (**Figure 67**). Across the four regions, real average annual household expenditure in AUA ranged from \$47,454 in 2002 to \$79,159 in 2023; in NWU, it ranged from \$36,037 in 2002 to \$60,175 in 2023; in ROU it ranged from \$38,445 in 2013 to \$50,228 in 2023; in SAV it ranged from \$33,926 in 2018 to \$69,337 in 2023. Real household income in 2023 is higher than estimates of the previous HIES – particularly in SAV – however it closely corresponds with expenditure and there is therefore no reason to discredit the estimates from the current survey.

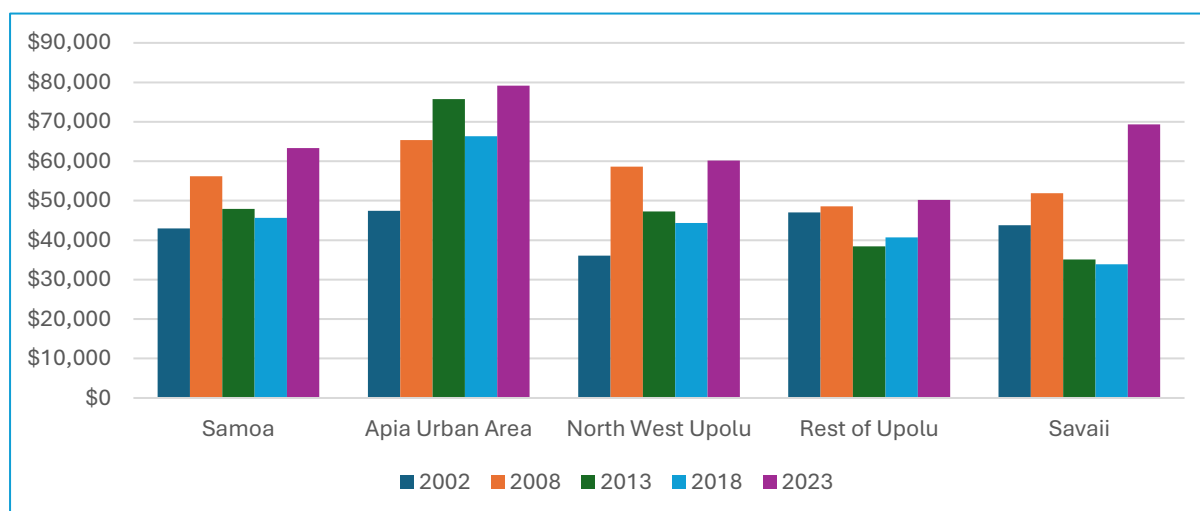


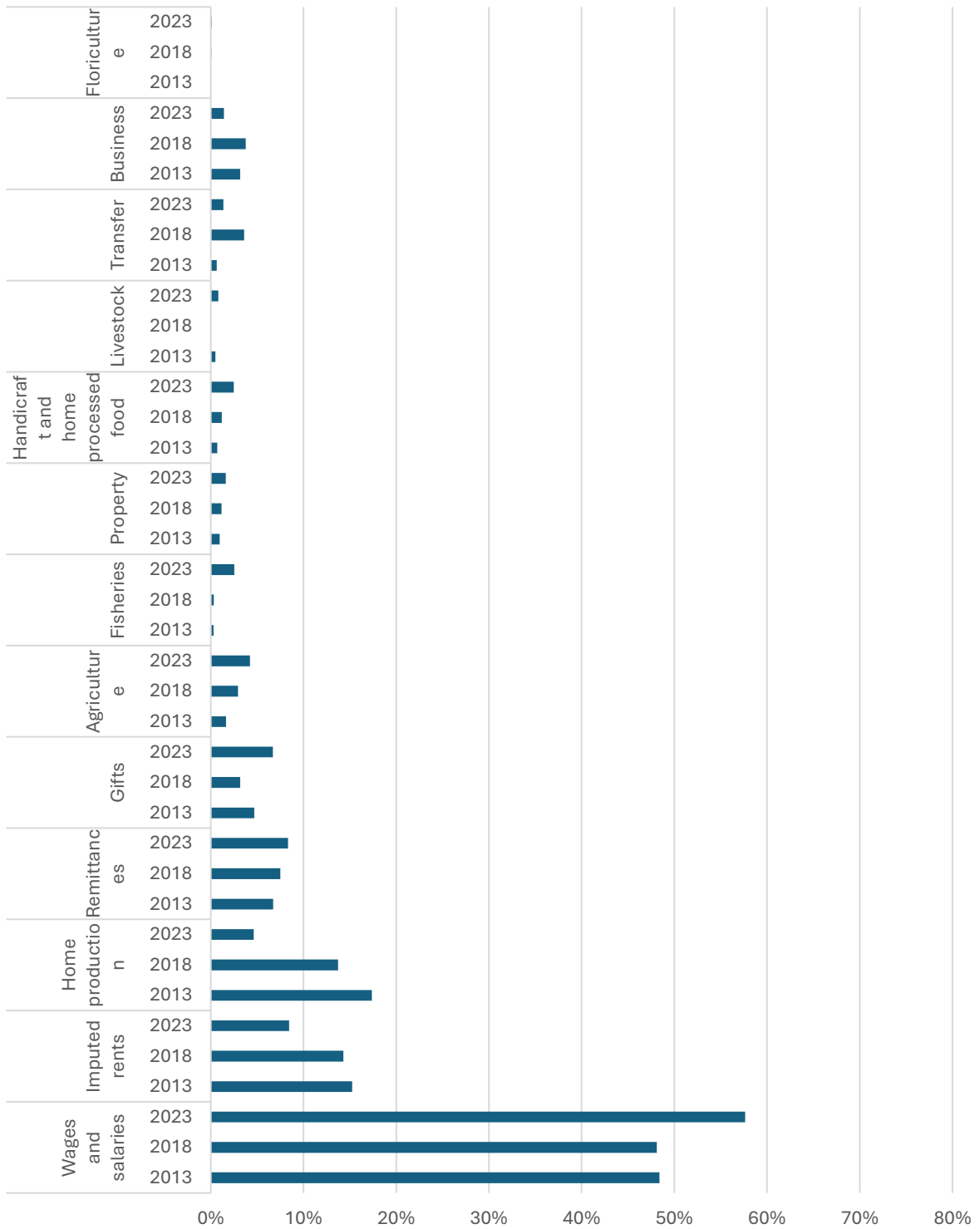
Figure 67: Real annual average household income estimates over five HIESs

The classification system used in the 2002 and 2008 surveys does not allow for a comparison with the more recent surveys of 2013, 2018, and 2023. As such, they're omitted from the analysis of the share of household income, by PACCOI Division (**Figure 68, panels a to e**). The share of household income is fairly consistent across each survey, with wages and salaries accounting for between 48% of total household income in 2013 and 2018 to 58% in 2023. Conversely, the share of income from the value of goods that are home produced and consumed declined in 2023, which may be indicative of a movement towards a cash-based economy in Samoa.

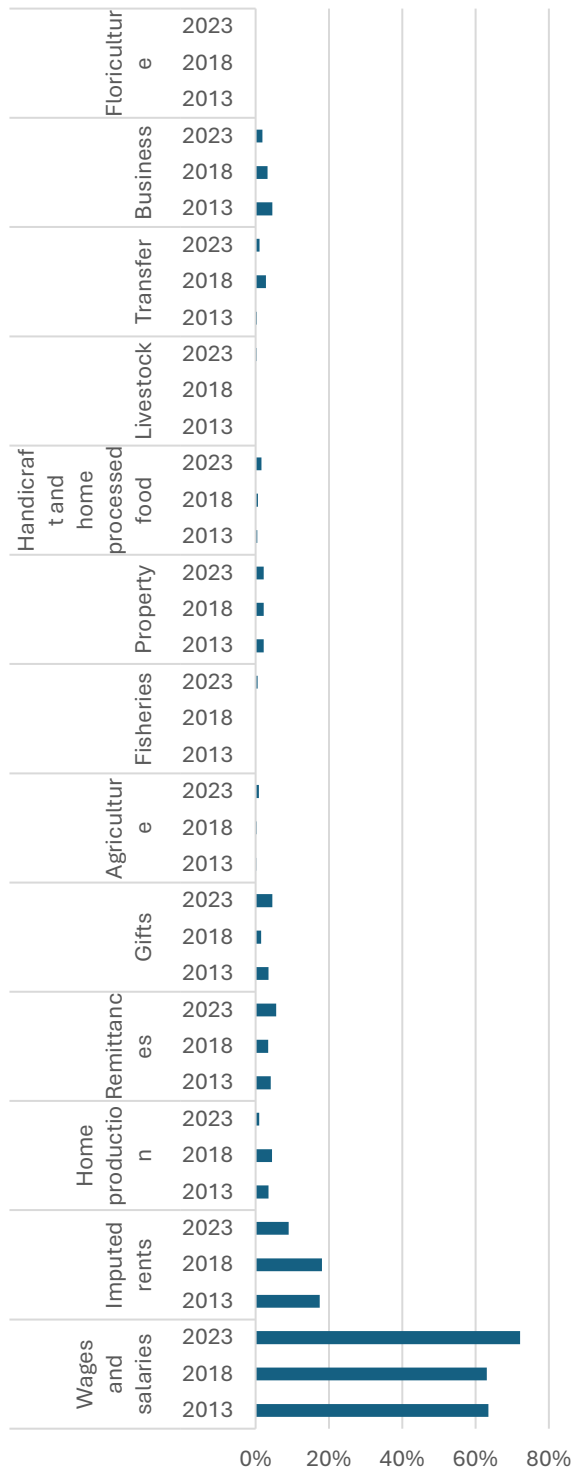
The share of imputed rents was lower in 2023 when compared with the previous surveys, which may be a function of improved estimation of the value of imputed rents by households living in owner occupied dwellings, or the HIES enumerators.

The shares of other income sources are fairly consistent among the 2013, 2018, and 2023, surveys, and across each region (**Figure 68, panels b to e**).

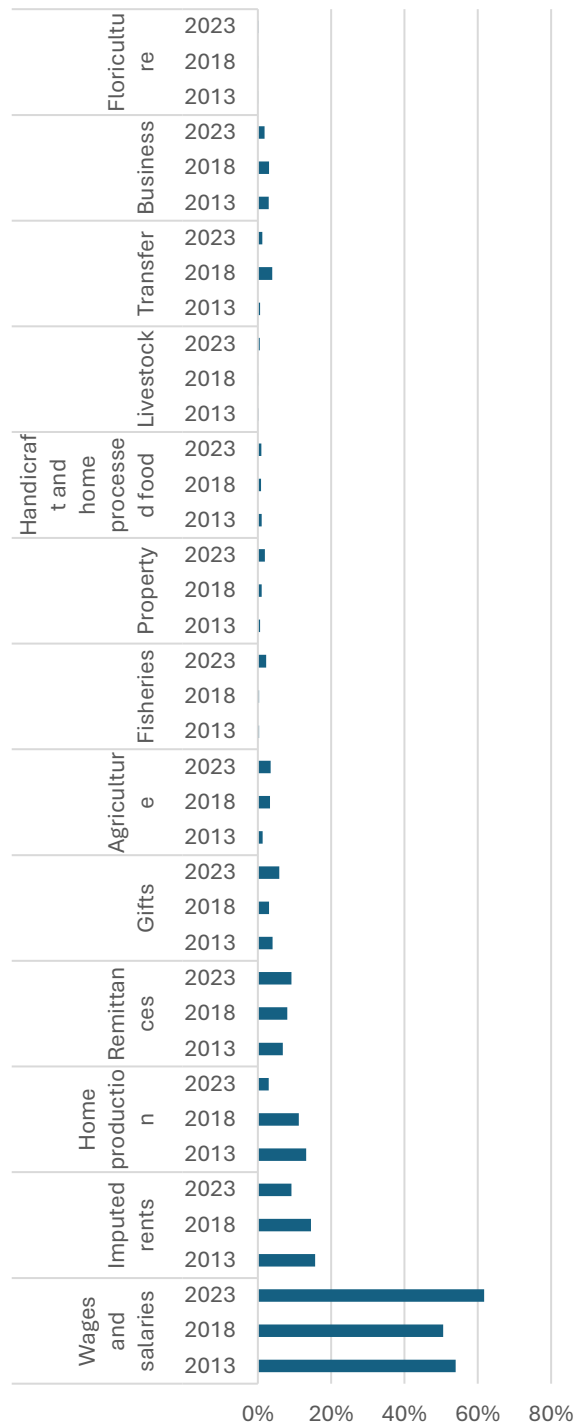
(a) Samoa



(b) Apia Urban Area (AUA)



(c) North West of Upolu (NWU)



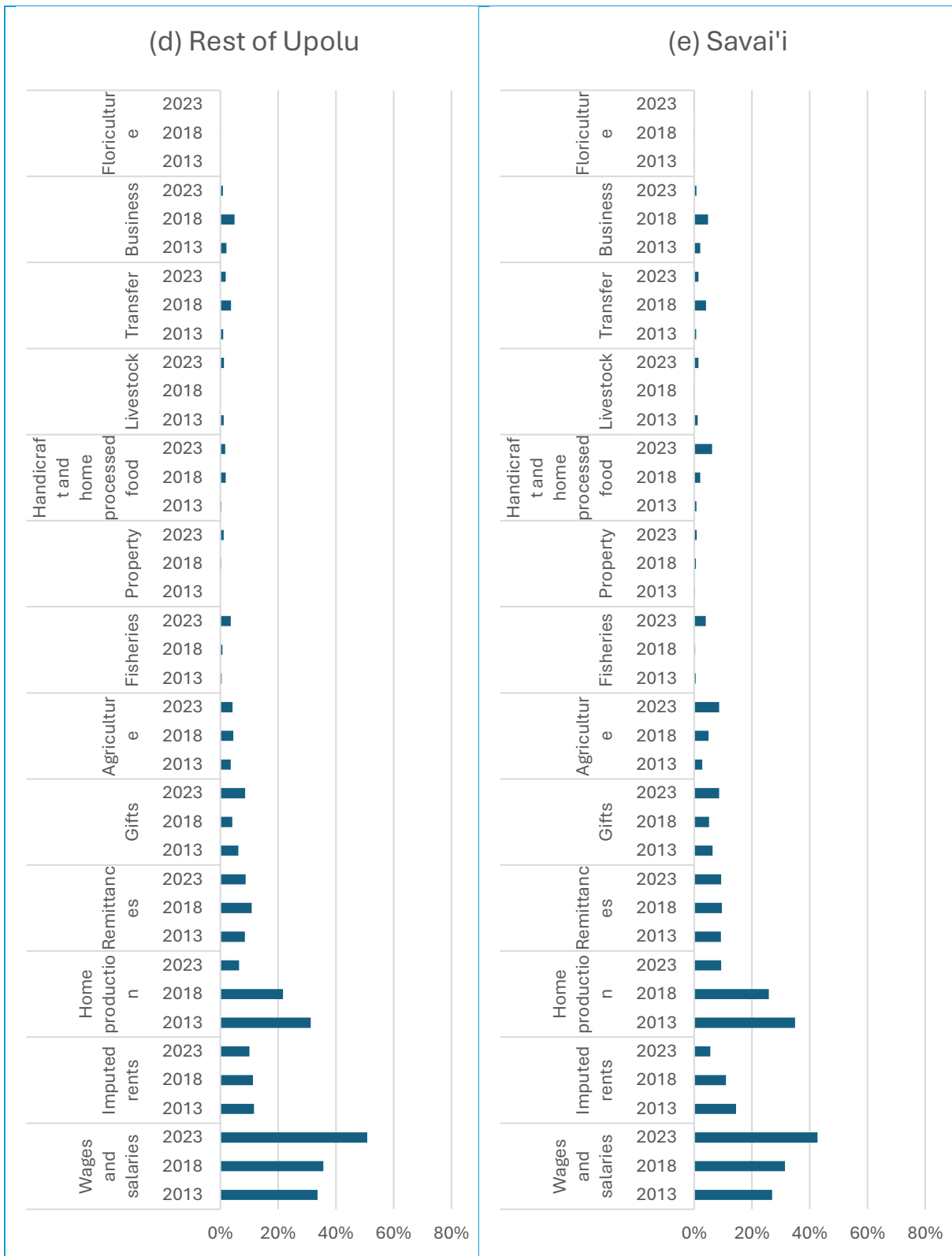


Figure 68: Composition of household income by HIES and aggregated PACCOI Division for (a) Samoa, (b) AUA, (c) NWU, (d) ROU, and (e) SAV

Intermediate expenditure

One-third of households in Samoa reported incurring intermediate expenditure for their primary activities, such as agricultural, fisheries, livestock, and handicraft, production (**Figure 69**). The highest proportion of households incurring this expenditure type are located in SAV where 56% of households incurred intermediate expenditure, while the proportion is lowest in households located in AUA, where one-fifth of households incurred this expenditure.

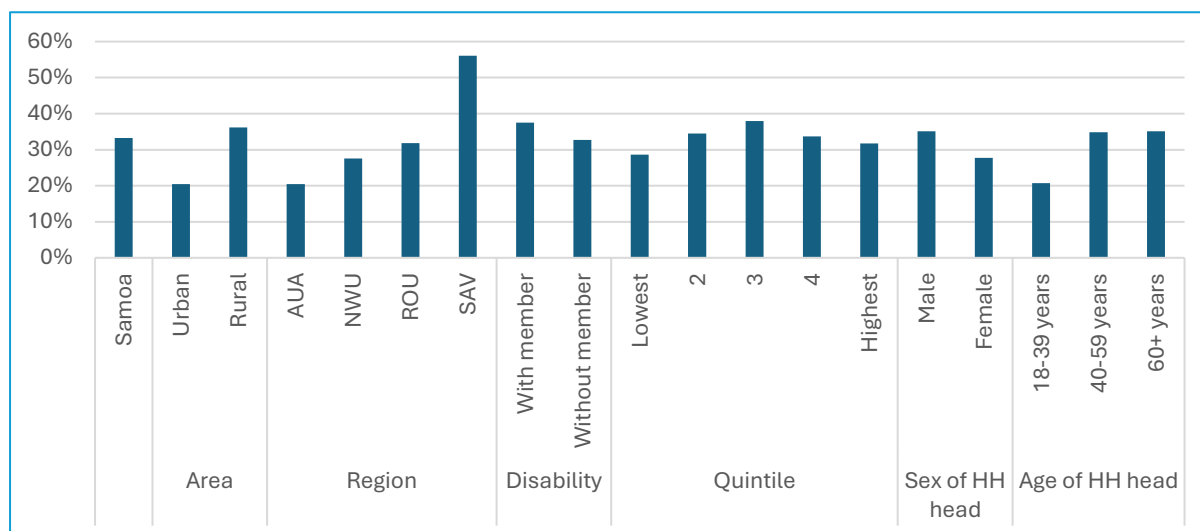


Figure 69: Proportion of households incurring intermediate expenditure, by population group

In total, households reported incurring SAT 39.2 million in intermediate expenditure, with almost one-third being associated with household fishing activities, one-quarter being associated with household agricultural activities, a little more than one-fifth being associated with household handicraft and home processed food activities, almost one-fifth being associated with household livestock activities, and the remaining 2% being associated with household floriculture activities.

It is noted that fuel expenditure was treated as final household consumption expenditure, so this is not included in this analysis of intermediate expenditure. The most significant expenditure item, accounting for 28% of total intermediate expenditure was labour, followed by the purchase of spearguns (9%), fencing (9%), ingredients for food processing (7%), fishing gear (5%), raw materials for handicraft production (5%), other fishing equipment (4%), seeds (4%), transportation and freight (4%), packaging (4%), fertilizer (3%), wetsuits (3%), animal feed (3%), and the remaining 12% being attributable to items such as fishing rods, bait, and ice (**Table 13**).

Table 13: Total annual intermediate household expenditure

	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North-West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savai'i
Agriculture	\$9,759,390	\$1,104,036	\$8,655,354	\$1,104,036	\$5,315,281	\$486,212	\$2,853,861
Fencing	\$1,163,366	\$221,646	\$941,720	\$221,646	\$146,341	\$10,801	\$784,578
Fertilizer	\$1,141,600	\$167,582	\$974,017	\$167,582	\$701,606	\$79,397	\$193,014
Freight cargo	\$761,581	\$38,329	\$723,252	\$38,329	\$216,475	\$32,550	\$474,227
Labour	\$5,191,712	\$437,955	\$4,753,757	\$437,955	\$3,316,269	\$218,881	\$1,218,607
Seeds	\$1,501,132	\$238,524	\$1,262,608	\$238,524	\$934,589	\$144,584	\$183,435
Fisheries	\$12,359,336	\$396,236	\$11,963,100	\$396,236	\$3,637,442	\$2,953,369	\$5,372,289
Bait	\$775,077	\$44,179	\$730,898	\$44,179	\$115,346	\$230,551	\$385,001
Gear	\$2,027,703	\$103,874	\$1,923,829	\$103,874	\$1,289,458	\$375,182	\$259,189
Ice	\$675,655	\$52,414	\$623,241	\$52,414	\$140,163	\$199,637	\$283,441
Labour	\$1,324,409	\$0	\$1,324,409	\$0	\$112,843	\$228,531	\$983,035
Other equipment	\$1,593,544	\$60,359	\$1,533,185	\$60,359	\$1,042,626	\$358,684	\$131,875
Rods	\$857,700	\$15,912	\$841,788	\$15,912	\$402,912	\$149,374	\$289,502
Speargun	\$3,723,579	\$119,497	\$3,604,082	\$119,497	\$512,503	\$1,141,496	\$1,950,084
Wetsuit	\$1,084,008	\$0	\$1,084,008	\$0	\$21,591	\$185,350	\$877,067
Wheels	\$297,661	\$0	\$297,661	\$0	\$0	\$84,566	\$213,095
Handicraft and home-processed foods	\$8,914,106	\$3,271,154	\$5,642,952	\$3,271,154	\$1,427,439	\$679,134	\$3,536,379
Ingredients	\$2,917,570	\$1,605,144	\$1,312,426	\$1,605,144	\$279,853	\$167,660	\$864,913
Labour	\$1,081,771	\$175,854	\$905,917	\$175,854	\$315,149	\$104,551	\$486,217
Other expenses	\$642,744	\$413,211	\$229,533	\$413,211	\$89,888	\$57,006	\$82,638
Other related expenses	\$492,905	\$230,594	\$262,311	\$230,594	\$63,786	\$32,007	\$166,517
Packaging	\$1,409,399	\$564,201	\$845,198	\$564,201	\$248,509	\$25,216	\$571,474
Raw material	\$1,875,962	\$199,307	\$1,676,655	\$199,307	\$339,454	\$256,963	\$1,080,239
Transport/shipping	\$493,754	\$82,842	\$410,913	\$82,842	\$90,800	\$35,731	\$284,382

Table 13 continued: Total annual intermediate household expenditure

	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North-West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savai'i
Floriculture	\$892,747	\$246,792	\$645,955	\$246,792	\$343,693	\$19,402	\$282,860
Equipment rental	\$115,142	\$35,225	\$79,917	\$35,225	\$72,777	\$0	\$7,140
Equipment tools	\$282,054	\$93,484	\$188,571	\$93,484	\$62,834	\$7,276	\$118,461
Labour	\$111,815	\$50,943	\$60,872	\$50,943	\$41,841	\$12,126	\$6,905
Other expenses	\$199,745	\$42,841	\$156,904	\$42,841	\$14,797	\$0	\$142,107
Transport	\$183,992	\$24,300	\$159,692	\$24,300	\$151,443	\$0	\$8,249
Livestock and aquaculture	\$7,294,295	\$632,664	\$6,661,631	\$632,664	\$2,319,772	\$1,598,637	\$2,743,222
Animal feed	\$1,062,966	\$193,203	\$869,763	\$193,203	\$271,183	\$206,562	\$392,017
Fencing	\$2,501,201	\$212,177	\$2,289,024	\$212,177	\$494,049	\$686,422	\$1,108,553
Freight/cargo	\$61,523	\$9,294	\$52,229	\$9,294	\$2,372	\$0	\$49,857
Labour	\$3,288,536	\$201,367	\$3,087,169	\$201,367	\$1,460,721	\$634,444	\$992,004
Other exp	\$224,884	\$7,660	\$217,224	\$7,660	\$68,718	\$11,647	\$136,859
Slaughtering	\$86,555	\$6,679	\$79,875	\$6,679	\$16,164	\$54,722	\$8,989
Veterinary	\$68,630	\$2,284	\$66,346	\$2,284	\$6,565	\$4,839	\$54,941
Total	\$39,219,875	\$5,650,882	\$33,568,992	\$5,650,882	\$13,043,627	\$5,736,754	\$14,788,611

Appendix 1: Sampling errors

Definition

The tables in this section present the Relative Sampling Errors (RSEs) for the income and expenditure aggregates. It is beyond the scope of this report to present sampling errors at a finer level of disaggregation, however it should be noted that there is an increased degree of error with finer levels of disaggregation, especially where income and expenditure categories have few transactions and the sample size is relatively small.

As a general guide, the below thresholds can be used to help with the interpretation of the RSEs and to guide the robustness of each aggregated income and expenditure estimate.

Table 14: Data quality thresholds and colour code guide

RSE of	0.00%	to	4.99%	Reliable estimate
RSE of	5.00%	to	14.99%	Somewhat reliable estimate (use with some caution)
RSE of	15%	to	24.99%	Somewhat unreliable estimate (use with caution)
RSE of	25%	to	100.00%	Unreliable estimate (do not use)

Sampling errors for the expenditure aggregates

Table 15 presents the RSEs for the total annual household expenditure estimates, by national, urban-rural areas, and strata/region, and it can be seen there's a high degree of precision in all estimates at these levels as the RSEs are all below 5%. This is indicative of a high degree of accuracy of the HIES dataset in the estimates of total household expenditure in Samoa.

Table 15: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH expenditure	\$61,257	\$69,952	\$59,298	\$69,952	\$60,366	\$50,173	\$67,115
RSE	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%

As the expenditure estimates are disaggregated by source of expenditure (**Table 16**), the accuracy of the estimates is slightly compromised. Estimates of total household cash expenditure for all strata, and those of home production expenditure and gift expenditure at both national and rural levels all have a high degree of precision. Estimates of imputed rents at national, rural, and for NWU strata are similarly accurate with a RSE of less than 5%. In urban areas, and the four strata, estimates of home production expenditure and gift expenditure are slightly reliable, while in urban areas, and in the strata of AUA, ROU, and SAV, estimates of imputed rents are slightly reliable. Estimates of intermediate expenditure are somewhat unreliable at the national level and unreliable in all other strata.

Table 16: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by expenditure source and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH cash expenditure	\$21,821	\$27,134	\$20,659	\$27,134	\$22,878	\$16,799	\$20,952
RSE cash expenditure	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Average HH home production expenditure	\$1,385	\$360	\$1,609	\$360	\$849	\$1,528	\$2,931
RSE home production expenditure	3%	8%	3%	8%	5%	5%	5%
Average HH gift expenditure	\$2,006	\$1,728	\$2,067	\$1,728	\$1,703	\$2,019	\$2,706
RSE gift expenditure	4%	6%	5%	6%	7%	10%	8%
Average HH in-kind expenditure	\$76	\$102	\$71	\$102	\$18	\$43	\$186
RSE in-kind expenditure	24%	42%	29%	42%	77%	49%	36%
Average HH imputed rents expenditure	\$2,529	\$3,434	\$2,331	\$3,434	\$2,665	\$2,372	\$1,746
RSE imputed rents expenditure	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Average HH intermediate expenditure	\$569	\$465	\$592	\$465	\$514	\$364	\$949
RSE intermediate expenditure	9%	17%	10%	17%	21%	22%	12%

Disaggregating estimates of household expenditure by COICOP Divisions 1 to 12 produces highly reliable or somewhat reliable estimates across all 12 COICOP Divisions at national, urban-rural, and by the four strata of AUA, NWU, ROU, and SAV (**Table 17**). The precision of estimates is somewhat compromised for items that have lower proportions of households consuming those items, such as Recreation and Culture, Alcohol and Tobacco, and Education.

Table 17: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by COICOP Division and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH expenditure on Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	\$6,651	\$6,688	\$6,643	\$6,688	\$6,239	\$6,249	\$7,669
RSE Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Average HH expenditure on Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco And Narcoti	\$786	\$959	\$748	\$959	\$720	\$788	\$753
RSE Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco And Narcoti	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	7%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Clothing And Footwear	\$720	\$719	\$721	\$719	\$653	\$476	\$1,064
RSE Clothing And Footwear	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Oth	\$3,077	\$4,159	\$2,838	\$4,159	\$3,326	\$2,768	\$2,125
RSE Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Oth	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Furnishings, Household Equipment And Rou	\$709	\$853	\$677	\$853	\$679	\$534	\$810
RSE Furnishings, Household Equipment And Rou	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Health	\$116	\$141	\$110	\$141	\$115	\$96	\$117
RSE Health	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Transport	\$2,503	\$3,144	\$2,362	\$3,144	\$2,591	\$1,969	\$2,370
RSE Transport	4%	7%	5%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Average HH expenditure on Communication	\$635	\$839	\$590	\$839	\$635	\$564	\$542
RSE Communication	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Average HH expenditure on Recreation And Culture	\$369	\$452	\$350	\$452	\$361	\$284	\$397
RSE Recreation And Culture	5%	10%	6%	10%	10%	15%	9%
Average HH expenditure on Education	\$305	\$529	\$255	\$529	\$401	\$164	\$109
RSE Education	4%	6%	5%	6%	7%	10%	8%
Average HH expenditure on Restaurants And Hotels	\$2,762	\$3,624	\$2,572	\$3,624	\$3,239	\$1,825	\$2,220
RSE Restaurants And Hotels	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Miscellaneous Goods And Services	\$767	\$943	\$728	\$943	\$684	\$590	\$930
RSE Miscellaneous Goods And Services	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	5%	7%

Estimates of household expenditure, by COICOP Class, at national, urban-rural, and strata levels are highly reliable or somewhat reliable for the majority of COICOP Classes, however there are cases where the estimates are somewhat unreliable or unreliable (**Table 18**). Estimates of household expenditure on Actual Rents,

Maintenance and Repair of the Dwelling, Postal Services, for example, are unreliable. The more commonly consumed items in COICOP Class, however, are very or somewhat accurate.

Table 18: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by COICOP Group and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH expenditure on Food	\$6,572	\$6,610	\$6,564	\$6,610	\$6,152	\$6,297	\$7,466
RSE Food	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Average HH expenditure on Non- alcoholic beverages	\$584	\$576	\$585	\$576	\$557	\$510	\$701
RSE Non- alcoholic beverages	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	7%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Alcoholic Beverages	\$239	\$372	\$209	\$372	\$233	\$271	\$114
RSE Alcoholic Beverages	6%	9%	7%	9%	11%	11%	14%
Average HH expenditure on Tobacco	\$607	\$659	\$596	\$659	\$542	\$587	\$689
RSE Tobacco	3%	7%	4%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Clothing	\$640	\$655	\$636	\$655	\$583	\$404	\$938
RSE Clothing	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Footwear	\$135	\$117	\$139	\$117	\$119	\$114	\$195
RSE Footwear	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Actual rentals for Housing	\$65	\$118	\$54	\$118	\$105	\$23	\$0
RSE Actual rentals for Housing	27%	26%	40%	26%	43%	123%	0%
Average HH expenditure on Imputed rentals for Housing	\$2,214	\$2,977	\$2,045	\$2,977	\$2,324	\$2,175	\$1,482
RSE Imputed rentals for Housing	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	\$87	\$107	\$83	\$107	\$99	\$65	\$73
RSE Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	13%	21%	15%	21%	26%	18%	22%
Average HH expenditure on Water supply and miscellaneous services	\$267	\$369	\$244	\$369	\$304	\$196	\$194
RSE Water supply and miscellaneous services	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%	7%	8%
Average HH expenditure on Electricity, gas and other fuels	\$678	\$899	\$629	\$899	\$745	\$556	\$514
RSE Electricity, gas and other fuels	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Furniture and furnishings, carpets and o	\$82	\$72	\$84	\$72	\$78	\$87	\$92
RSE Furniture and furnishings, carpets and o	8%	16%	9%	16%	15%	16%	14%
Average HH expenditure on Household textiles	\$80	\$81	\$80	\$81	\$88	\$52	\$92

Table 18 continued: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by COICOP Group and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
RSE Household textiles	5%	9%	6%	9%	9%	13%	10%
Average HH expenditure on Household appliances	\$93	\$141	\$83	\$141	\$80	\$87	\$82
RSE Household appliances	8%	20%	7%	20%	11%	11%	13%
Average HH expenditure on Glassware, tableware and household utens	\$35	\$27	\$37	\$27	\$32	\$26	\$54
RSE Glassware, tableware and household utens	4%	7%	4%	7%	6%	10%	7%
Average HH expenditure on Tools and equipment for house and garden	\$39	\$27	\$42	\$27	\$27	\$30	\$76
RSE Tools and equipment for house and garden	7%	15%	9%	15%	13%	16%	13%
Average HH expenditure on Goods and services for routine household	\$433	\$569	\$403	\$569	\$423	\$299	\$466
RSE Goods and services for routine household	4%	6%	5%	6%	9%	4%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Medical products, appliances and equipme	\$71	\$88	\$67	\$88	\$70	\$57	\$71
RSE Medical products, appliances and equipme	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Outpatient services	\$54	\$64	\$52	\$64	\$54	\$47	\$54
RSE Outpatient services	3%	7%	4%	7%	5%	7%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Purchase of vehicles	\$692	\$890	\$648	\$890	\$735	\$656	\$502
RSE Purchase of vehicles	12%	19%	15%	19%	23%	19%	33%
Average HH expenditure on Operation of personal transport equipmen	\$1,375	\$1,745	\$1,294	\$1,745	\$1,384	\$1,049	\$1,380
RSE Operation of personal transport equipmen	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	6%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Transport services	\$626	\$743	\$600	\$743	\$668	\$440	\$643
RSE Transport services	3%	6%	3%	6%	5%	7%	6%
Average HH expenditure on Postal services	\$6	\$9	\$5	\$9	\$5	\$8	\$2
RSE Postal services	29%	47%	36%	47%	47%	62%	97%
Average HH expenditure on Telephone and telefax equipment	\$110	\$144	\$102	\$144	\$107	\$111	\$86
RSE Telephone and telefax equipment	4%	8%	5%	8%	8%	11%	8%
Average HH expenditure on Telephone and telefax services	\$568	\$749	\$528	\$749	\$571	\$495	\$489
RSE Telephone and telefax services	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Average HH expenditure on Audio-visual, photographic and informati	\$40	\$61	\$36	\$61	\$40	\$31	\$33

Table 18 continued: Average annual household expenditure and RSE, by COICOP Group and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
RSE Audio-visual, photographic and informati	8%	12%	9%	12%	12%	15%	22%
Average HH expenditure on Other major durables for recreation and	\$9	\$11	\$9	\$11	\$1	\$6	\$24
RSE Other major durables for recreation and	47%	75%	58%	75%	80%	118%	68%
Average HH expenditure on Other recreational items and equipment,	\$10	\$21	\$7	\$21	\$15	\$2	\$0
RSE Other recreational items and equipment,	18%	18%	28%	18%	30%	80%	104%
Average HH expenditure on Recreational and cultural services	\$328	\$373	\$318	\$373	\$320	\$268	\$362
RSE Recreational and cultural services	6%	12%	7%	12%	12%	17%	10%
Average HH expenditure on Newspapers, books and stationery	\$9	\$20	\$7	\$20	\$12	\$2	\$3
RSE Newspapers, books and stationery	8%	9%	11%	9%	13%	28%	19%
Average HH expenditure on Pre- primary and primary education	\$267	\$503	\$215	\$503	\$368	\$121	\$61
RSE Pre- primary and primary education	5%	6%	6%	6%	8%	13%	12%
Average HH expenditure on Education not definable by level	\$60	\$66	\$59	\$66	\$63	\$58	\$55
RSE Education not definable by level	3%	7%	4%	7%	6%	7%	7%
Average HH expenditure on Catering services	\$2,938	\$3,827	\$2,741	\$3,827	\$3,460	\$1,975	\$2,318
RSE Catering services	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Average HH expenditure on Accommodation services	\$34	\$68	\$27	\$68	\$22	\$14	\$47
RSE Accommodation services	15%	23%	19%	23%	31%	40%	29%
Average HH expenditure on Personal care	\$649	\$791	\$618	\$791	\$599	\$516	\$744
RSE Personal care	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Average HH expenditure on Personal effects n.e.c	\$10	\$7	\$11	\$7	\$11	\$3	\$18
RSE Personal effects n.e.c	5%	10%	5%	10%	8%	15%	8%
Average HH expenditure on Insurance	\$30	\$61	\$23	\$61	\$42	\$4	\$13
RSE Insurance	13%	18%	17%	18%	21%	28%	31%
Average HH expenditure on Other services	\$68	\$66	\$69	\$66	\$69	\$80	\$59
RSE Other services	6%	14%	7%	14%	9%	15%	11%
Average HH expenditure on Income in-kind from employer	\$67	\$88	\$62	\$88	\$15	\$39	\$158
RSE Income in-kind from employer	24%	42%	29%	42%	78%	50%	36%

Sampling errors for the income aggregates

Table 19 presents the RSEs for the total annual household income estimates, by national, urban-rural areas, and strata, and it can be seen there's a high degree of precision in estimates at these levels as the RSEs are all below 5%. This is indicative of a high degree of accuracy of the HIES dataset in the estimates of total household income in Samoa.

Table 19: Average annual household income and RSE, by strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH income	\$63,373	\$79,159	\$59,817	\$79,159	\$60,175	\$50,228	\$69,377
RSE	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%

As the income estimates are disaggregated by source (**Table 20**), accuracy is slightly compromised. Estimates of total household cash income for all strata, except ROU strata, all have a high degree of precision and those of ROU have a relatively high degree of precision. Estimates of imputed rents and intermediate expenditure for all geographic levels are similarly accurate with a RSE of less than 5%. Estimates of income from home production, and gift are highly accurate at national and rural levels, and somewhat accurate for the remaining geographic domains. Estimates of in-kind income are somewhat inaccurate or unusable due to relatively few household reporting these sources of income.

Table 20: Average annual household income and RSE, by income source and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH cash income	\$36,601	\$50,999	\$33,560	\$50,999	\$36,711	\$27,334	\$34,599
RSE cash income	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Average HH home production income	\$2,118	\$567	\$2,446	\$567	\$1,308	\$2,380	\$4,254
RSE home production income	3%	8%	3%	8%	5%	5%	5%
Average HH gift income	\$3,066	\$2,714	\$3,141	\$2,714	\$2,626	\$3,144	\$3,927
RSE gift income	4%	6%	5%	6%	7%	10%	8%
Average HH in-kind income	\$117	\$160	\$107	\$160	\$27	\$66	\$270
RSE in-kind income	24%	42%	29%	42%	77%	49%	36%
Average HH imputed rents income	\$3,867	\$5,401	\$3,542	\$5,401	\$4,108	\$3,693	\$2,533
RSE imputed rents income	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Average HH intermediate income	-\$867	-\$717	-\$899	-\$717	-\$792	-\$566	-\$1,377
RSE intermediate income	-9%	-18%	-10%	-18%	-21%	-22%	-12%

Estimates of income by PACCOI Division are highly or somewhat accurate for majority of PACCOI Divisions and across the seven geographic domains, with a few exceptions of Property Income in ROU, and Casual Receipts in all domains (except national and rural; **Table 21**). This suggests a relatively high degree of accuracy in the estimates of income by PACCOI Division.

Table 21: Average annual household income and RSE, by PACCOI Division and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH income from Employment_income	\$33,142	\$46,496	\$30,378	\$46,496	\$32,976	\$24,398	\$32,191
RSE Employment_income	2%	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Average HH income from Property_Income	\$735	\$1,337	\$610	\$1,337	\$895	\$417	\$375
RSE Property_Income	7%	9%	8%	9%	10%	29%	12%
Average HH income from Transfer_Income	\$621	\$644	\$617	\$644	\$570	\$656	\$648
RSE Transfer_Income	4%	8%	4%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Average HH income from Casual_receipts_&_lump_sum_distributions	\$540	\$725	\$502	\$725	\$277	\$564	\$773
RSE Casual_receipts_&_lump_sum_distributions	12%	26%	13%	26%	31%	21%	19%
Average HH income from Gifts_&_remittances	\$6,874	\$6,166	\$7,020	\$6,166	\$6,869	\$6,218	\$7,995
RSE Gifts_&_remittances	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	7%	6%
Average HH income from Imputed_rent	\$3,867	\$5,493	\$3,531	\$5,493	\$4,200	\$3,618	\$2,471
RSE Imputed_rent	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%
Average HH income from Intermediate_expenditure	-\$868	-\$729	-\$896	-\$729	-\$810	-\$555	-\$1,343
RSE Intermediate_expenditure	-9%	-18%	-10%	-18%	-21%	-22%	-12%

As we further disaggregate estimates of income by PACCOI Group, increased error is introduced (**Table 22**). In some cases, such as inform from Employee Benefits, Agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and handicrafts, Dividend, and Remittances, the estimates are still highly or somewhat reliable, however there are some PACCOI Groups where the estimates are somewhat unreliable or unusable (e.g., Home rental, Land Least, Royalties, Child support).

Table 22: Average annual household income and RSE, by PACCOI Group and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Average HH income from Employee benefits	\$27,460	\$45,496	\$23,707	\$45,496	\$29,408	\$18,953	\$19,826
RSE Employee benefits	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	7%	6%
Average HH income from Agriculture, fisheries, livestock and ha	\$7,019	\$2,687	\$7,920	\$2,687	\$4,915	\$6,410	\$13,755
RSE Agriculture, fisheries, livestock and ha	4%	13%	5%	13%	11%	8%	6%
Average HH income from Exchange, barter	\$13	\$6	\$14	\$6	\$10	\$3	\$32
RSE Exchange, barter	23%	61%	26%	61%	53%	59%	31%
Average HH income from Home rental	\$72	\$146	\$56	\$146	\$63	\$85	\$19
RSE Home rental	26%	39%	33%	39%	45%	58%	68%
Average HH income from Land lease	\$20	\$86	\$7	\$86	\$4	\$6	\$11
RSE Land lease	72%	76%	47%	76%	113%	77%	65%
Average HH income from Royalties	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$0
RSE Royalties	123%	0%	132%	0%	0%	132%	0%
Average HH income from Dividend	\$673	\$1,154	\$573	\$1,154	\$865	\$341	\$362
RSE Dividend	6%	8%	9%	8%	10%	34%	12%
Average HH income from Superannuation, pension	\$618	\$606	\$620	\$606	\$549	\$673	\$675
RSE Superannuation, pension	4%	8%	4%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Average HH income from Child support	\$4	\$1	\$5	\$1	\$8	\$3	\$1
RSE Child support	82%	70%	91%	70%	120%	96%	63%
Average HH income from Grants, Scholarships and other grants	\$21	\$46	\$15	\$46	\$31	\$6	\$1
RSE Grants, Scholarships and other grants	82%	70%	91%	70%	120%	96%	63%
Average HH income from Insurance claim	\$4	\$15	\$2	\$15	\$4	\$0	\$0
RSE Insurance claim	30%	47%	34%	47%	39%	58%	175%
Average HH income from Inheritance	\$9	\$0	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$34
RSE Inheritance	54%	0%	58%	0%	99%	177%	61%
Average HH income from Winnings from gambling	\$88	\$67	\$92	\$67	\$45	\$83	\$169
RSE Winnings from gambling	8%	23%	8%	23%	17%	15%	12%
Average HH income from Other casual income	\$465	\$685	\$419	\$685	\$242	\$499	\$604

Table 22 continued: Average annual household income and RSE, by PACCOI Group and strata/region

	Samoa	Urban	Rural	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
RSE Other casual income	14%	28%	16%	28%	36%	24%	25%
Average HH income from Cash gifts/remittances received	\$3,962	\$3,530	\$4,052	\$3,530	\$4,356	\$3,263	\$4,349
RSE Cash gifts/remittances received	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	8%	6%
Average HH income from Gift received	\$3,192	\$2,860	\$3,261	\$2,860	\$2,795	\$3,202	\$3,999
RSE Gift received	4%	6%	5%	6%	7%	10%	8%
Average HH income from Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	\$4,025	\$5,693	\$3,678	\$5,693	\$4,373	\$3,761	\$2,580
RSE Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%
Average HH income from Intermediate expenditure - subsistence	-\$903	-\$755	-\$934	-\$755	-\$843	-\$577	-\$1,403
RSE Intermediate expenditure - subsistence	-9%	-18%	-10%	-18%	-21%	-22%	-12%

Appendix 2: Population tables

Table 23: Population (number of persons) by sex and age, by population group

	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North-West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savai'i	With disability	Without disability	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Male head	Female head	18-39 year-old HH head	40-59 year-old HH head	60+ year-old HH head
Male total	106,318	17,661	88,657	17,661	39,327	26,006	23,324	14,824	91,494	21,887	20,991	21,020	21,092	21,328	83,366	22,952	10,282	48,963	47,072
0 to 4 years	14,308	2,238	12,070	2,238	5,497	3,485	3,088	1,804	12,504	4,222	3,411	2,807	2,292	1,576	10,812	3,496	2,068	5,904	6,336
5 to 9 years	14,944	2,182	12,762	2,182	5,375	3,807	3,580	1,961	12,983	4,022	3,502	3,038	2,488	1,894	11,544	3,400	2,086	6,279	6,578
10 to 14 years	13,136	2,183	10,953	2,183	4,809	3,195	2,949	1,825	11,311	2,875	2,661	2,479	2,722	2,399	9,983	3,153	1,287	6,918	4,931
15 to 19 years	10,042	1,676	8,366	1,676	3,749	2,415	2,202	1,303	8,739	1,900	1,838	2,294	2,043	1,967	7,570	2,472	678	5,648	3,716
20 to 24 years	7,403	1,315	6,088	1,315	2,915	1,758	1,415	1,204	6,199	1,344	1,278	1,510	1,599	1,672	5,770	1,633	413	3,968	3,022
25 to 29 years	6,556	1,207	5,349	1,207	2,510	1,589	1,250	933	5,623	1,269	1,125	1,384	1,623	1,155	4,667	1,889	595	2,770	3,191
30 to 34 years	5,532	1,062	4,470	1,062	2,182	1,293	995	845	4,687	990	1,254	1,065	1,159	1,064	3,989	1,543	1,048	1,612	2,872
35 to 39 years	5,256	964	4,292	964	1,968	1,272	1,052	691	4,565	953	1,036	849	1,150	1,268	3,978	1,278	1,759	916	2,581
40 to 44 years	5,047	874	4,173	874	1,927	1,239	1,007	639	4,408	855	940	891	1,058	1,303	3,820	1,227	128	2,962	1,957
45 to 49 years	5,074	825	4,249	825	1,861	1,231	1,157	550	4,524	713	930	968	1,137	1,327	3,937	1,137	51	3,340	1,683
50 to 54 years	5,414	830	4,584	830	2,050	1,324	1,210	477	4,937	715	696	1,349	1,178	1,476	4,639	775	46	4,533	835
55 to 59 years	4,402	722	3,680	722	1,465	1,099	1,116	626	3,776	575	677	800	974	1,376	3,925	477	28	3,843	532
60 to 64 years	3,623	630	2,993	630	1,247	873	873	719	2,904	716	755	512	523	1,117	3,453	170	18	98	3,507
65 to 69 years	2,620	421	2,199	421	843	688	668	492	2,128	378	473	461	539	769	2,522	98	14	85	2,521
70 to 74 years	1,361	266	1,095	266	473	317	305	297	1,064	125	219	342	262	413	1,246	115	53	58	1,250
75+	1,600	266	1,334	266	456	421	457	459	1,141	234	198	269	345	554	1,512	88	9	31	1,560
Female total	102,866	17,696	85,170	17,696	38,268	24,436	22,466	13,975	88,891	20,100	20,742	20,794	20,736	20,493	73,816	29,050	9,768	46,432	46,666
0 to 4 years	13,060	1,922	11,138	1,922	4,873	3,269	2,996	1,545	11,515	3,492	3,142	2,485	2,359	1,582	9,738	3,322	1,972	4,974	6,114
5 to 9 years	13,535	2,095	11,440	2,095	4,897	3,422	3,121	1,735	11,800	3,590	3,162	2,388	2,688	1,707	10,255	3,280	1,793	6,037	5,705
10 to 14 years	11,878	1,948	9,930	1,948	4,362	2,837	2,731	1,324	10,554	2,583	2,478	2,674	2,242	1,902	8,977	2,901	1,240	6,262	4,376
15 to 19 years	9,069	1,599	7,470	1,599	3,451	2,180	1,839	1,128	7,941	1,548	1,689	2,070	1,758	2,004	6,956	2,113	614	5,274	3,182
20 to 24 years	7,204	1,386	5,818	1,386	2,873	1,587	1,358	826	6,378	1,443	1,142	1,612	1,726	1,281	4,993	2,211	301	3,855	3,048
25 to 29 years	7,538	1,365	6,173	1,365	3,014	1,755	1,404	1,041	6,497	1,291	1,824	1,778	1,361	1,283	5,654	1,884	919	3,327	3,292
30 to 34 years	6,433	1,219	5,214	1,219	2,463	1,431	1,320	1,053	5,380	1,341	1,442	1,008	1,401	1,240	4,694	1,739	1,213	2,064	3,156
35 to 39 years	5,713	1,062	4,651	1,062	2,127	1,363	1,161	637	5,076	962	1,089	1,333	1,166	1,164	3,955	1,758	1,209	1,916	2,587
40 to 44 years	5,152	894	4,258	894	1,935	1,206	1,117	570	4,582	863	750	1,070	1,055	1,415	3,870	1,282	252	3,075	1,825
45 to 49 years	4,700	847	3,853	847	1,734	1,044	1,075	587	4,113	592	746	1,136	906	1,320	3,501	1,199	65	3,340	1,295
50 to 54 years	4,644	840	3,804	840	1,654	1,052	1,098	763	3,881	546	827	776	1,052	1,444	3,388	1,256	25	2,993	1,626
55 to 59 years	4,088	720	3,368	720	1,497	960	911	656	3,432	596	669	775	762	1,287	3,086	1,002	64	2,362	1,662
60 to 64 years	3,352	572	2,780	572	1,154	804	822	644	2,708	500	634	546	640	1,032	2,218	1,134	0	401	2,951
65 to 69 years	2,516	458	2,058	458	901	608	549	431	2,085	210	472	490	653	691	1,191	1,325	60	118	2,338
70 to 74 years	1,566	307	1,259	307	489	354	416	308	1,258	304	266	259	390	347	600	966	32	92	1,442
75+	2,418	462	1,956	462	844	564	548	727	1,691	240	411	396	578	793	741	1,677	10	342	2,066
Samoa total	209,184	35,357	173,827	35,357	77,595	50,442	45,790	28,799	180,385	41,987	41,734	41,815	41,828	41,821	157,182	52,002	20,051	95,395	93,738

Table 24: Number of persons aged 3+ years currently attending school, by level and population group

	Currently attending	Level currently attending						
		ECE current	Primary current	Secondary current	TVET current	Tertiary current	SNE current	Other current
Samoa	68,912	5,400	41,970	16,751	759	3,739	146	147
Urban area	11,390	651	6,475	3,004	208	981	46	25
Rural area	57,522	4,749	35,495	13,747	551	2,758	99	122
Apia Urban Area	11,390	651	6,475	3,004	208	981	46	25
North-West Upolu	24,846	1,724	14,732	5,913	328	2,038	37	76
Rest of Upolu	16,708	1,110	10,834	4,047	95	551	62	8
Savai'i	15,968	1,916	9,930	3,787	128	169	0	38
With disability	8,660	901	5,418	1,735	121	351	114	20
Without disability	60,252	4,499	36,552	15,017	638	3,387	31	127
Quintile 1	14,480	1,052	10,305	2,774	76	170	53	51
Quintile 2	14,059	1,276	9,496	2,809	103	313	48	14
Quintile 3	13,912	1,063	8,175	3,851	196	552	23	52
Quintile 4	13,787	1,129	7,867	3,641	155	990	5	0
Quintile 5	12,674	882	6,126	3,676	230	1,714	17	30
Male head	52,339	4,008	32,302	12,570	600	2,616	122	122
Female head	16,574	1,393	9,668	4,181	159	1,123	24	25
18-39 year-old HH head	7,500	689	5,160	1,213	93	325	0	20
40-59 year-old HH head	34,201	2,130	19,802	9,593	482	2,008	79	107
60+ year-old HH head	27,211	2,581	17,007	5,946	183	1,406	67	20

Table 25: Number of persons aged 3+ years who have left school, by maximum level of education completed and population group

	Already left	Highest level of education completed						
		ECE highest	Primary highest	Secondary highest	TVET highest	Tertiary highest	SNE highest	Other highest
Samoa	113,549	103	15,567	71,895	4,200	21,088	540	155
Urban area	19,771	10	1,782	10,416	988	6,498	63	13
Rural area	93,778	93	13,785	61,479	3,212	14,590	477	142
Apia Urban Area	19,771	10	1,782	10,416	988	6,498	63	13
North-West Upolu	42,150	61	6,257	25,904	1,607	7,982	288	50
Rest of Upolu	27,037	10	3,537	19,244	918	3,194	101	33
Savai'i	24,591	22	3,991	16,331	688	3,414	87	58
With disability	16,776	21	3,126	10,551	546	2,145	350	38
Without disability	96,773	83	12,442	61,344	3,654	18,943	190	117
Quintile 1	19,298	17	3,662	13,849	651	992	116	11
Quintile 2	21,288	21	3,142	15,298	503	2,170	143	12
Quintile 3	22,736	28	3,286	14,974	1,048	3,205	143	52
Quintile 4	23,786	37	2,732	15,158	879	4,884	62	35
Quintile 5	26,441	0	2,744	12,616	1,120	9,838	77	46
Male head	84,816	68	11,461	53,822	3,409	15,649	264	143
Female head	28,732	35	4,106	18,072	791	5,439	277	12
18-39 year-old HH head	8,498	32	602	5,007	351	2,476	26	4
40-59 year-old HH head	50,726	22	5,551	32,553	2,067	10,175	285	72
60+ year-old HH head	54,325	50	9,413	34,334	1,782	8,437	229	79

Table 26: Number of persons aged 3+ who never attended school, by reason for not attending school and population group

	Never attended	Reason for never attending school								
		Too young	Too expensive	Too far	No transport	Medical	Disability	Family	School full	Other
Samoa	10,626	7,637	249	104	26	15	383	1,519	11	681
Urban area	1,751	1,165	50	0	0	0	62	190	11	272
Rural area	8,876	6,472	199	104	26	15	321	1,329	0	409
Apia Urban Area	1,751	1,165	50	0	0	0	62	190	11	272
North-West Upolu	4,584	3,442	160	27	21	6	101	763	0	63
Rest of Upolu	2,580	1,901	0	25	5	5	124	436	0	84
Savai'i	1,712	1,129	39	52	0	4	95	130	0	262
With disability	1,430	799	0	48	0	9	293	246	0	36
Without disability	9,196	6,839	249	56	26	6	90	1,273	11	645
Quintile 1	3,726	2,687	151	0	0	6	120	685	0	77
Quintile 2	2,608	1,979	98	15	5	0	78	234	0	199
Quintile 3	1,882	1,362	0	61	0	5	80	264	4	107
Quintile 4	1,445	919	0	27	21	0	30	260	0	187
Quintile 5	966	690	0	0	0	4	75	77	8	112
Male head	7,778	5,601	195	76	5	10	306	1,092	4	490
Female head	2,848	2,036	54	27	21	5	77	428	8	191
18-39 year-old HH head	1,713	1,300	2	6	0	0	37	262	0	107
40-59 year-old HH head	3,961	2,969	31	71	5	0	172	484	4	225
60+ year-old HH head	4,952	3,368	216	27	21	15	173	774	8	350

Table 27: Marital status for persons aged 15+, by population group

	Never married	Married or de facto	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Samoa	41,117	73,900	8,595	2,306	2,404
Urban area	8,068	12,608	1,443	391	279
Rural area	33,049	61,293	7,151	1,915	2,126
Apia Urban Area	8,068	12,608	1,443	391	279
North-West Upolu	15,380	27,477	3,024	1,009	892
Rest of Upolu	9,625	17,737	1,992	314	759
Savai'i	8,044	16,079	2,136	592	475
With disability	6,194	10,026	1,546	413	427
Without disability	34,923	63,875	7,048	1,893	1,978
Quintile 1	6,365	13,064	1,013	281	480
Quintile 2	6,748	14,263	1,482	428	456
Quintile 3	8,669	14,832	1,512	403	527
Quintile 4	9,309	14,681	2,076	558	414
Quintile 5	10,026	17,061	2,511	636	526
Male head	29,691	60,559	2,989	1,159	1,475
Female head	11,426	13,341	5,605	1,147	930
18-39 year-old HH head	2,442	6,697	125	184	157
40-59 year-old HH head	20,947	34,248	1,969	874	983
60+ year-old HH head	17,728	32,956	6,501	1,248	1,265

Table 28: Persons with a chronic illness, if they take medicine for the disease, and if the disease prevents them from undertaking usual activities, by population group

	Self-reported chronic illnesses													Take medicine	Prevent usual activities
	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart disease	Asthma	Lung	Liver	Kidney	Hypertension	Gout	Obesity	Mental	Stroke	Other		
Samoa	134	7,700	1,934	2,281	16	91	174	10,727	2,538	145	1,138	679	1,657	15,962	6,545
Urban area	44	1,497	502	559	8	29	78	2,078	472	50	179	119	176	3,104	1,232
Rural area	90	6,203	1,432	1,722	8	62	96	8,650	2,066	96	959	560	1,481	12,858	5,313
Apia Urban Area	44	1,497	502	559	8	29	78	2,078	472	50	179	119	176	3,104	1,232
North-West Upolu	28	2,617	729	701	0	28	27	3,593	1,092	41	433	234	517	5,622	1,860
Rest of Upolu	62	1,822	430	420	0	34	69	2,578	484	42	264	190	427	3,896	1,914
Savai'i	0	1,764	273	601	8	0	0	2,479	490	13	262	136	538	3,340	1,539
With disability	10	1,490	294	474	3	22	75	2,048	364	40	848	489	572	3,344	2,403
Without disability	124	6,211	1,640	1,807	13	69	99	8,680	2,174	105	290	190	1,085	12,618	4,143
Quintile 1	20	647	174	370	8	14	10	1,100	194	7	176	106	337	1,603	782
Quintile 2	6	1,149	371	522	0	0	26	1,715	388	43	280	160	405	2,525	1,078
Quintile 3	33	1,471	415	487	0	42	0	1,871	622	9	267	121	262	3,214	1,153
Quintile 4	31	1,661	376	407	3	18	89	2,468	652	62	223	131	235	3,448	1,530
Quintile 5	45	2,773	599	495	5	17	49	3,572	683	24	192	161	418	5,173	2,003
Male head	106	5,585	1,432	1,849	11	63	125	7,440	2,191	81	789	502	1,196	11,748	4,875
Female head	28	2,115	502	432	5	28	49	3,288	347	64	349	177	461	4,214	1,670
18-39 year-old HH head	0	112	125	240	0	0	0	133	265	0	17	11	162	593	273
40-59 year-old HH head	54	2,926	674	729	0	10	42	3,542	1,151	105	577	217	791	5,991	2,425
60+ year-old HH head	80	4,663	1,136	1,312	16	82	132	7,053	1,122	40	544	451	704	9,379	3,848

Table 29: Persons with an acute illness, and if they've had the illness for more than 12-months, by population group

	Self-reported acute illness									Had longer than a year
	Sick sores	Diarrhea	Headache	Stomach	Cold	Eye	Worms	COVID	Other	
Samoa	22,571	3,607	47,372	10,994	80,435	1,280	128	377	2,157	2,955
Urban area	4,273	718	7,980	1,837	14,360	145	22	149	505	967
Rural area	18,298	2,889	39,392	9,156	66,075	1,136	106	228	1,652	1,988
Apia Urban Area	4,273	718	7,980	1,837	14,360	145	22	149	505	967
North-West Upolu	10,164	1,637	18,042	5,107	32,652	451	65	133	265	1,075
Rest of Upolu	4,188	774	10,977	2,040	17,486	452	13	81	499	435
Savai'i	3,945	478	10,373	2,009	15,937	233	28	14	888	477
With disability	4,066	531	7,195	1,502	11,708	176	28	58	329	992
Without disability	18,505	3,076	40,177	9,492	68,727	1,104	100	319	1,828	1,963
Quintile 1	3,616	543	6,824	1,772	13,319	209	42	19	354	361
Quintile 2	4,217	653	7,803	1,733	15,346	170	26	0	524	425
Quintile 3	4,497	770	9,283	2,127	16,816	242	9	93	464	677
Quintile 4	4,865	721	11,548	2,497	17,005	327	23	66	367	581
Quintile 5	5,375	920	11,913	2,864	17,950	333	28	198	449	910
Male head	16,586	2,751	35,985	8,643	61,647	838	105	209	1,832	2,199
Female head	5,985	856	11,387	2,350	18,788	442	23	168	325	756
18-39 year-old HH head	1,967	348	4,130	1,085	8,693	48	37	36	189	300
40-59 year-old HH head	10,091	1,426	21,599	4,952	36,853	489	37	180	963	956
60+ year-old HH head	10,513	1,833	21,643	4,957	34,889	743	54	160	1,005	1,699

Table 30: Distribution of population aged 5+ by functional domain of seeing, hearing and walking, by functionality and population group

	Seeing				Hearing				Walking			
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do
Samoa	172,644	8,275	760	129	176,306	4,675	664	162	174,201	5,332	1,417	858
Urban area	29,643	1,360	167	18	30,353	723	96	17	30,065	760	196	167
Rural area	143,001	6,915	592	111	145,954	3,952	568	145	144,136	4,571	1,221	691
Apia Urban Area	29,643	1,360	167	18	30,353	723	96	17	30,065	760	196	167
North-West Upolu	63,347	3,504	339	35	65,078	1,830	284	34	64,484	1,985	462	295
Rest of Upolu	42,204	1,386	76	22	42,420	1,089	135	43	41,793	1,474	260	161
Savai'i	37,450	2,025	178	54	38,456	1,033	149	68	37,859	1,113	499	235
With disability	22,864	1,698	760	129	23,335	1,289	664	162	22,065	1,110	1,417	858
Without disability	149,780	6,577	0	0	152,971	3,386	0	0	152,136	4,221	0	0
Quintile 1	33,079	1,065	98	31	33,203	847	140	83	33,099	872	164	139
Quintile 2	33,593	1,461	110	16	34,276	810	74	21	33,676	1,072	232	201
Quintile 3	34,921	1,457	116	28	35,452	863	183	24	35,249	905	253	115
Quintile 4	35,304	1,735	117	22	36,199	851	128	0	35,570	1,030	372	205
Quintile 5	35,748	2,556	318	32	37,176	1,305	139	34	36,608	1,452	395	199
Male head	129,935	5,984	590	114	132,811	3,274	384	155	131,453	3,641	909	619
Female head	42,709	2,291	169	15	43,496	1,401	280	7	42,748	1,690	507	239
18-39 year-old HH head	15,763	210	5	32	15,855	133	15	7	15,855	132	24	0
40-59 year-old HH head	81,548	2,712	229	29	83,186	1,142	127	63	82,621	1,474	219	203

Table 31: Distribution of population aged 5+ by functional domain of remembering, self-care and communication, by functionality, and those who receive a disability benefit, by population group

	Remembering				Self-care				Communicating				Receive disability benefit
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do	
Samoa	178,002	2,667	829	309	178,582	1,890	766	570	179,180	1,833	562	232	897
Urban area	30,547	413	168	60	30,650	320	139	79	30,663	330	152	44	119
Rural area	147,455	2,254	661	249	147,933	1,569	626	491	148,518	1,503	410	188	778
Apia Urban Area	30,547	413	168	60	30,650	320	139	79	30,663	330	152	44	119
North-West Upolu	65,903	979	166	176	66,194	559	211	261	66,533	452	128	112	315
Rest of Upolu	42,774	629	239	46	42,953	476	193	66	43,097	440	123	27	157
Savai'i	38,777	647	256	26	38,785	535	222	164	38,887	611	159	49	306
With disability	23,190	1,122	829	309	23,100	1,015	766	570	23,700	956	562	232	897
Without disability	154,812	1,546	0	0	155,482	875	0	0	155,481	876	0	0	0
Quintile 1	33,662	441	134	35	33,743	362	73	95	33,902	240	82	49	143
Quintile 2	34,327	623	133	98	34,522	381	115	162	34,484	571	63	62	243
Quintile 3	35,792	439	226	64	35,980	348	94	100	36,033	296	159	34	152
Quintile 4	36,380	571	175	52	36,470	286	292	130	36,597	368	156	57	157
Quintile 5	37,841	592	161	60	37,867	512	192	83	38,164	358	102	30	201
Male head	134,048	1,779	582	215	134,334	1,376	503	409	134,786	1,353	302	181	642
Female head	43,954	889	248	94	44,248	513	263	160	44,394	479	260	51	255
18-39 year-old HH head	15,892	89	12	17	15,951	47	12	0	15,911	75	20	5	24
40-59 year-old HH head	83,391	669	361	97	83,920	257	206	134	83,781	525	169	42	419

Table 32: Persons aged 3+ who use the internet, location of internet use, those who use a mobile phone, and those who own a mobile phone, digital tables, or laptop, by population group

	Use internet	Location of internet access									Use mobile phone	Asset ownership		
		Home	Work	Internet café	Education institution	Another HH	Mobile phone	Hotspot	mifi	Other		Mobile phone	Digital tablet	Laptop
Samoa	102,294	2,166	9,803	200	3,900	2,339	99,360	32,873	544	59	106,739	78,443	2,961	6,957
Urban area	20,153	991	3,268	53	597	525	19,298	7,007	25	6	19,890	15,754	1,044	2,572
Rural area	82,141	1,175	6,535	146	3,303	1,814	80,062	25,866	520	54	86,849	62,689	1,917	4,385
Apia Urban Area	20,153	991	3,268	53	597	525	19,298	7,007	25	6	19,890	15,754	1,044	2,572
North-West Upolu	34,509	506	3,970	146	1,121	1,091	33,341	7,870	423	10	38,339	30,543	1,074	3,085
Rest of Upolu	22,267	374	1,058	0	520	461	21,940	6,816	13	18	23,473	16,595	400	612
Savai'i	25,365	295	1,507	0	1,662	262	24,781	11,180	83	25	25,037	15,551	443	688
With disability	13,846	195	1,132	14	451	175	13,553	4,206	94	6	14,198	10,060	339	648
Without disability	88,448	1,971	8,672	185	3,449	2,164	85,807	28,667	450	54	92,541	68,383	2,622	6,309
Quintile 1	13,222	66	310	14	122	114	13,061	2,951	0	0	14,840	9,971	119	70
Quintile 2	18,475	289	681	0	516	354	17,886	4,947	12	8	19,252	12,849	293	291
Quintile 3	20,115	264	1,664	9	713	571	19,585	6,379	10	10	21,099	15,325	324	813
Quintile 4	23,168	490	2,120	37	1,027	764	22,419	8,321	163	25	24,055	17,887	485	1,162
Quintile 5	27,315	1,057	5,027	139	1,522	535	26,409	10,275	359	16	27,492	22,412	1,739	4,621
Male head	76,294	1,607	7,149	192	2,663	1,669	74,240	25,130	523	51	79,442	58,683	2,216	5,642
Female head	26,000	559	2,654	7	1,237	670	25,120	7,743	21	8	27,297	19,760	745	1,316
18-39 year-old HH head	8,748	142	1,062	7	309	134	8,476	2,448	44	0	8,837	6,536	538	955
40-59 year-old HH head	48,939	1,202	5,132	118	2,058	1,442	47,287	17,243	377	30	49,525	36,793	1,424	3,513
60+ year-old HH head	44,607	822	3,609	75	1,533	762	43,597	13,182	123	29	48,377	35,114	999	2,490

Table 33: Persons aged 15 years and over who use alcohol, tobacco, and other narcotic products, by population group

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Homebrew	Kava	Tapaa	Tobacco
Samoa	8,836	435	179	13	1,792	7,023	20,549
Urban area	2,004	273	114	13	104	353	3,999
Rural area	6,831	162	65	0	1,689	6,671	16,551
Apia Urban Area	2,004	273	114	13	104	353	3,999
North-West Upolu	3,398	111	33	0	372	1,677	8,105
Rest of Upolu	2,472	21	9	0	292	1,621	5,568
Savai'i	962	30	24	0	1,025	3,373	2,878
With disability	835	29	9	0	221	1,058	2,926
Without disability	8,001	405	170	13	1,571	5,965	17,623
Quintile 1	816	0	4	0	171	1,128	3,304
Quintile 2	1,428	20	0	0	366	1,539	3,673
Quintile 3	1,697	2	18	0	211	1,503	3,798
Quintile 4	2,021	68	30	5	491	1,639	4,456
Quintile 5	2,873	344	127	8	553	1,213	5,318
Male head	6,808	341	117	13	1,329	5,841	14,997
Female head	2,028	94	63	0	463	1,182	5,552
18-39 year-old HH head	999	61	69	0	107	463	1,931
40-59 year-old HH head	3,861	131	57	5	747	3,417	9,003
60+ year-old HH head	3,975	242	53	8	938	3,143	9,616

Table 34: Main activity of persons aged 15 years and over, by population group

	Employee	Primary	Business	Household	Student	Internship	Volunteer	Job search	Retired	Disability
Samoa	35,307	31,840	7,721	33,396	13,764	91	194	1,434	2,802	1,774
Urban area	8,799	1,886	2,136	5,958	2,749	10	29	248	680	293
Rural area	26,508	29,954	5,585	27,439	11,014	81	164	1,186	2,121	1,481
Apia Urban Area	8,799	1,886	2,136	5,958	2,749	10	29	248	680	293
North-West Upolu	15,530	8,283	2,949	13,551	5,275	60	69	462	1,037	566
Rest of Upolu	5,852	9,559	1,600	8,535	3,035	21	61	673	669	423
Savai'i	5,127	12,113	1,037	5,353	2,704	0	34	51	414	492
With disability	3,800	4,644	830	5,183	1,450	16	23	169	1,052	1,438
Without disability	31,508	27,196	6,891	28,213	12,314	75	171	1,264	1,749	336
Quintile 1	4,382	6,271	810	6,651	1,754	0	16	554	406	359
Quintile 2	5,522	6,539	1,231	6,747	2,054	9	0	313	601	361
Quintile 3	6,557	6,859	1,363	7,104	3,007	0	28	242	519	265
Quintile 4	8,049	6,530	1,619	6,543	3,007	10	89	226	549	417
Quintile 5	10,798	5,640	2,699	6,352	3,943	71	61	99	727	372
Male head	26,271	25,143	5,846	24,082	10,316	75	153	1,092	1,581	1,315
Female head	9,037	6,698	1,875	9,315	3,448	16	41	341	1,220	459
18-39 year-old HH head	3,474	1,955	673	2,316	1,004	0	20	83	50	30
40-59 year-old HH head	17,423	15,062	3,720	13,156	7,980	75	125	695	213	572
60+ year-old HH head	14,410	14,824	3,328	17,924	4,779	16	49	656	2,538	1,172

Table 35: Persons aged 15 years and over with a main activity of primary production, the main purpose of their production, and main products produced, by population group

	Main purpose of primary production				Main products produced									
	Only sell	Mainly sell	Mainly consume	Only consume	Root crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Tree crops	Livestock	Fish	Aquaculture	Handicrafts	Food	Other
Samoa	2,567	15,197	8,156	5,920	13,436	3,176	190	2,183	4,252	1,632	75	3,946	708	2,242
Urban area	296	510	433	646	521	285	6	149	234	134	0	134	96	327
Rural area	2,271	14,687	7,722	5,274	12,915	2,891	184	2,034	4,018	1,498	75	3,812	613	1,915
Apia Urban Area	296	510	433	646	521	285	6	149	234	134	0	134	96	327
North-West Upolu	1,011	3,251	2,466	1,555	3,772	1,605	64	663	836	321	14	408	182	418
Rest of Upolu	512	3,930	2,755	2,361	4,879	492	61	523	1,502	507	61	394	114	1,027
Savai'i	747	7,506	2,502	1,358	4,265	794	60	849	1,681	670	0	3,010	316	470
With disability	381	2,298	949	1,015	2,119	455	30	355	610	177	0	582	52	264
Without disability	2,186	12,899	7,207	4,905	11,317	2,722	160	1,828	3,642	1,454	75	3,364	656	1,978
Quintile 1	471	2,662	1,817	1,322	3,063	674	33	473	777	363	0	481	152	255
Quintile 2	604	2,824	1,644	1,467	2,774	564	70	403	916	385	41	808	162	417
Quintile 3	660	3,363	1,643	1,194	2,579	774	22	484	739	392	19	965	145	741
Quintile 4	365	3,410	1,682	1,073	2,678	607	25	415	1,132	263	15	816	119	460
Quintile 5	467	2,938	1,370	865	2,343	556	40	408	688	229	0	875	130	369
Male head	1,993	12,344	6,482	4,323	10,910	2,544	135	1,767	3,235	1,471	75	2,830	489	1,686
Female head	574	2,853	1,674	1,597	2,526	632	55	415	1,017	160	0	1,116	219	555
18-39 year-old HH head	221	849	535	349	934	203	12	117	207	104	0	149	120	108
40-59 year-old HH head	1,220	7,630	3,905	2,306	6,293	1,754	65	1,132	1,862	697	46	1,799	244	1,170
60+ year-old HH head	1,125	6,718	3,715	3,265	6,209	1,219	114	933	2,184	831	29	1,998	345	963

Table 36: Second activity of persons aged 15 years and over, by population group

	Employee	Primary	Business	Household	Student	Internship	Volunteer	Job search	Retired
Samoa	510	10,301	1,173	8,535	130	3	107	4	87
Urban area	86	789	258	1,006	60	0	11	0	13
Rural area	424	9,512	915	7,529	71	3	96	4	73
Apia Urban Area	86	789	258	1,006	60	0	11	0	13
North-West Upolu	227	2,574	500	738	35	3	13	0	0
Rest of Upolu	18	2,423	180	1,598	35	0	8	0	24
Savai'i	179	4,515	235	5,193	0	0	75	4	49
With disability	90	1,473	119	1,172	7	0	8	0	44
Without disability	419	8,828	1,054	7,364	124	3	99	4	43
Quintile 1	46	1,242	49	942	0	0	0	0	0
Quintile 2	98	1,693	125	1,313	34	0	0	0	0
Quintile 3	92	1,954	114	1,715	32	0	8	0	28
Quintile 4	106	2,589	223	2,070	16	0	47	0	5
Quintile 5	168	2,824	661	2,495	48	3	52	4	54
Male head	408	8,404	996	6,352	85	3	103	4	82
Female head	102	1,897	177	2,184	46	0	4	0	5
18-39 year-old HH head	32	820	139	625	0	0	0	0	0
40-59 year-old HH head	192	5,239	599	3,550	46	0	82	0	0
60+ year-old HH head	286	4,243	435	4,360	84	3	25	4	87

Table 37: Persons aged 15 years and over with a bank account, and purpose of the bank account, by population group

	Has bank account	Purpose of bank account					
		Safe	Transfer	Salary	To receive government benefit	Loan	Other
Samoa	49,777	30,996	5,387	27,947	14,857	11,599	402
Urban area	11,369	6,939	986	7,352	2,983	3,243	61
Rural area	38,408	24,058	4,401	20,595	11,875	8,356	341
Apia Urban Area	11,369	6,939	986	7,352	2,983	3,243	61
North-West Upolu	19,430	11,887	2,069	12,127	4,513	5,666	73
Rest of Upolu	9,727	5,541	1,120	4,779	3,029	1,152	58
Savai'i	9,251	6,629	1,213	3,689	4,333	1,538	210
With disability	7,224	4,028	447	2,753	3,440	1,052	71
Without disability	42,553	26,968	4,940	25,194	11,418	10,546	331
Quintile 1	4,811	2,411	682	2,537	1,258	793	20
Quintile 2	7,553	4,329	779	3,992	2,437	1,183	31
Quintile 3	9,262	5,783	775	4,934	2,624	1,565	30
Quintile 4	11,413	7,093	1,343	6,573	3,600	2,809	51
Quintile 5	16,737	11,381	1,810	9,911	4,938	5,249	269
Male head	36,256	23,092	3,804	20,822	9,903	8,663	290
Female head	13,521	7,904	1,583	7,125	4,955	2,936	112
18-39 year-old HH head	4,000	2,574	467	2,948	576	1,388	0
40-59 year-old HH head	21,046	14,269	2,632	13,707	3,049	6,213	273
60+ year-old HH head	24,732	14,153	2,288	11,292	11,233	3,998	128

Table 38: Persons aged 15 years and over who have ever borrowed money, by population group

	Ever borrowed money				
	From bank	From other financial institution	From informal source	Never	Uncertain
Samoa	8,855	13,363	5,280	105,228	1,707
Urban area	2,804	3,208	619	16,942	647
Rural area	6,050	10,155	4,661	88,285	1,060
Apia Urban Area	2,804	3,208	619	16,942	647
North-West Upolu	4,112	6,191	3,012	37,004	760
Rest of Upolu	981	2,081	242	27,370	192
Savai'i	957	1,883	1,407	23,912	109
With disability	804	1,419	821	16,056	112
Without disability	8,050	11,944	4,458	89,172	1,595
Quintile 1	289	1,334	689	19,134	121
Quintile 2	649	1,662	498	20,622	337
Quintile 3	1,257	2,431	1,314	21,742	306
Quintile 4	2,276	3,071	1,289	21,527	400
Quintile 5	4,385	4,864	1,489	22,204	544
Male head	6,741	9,657	3,886	78,614	1,384
Female head	2,114	3,705	1,394	26,614	324
18-39 year-old HH head	1,210	1,528	423	7,164	60
40-59 year-old HH head	4,520	6,946	2,545	46,949	989
60+ year-old HH head	3,124	4,889	2,311	51,115	658

Table 39: Persons aged 15 years who have a current loan, number of loans, and purpose of loan, by population group

	Has a current loan	Number of loans	Purpose of loan								
			Purchase assets	Home renovation	Home construction	Ceremonies	Education	Purchase dwelling or land	Holiday	Business	Other
Samoa	15,220	22,882	3,027	1,932	1,195	12,086	4,053	1,086	732	368	1,093
Urban area	4,413	6,631	762	500	331	3,578	816	432	187	151	426
Rural area	10,807	16,251	2,265	1,432	864	8,509	3,237	654	545	217	667
Apia Urban Area	4,413	6,631	762	500	331	3,578	816	432	187	151	426
North-West Upolu	6,645	9,707	1,718	946	689	4,372	2,267	390	356	74	300
Rest of Upolu	2,319	3,124	308	211	40	1,941	566	142	64	40	113
Savai'i	1,843	3,420	239	276	136	2,196	404	122	124	103	254
With disability	1,557	2,140	217	197	138	1,141	359	114	66	61	109
Without disability	13,662	20,742	2,810	1,735	1,058	10,945	3,694	972	666	306	984
Quintile 1	1,171	1,374	90	105	14	852	406	0	21	0	30
Quintile 2	1,768	2,303	352	202	49	1,325	551	25	32	0	18
Quintile 3	2,543	3,699	494	280	135	1,945	852	47	69	47	206
Quintile 4	3,556	5,407	584	350	311	2,687	1,153	262	217	127	284
Quintile 5	6,181	10,099	1,507	995	687	5,277	1,091	753	393	194	555
Male head	11,334	17,014	2,380	1,498	979	8,844	3,205	736	490	279	742
Female head	3,885	5,868	647	434	216	3,242	848	350	242	89	351
18-39 year-old HH head	1,918	3,164	510	258	204	1,409	565	111	81	40	183
40-59 year-old HH head	8,056	12,222	1,539	1,218	639	6,396	2,348	709	350	196	602
60+ year-old HH head	5,245	7,496	978	456	353	4,281	1,140	267	302	131	308

Table 40: Persons aged 15 years and over who have savings with a financial institution, the location of their savings, and account type, by population group

	Has savings		Location of formal savings			Savings account type		
	Formal	Informal	Bank	Financial institution	Both bank and financial institution	Savings	Term	Other
Samoa	26,828	7,761	24,009	1,426	1,393	24,755	659	21
Urban area	6,291	1,702	5,361	360	569	5,494	214	13
Rural area	20,537	6,059	18,648	1,065	824	19,261	445	7
Apia Urban Area	6,291	1,702	5,361	360	569	5,494	214	13
North-West Upolu	9,954	4,026	8,753	828	374	9,328	245	7
Rest of Upolu	4,846	562	4,467	126	252	4,547	47	0
Savai'i	5,738	1,471	5,428	112	198	5,387	153	0
With disability	3,472	1,009	3,142	295	35	3,348	83	7
Without disability	23,356	6,752	20,866	1,130	1,359	21,407	576	14
Quintile 1	1,691	617	1,453	127	112	1,580	0	0
Quintile 2	3,475	904	3,238	143	94	3,346	35	0
Quintile 3	4,966	1,601	4,488	250	229	4,601	123	14
Quintile 4	5,880	1,797	5,378	204	299	5,461	121	0
Quintile 5	10,815	2,841	9,453	702	660	9,768	380	7
Male head	19,969	5,884	17,830	1,131	1,007	18,425	515	21
Female head	6,859	1,877	6,178	295	386	6,329	144	0
18-39 year-old HH head	2,074	680	1,717	198	158	1,887	28	0
40-59 year-old HH head	11,959	4,115	10,592	638	728	10,858	366	6
60+ year-old HH head	12,796	2,965	11,700	589	507	12,009	265	15

Table 41: Persons aged 15 years and over who ever sent or received money electronically, operator used, those who used a phone, and reason for not using a phone, by population group

	Sent or received money	Intermediary used to transfer money			Used phone to transfer money	Reason for not using money transfer				
		Bank	Money operator	Bank and money operator		Cost	Unreliable	Can't use	Not available	Other
Samoa	53,635	6,321	42,716	4,598	12,869	61	9,660	69,148	29,639	5,236
Urban area	8,828	1,148	6,589	1,090	2,122	27	2,432	12,881	3,788	967
Rural area	44,807	5,173	36,127	3,508	10,747	34	7,228	56,267	25,851	4,270
Apia Urban Area	8,828	1,148	6,589	1,090	2,122	27	2,432	12,881	3,788	967
North-West Upolu	19,333	2,057	16,294	981	5,219	23	2,580	24,884	12,388	1,979
Rest of Upolu	12,423	880	10,563	981	2,513	0	4,113	11,886	10,191	1,440
Savai'i	13,051	2,236	9,270	1,546	3,015	11	535	19,497	3,273	851
With disability	7,215	811	5,942	462	1,458	28	1,047	11,618	3,434	864
Without disability	46,420	5,510	36,773	4,137	11,410	33	8,613	57,530	26,205	4,373
Quintile 1	6,438	1,092	4,864	482	1,563	11	1,650	10,278	6,901	615
Quintile 2	8,984	956	7,474	554	1,632	7	1,572	12,632	6,178	1,178
Quintile 3	10,183	898	8,503	782	2,457	6	1,229	15,012	5,431	1,303
Quintile 4	12,689	1,499	10,126	1,065	2,965	16	2,374	14,660	5,689	865
Quintile 5	15,340	1,876	11,748	1,716	4,251	21	2,835	16,565	5,440	1,276
Male head	40,224	4,698	31,897	3,629	9,854	38	7,133	51,897	21,677	3,903
Female head	13,411	1,623	10,819	969	3,015	23	2,527	17,251	7,962	1,334
18-39 year-old HH head	4,526	573	3,464	489	1,094	0	630	5,461	1,989	343
40-59 year-old HH head	24,503	2,545	19,927	2,032	6,500	37	4,816	31,437	13,094	2,241
60+ year-old HH head	24,606	3,204	19,325	2,077	5,275	24	4,214	32,250	14,556	2,653

Table 42: Persons aged 15 years and over with a bank card, and purpose of the card, by population group

	Has a bank card	Purpose of card			
		Local purchases	International purchases	Both local and international	Other
Samoa	4,734	1,290	610	2,729	105
Urban area	1,899	812	242	825	21
Rural area	2,834	478	368	1,904	85
Apia Urban Area	1,899	812	242	825	21
North-West Upolu	1,157	336	218	603	0
Rest of Upolu	810	43	108	593	66
Savai'i	867	99	42	708	18
With disability	438	105	73	254	7
Without disability	4,296	1,185	537	2,475	98
Quintile 1	257	77	43	101	36
Quintile 2	412	154	18	222	18
Quintile 3	591	151	40	378	21
Quintile 4	1,142	242	152	739	9
Quintile 5	2,332	666	357	1,289	21
Male head	3,667	965	459	2,163	80
Female head	1,067	325	151	566	25
18-39 year-old HH head	419	147	132	123	17
40-59 year-old HH head	2,347	594	252	1,445	57
60+ year-old HH head	1,967	550	226	1,161	31

Appendix 3: Household tables

Table 43: Household dwelling type, by population group

	Open fale	Open fale with extension	Closed fale	Closed fale with extension	Open European house	Open European house with extension	Closed European house	Closed European house with extension	Two level European house	Two level fale	Faleoo
Samoa	744	685	313	383	4,925	4,639	12,569	6,867	799	14	101
Urban area	45	66	69	68	288	481	2,898	1,550	425	0	0
Rural area	699	620	244	315	4,637	4,158	9,671	5,317	374	14	101
Apia Urban Area	45	66	69	68	288	481	2,898	1,550	425	0	0
North-West Upolu	474	429	214	268	1,393	1,474	4,780	2,708	257	14	29
Rest of Upolu	137	104	0	14	1,728	1,347	2,621	1,231	27	0	60
Savai'i	88	87	30	33	1,516	1,337	2,269	1,378	91	0	12
With disability	63	7	40	39	785	633	1,573	734	56	0	0
Without disability	681	678	273	344	4,140	4,006	10,996	6,133	742	14	101
Quintile 1	250	172	140	46	1,383	698	1,135	561	0	0	51
Quintile 2	138	123	47	141	1,044	1,070	1,783	767	3	0	6
Quintile 3	186	171	42	76	798	1,007	2,241	1,245	71	0	33
Quintile 4	74	93	67	83	878	849	2,606	1,790	108	14	5
Quintile 5	96	127	18	36	822	1,015	4,804	2,503	616	0	7
Male head	610	587	291	262	3,891	3,385	9,267	5,178	582	14	92
Female head	133	99	22	121	1,034	1,254	3,302	1,688	217	0	9
18-39 year-old HH head	176	85	57	58	658	364	1,700	597	108	0	27
40-59 year-old HH head	384	353	169	154	2,212	2,235	5,899	3,259	376	14	46
60+ year-old HH head	184	247	87	172	2,055	2,040	4,971	3,010	315	0	28

Table 44: Dwelling tenure status, by population group

	Renting	Free from employer	Free from Church or family	Owner occupier	Owner occupier with mortgage
Samoa	375	115	680	30,452	418
Urban area	182	71	111	5,435	91
Rural area	193	44	569	25,017	327
Apia Urban Area	182	71	111	5,435	91
North-West Upolu	184	36	248	11,321	251
Rest of Upolu	8	3	87	7,131	40
Savai'i	0	6	235	6,565	36
With disability	15	5	18	3,817	77
Without disability	361	110	663	26,635	341
Quintile 1	12	4	47	4,373	0
Quintile 2	29	22	46	4,997	27
Quintile 3	26	27	53	5,697	67
Quintile 4	91	9	177	6,221	70
Quintile 5	216	53	356	9,163	254
Male head	297	91	635	22,821	315
Female head	79	24	45	7,630	103
18-39 year-old HH head	128	55	111	3,473	61
40-59 year-old HH head	185	49	383	14,292	193
60+ year-old HH head	63	11	186	12,687	164

Table 45: Household main source of drinking water, by population group

	Piped (metered)	Piped (unmetered)	Outdoor standpipe	Well / bore	Spring (protected)	Spring (unprotected)	Rainwater tank	Water kiosk	Water truck	Bottled water	Other source
Samoa	26,224	3,687	418	54	182	15	762	137	13	511	36
Urban area	5,299	49	108	10	6	7	172	72	6	161	0
Rural area	20,925	3,639	310	43	176	8	590	64	7	351	36
Apia Urban Area	5,299	49	108	10	6	7	172	72	6	161	0
North-West Upolu	10,794	514	154	16	18	0	212	28	7	276	21
Rest of Upolu	4,589	1,945	133	27	159	8	281	37	0	75	15
Savai'i	5,542	1,180	22	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0
With disability	3,142	515	44	0	11	0	150	17	0	52	0
Without disability	23,082	3,173	374	54	171	15	613	119	13	459	36
Quintile 1	3,122	822	178	21	13	0	252	0	0	6	21
Quintile 2	4,014	878	86	12	15	8	91	0	0	18	0
Quintile 3	4,845	684	41	10	90	7	94	36	7	41	15
Quintile 4	5,467	704	27	0	38	0	204	18	6	103	0
Quintile 5	8,776	599	86	10	26	0	121	82	0	343	0
Male head	19,725	2,797	304	0	126	15	676	89	13	379	36
Female head	6,500	891	114	54	57	0	86	48	0	133	0
18-39 year-old HH head	3,125	407	82	5	18	0	127	25	0	41	0
40-59 year-old HH head	12,317	1,770	192	6	130	7	315	63	6	259	36
60+ year-old HH head	10,782	1,511	143	43	35	8	320	49	7	212	0

Table 46: Household access to sanitation facilities, by population group

	Have handwashing facility with soap		Use shared toilet		Main sanitation facility						
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Septic (one tank)	Septic (two tank)	Latrine	VIP	Latrine (with slab)	Latrine (no slab)	None
Samoa	18,040	14,000	1,581	30,459	24,316	6,290	1,179	24	145	45	40
Urban area	4,012	1,878	243	5,647	4,079	1,701	65	4	0	0	40
Rural area	14,028	12,122	1,338	24,812	20,237	4,589	1,113	20	145	45	0
Apia Urban Area	4,012	1,878	243	5,647	4,079	1,701	65	4	0	0	40
North-West Upolu	6,459	5,581	868	11,172	9,633	1,894	365	7	104	38	0
Rest of Upolu	2,970	4,299	250	7,019	4,939	1,608	680	5	29	8	0
Savai'i	4,600	2,241	220	6,621	5,665	1,087	68	9	13	0	0
With disability	2,100	1,831	244	3,687	2,945	903	64	0	8	0	10
Without disability	15,940	12,169	1,337	26,772	21,371	5,387	1,114	24	137	45	29
Quintile 1	1,171	3,265	233	4,203	3,116	647	542	19	78	19	15
Quintile 2	2,147	2,975	192	4,930	4,072	848	176	0	8	18	0
Quintile 3	3,001	2,869	351	5,520	4,552	1,044	245	0	19	0	10
Quintile 4	4,198	2,370	291	6,277	5,207	1,209	108	5	35	0	5
Quintile 5	7,523	2,520	514	9,529	7,370	2,542	108	0	6	8	9
Male head	13,505	10,654	1,256	22,903	18,382	4,562	974	24	140	45	31
Female head	4,535	3,346	325	7,556	5,934	1,728	205	0	6	0	9
18-39 year-old HH head	1,939	1,890	327	3,502	2,755	725	323	0	0	0	26
40-59 year-old HH head	8,644	6,457	743	14,358	11,383	2,953	574	19	130	30	14
60+ year-old HH head	7,457	5,653	511	12,599	10,178	2,613	282	5	16	15	0

Table 47: Number of vehicles owned by households, by population group

	SUV	Sedan	Pickup	Truck	Bus	Van	Motorbike / scooter	Bicycle	Boat (with motor)	Canoe	Outboard motor
Samoa	5,333	7,586	3,349	738	81	5,717	18	197	75	331	14
Urban area	1,402	1,561	767	162	5	1,101	18	13	11	6	4
Rural area	3,931	6,024	2,582	576	76	4,616	0	184	63	326	10
Apia Urban Area	1,402	1,561	767	162	5	1,101	18	13	11	6	4
North-West Upolu	2,269	2,789	1,209	239	46	1,942	0	54	17	25	0
Rest of Upolu	996	1,486	709	193	9	1,345	0	48	18	33	0
Savai'i	666	1,750	663	144	21	1,329	0	82	28	269	10
With disability	525	809	360	33	21	782	0	10	0	102	0
Without disability	4,808	6,777	2,988	705	60	4,935	18	187	75	230	14
Quintile 1	411	328	162	26	0	294	0	0	0	81	0
Quintile 2	539	890	209	22	0	632	0	60	0	43	0
Quintile 3	756	1,416	239	141	0	1,021	0	5	42	72	0
Quintile 4	1,021	2,041	591	71	26	1,297	0	14	0	19	0
Quintile 5	2,606	2,911	2,148	479	55	2,473	18	118	32	117	14
Male head	4,113	5,641	2,790	675	81	4,337	18	170	60	280	14
Female head	1,220	1,944	559	63	0	1,380	0	27	15	51	0
18-39 year-old HH head	617	732	259	64	0	432	0	3	17	28	0
40-59 year-old HH head	2,424	3,536	1,550	415	45	2,636	14	155	48	136	14
60+ year-old HH head	2,292	3,317	1,539	259	36	2,649	4	39	9	167	0

Table 48: Number of international private trips undertaken by households, mode of transportation, purpose and destination, by population group

	Number of international trips undertaken	Mode of transport		Purpose							Destination						
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Visit family and friends	Attend a cultural event	Medical purposed	Education	Shopping	Other purpose	New Zealand	Australia	American Samoa	Hawaii	USA	Fiji	Other destination
Samoa	6,738	6,240	498	452	1,741	849	349	59	27	3,261	2,550	1,035	708	65	187	113	2,080
Urban area	2,145	2,009	136	210	604	242	107	13	11	957	777	195	171	49	94	79	779
Rural area	4,593	4,231	362	242	1,137	607	241	46	16	2,303	1,772	839	537	16	93	34	1,302
Apia Urban Area	2,145	2,009	136	210	604	242	107	13	11	957	777	195	171	49	94	79	779
North-West Upolu	2,042	1,934	109	129	766	229	195	46	16	661	892	504	210	16	63	34	324
Rest of Upolu	1,021	994	27	104	219	244	0	0	0	454	371	129	115	0	24	0	382
Savai'i	1,530	1,303	226	9	151	134	46	0	0	1,188	510	206	212	0	6	0	596
With disability	941	708	233	74	160	92	62	0	11	542	282	137	174	0	26	0	321
Without disability	5,797	5,531	266	378	1,581	757	287	59	16	2,719	2,267	897	533	65	161	113	1,759
Quintile 1	289	257	32	0	53	45	12	0	0	179	89	94	78	0	16	0	13
Quintile 2	855	638	216	37	119	140	23	0	0	537	247	138	189	0	4	4	273
Quintile 3	842	740	103	72	199	100	0	17	27	426	338	129	144	0	0	9	222
Quintile 4	1,173	1,106	67	36	296	141	46	17	0	637	522	125	97	4	16	16	394
Quintile 5	3,578	3,498	80	307	1,074	423	268	24	0	1,482	1,353	549	200	61	153	85	1,178
Male head	4,968	4,691	278	320	1,182	622	290	53	27	2,474	1,926	775	462	47	138	60	1,560
Female head	1,770	1,549	221	132	559	227	59	6	0	787	624	259	245	19	49	54	520
18-39 year-old HH head	641	626	15	47	277	20	14	16	0	266	239	168	44	16	21	21	132
40-59 year-old HH head	2,953	2,743	210	203	681	504	135	25	11	1,394	1,065	432	355	38	75	52	936
60+ year-old HH head	3,145	2,871	274	203	783	325	199	17	16	1,601	1,245	434	309	11	92	41	1,012

Table 49: Number of domestic private trips undertaken by households, mode of transportation, purpose and destination, by population group

	Number of domestic trips undertaken	Purpose								Destination			
		Holiday	To visit family and friends	To attend a cultural event	For medical purposed	Education	Shopping	To sell goods	Other purpose	Savai'i	Upolu	Monono	Apolima
Samoa	15,062	582	3,914	2,666	460	272	222	269	6,678	8,421	6,289	337	15
Urban area	1,682	104	538	437	0	14	0	0	589	1,187	472	18	6
Rural area	13,380	478	3,376	2,229	460	258	222	269	6,089	7,234	5,817	320	9
Apia Urban Area	1,682	104	538	437	0	14	0	0	589	1,187	472	18	6
North-West Upolu	3,465	320	1,435	1,016	22	70	0	8	594	2,783	657	25	0
Rest of Upolu	1,527	68	374	370	9	15	170	80	441	623	601	295	9
Savai'i	8,388	90	1,568	843	429	173	51	180	5,054	3,828	4,560	0	0
With disability	2,117	79	516	244	155	70	32	83	939	1,191	860	67	0
Without disability	12,944	503	3,397	2,422	305	202	189	185	5,739	7,230	5,429	270	15
Quintile 1	1,240	49	356	165	0	0	56	23	590	613	541	86	0
Quintile 2	1,929	59	418	356	62	22	44	0	969	1,104	825	0	0
Quintile 3	2,307	62	651	436	119	15	44	65	913	1,208	1,040	58	0
Quintile 4	2,707	90	768	503	92	69	38	65	1,081	1,545	1,079	83	0
Quintile 5	6,879	321	1,720	1,206	186	166	40	115	3,125	3,950	2,804	110	15
Male head	12,166	412	2,960	2,178	383	208	167	269	5,590	6,659	5,190	303	15
Female head	2,896	170	954	488	77	64	55	0	1,088	1,762	1,099	35	0
18-39 year-old HH head	1,088	124	497	90	6	0	0	0	372	724	350	9	6
40-59 year-old HH head	7,814	314	1,886	1,540	200	242	100	253	3,278	4,482	3,234	98	0
60+ year-old HH head	6,159	143	1,531	1,036	254	30	121	15	3,028	3,215	2,705	230	9

Table 50: Number of households providing financial support, by purpose, and location of recipient of financial support, by population group

	Purpose of financial support given							Location of recipient	
	Support to another HH	Special event of another HH	Special Church donation	Village/community support	Custom event	Education	Other purpose	In Samoa	Overseas
Samoa	5,274	24,662	23,543	8,417	3,882	10,180	215	75,739	435
Urban area	741	4,153	3,478	579	235	1,176	26	10,305	83
Rural area	4,534	20,509	20,065	7,838	3,647	9,004	189	65,435	352
Apia Urban Area	741	4,153	3,478	579	235	1,176	26	10,305	83
North-West Upolu	1,401	9,093	8,527	2,595	839	3,689	83	26,021	207
Rest of Upolu	341	5,415	5,884	1,557	866	3,088	99	17,149	100
Savai'i	2,792	6,001	5,654	3,687	1,943	2,227	7	22,265	45
With disability	793	3,158	3,163	1,304	484	1,432	15	10,281	69
Without disability	4,482	21,504	20,380	7,113	3,397	8,748	200	65,458	366
Quintile 1	250	2,913	3,014	788	364	1,652	9	8,831	160
Quintile 2	413	3,952	3,837	1,262	520	1,869	47	11,835	65
Quintile 3	752	4,681	4,421	1,615	725	2,233	5	14,377	55
Quintile 4	1,345	5,205	4,908	1,883	883	1,904	23	16,101	50
Quintile 5	2,513	7,912	7,363	2,869	1,391	2,522	131	24,597	104
Male head	4,171	18,493	17,604	6,914	3,136	7,790	143	58,007	243
Female head	1,104	6,169	5,939	1,503	746	2,391	72	17,732	192
18-39 year-old HH head	548	2,582	2,398	687	329	1,330	45	7,878	40
40-59 year-old HH head	2,591	11,515	10,860	4,142	1,856	4,973	98	35,877	157
60+ year-old HH head	2,136	10,566	10,286	3,588	1,697	3,878	73	31,985	237

Table 51: Number of households hosting ceremonies, by ceremony type and population group

	Wedding	Funeral	Birthday	Graduation	Christmas	Easter	Other ceremony
Samoa	324	1,710	3,390	125	837	143	196
Urban area	192	370	783	29	128	76	38
Rural area	132	1,340	2,608	96	710	68	158
Apia Urban Area	192	370	783	29	128	76	38
North-West Upolu	60	581	1,122	54	167	15	9
Rest of Upolu	53	307	323	0	44	0	87
Savai'i	19	451	1,163	42	499	52	62
With disability	50	260	495	36	130	11	20
Without disability	274	1,450	2,896	89	707	132	177
Quintile 1	17	177	135	0	55	11	0
Quintile 2	11	148	507	0	170	19	11
Quintile 3	25	141	474	12	133	7	28
Quintile 4	61	414	864	81	233	20	28
Quintile 5	210	830	1,410	32	246	87	129
Male head	229	1,064	2,481	120	530	122	150
Female head	95	645	910	5	308	21	46
18-39 year-old HH head	61	138	392	13	113	24	7
40-59 year-old HH head	148	783	1,487	71	302	89	134
60+ year-old HH head	115	788	1,511	41	422	30	55

Table 52: Number of households receiving remittances, number received, and location and relationship of sender, by population group

	Number of households receiving remittances	Total remittances received	Location of sender							Relationship of sender					
			New Zealand	Australia	American Samoa	Hawaii	USA	Within Samoa	Other location	Spouse	Children	Parent	Sibling	Non-relative	Other relative
Samoa	28,848	72,714	32,615	26,165	5,610	1,055	5,997	1,064	752	1,359	33,519	1,396	21,270	396	14,774
Urban area	4,703	11,198	5,281	3,761	703	267	1,066	21	143	271	4,670	322	3,199	91	2,644
Rural area	24,144	61,517	27,334	22,403	4,907	788	4,931	1,042	609	1,088	28,849	1,073	18,071	305	12,131
Apia Urban Area	4,703	11,198	5,281	3,761	703	267	1,066	21	143	271	4,670	322	3,199	91	2,644
North-West Upolu	10,769	25,155	11,180	9,887	1,598	351	1,972	56	322	486	11,418	698	7,935	55	4,564
Rest of Upolu	6,799	16,698	7,470	6,404	1,115	154	1,484	11	142	388	7,782	203	4,906	142	3,277
Savai'i	6,576	19,664	8,684	6,112	2,194	283	1,475	976	145	214	9,650	173	5,230	108	4,289
With disability	3,678	10,157	4,516	3,623	811	181	835	185	100	69	5,606	114	2,224	60	2,083
Without disability	25,169	62,557	28,099	22,541	4,799	875	5,161	879	652	1,290	27,913	1,281	19,045	336	12,691
Quintile 1	3,931	8,646	3,864	3,213	776	151	565	60	43	237	3,111	170	2,914	81	2,133
Quintile 2	4,864	11,665	5,046	4,258	1,112	161	933	153	79	207	5,497	275	3,124	83	2,478
Quintile 3	5,350	12,877	6,054	4,544	1,093	156	734	217	177	289	6,375	175	3,538	24	2,474
Quintile 4	6,094	15,840	7,181	5,579	1,399	250	1,225	249	145	330	7,361	230	4,469	90	3,360
Quintile 5	8,610	23,687	10,469	8,571	1,231	336	2,539	385	308	295	11,176	545	7,224	118	4,329
Male head	21,507	53,576	24,526	19,193	3,936	593	4,381	826	534	800	22,832	1,135	17,146	305	11,358
Female head	7,341	19,139	8,089	6,972	1,674	463	1,615	238	218	560	10,687	261	4,124	91	3,416
18-39 year-old HH head	3,056	6,586	2,874	2,413	618	39	558	41	63	356	255	478	3,533	11	1,953
40-59 year-old HH head	13,613	33,115	16,011	11,521	1,994	452	2,525	526	345	750	12,003	734	12,536	230	6,862
60+ year-old HH head	12,178	33,013	13,730	12,231	2,998	564	2,914	497	344	253	21,261	184	5,201	156	5,959

Table 53: Number of households undertaking fishing activities, and fishing method practiced, by population group

	Households undertaking fishing activities	Type of fishing method undertaken								
		Longline	Fishing net	Fishing fence	Hook and line	Spearfishing	Gleaning	Fish trap	Trolling	Other fishing method
Samoa	2,490	131	257	42	379	1,640	299	28	24	409
Urban area	153	5	32	0	58	68	28	10	0	23
Rural area	2,337	126	224	42	321	1,572	271	18	24	387
Apia Urban Area	153	5	32	0	58	68	28	10	0	23
North-West Upolu	266	8	47	0	0	146	8	0	8	107
Rest of Upolu	985	59	151	15	166	628	170	0	7	109
Savai'i	1,086	59	26	27	155	798	93	18	8	170
With disability	342	25	35	15	113	247	50	0	0	89
Without disability	2,148	106	222	27	266	1,393	250	28	24	320
Quintile 1	489	0	73	15	88	348	96	24	0	52
Quintile 2	573	8	32	0	10	401	135	0	0	100
Quintile 3	531	45	47	8	86	381	20	0	0	85
Quintile 4	506	36	38	0	50	304	12	0	16	108
Quintile 5	390	43	66	18	145	206	34	4	8	64
Male head	2,078	124	195	42	338	1,381	222	24	24	344
Female head	412	7	62	0	41	259	77	4	0	65
18-39 year-old HH head	187	0	15	8	12	119	8	13	7	29
40-59 year-old HH head	1,151	114	118	18	173	764	105	0	8	175
60+ year-old HH head	1,151	17	124	15	193	758	186	15	8	205

Table 54: Number of households catching different seafood products, by population groups

	Type of seafood products caught														
	Oceanic fish	Reef fish	Lagoon and sandflat fish	Deepsea fish	Freshwater fish	Other fish	Seaworms	Lobsters	Cockles	Clams	Sea snails	Other shellfish	Land crab	Prawns	Other seafood
Samoa	114	1,304	1,187	287	29	26	0	77	157	82	37	439	56	83	125
Urban area	9	28	53	0	11	7	0	10	34	0	0	6	10	11	5
Rural area	105	1,277	1,135	287	18	19	0	66	123	82	37	433	47	72	120
Apia Urban Area	9	28	53	0	11	7	0	10	34	0	0	6	10	11	5
North-West Upolu	0	170	188	50	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	110	25	0	18
Rest of Upolu	60	499	467	35	12	0	0	51	66	53	37	104	8	25	40
Savai'i	45	608	480	201	6	19	0	15	45	29	0	220	14	47	62
With disability	28	231	193	41	0	19	0	28	4	28	0	65	0	0	18
Without disability	86	1,073	994	246	29	7	0	48	153	54	37	374	56	83	106
Quintile 1	41	321	191	0	12	15	0	57	11	46	37	8	8	38	25
Quintile 2	0	316	200	55	6	0	0	3	100	20	0	126	3	11	56
Quintile 3	18	282	232	116	6	11	0	0	14	0	0	184	27	6	10
Quintile 4	19	224	337	63	0	0	0	10	12	7	0	97	11	17	0
Quintile 5	37	160	228	54	6	0	0	7	19	9	0	24	7	11	33
Male head	114	1,085	1,010	280	29	23	0	77	99	82	37	346	41	83	125
Female head	0	220	177	7	0	4	0	0	57	0	0	93	15	0	0
18-39 year-old HH head	12	92	101	29	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	41	17	29	0
40-59 year-old HH head	51	606	519	179	0	7	0	29	81	26	25	183	11	48	79
60+ year-old HH head	51	607	568	79	23	19	0	48	75	48	12	215	28	6	46

Table 55: Number of households undertaking livestock activities and number of livestock owned, by livestock type and population group

	Undertakes livestock activities	Have pigs	Number of pigs	Have chickens	Number of chickens	Have cows	Number of cows	Have sheep	Number of sheep
Samoa	13,542	7,424	87,687	7,989	195,622	4,766	41,347	265	2,063
Urban area	1,037	341	3,201	647	16,556	187	2,085	28	248
Rural area	12,504	7,082	84,487	7,343	179,065	4,579	39,262	237	1,815
Apia Urban Area	1,037	341	3,201	647	16,556	187	2,085	28	248
North-West Upolu	3,078	1,302	9,835	2,261	60,390	335	5,841	65	774
Rest of Upolu	4,139	1,929	23,754	2,309	58,642	1,627	14,407	95	777
Savai'i	5,288	3,852	50,898	2,773	60,033	2,618	19,015	77	263
With disability	1,934	1,280	14,228	1,012	28,178	692	5,513	68	581
Without disability	11,607	6,144	73,459	6,977	167,444	4,074	35,834	197	1,481
Quintile 1	1,938	1,126	11,565	1,076	26,573	513	3,729	31	188
Quintile 2	2,500	1,502	14,388	1,399	36,620	720	4,179	7	105
Quintile 3	2,751	1,453	17,512	1,798	40,368	757	4,728	23	45
Quintile 4	2,950	1,677	21,620	1,846	42,761	1,165	9,082	98	689
Quintile 5	3,402	1,666	22,603	1,870	49,300	1,612	19,630	107	1,035
Male head	10,519	5,847	69,459	6,177	152,752	3,873	34,348	242	1,882
Female head	3,022	1,577	18,228	1,812	42,869	893	6,999	23	181
18-39 year-old HH head	987	545	5,901	686	16,565	303	1,682	20	170
40-59 year-old HH head	6,427	3,512	41,781	3,797	93,153	2,139	19,746	154	1,178
60+ year-old HH head	6,127	3,367	40,006	3,507	85,904	2,324	19,919	91	714

Table 56: Number of households undertaking agriculture and vegetable production activities, and vegetables produced, by population group

	Households undertaking agriculture activities	Households undertaking vegetable production	Vegetables produced																		
			Capsicum	Carrot	Corn	Cucumber	Beans and peas	Lettuce	Snakebeans	Potato	Pumpkin	Cabbage (Chinese)	Cabbage (round)	Eggplant	Onion	Garlic	Watercress	Tomato	Tomato	Ginger	Vegetables (other)
Samoa	21,032	9,219	65	8	12	2,559	889	37	709	0	2,710	888	98	2,392	26	4	49	1,414	0	842	3,145
Urban area	1,708	811	26	0	12	266	78	18	66	0	136	128	23	161	0	0	45	119	0	90	202
Rural area	19,323	8,409	39	8	0	2,293	811	19	643	0	2,574	760	75	2,230	26	4	5	1,295	0	752	2,943
Apia Urban Area	1,708	811	26	0	12	266	78	18	66	0	136	128	23	161	0	0	45	119	0	90	202
North-West Upolu	7,126	3,017	32	0	0	1,012	588	13	132	0	1,048	407	54	785	26	0	0	590	0	173	217
Rest of Upolu	6,169	2,263	7	0	0	460	108	0	52	0	682	174	16	529	0	0	5	247	0	201	899
Savai'i	6,029	3,129	0	8	0	821	114	5	459	0	844	178	5	916	0	4	0	458	0	377	1,827
With disability	2,822	1,237	6	0	0	233	68	6	137	0	267	64	27	365	0	0	11	160	0	131	564
Without disability	18,210	7,983	59	8	12	2,326	822	31	571	0	2,443	824	71	2,026	26	4	38	1,254	0	711	2,581
Quintile 1	3,470	1,414	0	0	0	377	194	0	49	0	433	96	21	279	0	0	19	138	0	41	348
Quintile 2	4,018	1,816	0	0	0	480	245	6	148	0	452	147	0	534	8	0	0	237	0	130	696
Quintile 3	3,966	1,891	12	8	0	538	172	6	185	0	644	169	13	462	0	0	0	301	0	244	691
Quintile 4	4,651	1,970	3	0	0	568	146	8	159	0	557	157	36	537	0	4	13	340	0	170	670
Quintile 5	4,927	2,127	50	0	12	597	133	16	168	0	624	320	28	579	19	0	17	397	0	256	740
Male head	16,361	7,161	65	0	12	1,960	719	24	507	0	2,194	724	60	1,917	26	4	47	1,204	0	649	2,489
Female head	4,670	2,059	0	8	0	599	170	12	202	0	516	164	38	475	0	0	2	210	0	192	656
18-39 year-old HH head	1,987	679	0	8	0	190	69	0	31	0	178	31	16	187	19	0	0	90	0	60	221
40-59 year-old HH head	10,166	4,684	43	0	0	1,341	458	31	331	0	1,466	522	61	1,296	8	4	18	843	0	318	1,531
60+ year-old HH head	8,878	3,857	22	0	12	1,028	362	5	347	0	1,066	335	21	909	0	0	31	482	0	464	1,393

Table 57: Number of households undertaking agriculture and root crop production activities, and root crops produced, by population group

	Households undertaking agriculture activities	Households undertaking root crop production	Root crops produced						
			Taro	Talo (palagi)	Ta'amu	Yams	Cassava	Kumala	Root crops (other)
Samoa	21,032	17,929	12,902	190	4,014	2,599	638	26	2,488
Urban area	1,708	1,206	664	7	145	61	35	3	134
Rural area	19,323	16,723	12,239	183	3,869	2,538	603	23	2,355
Apia Urban Area	1,708	1,206	664	7	145	61	35	3	134
North-West Upolu	7,126	5,862	3,274	65	1,214	641	189	23	1,086
Rest of Upolu	6,169	5,647	4,375	26	639	731	107	0	697
Savai'i	6,029	5,214	4,590	92	2,015	1,166	307	0	572
With disability	2,822	2,413	1,772	30	676	250	93	12	387
Without disability	18,210	15,516	11,130	160	3,338	2,348	545	14	2,101
Quintile 1	3,470	2,989	2,159	18	426	258	29	0	347
Quintile 2	4,018	3,537	2,467	48	479	408	61	0	473
Quintile 3	3,966	3,450	2,651	22	855	531	165	0	529
Quintile 4	4,651	3,960	2,885	39	995	653	133	3	552
Quintile 5	4,927	3,993	2,740	62	1,258	749	249	23	588
Male head	16,361	14,032	10,256	167	3,308	2,069	530	26	1,837
Female head	4,670	3,897	2,646	22	706	530	108	0	652
18-39 year-old HH head	1,987	1,599	1,062	0	343	166	66	0	214
40-59 year-old HH head	10,166	8,683	6,071	119	1,859	1,140	265	14	1,131
60+ year-old HH head	8,878	3,857	22	0	12	1,028	362	5	347

Table 58: Number of households undertaking agriculture and fruit production activities, and fruits produced, by population group

	Households undertaking agriculture activities	Households undertaking fruit production	Fruit produced														
			Banana	Breadfruit	Coconut (green)	Coconut (brown)	Mango	Orange	Papaya	Pineapple	Watermelon	Lime/Lemon	Avocado	Mandarin	Guava	Passion fruit	Fruit (other)
Samoa	21,032	12,437	2,750	4,796	1,238	8,196	297	116	4,370	272	11	1,186	499	432	243	7	4,443
Urban area	1,708	623	130	161	64	117	26	0	187	36	0	78	39	6	20	0	188
Rural area	19,323	11,814	2,620	4,635	1,174	8,079	271	116	4,183	236	11	1,108	461	426	224	7	4,256
Apia Urban Area	1,708	623	130	161	64	117	26	0	187	36	0	78	39	6	20	0	188
North-West Upolu	7,126	3,482	853	1,095	475	1,210	158	7	1,197	72	0	145	100	35	34	7	1,069
Rest of Upolu	6,169	2,729	611	563	226	1,930	92	71	953	43	0	255	140	7	108	0	1,062
Savai'i	6,029	5,603	1,156	2,977	473	4,939	21	38	2,034	122	11	708	220	384	82	0	2,124
With disability	2,822	1,846	449	811	243	1,251	60	0	654	55	0	245	41	78	75	0	481
Without disability	18,210	10,592	2,301	3,985	995	6,944	237	116	3,716	218	11	941	458	354	168	7	3,962
Quintile 1	3,470	1,568	306	367	184	922	34	13	540	43	0	47	37	0	34	0	492
Quintile 2	4,018	2,232	688	949	226	1,393	60	12	876	10	0	234	98	76	84	0	788
Quintile 3	3,966	2,425	582	872	251	1,583	67	33	1,000	37	0	294	59	69	48	0	803
Quintile 4	4,651	2,982	639	1,213	225	2,121	38	41	1,002	123	0	282	142	111	41	0	1,139
Quintile 5	4,927	3,230	534	1,395	353	2,177	98	17	952	59	11	328	163	176	36	7	1,220
Male head	16,361	9,729	2,119	3,759	876	6,363	269	53	3,405	220	11	949	446	383	213	7	3,504
Female head	4,670	2,708	631	1,037	362	1,833	28	62	966	53	0	237	53	49	31	0	939
18-39 year-old HH head	1,987	1,105	249	431	90	602	16	10	368	35	0	127	30	97	16	0	358
40-59 year-old HH head	10,166	5,976	1,258	2,197	545	3,858	158	33	1,897	98	11	536	205	188	121	0	2,291
60+ year-old HH head	8,878	5,357	1,242	2,169	603	3,736	123	73	2,106	139	0	523	265	146	106	7	1,795

Table 59: Number of households undertaking handicraft activities, and handicrafts produced, by population group

	Households undertaking handicraft, food, and coconut production	Households undertaking handicraft activities	Handicraft products produced										
			Fine mats	Mats	Baskets	Fans	Carving	Elei	Jewellery	Hair accessories	Art	Brooms	Handicrafts (other)
Samoa	5,151	3,907	2,302	2,062	66	95	42	115	124	9	15	58	319
Urban area	325	128	20	20	0	4	0	42	25	0	4	8	21
Rural area	4,826	3,780	2,283	2,043	66	90	42	72	98	9	10	50	298
Apia Urban Area	325	128	20	20	0	4	0	42	25	0	4	8	21
North-West Upolu	1,033	596	245	238	35	48	42	44	7	0	10	5	60
Rest of Upolu	745	635	297	307	30	27	0	18	38	9	0	44	75
Savai'i	3,049	2,548	1,740	1,497	0	15	0	11	54	0	0	0	163
With disability	704	594	290	222	0	51	21	54	0	0	10	0	60
Without disability	4,447	3,313	2,012	1,840	66	44	20	61	124	9	4	58	259
Quintile 1	649	506	257	284	30	41	0	11	28	0	0	0	66
Quintile 2	1,093	808	353	453	30	11	0	54	27	0	0	26	35
Quintile 3	1,203	921	526	407	0	23	0	10	50	9	10	32	83
Quintile 4	1,086	818	529	522	6	20	25	11	11	0	0	0	64
Quintile 5	1,120	854	637	395	0	0	17	29	8	0	4	0	71
Male head	3,751	2,804	1,717	1,467	30	79	42	92	105	9	0	20	189
Female head	1,400	1,103	585	595	36	15	0	23	19	0	15	37	130
18-39 year-old HH head	346	164	108	43	0	4	0	6	23	9	0	0	0
40-59 year-old HH head	2,343	1,800	1,059	895	30	61	17	42	77	0	4	26	156
60+ year-old HH head	2,462	1,944	1,136	1,125	36	29	25	67	24	0	10	32	163

Table 60: Number of households undertaking food production activities, and food products produced, by population group

	Households undertaking handicraft, food, and coconut production	Households undertaking food processing activities	Food products produced											
			Faalifu	Umu	Fai'ai	Kokoesi	BBQ	Pastry	Sandwiches	Faapapa	Faa'usi	Fast food	Eggs	Food (other)
Samoa	5,151	3,696	185	47	0	118	36	73	70	0	0	224	21	1,589
Urban area	325	201	33	37	0	51	14	21	27	0	0	49	8	48
Rural area	4,826	3,495	152	10	0	67	22	52	43	0	0	175	13	1,541
Apia Urban Area	325	201	33	37	0	51	14	21	27	0	0	49	8	48
North-West Upolu	1,033	567	127	0	0	50	0	15	19	0	0	60	0	229
Rest of Upolu	745	422	7	0	0	0	13	25	10	0	0	45	0	68
Savai'i	3,049	2,506	18	10	0	17	9	12	13	0	0	70	13	1,244
With disability	704	449	0	3	0	31	0	25	21	0	0	30	21	136
Without disability	4,447	3,247	185	44	0	87	36	49	49	0	0	194	0	1,453
Quintile 1	649	406	35	7	0	11	0	15	11	0	0	15	0	193
Quintile 2	1,093	701	14	6	0	42	0	12	8	0	0	45	8	380
Quintile 3	1,203	801	69	12	0	29	0	25	26	0	0	71	13	272
Quintile 4	1,086	837	41	17	0	10	9	9	15	0	0	64	0	374
Quintile 5	1,120	952	27	4	0	25	27	12	11	0	0	28	0	371
Male head	3,751	2,793	111	47	0	98	36	73	50	0	0	180	13	1,238
Female head	1,400	903	74	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	44	8	351
18-39 year-old HH head	346	290	0	6	0	10	9	0	12	0	0	50	0	135
40-59 year-old HH head	2,343	1,723	80	38	0	69	27	60	18	0	0	88	0	781
60+ year-old HH head	2,462	1,683	105	3	0	39	0	14	40	0	0	86	21	673

Table 61: Number of households undertaking coconut processing activities, and coconut products produced, by population group

	Households undertaking handicraft, food, and coconut production	Households undertaking coconut processing activities	Coconut products produced		
			Copra	Coconut oil	Virgin coconut oil
Samoa	5,151	95	0	76	18
Urban area	325	0	0	0	0
Rural area	4,826	95	0	76	18
Apia Urban Area	325	0	0	0	0
North-West Upolu	1,033	31	0	31	0
Rest of Upolu	745	0	0	0	0
Savai'i	3,049	64	0	45	18
With disability	704	7	0	7	0
Without disability	4,447	87	0	69	18
Quintile 1	649	18	0	18	0
Quintile 2	1,093	7	0	7	0
Quintile 3	1,203	49	0	31	18
Quintile 4	1,086	20	0	20	0
Quintile 5	1,120	0	0	0	0
Male head	3,751	85	0	67	18
Female head	1,400	10	0	10	0
18-39 year-old HH head	346	10	0	10	0
40-59 year-old HH head	2,343	49	0	31	18
60+ year-old HH head	2,462	36	0	36	0

Table 62: Number of households undertaking floriculture activities, and floriculture products produced, by population group

	Households undertaking floriculture activities	Floriculture products produced					
		Flowers	Pot plants	Floral arrangements	Cuttings	Special events	Floriculture (other)
Samoa	2,058	1,448	1,320	168	32	17	91
Urban area	225	140	203	14	0	0	8
Rural area	1,833	1,308	1,117	154	32	17	83
Apia Urban Area	225	140	203	14	0	0	8
North-West Upolu	486	196	286	104	20	17	17
Rest of Upolu	76	11	40	3	4	0	43
Savai'i	1,271	1,101	791	47	8	0	23
With disability	262	179	152	22	0	0	0
Without disability	1,796	1,269	1,168	146	32	17	91
Quintile 1	59	23	40	0	6	0	0
Quintile 2	278	217	120	8	0	0	24
Quintile 3	344	277	211	0	4	0	0
Quintile 4	524	397	307	39	22	17	44
Quintile 5	854	534	642	121	0	0	23
Male head	1,593	1,093	968	120	28	17	83
Female head	465	355	353	48	4	0	8
18-39 year-old HH head	94	70	69	0	0	0	16
40-59 year-old HH head	1,146	810	708	68	32	17	67
60+ year-old HH head	818	569	543	101	0	0	8

Appendix 4: Expenditure tables

Table 63: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Division and population group

	Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco And Narcoti	Clothing And Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Oth	Furnishings, Household Equipment And Rou	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation And Culture	Education	Restaurants And Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods And Services	Non-consumption - Cash Transfer	Non-consumption - Intermediate Expenditu
Samoa	565,121,174	66,777,699	61,213,728	261,473,670	60,209,938	9,858,920	212,672,266	53,926,924	31,336,096	25,890,374	234,711,308	65,147,264	275,105,203	39,219,875
Urban area	102,813,258	14,742,889	11,055,246	63,943,270	13,118,932	2,174,876	48,329,362	12,895,542	6,951,832	8,136,915	55,715,465	14,500,360	51,987,227	5,650,882
Rural area	462,307,917	52,034,809	50,158,482	197,530,400	47,091,006	7,684,044	164,342,904	41,031,382	24,384,264	17,753,459	178,995,844	50,646,904	223,117,976	33,568,992
Apia Urban Area	102,813,258	14,742,889	11,055,246	63,943,270	13,118,932	2,174,876	48,329,362	12,895,542	6,951,832	8,136,915	55,715,465	14,500,360	51,987,227	5,650,882
North-West Upolu	195,333,053	22,558,338	20,446,598	104,133,183	21,248,535	3,598,040	81,127,067	19,874,827	11,303,536	12,552,123	101,401,612	21,417,890	98,763,921	13,043,627
Rest of Upolu	117,070,229	14,756,196	8,916,097	51,859,593	10,000,803	1,795,253	36,893,746	10,566,465	5,322,767	3,063,247	34,197,819	11,051,330	53,479,040	5,736,754
Savai'i	149,904,635	14,720,275	20,795,788	41,537,624	15,841,668	2,290,750	46,322,091	10,590,091	7,757,960	2,138,088	43,396,412	18,177,684	70,875,016	14,788,611
With disability	80,532,959	8,331,884	8,470,440	29,193,932	7,910,024	1,769,794	24,772,800	6,652,841	4,643,797	2,751,277	26,217,210	8,777,087	33,426,719	5,151,705
Without disability	484,588,216	58,445,815	52,743,288	232,279,738	52,299,914	8,089,126	187,899,466	47,274,083	26,692,299	23,139,097	208,494,098	56,370,176	241,678,483	34,068,170
Quintile 1	53,473,298	5,450,647	4,482,204	17,315,432	3,871,311	979,016	9,375,552	5,016,587	1,457,126	1,750,719	16,420,679	5,413,355	16,335,352	2,385,373
Quintile 2	76,555,921	9,805,057	7,509,767	26,865,543	6,038,696	1,513,537	17,386,847	7,628,453	2,677,676	2,943,417	25,445,710	8,352,496	31,405,041	4,860,990
Quintile 3	95,457,384	11,930,688	10,624,747	36,476,693	9,205,377	1,855,695	29,311,692	10,086,618	3,654,428	4,295,076	38,413,651	10,707,874	38,774,310	6,276,141
Quintile 4	129,149,279	15,018,825	15,658,935	52,755,354	12,512,927	2,235,586	39,004,736	12,264,233	5,798,726	5,641,954	51,217,409	14,291,159	59,138,663	6,715,758
Quintile 5	210,485,291	24,572,482	22,938,075	128,060,649	28,581,627	3,275,087	117,593,440	18,931,034	17,748,141	11,259,208	103,213,859	26,382,380	129,451,837	18,981,613
Male head	422,489,360	50,459,330	46,023,722	194,080,259	45,573,806	7,606,548	166,508,081	40,005,143	22,660,648	19,636,012	179,663,380	49,641,926	207,993,598	33,678,480
Female head	142,631,814	16,318,369	15,190,006	67,393,411	14,636,132	2,252,373	46,164,184	13,921,781	8,675,447	6,254,362	55,047,928	15,505,338	67,111,605	5,541,395
18-39 year-old HH head	49,619,096	6,129,401	5,765,984	25,464,880	5,157,378	894,833	18,146,414	4,593,195	2,027,812	2,936,053	28,763,933	6,484,143	18,793,349	2,852,773
40-59 year-old HH head	261,300,258	28,646,235	29,825,640	124,919,906	29,516,635	4,481,471	100,791,922	26,084,642	15,990,795	14,535,938	119,909,026	31,109,980	129,528,576	18,711,790
60+ year-old HH head	254,201,820	32,002,063	25,622,104	111,088,884	25,535,926	4,482,616	93,733,929	23,249,087	13,317,489	8,418,382	86,038,349	27,553,141	126,783,278	17,655,311

Table 64: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Group and population group

	Food	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic Beverages	Tobacco	Clothing	Footwear	Actual rentals for Housing	Imputed rentals for Housing	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	Water supply and miscellaneous services	Electricity, gas and other fuels
Samoa	519,021,180	46,099,994	18,836,207	47,941,491	50,530,000	10,683,728	5,152,400	174,843,511	6,872,900	21,076,172	53,528,687
Urban area	94,566,922	8,246,335	5,321,852	9,421,037	9,377,213	1,678,033	1,689,138	42,588,062	1,528,336	5,277,056	12,860,677
Rural area	424,454,258	37,853,659	13,514,355	38,520,454	41,152,787	9,005,696	3,463,262	132,255,449	5,344,564	15,799,116	40,668,010
Apia Urban Area	94,566,922	8,246,335	5,321,852	9,421,037	9,377,213	1,678,033	1,689,138	42,588,062	1,528,336	5,277,056	12,860,677
North-West Upolu	179,123,924	16,209,129	6,770,275	15,788,063	16,984,404	3,462,194	3,062,573	67,653,323	2,873,747	8,862,416	21,681,124
Rest of Upolu	108,295,012	8,775,217	4,660,638	10,095,558	6,953,187	1,962,909	400,689	37,402,179	1,122,234	3,375,844	9,558,648
Savai'i	137,035,323	12,869,312	2,083,442	12,636,833	17,215,195	3,580,593	0	27,199,947	1,348,583	3,560,855	9,428,238
With disability	73,921,455	6,611,504	1,540,403	6,791,481	7,060,621	1,409,819	106,154	19,779,939	728,960	2,660,622	5,918,256
Without disability	445,099,725	39,488,491	17,295,804	41,150,011	43,469,379	9,273,909	5,046,246	155,063,572	6,143,940	18,415,550	47,610,430
Quintile 1	49,146,118	4,327,180	1,036,572	4,414,075	3,416,309	1,065,895	36,605	10,064,796	180,722	2,453,527	4,579,782
Quintile 2	70,932,880	5,623,042	2,302,715	7,502,343	5,998,744	1,511,023	90,870	16,569,689	439,419	2,910,165	6,855,400
Quintile 3	88,572,680	6,884,704	3,328,419	8,602,269	8,553,449	2,071,298	140,782	23,224,556	801,690	3,868,452	8,441,213
Quintile 4	118,880,515	10,268,765	3,878,823	11,140,003	13,027,752	2,631,183	811,485	34,943,480	789,807	4,632,523	11,578,060
Quintile 5	191,488,988	18,996,304	8,289,678	16,282,803	19,533,746	3,404,329	4,072,658	90,040,990	4,661,262	7,211,506	22,074,233
Male head	388,245,445	34,243,915	14,444,113	36,015,217	37,820,033	8,203,689	4,482,784	128,594,062	5,514,587	15,258,836	40,229,990
Female head	130,775,735	11,856,079	4,392,095	11,926,274	12,709,967	2,480,039	669,617	46,249,449	1,358,312	5,817,336	13,298,697
18-39 year-old HH head	45,563,261	4,055,835	2,227,311	3,902,089	4,885,005	880,979	1,255,658	16,524,758	479,882	1,951,223	5,253,359
40-59 year-old HH head	239,774,986	21,525,272	8,231,347	20,414,888	24,561,973	5,263,667	3,438,027	81,780,043	4,177,016	9,682,588	25,842,232
60+ year-old HH head	233,682,933	20,518,887	8,377,549	23,624,514	21,083,022	4,539,082	458,716	76,538,710	2,216,001	9,442,361	22,433,097

Table 64 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Group and population group

	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and o	Household textiles	Household appliances	Glassware, tableware and household utens	Tools and equipment for house and garden	Goods and services for routine household	Medical products, appliances and equipme	Outpatient services	Purchase of vehicles	Operation of personal transport equipmen	Transport services
Samoa	6,483,111	6,321,309	7,365,911	2,764,486	3,102,794	34,172,327	5,573,979	4,284,942	54,624,394	108,613,297	49,434,574
Urban area	1,028,701	1,159,704	2,016,848	383,724	387,616	8,142,338	1,256,824	918,052	12,736,945	24,962,077	10,630,340
Rural area	5,454,409	5,161,605	5,349,064	2,380,762	2,715,178	26,029,988	4,317,155	3,366,889	41,887,449	83,651,220	38,804,234
Apia Urban Area	1,028,701	1,159,704	2,016,848	383,724	387,616	8,142,338	1,256,824	918,052	12,736,945	24,962,077	10,630,340
North-West Upolu	2,267,800	2,576,443	2,334,779	940,994	800,168	12,328,351	2,036,506	1,561,535	21,404,332	40,283,610	19,439,125
Rest of Upolu	1,493,279	894,456	1,504,444	446,810	520,928	5,140,887	980,039	815,214	11,277,568	18,044,853	7,571,325
Savai'i	1,693,330	1,690,706	1,509,841	992,959	1,394,082	8,560,750	1,300,610	990,141	9,205,549	25,322,757	11,793,785
With disability	799,722	761,549	1,328,070	359,384	452,663	4,208,634	992,963	776,831	5,111,792	12,290,783	7,370,224
Without disability	5,683,388	5,559,760	6,037,841	2,405,102	2,650,131	29,963,692	4,581,016	3,508,110	49,512,602	96,322,514	42,064,350
Quintile 1	178,138	416,157	453,827	160,079	144,411	2,518,698	597,565	381,450	520,604	3,433,097	5,421,851
Quintile 2	668,001	551,948	523,166	359,405	232,204	3,703,972	932,885	580,652	2,055,232	7,882,152	7,449,463
Quintile 3	1,257,335	975,293	1,168,658	467,409	464,281	4,872,400	1,070,099	785,596	5,116,773	15,498,427	8,696,492
Quintile 4	1,224,644	1,408,430	1,567,450	648,229	1,083,233	6,580,942	1,194,341	1,041,244	5,401,655	23,642,112	9,960,969
Quintile 5	3,154,993	2,969,480	3,652,811	1,129,364	1,178,666	16,496,314	1,779,089	1,495,999	41,530,131	58,157,509	17,905,800
Male head	4,642,293	4,667,750	5,474,773	2,125,293	2,520,690	26,143,006	4,278,980	3,327,567	45,072,560	85,282,261	36,153,261
Female head	1,840,817	1,653,559	1,891,138	639,193	582,104	8,029,321	1,294,998	957,374	9,551,835	23,331,036	13,281,313
18-39 year-old HH head	430,060	612,950	500,298	252,519	198,886	3,162,666	521,756	373,077	3,468,450	9,776,142	4,901,822
40-59 year-old HH head	3,131,733	3,213,103	3,437,653	1,391,666	1,682,174	16,660,306	2,544,439	1,937,032	25,457,406	52,240,756	23,093,760
60+ year-old HH head	2,921,318	2,495,257	3,427,960	1,120,302	1,221,734	14,349,355	2,507,784	1,974,832	25,698,538	46,596,400	21,438,992

Table 64 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Group and population group

	Postal services	Telephone and telefax equipment	Telephone and telefax services	Audio-visual, photographic and informati	Other major durables for recreation and	Other recreational items and equipment,	Recreational and cultural services	Newspapers, books and stationery	Pre- primary and primary education	Education not definable by level	Catering services
Samoa	443,384	8,651,917	44,831,624	3,195,072	726,001	772,664	25,911,564	730,795	21,112,720	4,777,653	231,992,673
Urban area	127,910	2,057,598	10,710,034	873,169	155,879	298,315	5,333,681	290,787	7,190,441	946,474	54,748,620
Rural area	315,474	6,594,319	34,121,590	2,321,903	570,121	474,349	20,577,883	440,008	13,922,279	3,831,179	177,244,053
Apia Urban Area	127,910	2,057,598	10,710,034	873,169	155,879	298,315	5,333,681	290,787	7,190,441	946,474	54,748,620
North-West Upolu	141,271	3,103,339	16,630,217	1,173,585	33,847	435,867	9,324,152	336,086	10,724,648	1,827,475	100,748,486
Rest of Upolu	134,231	1,912,459	8,519,774	536,014	95,104	36,449	4,613,086	42,114	2,074,181	989,066	33,957,228
Savai'i	39,971	1,578,520	8,971,599	612,304	441,171	2,033	6,640,645	61,808	1,123,449	1,014,639	42,538,338
With disability	45,349	1,034,058	5,573,434	464,807	0	47,371	4,068,364	63,255	2,207,118	544,159	25,885,139
Without disability	398,035	7,617,859	39,258,190	2,730,265	726,001	725,293	21,843,200	667,540	18,905,603	4,233,494	206,107,534
Quintile 1	0	717,387	4,299,200	227,645	0	435	1,215,695	13,350	1,036,458	714,261	16,398,344
Quintile 2	0	1,508,163	6,120,290	334,517	0	10,655	2,302,688	29,816	2,119,541	823,875	25,082,064
Quintile 3	145,482	1,695,401	8,245,735	435,140	77,244	25,556	3,059,240	57,247	3,333,518	961,558	38,328,956
Quintile 4	106,034	1,815,101	10,343,097	767,453	0	26,201	4,849,955	155,118	4,609,155	1,032,800	50,968,127
Quintile 5	191,868	2,915,865	15,823,301	1,430,317	648,757	709,817	14,483,985	475,264	10,014,049	1,245,160	101,215,181
Male head	295,522	6,591,207	33,118,414	2,492,379	680,237	652,315	18,252,919	582,798	16,073,212	3,562,800	177,401,680
Female head	147,861	2,060,710	11,713,209	702,693	45,763	120,349	7,658,645	147,997	5,039,508	1,214,854	54,590,994
18-39 year-old HH head	9,618	738,602	3,844,975	277,904	31,481	85,144	1,560,978	72,305	2,466,910	469,143	28,567,277
40-59 year-old HH head	254,624	4,434,746	21,395,272	1,604,427	552,865	536,501	12,879,421	417,581	12,005,465	2,530,473	118,998,957
60+ year-old HH head	179,142	3,478,569	19,591,377	1,312,742	141,655	151,018	11,471,165	240,909	6,640,346	1,778,037	84,426,439

Table 64 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Group and population group

	Accommodation services	Personal care	Personal effects n.e.c	Insurance	Other services	Income in-kind from employer	Non-consumption expenditure - cash donat	Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	Non-consumption expenditure - home inves	Non-consumption - intermediate expenditu
Samoa	2,718,635	51,273,379	816,951	2,381,723	5,398,525	5,276,687	205,106,019	45,097	69,954,087	39,219,875
Urban area	966,845	11,320,925	97,694	876,395	939,872	1,265,473	39,874,997	1,201	12,111,029	5,650,882
Rural area	1,751,791	39,952,453	719,257	1,505,328	4,458,653	4,011,213	165,231,022	43,896	57,843,058	33,568,992
Apia Urban Area	966,845	11,320,925	97,694	876,395	939,872	1,265,473	39,874,997	1,201	12,111,029	5,650,882
North-West Upolu	653,125	17,427,630	332,360	1,210,215	2,002,903	444,783	68,326,460	11,296	30,426,164	13,043,627
Rest of Upolu	240,591	8,872,127	59,850	65,323	1,381,788	672,241	41,390,577	3,058	12,085,404	5,736,754
Savai'i	858,074	13,652,696	327,046	229,789	1,073,963	2,894,190	55,513,985	29,541	15,331,490	14,788,611
With disability	332,071	6,986,789	96,733	299,022	822,183	572,360	26,509,936	7,686	6,909,098	5,151,705
Without disability	2,386,564	44,286,589	720,217	2,082,702	4,576,342	4,704,327	178,596,083	37,411	63,044,989	34,068,170
Quintile 1	22,334	4,635,239	65,770	10,272	490,633	211,440	15,429,168	2,248	903,935	2,385,373
Quintile 2	363,646	7,256,071	91,213	51,707	791,216	162,288	23,514,643	3,040	7,887,358	4,860,990
Quintile 3	84,695	9,302,072	148,897	144,530	881,116	231,260	31,842,550	3,629	6,928,131	6,276,141
Quintile 4	249,282	11,965,552	209,931	293,079	1,132,137	690,460	46,223,552	12,916	12,902,195	6,715,758
Quintile 5	1,998,677	18,114,445	301,139	1,882,135	2,103,422	3,981,238	88,096,106	23,264	41,332,467	18,981,613
Male head	2,261,700	38,380,663	622,458	1,729,747	4,226,372	4,682,686	155,905,002	29,257	52,059,339	33,678,480
Female head	456,935	12,892,716	194,492	651,976	1,172,153	594,000	49,201,017	15,840	17,894,748	5,541,395
18-39 year-old HH head	196,656	5,330,505	64,308	207,595	287,662	594,073	14,755,823	5,794	4,031,732	2,852,773
40-59 year-old HH head	910,069	24,103,164	413,162	1,274,330	2,524,960	2,794,364	95,780,593	23,240	33,724,743	18,711,790
60+ year-old HH head	1,611,910	21,839,709	339,481	899,799	2,585,902	1,888,250	94,569,603	16,063	32,197,612	17,655,311

Table 65: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Bread and cereals	Meat	Fish and sea food	Milk, cheese and eggs	Oils and fats	Fruit	Vegetables	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confect	Food products n.e.c.	Coffee, tea and cocoa	Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and ve
Samoa	68,264,174	121,068,344	69,004,635	33,892,649	18,069,359	47,368,054	107,451,234	23,385,305	30,517,425	34,716,845	11,383,150
Urban area	13,667,315	22,562,382	11,433,496	7,630,096	3,696,035	7,122,951	17,044,431	4,085,113	7,325,102	5,043,131	3,203,205
Rural area	54,596,859	98,505,962	57,571,139	26,262,553	14,373,324	40,245,103	90,406,802	19,300,192	23,192,323	29,673,714	8,179,945
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	13,667,315	22,562,382	11,433,496	7,630,096	3,696,035	7,122,951	17,044,431	4,085,113	7,325,102	5,043,131	3,203,205
North West of Upolu (NWU)	25,430,651	42,174,493	23,176,308	14,094,829	6,854,793	13,743,232	35,105,027	8,093,593	10,450,998	11,577,317	4,631,812
Rest of Upolu	14,246,134	27,208,280	13,874,200	6,174,645	3,281,049	8,532,991	22,967,477	5,172,578	6,837,658	7,118,892	1,656,325
Savaii	14,920,075	29,123,189	20,520,631	5,993,079	4,237,482	17,968,880	32,334,299	6,034,021	5,903,667	10,977,505	1,891,807
With disability	9,200,512	16,724,020	10,670,006	4,470,422	2,475,258	7,129,648	15,487,094	3,174,451	4,590,044	4,948,186	1,663,318
Without disability	59,063,662	104,344,324	58,334,629	29,422,227	15,594,101	40,238,406	91,964,140	20,210,855	25,927,381	29,768,659	9,719,832
Quintile 1	8,047,004	11,355,101	6,458,515	2,351,161	1,710,602	4,462,841	10,536,666	2,324,167	1,900,063	3,910,846	416,334
Quintile 2	11,031,100	15,515,268	9,144,276	4,073,895	2,671,443	6,853,653	15,219,546	3,582,318	2,841,381	5,117,413	505,629
Quintile 3	12,592,618	20,559,888	11,702,590	5,453,020	3,230,348	8,137,183	19,686,319	3,832,794	3,377,920	5,930,350	954,354
Quintile 4	14,817,804	27,497,550	15,424,713	7,942,023	4,084,472	11,885,184	25,210,611	5,317,018	6,701,140	8,236,423	2,032,342
Quintile 5	21,775,649	46,140,537	26,274,541	14,072,551	6,372,494	16,029,193	36,798,092	8,329,009	15,696,921	11,521,812	7,474,491
Male head	50,050,263	91,311,944	52,923,396	24,624,819	13,397,622	36,010,374	82,180,499	17,524,602	20,221,927	26,341,833	7,902,083
Female head	18,213,911	29,756,400	16,081,239	9,267,831	4,671,737	11,357,680	25,270,735	5,860,704	10,295,498	8,375,012	3,481,067
18-39 year-old HH head	6,941,391	10,279,755	5,408,151	3,652,452	1,867,906	3,824,970	9,058,012	2,255,309	2,275,315	3,171,212	884,623
40-59 year-old HH head	31,386,387	55,268,181	32,565,984	15,691,855	8,046,522	22,024,916	50,144,457	10,789,739	13,856,944	15,808,393	5,716,879
60+ year-old HH head	29,936,396	55,520,407	31,030,501	14,548,343	8,154,932	21,518,167	48,248,765	10,340,257	14,385,165	15,737,240	4,781,647

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Tobacco	Clothing materials	Garments	Other articles of clothing and clothing	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	Shoes and other footwear	Actual rentals paid by tenants
Samoa	857,308	1,301,625	16,677,274	47,941,491	3,817,221	43,830,218	557,728	2,324,833	10,683,728	5,152,400
Urban area	635,707	582,848	4,103,298	9,421,037	691,935	8,273,447	88,871	322,960	1,678,033	1,689,138
Rural area	221,602	718,777	12,573,976	38,520,454	3,125,286	35,556,771	468,857	2,001,873	9,005,696	3,463,262
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	635,707	582,848	4,103,298	9,421,037	691,935	8,273,447	88,871	322,960	1,678,033	1,689,138
North West of Upolu (NWU)	90,582	650,850	6,028,843	15,788,063	1,706,835	14,323,028	147,045	807,497	3,462,194	3,062,573
Rest of Upolu	21,481	17,050	4,622,106	10,095,558	571,446	5,973,027	88,744	319,971	1,962,909	400,689
Savaii	109,538	50,876	1,923,027	12,636,833	847,005	15,260,717	233,068	874,405	3,580,593	0
With disability	42,534	74,832	1,423,037	6,791,481	643,690	6,063,494	69,130	284,307	1,409,819	106,154
Without disability	814,774	1,226,793	15,254,237	41,150,011	3,173,531	37,766,724	488,598	2,040,525	9,273,909	5,046,246
Quintile 1	11,511	0	1,025,062	4,414,075	442,201	2,804,289	41,746	128,073	1,065,895	36,605
Quintile 2	0	25,797	2,276,917	7,502,343	590,187	5,125,010	59,606	223,942	1,511,023	90,870
Quintile 3	89,180	6,046	3,233,192	8,602,269	721,289	7,467,661	98,041	266,458	2,071,298	140,782
Quintile 4	82,962	74,587	3,721,274	11,140,003	836,921	11,504,467	84,584	601,780	2,631,183	811,485
Quintile 5	673,655	1,195,195	6,420,829	16,282,803	1,226,624	16,928,791	273,751	1,104,580	3,404,329	4,072,658
Male head	561,840	1,126,422	12,755,851	36,015,217	2,728,539	33,001,103	422,210	1,668,181	8,203,689	4,482,784
Female head	295,468	175,203	3,921,423	11,926,274	1,088,682	10,829,115	135,519	656,652	2,480,039	669,617
18-39 year-old HH head	249,878	203,723	1,773,711	3,902,089	340,435	4,405,045	31,287	108,238	880,979	1,255,658
40-59 year-old HH head	276,637	263,441	7,691,270	20,414,888	1,791,362	21,252,987	268,866	1,248,758	5,263,667	3,438,027
60+ year-old HH head	330,793	834,462	7,212,293	23,624,514	1,685,424	18,172,186	257,575	967,836	4,539,082	458,716

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	Materials for the maintenance and repair	Services for the maintenance and repair	Water supply	Electricity	Gas	Liquid fuels	Solid fuels	Furniture and furnishings,	Carpets and other floor coverings	Household textiles
Samoa	174,843,511	1,390,805	5,482,094	21,076,172	29,946,868	22,230,280	846,837	504,701	4,703,717	1,779,393	6,321,309
Urban area	42,588,062	225,310	1,303,026	5,277,056	7,525,748	4,501,641	633,214	200,074	853,747	174,954	1,159,704
Rural area	132,255,449	1,165,495	4,179,069	15,799,116	22,421,120	17,728,639	213,624	304,627	3,849,970	1,604,439	5,161,605
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	42,588,062	225,310	1,303,026	5,277,056	7,525,748	4,501,641	633,214	200,074	853,747	174,954	1,159,704
North West of Upolu (NWU)	67,653,323	680,589	2,193,158	8,862,416	11,781,497	9,572,114	164,598	162,915	1,545,852	721,948	2,576,443
Rest of Upolu	37,402,179	149,728	972,506	3,375,844	4,985,216	4,528,523	27,419	17,490	1,303,562	189,717	894,456
Savaii	27,199,947	335,179	1,013,404	3,560,855	5,654,407	3,628,001	21,607	124,222	1,000,556	692,774	1,690,706
With disability	19,779,939	23,601	705,359	2,660,622	3,249,674	2,544,242	50,311	74,030	604,257	195,466	761,549
Without disability	155,063,572	1,367,204	4,776,736	18,415,550	26,697,195	19,686,037	796,527	430,672	4,099,461	1,583,927	5,559,760
Quintile 1	10,064,796	5,245	175,476	2,453,527	2,412,548	2,098,690	35,079	33,465	91,892	86,247	416,157
Quintile 2	16,569,689	149,728	289,692	2,910,165	3,306,580	3,380,521	74,153	94,146	439,899	228,102	551,948
Quintile 3	23,224,556	13,955	787,735	3,868,452	4,184,094	4,143,630	60,515	52,973	1,042,317	215,018	975,293
Quintile 4	34,943,480	27,889	761,918	4,632,523	6,216,423	5,173,012	72,505	116,119	729,832	494,811	1,408,430
Quintile 5	90,040,990	1,193,988	3,467,274	7,211,506	13,827,222	7,434,427	604,585	207,998	2,399,778	755,215	2,969,480
Male head	128,594,062	1,213,365	4,301,223	15,258,836	22,506,513	16,490,594	784,781	448,103	3,300,280	1,342,013	4,667,750
Female head	46,249,449	177,441	1,180,872	5,817,336	7,440,355	5,739,686	62,056	56,599	1,403,437	437,380	1,653,559
18-39 year-old HH head	16,524,758	51,396	428,486	1,951,223	3,014,460	2,083,464	41,168	114,267	311,865	118,195	612,950
40-59 year-old HH head	81,780,043	1,039,036	3,137,980	9,682,588	14,819,227	10,449,455	329,380	244,170	2,238,356	893,376	3,213,103
60+ year-old HH head	76,538,710	300,373	1,915,628	9,442,361	12,113,182	9,697,361	476,289	146,265	2,153,496	767,822	2,495,257

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Major household appliances whether elect	Small electric household appliance	Glassware, tableware and household utens	Major tools and equipment	Small tools and miscellaneous accessorie	Non durable household goods	Domestic services and household services	Pharmaceutical products	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	Medical services
Samoa	6,748,967	616,945	2,764,486	1,775,539	1,327,255	28,631,166	5,541,160	5,501,808	72,171	3,228,631
Urban area	1,875,255	141,592	383,724	290,204	97,413	5,711,189	2,431,149	1,231,605	25,219	767,570
Rural area	4,873,712	475,352	2,380,762	1,485,336	1,229,842	22,919,977	3,110,011	4,270,203	46,952	2,461,061
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	1,875,255	141,592	383,724	290,204	97,413	5,711,189	2,431,149	1,231,605	25,219	767,570
North West of Upolu (NWU)	2,113,957	220,822	940,994	392,325	407,842	10,706,227	1,622,125	2,029,389	7,116	1,266,942
Rest of Upolu	1,379,341	125,103	446,810	334,500	186,428	4,907,229	233,658	958,678	21,361	573,142
Savaii	1,380,413	129,427	992,959	758,511	635,572	7,306,521	1,254,229	1,282,135	18,474	620,976
With disability	1,247,643	80,428	359,384	279,707	172,956	3,767,907	440,728	947,946	45,016	580,503
Without disability	5,501,324	536,517	2,405,102	1,495,832	1,154,299	24,863,260	5,100,433	4,553,862	27,154	2,648,129
Quintile 1	396,512	57,315	160,079	76,601	67,810	2,480,635	38,064	596,809	756	262,990
Quintile 2	466,198	56,968	359,405	177,466	54,738	3,643,988	59,984	932,067	818	437,403
Quintile 3	1,074,887	93,771	467,409	289,691	174,590	4,786,130	86,270	1,051,831	18,267	567,076
Quintile 4	1,442,600	124,850	648,229	627,065	456,168	6,341,141	239,801	1,184,824	9,518	739,986
Quintile 5	3,368,770	284,040	1,129,364	604,717	573,948	11,379,271	5,117,043	1,736,277	42,811	1,221,177
Male head	5,008,777	465,996	2,125,293	1,543,787	976,904	21,550,653	4,592,352	4,236,678	42,302	2,528,831
Female head	1,740,190	150,949	639,193	231,753	350,351	7,080,513	948,808	1,265,130	29,869	699,801
18-39 year-old HH head	432,222	68,076	252,519	86,948	111,938	2,823,934	338,732	521,133	623	285,010
40-59 year-old HH head	3,160,053	277,601	1,391,666	968,547	713,627	13,489,389	3,170,916	2,535,360	9,079	1,461,992
60+ year-old HH head	3,156,692	271,268	1,120,302	720,044	501,690	12,317,843	2,031,512	2,445,314	62,470	1,481,629

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Paramedical services	Motor cars	Spare parts and accessories for personal	Fuels and lubricants for personal transp	Maintenance and repair of personal trans	Other services in respect of personal tr	Passenger transport by road	Passenger transport by air	Passenger transport by sea and inland wa	Postal services	Telephone and telefax equipment
Samoa	1,056,310	54,624,394	15,184,187	79,114,969	5,463,426	8,850,715	35,533,420	11,299,659	2,601,495	443,384	8,651,917
Urban area	150,482	12,736,945	3,207,631	18,323,170	1,299,369	2,131,908	6,274,715	4,042,187	313,439	127,910	2,057,598
Rural area	905,828	41,887,449	11,976,556	60,791,799	4,164,057	6,718,808	29,258,705	7,257,473	2,288,056	315,474	6,594,319
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	150,482	12,736,945	3,207,631	18,323,170	1,299,369	2,131,908	6,274,715	4,042,187	313,439	127,910	2,057,598
North West of Upolu (NWU)	294,592	21,404,332	5,419,577	29,965,677	1,712,922	3,185,434	14,659,029	4,057,387	722,709	141,271	3,103,339
Rest of Upolu	242,072	11,277,568	1,893,710	13,661,472	589,205	1,900,465	6,379,559	1,096,577	95,188	134,231	1,912,459
Savaii	369,164	9,205,549	4,663,269	17,164,650	1,861,930	1,632,909	8,220,117	2,103,509	1,470,159	39,971	1,578,520
With disability	196,329	5,111,792	1,984,890	8,662,925	635,182	1,007,786	5,641,272	1,402,155	326,797	45,349	1,034,058
Without disability	859,982	49,512,602	13,199,297	70,452,044	4,828,244	7,842,930	29,892,148	9,897,505	2,274,698	398,035	7,617,859
Quintile 1	118,461	520,604	328,890	2,584,147	141,013	379,048	4,953,773	372,684	95,394	0	717,387
Quintile 2	143,250	2,055,232	1,050,038	5,696,852	377,990	757,271	6,689,065	517,294	243,103	0	1,508,163
Quintile 3	218,520	5,116,773	1,930,290	11,647,649	757,564	1,162,925	7,144,525	1,263,222	288,745	145,482	1,695,401
Quintile 4	301,258	5,401,655	3,216,517	17,281,648	1,175,257	1,968,690	7,856,463	1,620,922	483,584	106,034	1,815,101
Quintile 5	274,822	41,530,131	8,658,452	41,904,674	3,011,603	4,582,781	8,889,593	7,525,537	1,490,669	191,868	2,915,865
Male head	798,737	45,072,560	11,951,181	62,108,309	4,228,372	6,994,399	25,481,247	8,523,443	2,148,570	295,522	6,591,207
Female head	257,574	9,551,835	3,233,006	17,006,660	1,235,054	1,856,316	10,052,173	2,776,216	452,925	147,861	2,060,710
18-39 year-old HH head	88,067	3,468,450	1,326,675	7,218,760	447,542	783,166	3,512,840	1,190,349	198,633	9,618	738,602
40-59 year-old HH head	475,040	25,457,406	7,397,669	38,039,079	2,485,226	4,318,782	16,583,726	5,008,515	1,501,519	254,624	4,434,746
60+ year-old HH head	493,203	25,698,538	6,459,843	33,857,130	2,530,658	3,748,768	15,436,854	5,100,795	901,343	179,142	3,478,569

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Telephone and telefax services	Equipment for the reception, recording a	Information processing equipment	Maintenance and repair of other major du	Games, toys and hobbies	Pets and related products	Veterinary and other services for pets	Recreational and sporting services	Cultural services	Games of chance
Samoa	44,831,624	2,386,982	808,091	726,001	194,522	395,651	182,492	3,089,704	9,942,905	12,878,955
Urban area	10,710,034	522,144	351,025	155,879	11,987	246,786	39,542	1,232,469	2,496,293	1,604,920
Rural area	34,121,590	1,864,837	457,066	570,121	182,534	148,865	142,950	1,857,235	7,446,612	11,274,035
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	10,710,034	522,144	351,025	155,879	11,987	246,786	39,542	1,232,469	2,496,293	1,604,920
North West of Upolu (NWU)	16,630,217	894,177	279,408	33,847	182,534	125,358	127,974	759,277	3,918,495	4,646,380
Rest of Upolu	8,519,774	453,317	82,697	95,104	0	23,507	12,943	556,845	1,438,194	2,618,046
Savaii	8,971,599	517,343	94,961	441,171	0	0	2,033	541,113	2,089,923	4,009,609
With disability	5,573,434	375,090	89,717	0	0	46,818	553	486,993	2,126,825	1,454,546
Without disability	39,258,190	2,011,891	718,374	726,001	194,522	348,833	181,939	2,602,711	7,816,080	11,424,409
Quintile 1	4,299,200	209,791	17,855	0	0	0	435	106,556	106,981	1,002,159
Quintile 2	6,120,290	257,659	76,858	0	0	2,148	8,507	139,237	631,801	1,531,649
Quintile 3	8,245,735	354,627	80,513	77,244	0	1,439	24,117	131,459	344,641	2,583,141
Quintile 4	10,343,097	611,460	155,992	0	0	17,792	8,409	617,872	1,143,756	3,088,328
Quintile 5	15,823,301	953,445	476,872	648,757	194,522	374,272	141,024	2,094,580	7,715,726	4,673,679
Male head	33,118,414	1,874,685	617,694	680,237	194,522	300,213	157,580	1,894,207	6,940,661	9,418,050
Female head	11,713,209	512,296	190,397	45,763	0	95,437	24,912	1,195,497	3,002,244	3,460,905
18-39 year-old HH head	3,844,975	112,432	165,472	31,481	11,987	43,369	29,788	135,286	704,682	721,011
40-59 year-old HH head	21,395,272	1,297,515	306,912	552,865	182,534	214,226	139,742	1,489,586	4,838,352	6,551,482
60+ year-old HH head	19,591,377	977,035	335,707	141,655	0	138,056	12,962	1,464,832	4,399,871	5,606,462

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Books	Newspapers and periodicals	Pre-primary and primary education	Education not defined by level	Restaurants, cafes and the like	Accommodation services	Hairdressing salons and personal groomin	Other appliances, articles and products	Other personal effects	Insurance connected with the dwelling
Samoa	543,491	187,303	21,112,720	4,777,653	231,992,673	2,718,635	2,543,701	48,729,677	816,951	574,164
Urban area	191,019	99,768	7,190,441	946,474	54,748,620	966,845	736,554	10,584,372	97,694	269,239
Rural area	352,472	87,536	13,922,279	3,831,179	177,244,053	1,751,791	1,807,147	38,145,306	719,257	304,925
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	191,019	99,768	7,190,441	946,474	54,748,620	966,845	736,554	10,584,372	97,694	269,239
North West of Upolu (NWU)	275,720	60,366	10,724,648	1,827,475	100,748,486	653,125	918,137	16,509,493	332,360	301,751
Rest of Upolu	38,282	3,833	2,074,181	989,066	33,957,228	240,591	258,301	8,613,827	59,850	0
Savaii	38,471	23,337	1,123,449	1,014,639	42,538,338	858,074	630,710	13,021,986	327,046	3,175
With disability	42,206	21,048	2,207,118	544,159	25,885,139	332,071	333,205	6,653,585	96,733	35,954
Without disability	501,285	166,255	18,905,603	4,233,494	206,107,534	2,386,564	2,210,496	42,076,093	720,217	538,210
Quintile 1	7,528	5,821	1,036,458	714,261	16,398,344	22,334	75,371	4,559,868	65,770	0
Quintile 2	24,141	5,675	2,119,541	823,875	25,082,064	363,646	149,685	7,106,386	91,213	0
Quintile 3	51,459	5,788	3,333,518	961,558	38,328,956	84,695	289,007	9,013,065	148,897	0
Quintile 4	134,679	20,438	4,609,155	1,032,800	50,968,127	249,282	583,886	11,381,666	209,931	118,755
Quintile 5	325,683	149,581	10,014,049	1,245,160	101,215,181	1,998,677	1,445,753	16,668,693	301,139	455,409
Male head	429,088	153,710	16,073,212	3,562,800	177,401,680	2,261,700	1,908,528	36,472,135	622,458	435,219
Female head	114,403	33,593	5,039,508	1,214,854	54,590,994	456,935	635,173	12,257,543	194,492	138,945
18-39 year-old HH head	53,020	19,285	2,466,910	469,143	28,567,277	196,656	269,041	5,061,464	64,308	54,211
40-59 year-old HH head	334,991	82,590	12,005,465	2,530,473	118,998,957	910,069	1,266,667	22,836,498	413,162	287,009
60+ year-old HH head	155,480	85,428	6,640,346	1,778,037	84,426,439	1,611,910	1,007,994	20,831,716	339,481	232,944

Table 65 continued: Total annual household expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Insurance connected with health	Insurance connected with transport	Other insurance	Other services n.e.c.	Income in-kind from employer	Non-consumption expenditure - cash donat	Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	Non-consumption expenditure - home inves	Non-consumption - intermediate
Samoa	183,004	1,127,340	497,215	5,398,525	5,276,687	205,106,019	45,097	69,954,087	39,219,875
Urban area	75,449	421,594	110,114	939,872	1,265,473	39,874,997	1,201	12,111,029	5,650,882
Rural area	107,554	705,746	387,102	4,458,653	4,011,213	165,231,022	43,896	57,843,058	33,568,992
Apia Urban Area (AUA)	75,449	421,594	110,114	939,872	1,265,473	39,874,997	1,201	12,111,029	5,650,882
North West of Upolu (NWU)	107,554	652,297	148,613	2,002,903	444,783	68,326,460	11,296	30,426,164	13,043,627
Rest of Upolu	0	1,453	63,870	1,381,788	672,241	41,390,577	3,058	12,085,404	5,736,754
Savaii	0	51,996	174,618	1,073,963	2,894,190	55,513,985	29,541	15,331,490	14,788,611
With disability	0	169,895	93,172	822,183	572,360	26,509,936	7,686	6,909,098	5,151,705
Without disability	183,004	957,445	404,043	4,576,342	4,704,327	178,596,083	37,411	63,044,989	34,068,170
Quintile 1	0	10,272	0	490,633	211,440	15,429,168	2,248	903,935	2,385,373
Quintile 2	0	17,978	33,729	791,216	162,288	23,514,643	3,040	7,887,358	4,860,990
Quintile 3	1,196	87,456	55,878	881,116	231,260	31,842,550	3,629	6,928,131	6,276,141
Quintile 4	0	130,948	43,376	1,132,137	690,460	46,223,552	12,916	12,902,195	6,715,758
Quintile 5	181,808	880,686	364,232	2,103,422	3,981,238	88,096,106	23,264	41,332,467	18,981,613
Male head	85,949	809,532	399,047	4,226,372	4,682,686	155,905,002	29,257	52,059,339	33,678,480
Female head	97,055	317,808	98,168	1,172,153	594,000	49,201,017	15,840	17,894,748	5,541,395
18-39 year-old HH head	30,663	111,884	10,837	287,662	594,073	14,755,823	5,794	4,031,732	2,852,773
40-59 year-old HH head	138,615	648,565	200,140	2,524,960	2,794,364	95,780,593	23,240	33,724,743	18,711,790
60+ year-old HH head	13,726	366,891	286,238	2,585,902	1,888,250	94,569,603	16,063	32,197,612	17,655,311

Table 66: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Bread and cereals	Meat	Fish and sea food	Milk, cheese and eggs	Oils and fats	Fruit	Vegetables	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confect	Food products n.e.c.	Coffee, tea and cocoa	Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and ve	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Tobacco
Samoa	98%	97%	90%	75%	90%	86%	97%	90%	94%	97%	28%	1%	1%	23%	54%
Urban area	97%	95%	85%	82%	87%	78%	93%	85%	91%	95%	39%	2%	4%	26%	45%
Rural area	98%	97%	91%	74%	90%	87%	97%	91%	95%	97%	26%	0%	1%	22%	56%
Apia Urban Area	97%	95%	85%	82%	87%	78%	93%	85%	91%	95%	39%	2%	4%	26%	45%
North-West Upolu	99%	97%	88%	81%	90%	84%	96%	86%	96%	97%	30%	0%	1%	24%	52%
Rest of Upolu	99%	98%	93%	72%	88%	86%	98%	94%	91%	98%	15%	0%	0%	29%	59%
Savai'i	97%	97%	94%	62%	92%	95%	98%	95%	98%	96%	32%	0%	0%	12%	61%
With disability	98%	97%	92%	81%	94%	90%	98%	92%	97%	97%	32%	0%	1%	17%	59%
Without disability	98%	97%	89%	74%	89%	85%	96%	89%	94%	97%	28%	1%	1%	24%	53%
Quintile 1	99%	98%	91%	58%	85%	83%	97%	90%	92%	99%	8%	0%	0%	17%	58%
Quintile 2	100%	99%	91%	70%	93%	87%	99%	92%	96%	99%	19%	0%	0%	25%	62%
Quintile 3	100%	99%	91%	72%	92%	85%	99%	89%	97%	95%	23%	0%	0%	23%	57%
Quintile 4	99%	98%	90%	82%	92%	91%	98%	90%	98%	98%	33%	0%	1%	23%	54%
Quintile 5	95%	93%	87%	83%	87%	83%	92%	89%	91%	95%	42%	1%	3%	24%	46%
Male head	98%	97%	89%	73%	89%	86%	96%	90%	94%	97%	27%	0%	1%	24%	55%
Female head	99%	97%	91%	82%	91%	85%	97%	89%	96%	97%	33%	1%	1%	19%	51%
18-39 year-old HH head	95%	94%	81%	69%	85%	80%	91%	85%	91%	95%	26%	2%	1%	23%	48%
40-59 year-old HH head	98%	97%	89%	73%	88%	85%	97%	90%	94%	96%	28%	0%	1%	22%	53%
60+ year-old HH head	99%	98%	92%	80%	93%	88%	98%	91%	96%	98%	30%	0%	2%	24%	57%

Table 66 continued: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Clothing materials	Garments	Other articles of clothing and clothing	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	Shoes and other footwear	Actual rentals paid by tenants	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	Materials for the maintenance and repair	Services for the maintenance and repair	Water supply	Electricity	Gas	Liquid fuels	Solid fuels	Furniture and furnishings,
Samoa	28%	88%	10%	18%	86%	1%	99%	1%	24%	84%	98%	70%	2%	2%	8%
Urban area	24%	85%	8%	14%	78%	3%	97%	1%	24%	92%	99%	81%	4%	3%	8%
Rural area	29%	88%	10%	18%	88%	1%	99%	1%	25%	83%	98%	67%	1%	2%	8%
Apia Urban Area	24%	85%	8%	14%	78%	3%	97%	1%	24%	92%	99%	81%	4%	3%	8%
North-West Upolu	31%	89%	9%	17%	81%	2%	98%	1%	21%	91%	97%	74%	2%	3%	7%
Rest of Upolu	26%	83%	8%	12%	92%	0%	100%	0%	25%	63%	99%	67%	1%	0%	11%
Savai'i	28%	93%	14%	28%	96%	0%	100%	1%	32%	90%	99%	55%	0%	2%	8%
With disability	34%	87%	9%	20%	88%	0%	100%	0%	27%	85%	99%	71%	3%	3%	9%
Without disability	27%	88%	10%	17%	86%	1%	99%	1%	24%	84%	98%	70%	2%	2%	8%
Quintile 1	27%	85%	8%	11%	86%	0%	100%	0%	11%	74%	96%	45%	2%	2%	4%
Quintile 2	31%	92%	8%	15%	90%	1%	99%	0%	17%	81%	100%	65%	3%	3%	8%
Quintile 3	28%	91%	10%	12%	90%	1%	100%	0%	22%	86%	98%	72%	2%	1%	11%
Quintile 4	29%	92%	11%	23%	90%	1%	99%	0%	24%	85%	99%	74%	2%	2%	7%
Quintile 5	26%	82%	11%	21%	80%	2%	98%	2%	35%	90%	99%	79%	2%	3%	10%
Male head	27%	87%	10%	16%	86%	1%	99%	1%	24%	85%	98%	68%	2%	2%	8%
Female head	31%	89%	9%	21%	87%	1%	99%	0%	26%	84%	99%	74%	2%	1%	10%
18-39 year-old HH head	25%	88%	5%	9%	81%	3%	97%	0%	18%	83%	98%	64%	2%	3%	4%
40-59 year-old HH head	27%	89%	10%	18%	87%	1%	99%	1%	25%	85%	98%	70%	1%	2%	8%
60+ year-old HH head	31%	86%	10%	20%	87%	1%	100%	1%	26%	84%	99%	71%	2%	2%	10%

Table 66 continued: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Carpets and other floor coverings	Household textiles	Major household appliances whether elect	Small electric household appliance	Glassware, tableware and household utens	Major tools and equipment	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	Non durable household goods	Domestic services and household services	Pharmaceutical products	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	Medical services	Paramedical services	Motor cars	Spare parts and accessories for personal
Samoa	8%	26%	17%	14%	37%	7%	11%	99%	7%	94%	1%	80%	30%	6%	39%
Urban area	5%	25%	17%	17%	30%	7%	6%	99%	13%	90%	1%	80%	23%	8%	38%
Rural area	9%	26%	17%	14%	39%	6%	12%	99%	6%	95%	1%	80%	31%	6%	39%
Apia Urban Area	5%	25%	17%	17%	30%	7%	6%	99%	13%	90%	1%	80%	23%	8%	38%
North-West Upolu	9%	29%	15%	13%	38%	5%	9%	99%	6%	94%	1%	81%	26%	6%	41%
Rest of Upolu	3%	19%	21%	16%	35%	8%	7%	100%	3%	96%	1%	79%	30%	8%	32%
Savai'i	14%	27%	16%	12%	43%	8%	22%	99%	9%	96%	1%	81%	41%	6%	45%
With disability	8%	25%	19%	14%	38%	9%	12%	100%	6%	99%	2%	90%	37%	7%	36%
Without disability	8%	26%	17%	14%	37%	6%	11%	99%	7%	94%	1%	79%	28%	6%	39%
Quintile 1	4%	19%	16%	11%	22%	3%	7%	99%	3%	91%	1%	76%	33%	1%	15%
Quintile 2	7%	21%	11%	11%	30%	6%	5%	100%	4%	97%	0%	81%	33%	3%	28%
Quintile 3	6%	27%	17%	15%	37%	8%	11%	99%	4%	96%	2%	83%	36%	6%	38%
Quintile 4	9%	29%	18%	14%	43%	7%	13%	99%	4%	95%	1%	82%	34%	6%	43%
Quintile 5	10%	27%	19%	17%	43%	7%	14%	99%	15%	92%	1%	79%	20%	11%	54%
Male head	8%	25%	16%	14%	37%	7%	11%	99%	7%	94%	1%	81%	30%	7%	41%
Female head	8%	26%	19%	14%	38%	5%	10%	100%	8%	94%	1%	78%	30%	6%	34%
18-39 year-old HH head	6%	25%	11%	12%	28%	4%	7%	98%	7%	93%	1%	75%	28%	5%	31%
40-59 year-old HH head	8%	27%	16%	14%	37%	7%	12%	99%	7%	95%	1%	81%	28%	7%	39%
60+ year-old HH head	8%	24%	20%	16%	40%	6%	11%	99%	7%	94%	1%	81%	32%	7%	41%

Table 66 continued: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport	Maintenance and repair of personal transport	Other services in respect of personal transport	Passenger transport by road	Passenger transport by air	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterways	Postal services	Telephone and telefax equipment	Telephone and telefax services	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and television images	Information processing equipment	Maintenance and repair of other major durable goods	Games, toys and hobbies	Pets and related products	Veterinary and other services for pets
Samoa	57%	33%	53%	54%	11%	20%	1%	35%	97%	8%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Urban area	65%	40%	61%	44%	17%	13%	1%	37%	97%	8%	6%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Rural area	55%	31%	51%	57%	9%	22%	1%	35%	97%	9%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Apia Urban Area	65%	40%	61%	44%	17%	13%	1%	37%	97%	8%	6%	0%	0%	5%	1%
North-West Upolu	56%	32%	50%	57%	11%	19%	1%	33%	96%	9%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Rest of Upolu	54%	18%	53%	48%	6%	10%	1%	35%	96%	9%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Savai'i	53%	44%	51%	66%	11%	38%	0%	36%	97%	8%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
With disability	52%	33%	47%	59%	10%	22%	1%	41%	97%	11%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Without disability	57%	33%	54%	54%	11%	20%	1%	34%	97%	8%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Quintile 1	27%	11%	23%	65%	4%	13%	0%	33%	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Quintile 2	41%	20%	38%	64%	5%	20%	0%	39%	97%	7%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Quintile 3	55%	31%	50%	61%	9%	16%	1%	39%	97%	7%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Quintile 4	63%	37%	58%	55%	9%	19%	1%	36%	97%	11%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Quintile 5	75%	48%	72%	41%	19%	27%	1%	32%	97%	10%	5%	1%	1%	5%	1%
Male head	58%	34%	54%	53%	11%	21%	1%	35%	97%	9%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Female head	53%	30%	50%	58%	11%	18%	1%	35%	97%	7%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%
18-39 year-old HH head	47%	28%	43%	47%	12%	16%	0%	31%	95%	5%	6%	0%	0%	1%	1%
40-59 year-old HH head	56%	33%	54%	56%	10%	23%	1%	35%	97%	9%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
60+ year-old HH head	60%	35%	55%	54%	12%	18%	1%	36%	97%	9%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%

Table 66 continued: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Recreational and sporting services	Cultural services	Games of chance	Books	Newspapers and periodicals	Pre-primary and primary education	Education not defined by level	Restaurants, cafes and the like	Accommodation services	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming	Other appliances, articles and products	Other personal effects	Insurance connected with the dwelling	Insurance connected with health	Insurance connected with transport
Samoa	7%	19%	23%	10%	3%	51%	66%	94%	3%	32%	100%	30%	1%	0%	2%
Urban area	9%	23%	15%	19%	7%	64%	57%	95%	5%	44%	100%	19%	2%	1%	3%
Rural area	6%	18%	25%	8%	2%	48%	67%	93%	2%	29%	100%	33%	1%	0%	2%
Apia Urban Area	9%	23%	15%	19%	7%	64%	57%	95%	5%	44%	100%	19%	2%	1%	3%
North-West Upolu	7%	19%	26%	12%	3%	60%	66%	95%	2%	27%	100%	31%	1%	0%	3%
Rest of Upolu	5%	10%	23%	4%	0%	39%	66%	89%	1%	23%	100%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Savai'i	7%	26%	25%	5%	2%	36%	72%	96%	4%	39%	100%	53%	0%	0%	1%
With disability	9%	22%	24%	8%	2%	49%	65%	93%	5%	34%	100%	34%	0%	0%	2%
Without disability	6%	19%	23%	10%	3%	51%	66%	94%	3%	32%	100%	30%	1%	0%	2%
Quintile 1	4%	8%	20%	3%	1%	50%	76%	90%	1%	13%	100%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Quintile 2	4%	15%	23%	6%	1%	56%	76%	93%	2%	21%	100%	30%	0%	0%	1%
Quintile 3	3%	12%	26%	7%	1%	55%	76%	95%	1%	28%	100%	31%	0%	0%	1%
Quintile 4	8%	22%	25%	14%	2%	54%	69%	96%	2%	41%	100%	35%	1%	0%	1%
Quintile 5	11%	29%	22%	14%	7%	44%	47%	94%	6%	42%	100%	29%	3%	0%	5%
Male head	6%	18%	22%	10%	3%	50%	66%	93%	3%	32%	100%	30%	1%	0%	2%
Female head	9%	23%	26%	10%	2%	53%	64%	95%	2%	31%	100%	31%	1%	0%	2%
18-39 year-old HH head	4%	15%	16%	9%	3%	46%	63%	94%	3%	29%	100%	23%	1%	0%	2%
40-59 year-old HH head	7%	19%	23%	13%	3%	55%	71%	95%	3%	32%	100%	31%	1%	0%	3%
60+ year-old HH head	8%	21%	25%	7%	3%	48%	60%	92%	3%	32%	100%	32%	1%	0%	1%

Table 66 continued: Percentage of households incurring expenditure, by COICOP Class and population group

	Other insurance	Other services n.e.c.	Income in-kind from employer	Non-consumption expenditure - cash donat	Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	Non-consumption expenditure - home inves	Non-consumption - intermediate
Samoa	2%	35%	2%	98%	1%	10%	33%
Urban area	3%	30%	2%	97%	0%	9%	20%
Rural area	2%	37%	2%	98%	1%	10%	36%
Apia Urban Area	3%	30%	2%	97%	0%	9%	20%
North-West Upolu	1%	41%	2%	97%	1%	10%	28%
Rest of Upolu	3%	30%	3%	98%	0%	7%	32%
Savai'i	2%	35%	3%	100%	2%	13%	56%
With disability	4%	41%	1%	100%	1%	13%	38%
Without disability	2%	35%	3%	97%	1%	9%	33%
Quintile 1	0%	30%	2%	97%	0%	3%	29%
Quintile 2	1%	33%	2%	99%	0%	8%	35%
Quintile 3	2%	36%	2%	97%	1%	9%	38%
Quintile 4	2%	38%	3%	99%	1%	11%	34%
Quintile 5	3%	37%	3%	97%	1%	13%	32%
Male head	2%	36%	3%	97%	1%	10%	35%
Female head	3%	32%	2%	98%	1%	9%	28%
18-39 year-old HH head	1%	30%	2%	92%	1%	7%	21%
40-59 year-old HH head	2%	35%	3%	98%	1%	10%	35%
60+ year-old HH head	3%	38%	2%	99%	1%	10%	35%

Appendix 5: Income tables

Table 67: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Division and population group

	Employment income	Property Income	Transfer Income	Casual receipts & lump sum distributions	Gifts & remittances	Imputed rent	Intermediate expenditure
Samoa	1,498,332,583	33,229,601	28,095,152	24,417,452	310,763,343	174,843,511	-39,219,875
Urban area	360,506,115	10,370,198	4,996,630	5,624,353	47,810,431	42,588,062	-5,650,882
Rural area	1,137,826,469	22,859,402	23,098,522	18,793,099	262,952,912	132,255,449	-33,568,992
Apia Urban Area	360,506,115	10,370,198	4,996,630	5,624,353	47,810,431	42,588,062	-5,650,882
North-West Upolu	531,197,456	14,415,674	9,180,004	4,455,382	110,645,640	67,653,323	-13,043,627
Rest of Upolu	252,227,671	4,314,608	6,781,834	5,830,516	64,285,731	37,402,179	-5,736,754
Savai'i	354,401,341	4,129,120	7,136,684	8,507,201	88,021,541	27,199,947	-14,788,611
With disability	154,913,926	3,238,329	6,723,850	4,265,150	44,364,376	19,779,939	-5,151,705
Without disability	1,343,418,657	29,991,272	21,371,301	20,152,303	266,398,967	155,063,572	-34,068,170
Quintile 1	135,655,742	980,644	3,134,782	1,424,959	22,809,822	10,064,796	-2,385,373
Quintile 2	209,472,164	2,250,240	4,452,730	1,446,908	37,772,537	16,569,689	-4,860,990
Quintile 3	239,599,409	3,623,617	5,213,796	2,918,428	48,071,906	23,224,556	-6,276,141
Quintile 4	324,269,729	6,309,301	6,690,284	6,035,870	72,552,273	34,943,480	-6,715,758
Quintile 5	589,335,539	20,065,799	8,603,560	12,591,288	129,556,806	90,040,990	-18,981,613
Male head	1,178,602,949	26,105,590	17,879,046	17,123,630	224,698,268	128,594,062	-33,678,480
Female head	319,729,634	7,124,011	10,216,106	7,293,823	86,065,075	46,249,449	-5,541,395
18-39 year-old HH head	150,712,164	3,588,851	612,747	1,299,083	21,494,950	16,524,758	-2,852,773
40-59 year-old HH head	728,191,562	18,635,846	2,215,565	12,955,009	132,604,129	81,780,043	-18,711,790
60+ year-old HH head	619,428,858	11,004,904	25,266,839	10,163,360	156,664,263	76,538,710	-17,655,311

Table 68: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Group and population group

	Employee benefits	Agriculture, fisheries, livestock and ha	Exchange, barter	Home rental	Land lease	Royalties	Dividend	Superannuation, pension	Child support
Samoa	1,192,863,795	304,906,238	562,550	3,112,548	879,887	18,847	29,218,319	26,841,256	174,774
Urban area	340,359,796	20,102,921	43,397	1,095,427	644,564	0	8,630,207	4,532,515	6,747
Rural area	852,503,999	284,803,316	519,153	2,017,121	235,323	18,847	20,588,112	22,308,741	168,027
Apia Urban Area	340,359,796	20,102,921	43,397	1,095,427	644,564	0	8,630,207	4,532,515	6,747
North-West Upolu	454,997,816	76,041,812	157,829	980,199	55,379	0	13,380,097	8,501,084	127,648
Rest of Upolu	188,463,561	63,735,654	28,456	840,846	61,492	18,847	3,393,423	6,695,354	26,182
Savai'i	209,042,622	145,025,850	332,868	196,076	118,452	0	3,814,592	7,112,304	14,197
With disability	109,339,106	45,480,178	94,643	282,950	164,425	0	2,790,954	6,610,969	12,878
Without disability	1,083,524,690	259,426,060	467,907	2,829,598	715,462	18,847	26,427,365	20,230,287	161,896
Quintile 1	97,214,552	38,357,599	83,591	0	138,210	0	842,434	3,134,782	0
Quintile 2	156,831,268	52,579,079	61,818	0	0	0	2,250,240	4,357,031	0
Quintile 3	178,572,557	60,905,927	120,925	42,896	9,988	0	3,570,733	5,024,991	26,635
Quintile 4	261,175,480	62,961,691	132,558	537,052	827	5,009	5,766,413	6,363,675	11,005
Quintile 5	499,069,938	90,101,942	163,660	2,532,600	730,863	13,838	16,788,499	7,960,778	137,134
Male head	919,624,761	258,452,673	525,515	2,858,856	287,135	18,847	22,940,752	17,168,179	41,880
Female head	273,239,035	46,453,564	37,035	253,691	592,753	0	6,277,567	9,673,078	132,894
18-39 year-old HH head	123,076,536	27,595,651	39,977	69,611	128,529	0	3,390,710	415,728	1,026
40-59 year-old HH head	578,944,372	149,014,301	232,889	1,902,052	532,259	15,984	16,185,552	1,519,327	161,193
60+ year-old HH head	490,842,888	128,296,286	289,684	1,140,885	219,100	2,863	9,642,056	24,906,201	12,554

Table 68 continued: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Group and population group

	Grants, Scholarships and other grants	Insurance claim	Inheritance	Winnings from gambling	Other casual income	Cash gifts/remittances received	Gift received	Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	Intermediate expenditure - subsistence
Samoa	895,485	183,636	402,383	3,811,716	20,203,354	172,105,801	138,657,542	174,843,511	-39,219,875
Urban area	342,593	114,775	0	497,938	5,126,416	26,410,965	21,399,465	42,588,062	-5,650,882
Rural area	552,892	68,861	402,383	3,313,779	15,076,938	145,694,836	117,258,076	132,255,449	-33,568,992
Apia Urban Area	342,593	114,775	0	497,938	5,126,416	26,410,965	21,399,465	42,588,062	-5,650,882
North-West Upolu	482,411	68,861	6,408	702,911	3,746,063	67,394,974	43,250,666	67,653,323	-13,043,627
Rest of Upolu	60,299	0	38,616	827,774	4,964,126	32,443,042	31,842,690	37,402,179	-5,736,754
Savai'i	10,183	0	357,359	1,783,093	6,366,749	45,856,820	42,164,721	27,199,947	-14,788,611
With disability	100,003	0	341,789	507,547	3,415,813	25,653,135	18,711,241	19,779,939	-5,151,705
Without disability	795,482	183,636	60,593	3,304,169	16,787,541	146,452,666	119,946,300	155,063,572	-34,068,170
Quintile 1	0	0	6,408	238,952	1,179,598	13,112,436	9,697,386	10,064,796	-2,385,373
Quintile 2	60,414	35,285	0	394,580	1,052,328	23,814,577	13,957,959	16,569,689	-4,860,990
Quintile 3	96,921	65,249	38,616	855,855	2,023,957	26,857,355	21,214,550	23,224,556	-6,276,141
Quintile 4	300,488	15,115	15,569	927,466	5,092,835	39,302,621	33,249,652	34,943,480	-6,715,758
Quintile 5	437,662	67,987	341,789	1,394,863	10,854,636	69,018,812	60,537,994	90,040,990	-18,981,613
Male head	521,451	147,535	402,383	2,746,248	13,974,999	122,754,378	101,943,890	128,594,062	-33,678,480
Female head	374,034	36,101	0	1,065,468	6,228,355	49,351,423	36,713,652	46,249,449	-5,541,395
18-39 year-old HH head	159,892	36,101	0	136,021	1,163,062	11,067,757	10,427,193	16,524,758	-2,852,773
40-59 year-old HH head	399,013	136,032	38,616	2,201,521	10,714,872	69,371,407	63,232,722	81,780,043	-18,711,790
60+ year-old HH head	336,580	11,503	363,767	1,474,174	8,325,419	91,666,636	64,997,627	76,538,710	-17,655,311

Table 69: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Class and population group

	Cash income from employers	In-kind income from employers	Cash from agricultural crops	Subsistence from agricultural crops	Cash from fisheries	Subsistence from fisheries	Cash from livestock & aquaculture	Subsistence from livestock & aquaculture	Cash from handicrafts, food making	Subsistence from handicrafts, food makin
Samoa	1,187,587,109	5,276,687	87,221,281	82,365,996	52,136,089	9,051,319	17,001,665	3,781,836	51,172,221	29,977
Urban area	339,094,323	1,265,473	4,015,615	4,148,023	2,576,482	244,686	1,150,036	34,321	7,542,905	0
Rural area	848,492,786	4,011,213	83,205,666	78,217,973	49,559,607	8,806,632	15,851,630	3,747,515	43,629,316	29,977
Apia Urban Area	339,094,323	1,265,473	4,015,615	4,148,023	2,576,482	244,686	1,150,036	34,321	7,542,905	0
North-West Upolu	454,553,033	444,783	25,591,343	19,948,783	16,494,685	991,377	3,975,049	419,756	7,101,813	29,977
Rest of Upolu	187,791,320	672,241	15,516,087	20,340,782	13,451,191	2,747,520	4,501,224	988,382	6,083,568	0
Savai'i	206,148,433	2,894,190	42,098,236	37,928,408	19,613,731	5,067,736	7,375,357	2,339,377	30,443,935	0
With disability	108,766,746	572,360	12,823,036	13,115,312	6,633,021	2,177,868	2,231,905	917,730	7,251,671	0
Without disability	1,078,820,363	4,704,327	74,398,246	69,250,684	45,503,068	6,873,451	14,769,760	2,864,107	43,920,550	29,977
Quintile 1	97,003,112	211,440	11,559,997	10,722,587	9,774,979	1,392,327	1,550,722	59,041	3,234,911	29,977
Quintile 2	156,668,980	162,288	11,147,941	14,418,621	14,272,270	1,563,903	2,671,902	267,076	8,112,405	0
Quintile 3	178,341,298	231,260	14,688,930	16,931,055	12,018,030	2,047,115	2,672,732	471,120	11,791,260	0
Quintile 4	260,485,020	690,460	16,952,591	19,516,307	8,437,944	1,602,736	3,020,856	1,322,947	11,772,355	0
Quintile 5	495,088,699	3,981,238	32,871,824	20,777,426	7,632,865	2,445,239	7,085,453	1,661,652	16,261,290	0
Male head	914,942,074	4,682,686	74,409,274	65,169,511	49,896,402	7,894,659	14,261,510	3,085,511	42,101,742	29,977
Female head	272,645,034	594,000	12,812,008	17,196,486	2,239,687	1,156,660	2,740,156	696,326	9,070,479	0
18-39 year-old HH head	122,482,463	594,073	10,429,060	5,966,670	4,925,425	413,842	979,326	118,724	4,762,603	0
40-59 year-old HH head	576,150,008	2,794,364	49,233,515	39,562,810	20,088,953	4,906,283	7,741,627	1,907,524	24,338,365	29,977
60+ year-old HH head	488,954,638	1,888,250	27,558,706	36,836,517	27,121,711	3,731,194	8,280,713	1,755,589	22,071,253	0

Table 69 continued: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Class and population group

	Cash from horticulture	Subsistence from horticulture	Subsistence from hunting	Home rental	Land lease	Royalties	Dividend	Superannuation, pension	Child support	Grants, Scholarships and other grants
Samoa	2,145,852	539,214	23,336	3,112,548	879,887	18,847	29,218,319	26,841,256	174,774	895,485
Urban area	390,852	43,397	0	1,095,427	644,564	0	8,630,207	4,532,515	6,747	342,593
Rural area	1,755,000	495,817	23,336	2,017,121	235,323	18,847	20,588,112	22,308,741	168,027	552,892
Apia Urban Area	390,852	43,397	0	1,095,427	644,564	0	8,630,207	4,532,515	6,747	342,593
North-West Upolu	1,489,028	157,829	0	980,199	55,379	0	13,380,097	8,501,084	127,648	482,411
Rest of Upolu	106,901	25,843	2,613	840,846	61,492	18,847	3,393,423	6,695,354	26,182	60,299
Savai'i	159,071	312,145	20,723	196,076	118,452	0	3,814,592	7,112,304	14,197	10,183
With disability	329,634	94,643	0	282,950	164,425	0	2,790,954	6,610,969	12,878	100,003
Without disability	1,816,218	444,571	23,336	2,829,598	715,462	18,847	26,427,365	20,230,287	161,896	795,482
Quintile 1	33,058	83,591	0	0	138,210	0	842,434	3,134,782	0	0
Quintile 2	124,960	59,205	2,613	0	0	0	2,250,240	4,357,031	0	60,414
Quintile 3	285,686	120,925	0	42,896	9,988	0	3,570,733	5,024,991	26,635	96,921
Quintile 4	335,954	132,558	0	537,052	827	5,009	5,766,413	6,363,675	11,005	300,488
Quintile 5	1,366,193	142,937	20,723	2,532,600	730,863	13,838	16,788,499	7,960,778	137,134	437,662
Male head	1,604,089	502,179	23,336	2,858,856	287,135	18,847	22,940,752	17,168,179	41,880	521,451
Female head	541,763	37,035	0	253,691	592,753	0	6,277,567	9,673,078	132,894	374,034
18-39 year-old HH head	0	39,977	0	69,611	128,529	0	3,390,710	415,728	1,026	159,892
40-59 year-old HH head	1,205,248	212,166	20,723	1,902,052	532,259	15,984	16,185,552	1,519,327	161,193	399,013
60+ year-old HH head	940,604	287,071	2,613	1,140,885	219,100	2,863	9,642,056	24,906,201	12,554	336,580

Table 69 continued: Total annual household income, by PACCOI Class and population group

	Insurance claim	Inheritance	Cash winnings	Other casual income	Cash gifts/remittances received	Gift received	Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	Interm. exp - Agriculture	Interm. exp - Fisheries	Interm. exp - Livestock	Interm. exp - Handicraft
Samoa	183,636	402,383	3,811,716	20,203,354	172,105,801	138,657,542	174,843,511	-9,759,390	-12,359,336	-7,294,295	-9,806,853
Urban area	114,775	0	497,938	5,126,416	26,410,965	21,399,465	42,588,062	-1,104,036	-396,236	-632,664	-3,517,946
Rural area	68,861	402,383	3,313,779	15,076,938	145,694,836	117,258,076	132,255,449	-8,655,354	-11,963,100	-6,661,631	-6,288,907
Apia Urban Area	114,775	0	497,938	5,126,416	26,410,965	21,399,465	42,588,062	-1,104,036	-396,236	-632,664	-3,517,946
North-West Upolu	68,861	6,408	702,911	3,746,063	67,394,974	43,250,666	67,653,323	-5,315,281	-3,637,442	-2,319,772	-1,771,132
Rest of Upolu	0	38,616	827,774	4,964,126	32,443,042	31,842,690	37,402,179	-486,212	-2,953,369	-1,598,637	-698,536
Savai'i	0	357,359	1,783,093	6,366,749	45,856,820	42,164,721	27,199,947	-2,853,861	-5,372,289	-2,743,222	-3,819,239
With disability	0	341,789	507,547	3,415,813	25,653,135	18,711,241	19,779,939	-1,141,916	-1,944,256	-562,958	-1,502,575
Without disability	183,636	60,593	3,304,169	16,787,541	146,452,666	119,946,300	155,063,572	-8,617,474	-10,415,080	-6,731,337	-8,304,278
Quintile 1	0	6,408	238,952	1,179,598	13,112,436	9,697,386	10,064,796	-340,136	-1,309,906	-231,518	-503,813
Quintile 2	35,285	0	394,580	1,052,328	23,814,577	13,957,959	16,569,689	-418,791	-2,866,588	-171,485	-1,404,126
Quintile 3	65,249	38,616	855,855	2,023,957	26,857,355	21,214,550	23,224,556	-1,165,387	-2,561,799	-461,347	-2,087,607
Quintile 4	15,115	15,569	927,466	5,092,835	39,302,621	33,249,652	34,943,480	-859,381	-2,470,293	-1,067,926	-2,318,158
Quintile 5	67,987	341,789	1,394,863	10,854,636	69,018,812	60,537,994	90,040,990	-6,975,694	-3,150,750	-5,362,020	-3,493,149
Male head	147,535	402,383	2,746,248	13,974,999	122,754,378	101,943,890	128,594,062	-8,082,179	-11,709,489	-6,098,069	-7,788,744
Female head	36,101	0	1,065,468	6,228,355	49,351,423	36,713,652	46,249,449	-1,677,211	-649,848	-1,196,227	-2,018,110
18-39 year-old HH head	36,101	0	136,021	1,163,062	11,067,757	10,427,193	16,524,758	-926,475	-745,380	-111,946	-1,068,972
40-59 year-old HH head	136,032	38,616	2,201,521	10,714,872	69,371,407	63,232,722	81,780,043	-4,481,493	-5,662,720	-3,623,237	-4,944,340
60+ year-old HH head	11,503	363,767	1,474,174	8,325,419	91,666,636	64,997,627	76,538,710	-4,351,421	-5,951,236	-3,559,112	-3,793,542

Table 70: Percentage of households incurring income, by PACCOI Class and population group

	Cash income from employers	In-kind income from employers	Cash from agricultural crops	Subsistence from agricultural crops	Cash from fisheries	Subsistence from fisheries	Cash from livestock & aquaculture	Subsistence from livestock & aquaculture	Cash from handicrafts, food making	Subsistence from handicrafts, food making	Cash from horticulture	Subsistence from horticulture	Subsistence from hunting	Home rental	Land lease
Samoa	75%	2%	29%	71%	5%	7%	14%	3%	13%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Urban area	84%	2%	7%	38%	2%	2%	4%	1%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Rural area	73%	2%	34%	78%	6%	8%	16%	4%	15%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Apia Urban Area	84%	2%	7%	38%	2%	2%	4%	1%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
North-West Upolu	80%	2%	22%	67%	2%	2%	8%	1%	8%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Rest of Upolu	65%	3%	37%	84%	8%	11%	16%	4%	9%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Savai'i	69%	3%	51%	91%	11%	14%	29%	8%	33%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
With disability	69%	1%	30%	74%	6%	9%	18%	7%	16%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Without disability	76%	3%	29%	70%	5%	6%	13%	3%	13%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Quintile 1	71%	2%	41%	85%	9%	8%	15%	2%	13%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Quintile 2	77%	2%	30%	79%	9%	10%	17%	2%	15%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Quintile 3	74%	2%	30%	73%	5%	8%	15%	2%	17%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Quintile 4	79%	3%	30%	74%	4%	6%	14%	5%	14%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Quintile 5	75%	3%	21%	56%	3%	4%	10%	4%	9%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Male head	75%	3%	32%	72%	6%	7%	14%	4%	13%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Female head	76%	2%	20%	67%	2%	5%	12%	2%	14%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18-39 year-old HH head	73%	2%	22%	60%	3%	4%	9%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
40-59 year-old HH head	78%	3%	31%	70%	5%	7%	14%	4%	13%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
60+ year-old HH head	73%	2%	28%	75%	6%	7%	15%	3%	15%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Table 70 continued: Percentage of households incurring income, by PACCOI Class and population group

	Royalties	Dividend	Superannuation, pension	Child support	Grants, Scholarships and other grants	Insurance claim	Inheritance	Cash winnings	Other casual income	Cash gifts/remittances received	Gift received	Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	Interm. exp - Agriculture	Interm. exp - Fisheries	Interm. exp - Livestock	Interm. exp - Handicraft
Samoa	0%	39%	29%	0%	1%	0%	0%	14%	8%	67%	79%	99%	9%	3%	21%	11%
Urban area	0%	53%	26%	0%	1%	1%	0%	8%	9%	57%	73%	97%	5%	1%	11%	6%
Rural area	0%	36%	29%	0%	1%	0%	0%	15%	8%	70%	81%	99%	9%	4%	23%	12%
Apia Urban Area	0%	53%	26%	0%	1%	1%	0%	8%	9%	57%	73%	97%	5%	1%	11%	6%
North-West Upolu	0%	47%	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%	9%	3%	63%	78%	98%	10%	2%	14%	7%
Rest of Upolu	0%	27%	32%	0%	1%	0%	0%	15%	9%	69%	83%	100%	5%	5%	22%	4%
Savai'i	0%	26%	34%	1%	0%	0%	1%	24%	16%	83%	82%	100%	12%	6%	40%	31%
With disability	0%	33%	51%	1%	1%	0%	1%	15%	11%	76%	86%	100%	11%	4%	21%	15%
Without disability	0%	40%	26%	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	8%	66%	78%	99%	8%	3%	21%	11%
Quintile 1	0%	26%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	5%	56%	79%	100%	7%	5%	14%	8%
Quintile 2	0%	33%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	9%	69%	75%	99%	9%	3%	19%	12%
Quintile 3	0%	37%	29%	0%	1%	1%	0%	16%	6%	69%	79%	100%	8%	5%	24%	12%
Quintile 4	0%	44%	32%	0%	1%	0%	0%	14%	9%	72%	83%	99%	7%	3%	22%	12%
Quintile 5	0%	46%	27%	0%	1%	0%	0%	12%	10%	68%	79%	98%	11%	2%	22%	11%
Male head	0%	39%	22%	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	8%	66%	79%	99%	10%	4%	22%	11%
Female head	0%	40%	48%	0%	1%	0%	0%	16%	8%	73%	81%	99%	5%	1%	17%	11%
18-39 year-old HH head	0%	42%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	5%	51%	74%	97%	5%	1%	13%	6%
40-59 year-old HH head	0%	43%	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	15%	8%	66%	79%	99%	10%	4%	22%	11%
60+ year-old HH head	0%	34%	64%	0%	1%	0%	0%	15%	10%	74%	81%	100%	9%	3%	22%	12%

Table 71: Total annual household income and percentage of households incurring income, by source and population group

	Total annual household income						Percentage of households incurring income source					
	Cash	Home production	Gifts received	In-kind receipts	Imputed rents	Intermediate expenditure	Cash	Home production	Gifts received	In-kind receipts	Imputed rents	Intermediate expenditure
Samoa	1,655,112,224	95,791,679	138,657,542	5,276,687	174,843,511	-39,219,875	99%	71%	79%	2%	99%	33%
Urban area	402,172,360	4,470,428	21,399,465	1,265,473	42,588,062	-5,650,882	98%	39%	73%	2%	97%	20%
Rural area	1,252,939,864	91,321,250	117,258,076	4,011,213	132,255,449	-33,568,992	99%	79%	81%	2%	99%	36%
Apia Urban Area	402,172,360	4,470,428	21,399,465	1,265,473	42,588,062	-5,650,882	98%	39%	73%	2%	97%	20%
North-West Upolu	604,650,986	21,547,722	43,250,666	444,783	67,653,323	-13,043,627	98%	67%	78%	2%	98%	28%
Rest of Upolu	276,820,291	24,105,140	31,842,690	672,241	37,402,179	-5,736,754	98%	85%	83%	3%	100%	32%
Savai'i	371,468,587	45,668,389	42,164,721	2,894,190	27,199,947	-14,788,611	100%	92%	82%	3%	100%	56%
With disability	177,916,477	16,305,553	18,711,241	572,360	19,779,939	-5,151,705	100%	76%	86%	1%	100%	38%
Without disability	1,477,195,746	79,486,126	119,946,300	4,704,327	155,063,572	-34,068,170	98%	71%	78%	3%	99%	33%
Quintile 1	141,809,598	12,287,522	9,697,386	211,440	10,064,796	-2,385,373	98%	86%	79%	2%	100%	29%
Quintile 2	224,962,913	16,311,418	13,957,959	162,288	16,569,689	-4,860,990	100%	80%	75%	2%	99%	35%
Quintile 3	258,411,132	19,570,214	21,214,550	231,260	23,224,556	-6,276,141	98%	74%	79%	2%	100%	38%
Quintile 4	359,342,797	22,574,547	33,249,652	690,460	34,943,480	-6,715,758	99%	75%	83%	3%	99%	34%
Quintile 5	670,585,784	25,047,976	60,537,994	3,981,238	90,040,990	-18,981,613	98%	57%	79%	3%	98%	32%
Male head	1,281,077,734	76,705,172	101,943,890	4,682,686	128,594,062	-33,678,480	99%	73%	79%	3%	99%	35%
Female head	374,034,489	19,086,507	36,713,652	594,000	46,249,449	-5,541,395	99%	67%	81%	2%	99%	28%
18-39 year-old HH head	160,147,317	6,539,213	10,427,193	594,073	16,524,758	-2,852,773	97%	61%	74%	2%	97%	21%
40-59 year-old HH head	781,935,543	46,639,482	63,232,722	2,794,364	81,780,043	-18,711,790	98%	70%	79%	3%	99%	35%
60+ year-old HH head	713,029,363	42,612,984	64,997,627	1,888,250	76,538,710	-17,655,311	100%	76%	81%	2%	100%	35%

Further resources

Additional resources, including the questionnaire and classifications used in the report, are available here: <https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/catalog/837>

Contact information

Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)

Level 1 & Level 2 Government Building,
Matagalalua, Apia,
SAMOA

Phone: +685 62000

Web: <https://www.sbs.gov.ws>

Email: info.stats@sbs.gov.ws

Pacific Community (SPC)

95 promenade Roger Laroque,
Anse Vata, Noumea
NEW CALEDONIA

Phone: +687 262000

Web: <https://www.spc.int>; <http://sdd.spc.int>

Email: spc@spc.int