Government of Samoa

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2023

47th Edition

SBS

SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2023

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present the 47th series of Publication of "STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2023". This publication serves as an appropriate statistical reference, which presents annual aggregated statistical information collected and compiled by the Bureau pertaining to social, economic, environment and other detailed subject matters.

Emphasis is given to the most recent available statistical data obtained from source references of various Government Ministries, Corporations and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) cited. The count of the population, its migratory characteristics, and changes in prices of goods and services are exclusively collected and processed in-house through censuses and surveys.

We are very thankful and appreciative to Government Ministries and Corporation and NGOs for their determined cooperation and assistance in providing the required information and are further encouraged to make their data needs known for consideration in planning future series.

Leota Aliielua Salani
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

Contents

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and abbreviations in tables

…	Not yet available
-	Zero
0	Negligible (Less than half the final digit shown - a value has been rounded down to zero)
000s	Thousands
F	Female
M	Male
m	Millions
NA	Not Applicable
P	Provisional
R	Revised

Units of Measurement

Length	1 inch	25.40005 mm
	1 millimetre (mm)	0.039370 inch
	1 kilometre (km)	0.621370 mile
	1 mile	1.6093 km
Area	1 acre	0.404686 hectare
	1 sq mile (640 acres)	2.590 sq km
Weight	1 metric ton (1000) kg	0.984206 long tons
	1 long ton (2240 lbs)	1.016047 metric
Currency	1 tala ($)	100 cents

Exchange Rate (Tala per USD)

Year	End of Period Rate a/	Period Average b/
2013	2.3291	2.2972
2014	2.4287	2.3100
2015	2.5044	2.5799
2016	2.5383	2.5554
2017	2.5382	5.5208
2018	2.5791	2.5361
2019	2.6536	2.6447
2020	2.6088	2.6695
2021	2.5221	2.4783
2022	2.6137	2.6066
2023	2.6116	2.6263

Note: a/: figures quoted are end of December figures
b/: Arithmetic means of daily mid rates

Notes

This publication has been reviewed with the aim of making it easier for users to find information they need. Feedback on the usefulness of the publication can be given through the website www.sbs.gov.ws or using the contact details at the front of the publication.

Map of Samoa by Political Districts, 2023
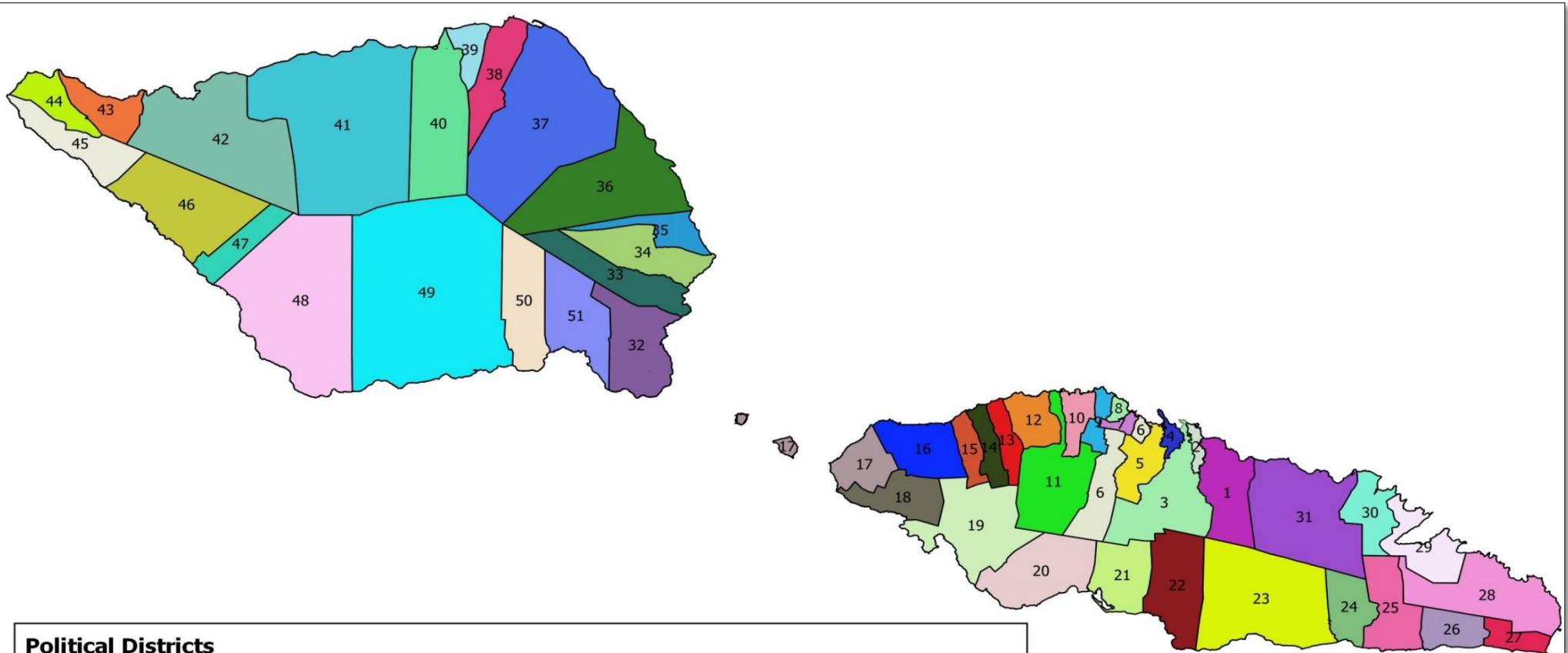
Political Districts

- 1.Vaimauga 1
- 2.Vaimauga 2
- 3.Vaimauga 3
- 4.Vaimauga 4
- 5.Faleata 1
- 6.Faleata 2
- 7.Faleata 3
- 8.Faleata 4
- 9.Sagaga 1
- 10.Sagaga 2
- 11.Sagaga 3
- 12.Sagaga 4
- 13.Aana Alofi 1
- 14.Aana Alofi 2
- 15.Aana Alofi 3
- 16.Aana Alofi 4
- 17.Aiga i le Tai
- 18.Falelatai ma Samatau
- 19.Lefaga ma Faleaseela
- 20.Safata 1
- 21.Safata 2
- 22.Siumu
- 23.Falealili 1
- 24.Falealili 2
- 25.Lotofaga
- 26.Lepa
- 27.Aleipata Itupa i Luga
- 28.Aleipata Itupa i Lalo
- 29.Vaa o Fonoti
- 30.Anoamaa 1
- 31.Anoamaa 2
- 32.Faasaleleaga 1
- 33.Faasaleleaga 2
- 34.Faasaleleaga 3
- 35.Faasaleleaga 4
- 36.Faasaleleaga 5
- 37.Gagaemauga 1
- 38.Gagaemauga 2
- 39.Gagaifomauga 1
- 40.Gagaifomauga 2
- 41.Gagaifomauga 3
- 42.Vaisigano 1
- 43.Vaisagano 2
- 44.Falealupo
- 45.Alataua i Sisifo
- 46.Salega 1
- 47.Salega 2
- 48.Palauli 1
- 49.Palauli 2
- 50.Satupaitea
- 51.Palauli 3

1.1 Geography

The islands of Samoa in the Central South Pacific lies between latitudes 13 degrees and 15 degrees south and longitudes 168 degrees and 173 degrees west, close to the international dateline. The Samoa group is located 2,600 miles (4200 km) south-east of Hawaii, 1800 miles (2,900 km) from New Zealand and 2,700 miles (4300 km) from Sydney, Australia. The nearest neighbour is American Samoa, the capital Pago-Pago being only 80 miles (130 km) away. The Independent State of Samoa consists of two main islands, Savaii and Upolu, with eight smaller islands Apolima, Manono, Fanuatapu, Namu'a, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, Nu'ulopa, and Nu'usafe'e. The total land area is 1,100 sq. miles (2,830 sq. km.). Savaii is the largest island (660 sq. miles or 1,700 sq. km.). The second largest island is Upolu with an area of 430 Sq. miles or 1,100 sq. km where the capital Apia is located. In the Population and Housing Census 2021, Samoa's total population stood at 205,557.

Image: Togitogiga Waterfall Upolu Island

The islands are of volcanic origin clearly visible in the form of several dormant volcanoes and lava fields. The highest point is Mt Silisili located in Savaii at 1,800 meters. Beyond the narrow coastal plains, the mountain ranges rise steeply to a maximum of 6,095 feet (1,859 meters) on Savaii and 3,608 feet (1,100 meters) on Upolu intersected by fertile valleys. Lush vegetation and rain forest cover the greater part of the country.

The country, which consists of 343 villages for administrative purposes, is divided into 51 districts. These districts are further grouped into four census regions namely Apia Urban Area (AUA), North-West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU) and Savaii (SAV).

The main Island of Upolu, where the capital of Apia is situated, has a total population of 159,664 persons representing 77.7 percent of the total population while the rest of the population resides in Savaii totalling 45,175 persons representing 22.0 percent and 718 for Manono and Apolima Islands with their total share of 0.3 percent. The official languages are Samoan and English.

1.2 Climate

The climate of Samoa is tropical with abundant rainfall. Humidity averages 80 percent. The average daily temperature range is from 22ºC to 30ºC with very little seasonal variation. There are two major distinguishable seasons. The wet season extends from

November through April, the dry season from May to October during which period the climate is pleasant because of fresh trade winds. The annual rainfall averages 2,880mm, although there is great variation with latitude and location.

1.3 Climate Change and Vulnerability

Image: Flooding in December 2020

The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) as discussed at the 2017 United Nations Climate Change Conference. PICTs such as Samoa experience a high level of risk from the effects of extreme weather and climate variability. Climate models suggest the tropical Pacific region will continue to warm. This warming has the potential to alter and indeed increase such risks, through changing the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather or climate variability phenomena or through accelerated sea-level rise. The impacts of these climate events will exacerbate already stressed marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments.

1.4 History

It is believed by many that Samoa is the cradle of Polynesia in which Savaii is the legendary island Hawaii, the original home of Polynesians who later explored the Pacific from Hawaii to Easter Island. New Zealand archaeological research carried out in Samoa suggests that the islands have been inhabited for at least 2,500 years.

The first European who sighted the group and made brief contact with the population of Manu'a (American Samoa) was the Dutchman Jacob Roggerveen in 1722. The first 'papalagi' (white people) to settle in Samoa were sailors, whalers, beachcombers and escaped convicts, many of whom landed by chance in Samoa. The first notable 'agents of change' were the missionaries. After the arrival of John

Image: Ship wreck at Apia port, 15-16 March, 1889

Williams of the London Missionary Society in the 1830's the Samoans were rapidly converted to Christianity. Methodist and Catholic Missionaries established Missions in the following years. From the 1840's onward, Germany, the United States and Great Britain extended their influence on the island groups. In the 1880's as rivalry amongst the largest factions intensified, the Samoans turned to the foreign powers for support.

In 1889, naval ships arrived to settle the problems. A major battle was only averted by a hurricane, which wrecked six of the seven ships. The fighting ceased and an elaborate agreement was reached in Berlin by the major powers. Samoa was allowed to remain a neutral state ruled by the three nations.

After some initial problems, the German Administration was relatively stable and Samoa prospered. However, with the onset of the First World War, in 1914 New Zealand assumed the occupation of Samoa and in 1919 was granted a 'League of Nations' mandate to administer the country. Over the years, challenges to the New Zealand authorities grew, especially from amongst the matai (chiefs), the traditional leaders, who organized themselves in forming a peaceful movement advocating independence (the Mau movement). Attempts to crush this movement failed and finally in 1936, with the Labour Party in power in New Zealand, the Mau was recognized as a 'Legitimate Political party'.

Image: Black Saturday in Samoa, as Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III lying in state at Vaimoso, 1930

In 1953 preparations started for the transition to independence, which was finally obtained in January 1962 making Samoa the first South Pacific Island Nation to attain such status. In 2012 Samoa celebrated its 50 years of independence.

1.5 Government and Fa'asamoa

Samoa is a parliamentary democracy with a unicameral legislative assembly now consisting of 51 members elected by citizens aged 21 years and over, with an additional female candidate to meet the constitutional provision of 10 percent of seats to be held by women are not met. However, only holders of *matai* titles (customary title passed on land and kinship for most parts) are eligible to be elected as Members of Parliament. Therefore, according to the 2021 Census, only 14,638 males and 1,444 females

Image: Samoa's first female PM, Afioga Fiame Naomi Mataafa

are eligible to stand for the next general election in 2026. The general elections are held every five years.

The Prime Minister is selected by the ruling party and he/she in turn selects twelve parliamentarians to form a cabinet. The Fa'atuatua I le Atua Samoa Ua Tasi (FAST), led by Samoa's first female Prime Minister, is currently the ruling party after winning the general elections in 2021 defeating the Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP) who has been in power since 1982.

The constitution, established in 1960, blends traditional and democratic institutions and processes and recognizes the separation of powers (legislature, judiciary and executive). Samoa has a Westminster legal system based on the English legal system as adopted by many of the Commonwealth countries.

Today, as in the past, the social unit of Samoan life is the 'aiga' or extended family. The 'aiga' is headed by at least one matai, who is appointed by the consensus of the aiga. There are two distinct types of matai titles, the "Ali'i' or Chief Matai and the 'Tulafale' or Orator Chief. The matai assumes responsibility for directing the use of family land, and, other assets belonging to the aiga. He must by his behaviour honour the title he bears and the people he represents. In return for his leadership, the matai is rendered services by the 'tautua' (untitled).

The 1990 Village Fono Act and 2017 Village Fono Amendment gives village councils authority over village law and order, health and social issues. The matai constitutes the council or 'fono' of the village. Presiding over the fono is the 'Sui o le Malo' (village mayor). A position appointed by Government on recommendation from the village council. A Women 's Representative 'Sui Tamaita'i is also appointed by Government on the recommendation of the women's' councils act as the contact between the government and the women in the villages.

Rooted in this social organization is the Samoan Way or 'fa'a-Samoa', which places great importance on the dignity and achievement of the group rather than its individual members. Religion plays an important role in Samoan life where the majority of the people are strong adherents to the Christian faith. This faith is symbolized in the motto of Samoa, 'Fa'avae i le Atua Samoa' (Samoa is founded on God) and is given physical expression in the impressive number of churches seen throughout the country.

Image: Methodist Church at Faleula

Based on the 2021 Census of Population and Housing, the predominant church affiliations are EFKS/ Congregational Christian Church of Samoa, Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saints and Methodist Church with 30.0 percent, 18.0 percent, 17.6 percent and 11.8 percent respectively.

The social and cultural institutions of Samoa Society (fa'a-Samoa) are strong and more intact than in most parts of Polynesia. The country's system of village government is particularly well organized and coherent and is the focal point of a network of social relationships that provide honour and prestige to its members. However, Samoa is no longer a society of largely self-sufficient local units. Imported food and other items are now established as basic household necessities.

1.6 Population

The people of Samoa are Polynesian. The population in 2021 totalled 205,557 and though mostly Samoans, included other Pacific Islanders, Europeans, mostly from New Zealand, some Chinese and other nationalities.

Very little is known about the size of the population of the Samoan Groups before the arrival of missionaries in the early 1830's. Some estimates are available but knowledge about the islands was too limited and estimates made by early settlers were generally unreliable. The situation improved during succeeding years, particularly as a result of missionary reports, but the difficulty of collecting and verifying figures led to considerable variations in the accuracy of early estimates.

The 1853 and 1869 Missionary Censuses were perhaps the first attempt at scientific measurement of the population of Samoa. However, these two censuses estimated the population at about 30,000 but given the limited capability to conduct censuses, they were both probably under counts of the true population. The various estimates available in the second half of the nineteenth century showed little variation from this figure. This relative stability over time was a consequence of the balance between the high birth rate, which led to rapid growth in some years, and the high death rates in other years as epidemics of diseases spread throughout the country.

The population of the Samoan archipelago since or even before Western contacts has been the subject of much discussion. Figures available for periods earlier than those covered by the missionary census, suggest that in the 1830's the population was closer to 50,000, indicating that a steep decline in the population did occur in the islands that now constitute Samoa. During the nineteenth century a similar decline had been observed in other Polynesian countries. However, all these data should be treated with caution, since their source and reliability vary considerably. Though they provided some strong evidence that population decline occurred, the extent of that decline must remain very much in doubt.

More reliable population figures are available from censuses carried out during the twentieth century. The German Authorities made population counts in 1900, 1902, 1906 and 1911. In 1917 the New Zealand administration carried out its first census of Samoa and from 1921 introduced a regular 5 yearly census. In 1905 the German authorities also instituted a system of birth and death registration. The population as recorded at the various censuses from 1911 to 2021 is shown in figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Population of Samoa 1911 – 2021
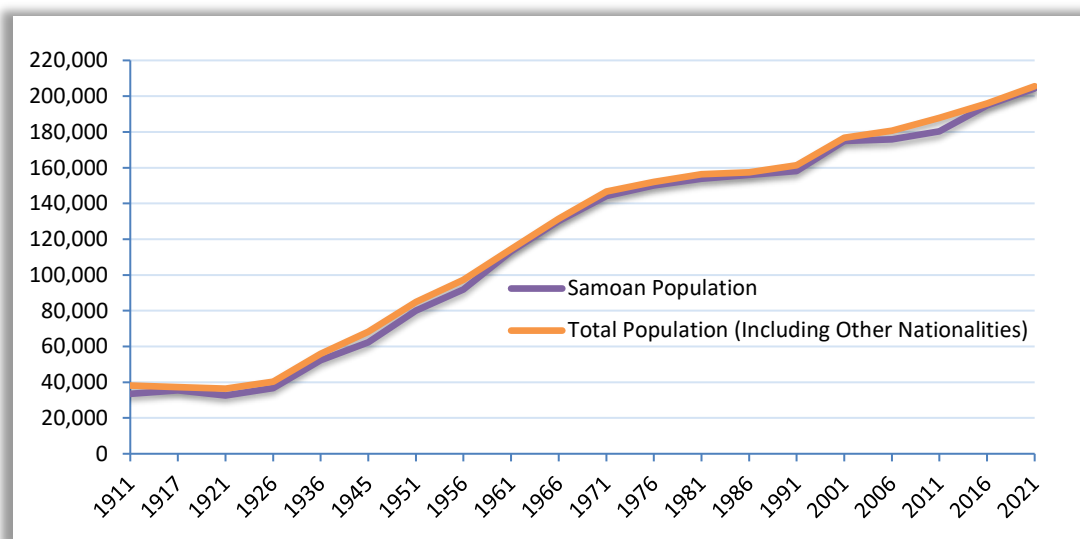
Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

In the beginning of the twentieth century several epidemics reversed the increasing trend in population growth that had occurred in the earlier years. The 1918 epidemic was the first major setback to New Zealand prestige and consequently great emphasis was placed on the improvement of health conditions and sanitation. This proved successful as shown by the rate of

Image: SS Talune. The ship that brought the Spanish flu pandemic from NZ to Samoa, 1918

population growth in the next decades, as a result of continuing high fertility and a drop-in mortality. After 1945, mortality continued to decline, though less pronounced than in the 1920 and 1930s Fertility remained at a high level in conformity with the Samoan cultural tradition favourable to large families.

A distinctive feature of population of Samoa is emigration. Emigration in the first half of the twentieth century was of minor importance. It was only during 1960s that the trend of extensive overseas migration, especially to New Zealand began to accelerate. The impact of overseas migration on the growth of the population has been of major importance, and has also had a profound influence on the social and economic structure of the country. The greater part of the slowing growth rate at least up to the late 1980s, must consequently be explained by the large out flow of people from Samoa.

1.7 The Economy

Samoa's traditional village economy has historically been dominated by village and community-based agriculture. This provided food for the family and the potential for cash income from the sale of copra or other produce. However, in the years since independence the traditional village-economy has changed markedly, and now household food consumption is supplemented by imported items and incomes are boosted by domestic employment and remittances from family members living and/or working overseas through the Recognized Seasonal Employment Scheme (RSE).

Figure 1.2 GDP Growth Rates (at constant prices), 2019 – 2023
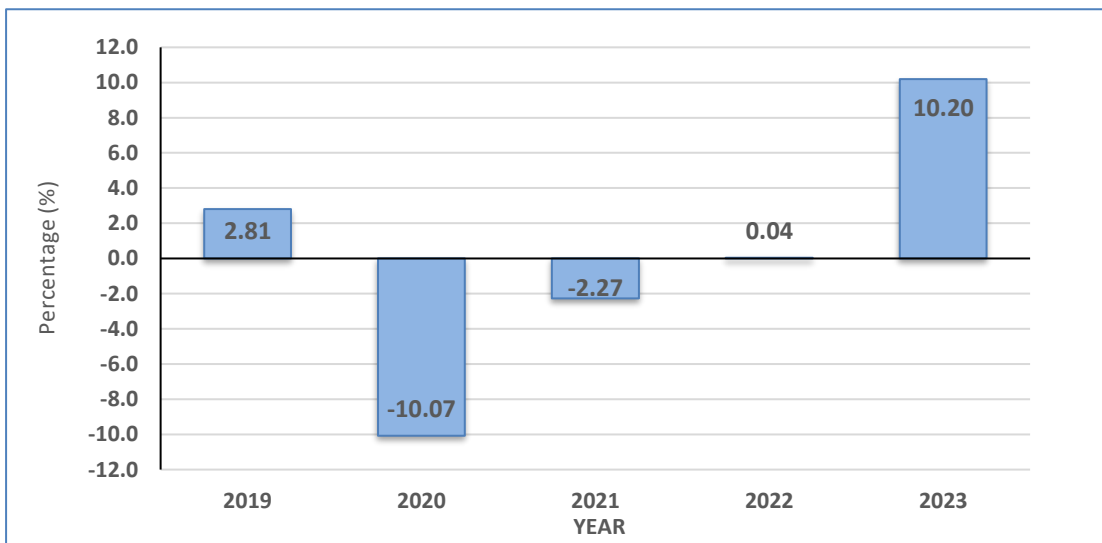
Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Economic activity as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the calendar year 2023 produced a total real value added of $2,140.5 million ($2.1 billion) in constant 2013 prices. This was translated into an increase of 10.2% compared to the year 2022 with all its quarters recording positive growths. The economy's positive performance reflected the country's development and commitment as it progresses to recover from the adverse effects of the pandemic which crippled the economy in the previous year.

The favourable performance recorded in 2023 was boosted by strong growths in the Commerce Industry, in the wholesaling and retailing of food & beverages, as well as Accommodations and Restaurants when all borders were re-opened again. Continuous growth in activities pertaining to Business and Professional Services, as well as land transport such as courier and cargo handling also contributed to the annual economic growth for the calendar year 2023.

Image: Samoa's new 60-tala independence commemorative note

1.8 Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/22 – 2025/26

The Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/2022 – 2025/2026 has a new vision of Fostering Social Harmony, Safety, and Freedom for all. The pathway focuses on 5 Strategic Outcomes across 21 Priority Areas as shown below.

Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/2022 - 2025/2026	
Key Strategic Outcome 1: Improved Social Development	
Key Priority Area 1:	Alleviating Hardship
Key Priority Area 2:	Improved Public Health
Key Priority Area 3:	Quality Education
Key Priority Area 4:	People Empowerment
Key Priority Area 5:	Skilled Workforce
Key Strategic Outcome 2: Diversified and Sustainable Economy	
Key Priority Area 6:	Community Development
Key Priority Area 7:	Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture Productivity
Key Priority Area 8:	Tourism Revitalisation
Key Priority Area 9:	Business Innovation and Growth
Key Priority Area 10:	Increased Labour Mobility
Key Priority Area 11:	Macroeconomics Stability
Key Strategic Outcome 3: Security and Trusted Governance	
Key Priority Area 12:	Empowered Legislation
Key Priority Area 13:	Improved Accountability
Key Priority Area 14:	Dynamic Global Relations and Partnership
Key Strategic Outcome 4: Secured Environment and Climate Change	
Key Priority Area 15:	Build Climate Resilience
Key Priority Area 16:	Effective Environmental Protection and Management Frameworks
Key Priority Area 17:	Enhanced Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
Key Priority Area 18:	Sustainable Energy Development Enhance
Key Strategic Outcome 5: Structured Public Works and Infrastructure	
Key Priority Area 19:	Responsive Public Utility Services
Key Priority Area 20:	Innovative Information, Communication and Technology Use
Key Priority Area 21:	Consolidated Infrastructure Management

1.9 Samoa Statistics Strategy 2022-2026

In February 2023, the Samoa Bureau of Statistics released its second Statistics Strategy 2022-2026, the first being in July 2011 (SSDS 2011 – 2021), with two main objectives:

1. **Meet the Need of the Users, by**

   ❖ *Producing Priority Statistics*

   ➢ Having a core program for census and survey for the next 4 years
   ➢ Compiling Priority Statistics by Domain namely Social Statistics, Population, Demography and Vital Statistics, Economic Statistics and Sector and Environment Statistics

   ❖ *Make Statistics easy to access and Use*

   ➢ Improving access and Use of Statistics

2. **Strengthen Samoa's Statistical Capacity, including;**

   ❖ *The Statistical Environment*

   ➢ The regulatory framework, statistical standards and international best practise to ensure its credibility.

   ❖ *The Statistical Infrastructure*

   ➢ The frames and registers such as the Business Register, Household Frame and BDM Register
   ➢ Frameworks such as the System of National Accounts 2008 and the System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012
   ➢ Standards and Classifications such as International Standard Industrial Classification R4, International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008, Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose 2018, Standard International Trade Classification R4, International Standard Classification of Education 2011
   ➢ Analytical Tools and Systems for the collection and dissemination of statistical information such as CSPro, STATA and SDMX

   ❖ *The Physical Infrastructure*
   ➢ Digitise the production and dissemination of official statistics.
   ➢ Appropriate office space

❖ *Human Resource*
  ➢ Strengthening of data skills
  ➢ Foster on the job training due to the introduction of new tools and processes in the collection, processing and analysing data.

As a result of the full implementation of this strategy, the expected objectives and results would be to establish an Official Statistics System that:

❖ Better provides the information needed to develop and monitor policies for Samoa

❖ Better provide information to meet national, regional and international commitments

❖ Increases the timely availability, quality, coverage, transparency and usefulness of statistics on Samoa and its people

❖ Increases user satisfaction

❖ Increases skills and efficiency of those working in statistics

❖ Serves as a roadmap for actions by agencies that are part of Samoa's National Statistical System

1.9.1 Communications Strategy and Costed Implementation Plan/Monitoring & Evaluation 2023-2026

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics was launching the first Communications Strategy on 30th May 2024 at Savaii. The strategy has one goal with two main objectives as shown below.

❖ *Goal*
  ➢ To "Make statistics easy to access and promote their use" through the development of relevant communications products and relative services.

❖ *Objectives*

1. Develop simplified communication products (summary reports, website content, presentations, video clips, infographics, press release, pull-up banners, TV ads) and make available in most suitable format and mode for target audiences.
2. Establish a communication unit to provide an enabling environment to engage audiences and to implement all activities and services to achieve Objective 1.

Key points

❖ Samoa's Gross Domestic Production for 2023 was approximately $2.8 billion Tala in current prices and $2.1 billion in constant prices.
❖ GDP growth in 2023 was 10.2 percent in constant values.
❖ The major industries contributing to GDP in 2023 were Commerce, Accommodations and Restaurants, Business and Professional Services, and Transport.
❖ In 2023, Samoa exported $116.4 million worth of merchandise and imported $1.2 billion Tala worth of merchandise.
❖ Merchandise trade balance was -$1.1 billion Tala in 2023.
❖ Samoa's principal domestic exports in 2023 were Fish, Coconut Oil, and Taro.
❖ The main imports in 2023 were Food, Petroleum Products, Machinery and Vehicles and Manufactured Goods.

2.1 National Accounts / GDP

The National Accounts measure Samoa's Gross Domestic Production – the national measure of economic activity. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is Samoa's official measure of economic growth. GDP is compiled and published using the **production and expenditure approach.** The Production approach measures the total value of goods and services produced in Samoa, after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the production process also known as the value-added approach. The expenditure approach to calculating GDP takes into account the sum of all final goods and services purchased in an economy over a set period of time which includes all consumer spending, government spending, business investment and net exports.

Broad Industry Groups: The GDP tables below follow the broad groupings based on the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) 4.0. Classification of economic activity is important in the determination of the extent and nature of the information collected and the quality of the data compiled

❖ primary industries (agriculture and fishing)
❖ secondary or goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction, electricity & water);
❖ tertiary or service industries (wholesale trade; retail trade and accommodation; transport, postal, and warehousing; information media and telecommunications; finance and insurance services; rental, hiring, and real estate services; professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services; public administration and safety; education and training; health care and social assistance; arts, recreation, and other services);
❖ Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (IC); and
❖ Taxes less Subsidies.

Table 2.1.1: GDP at Market Prices by Industry, 2019 - 2023

$ In Million	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At current prices					
Agriculture	182.66	178.56	166.08	209.45	254.47
Fishing	43.73	43.56	37.43	35.54	59.53
Food & Beverages manufacturing	69.36	65.13	68.20	73.64	81.09
Other manufacturing	39.17	35.12	39.49	45.59	47.75
Electricity and water	49.36	48.01	52.48	46.09	42.42
Construction	131.89	101.34	94.72	84.17	118.54
Commerce	627.37	574.03	531.70	508.75	647.42
Transport	74.35	49.51	46.26	46.22	77.10
Accommodation and restaurants	51.71	18.51	19.67	27.99	75.77
Communication	120.70	112.48	114.72	97.87	106.61
Financial services	303.04	317.90	320.85	355.53	384.18
Business services	67.96	41.32	25.57	37.25	73.08
Owner-occupied dwellings	159.93	156.69	143.55	145.49	162.68
Public administration	186.76	213.42	267.04	310.81	311.58
Personal and other services	60.14	62.05	61.01	70.99	72.68
less FISIM IC	-141.65	-148.49	-162.15	-174.97	-180.20
Nominal GDP at basic prices	**2,026.48**	**1,869.14**	**1,826.63**	**1,920.40**	**2,334.68**
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	**390.72**	**340.45**	**364.75**	**384.76**	**492.30**
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	**2,417.20**	**2,209.59**	**2,191.38**	**2,305.16**	**2,826.98**
At constant 2013 prices	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	160.72	155.91	153.55	149.88	147.62
Fishing	32.67	26.21	28.32	21.83	28.43
Food & Beverages manufacturing	67.37	59.19	58.37	65.82	52.48
Other manufacturing	32.41	28.01	28.47	31.86	24.32
Electricity and water	60.05	60.68	63.52	62.14	60.84
Construction	126.41	94.62	84.48	69.88	78.55
Commerce	575.32	541.55	489.38	457.58	550.95
Transport	69.58	47.34	43.33	42.78	65.26
Accommodation and restaurants	46.65	15.85	15.06	20.66	39.20
Communication	106.12	101.57	105.97	85.60	79.17
Financial services	301.52	310.13	305.56	304.68	313.91
Business services	70.13	40.81	24.22	35.19	60.92
Ownership of dwellings	160.63	165.59	170.70	175.96	181.37
Public administration	182.60	186.50	190.68	192.01	187.90
Personal and other services	57.20	60.40	64.83	77.95	90.09
less FISIM IC	-144.89	-147.45	-151.82	-141.06	-136.88
Real GDP at basic prices	**1,904.47**	**1,746.92**	**1,674.61**	**1,652.77**	**1,824.13**
Taxes less subsidies	**306.14**	**241.07**	**268.18**	**290.76**	**316.36**
GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies	**2,210.61**	**1,987.99**	**1,942.79**	**1,943.53**	**2,140.49**
Implicit price deflator (2013=100)	**109.35**	**111.15**	**112.80**	**118.61**	**132.10**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2023 Quarter

Table 2.1.2: GDP by Industry – Percentage Change from Previous Years, 2019-2023

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At current prices					
Agriculture	17.2	-2.2	-7.0	26.1	21.5
Fishing	-8.7	-0.4	-14.1	-5.1	67.5
Food & Beverages manufacturing	10.0	-6.1	4.7	8.0	10.3
Other manufacturing	11.0	-10.3	12.4	15.4	4.9
Electricity and water	7.4	-2.7	9.3	-12.2	-8.0
Construction	12.9	-23.2	-6.5	-11.1	40.8
Commerce	1.8	-8.5	-7.4	-4.3	27.3
Transport	4.9	-33.4	-6.5	-0.1	68.0
Accommodation and restaurants	25.6	-64.2	6.3	42.2	170.7
Communication	-3.7	-6.8	2.0	-14.7	8.9
Financial services	5.5	4.9	0.9	10.8	8.1
Business services	-21.9	-39.2	-38.1	45.7	96.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.3	-2.0	-8.4	1.4	11.8
Public administration	5.1	14.3	25.1	16.4	0.2
Personal and other services	0.0	3.2	-1.7	16.3	2.4
less FISIM IC	8.7	4.8	9.2	7.9	3.0
Nominal GDP at basic prices	**3.7**	**-7.8**	**-2.3**	**5.1**	**21.6**
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	**9.0**	**-12.9**	**7.1**	**5.5**	**27.9**
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	**4.5**	**-8.6**	**-0.8**	**5.2**	**22.7**
At constant 2013 prices	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	5.3	-3.0	-1.5	-2.4	-1.5
Fishing	-10.4	-19.8	8.0	-22.9	30.2
Food & Beverages manufacturing	10.3	-12.1	-1.4	12.8	-20.2
Other manufacturing	16.8	-13.6	1.6	11.9	-23.5
Electricity and water	3.6	1.1	4.7	-2.2	-2.1
Construction	13.4	-25.1	-10.7	-17.3	12.5
Commerce	0.9	-5.9	-9.6	-6.5	20.4
Transport	4.8	-32.0	-8.5	-1.3	53.8
Accommodation and restaurants	23.6	-66.0	-5.0	37.2	89.7
Communication	-1.3	-4.3	4.3	-19.2	-7.5
Financial services	6.8	2.9	-1.5	-0.3	3.0
Business services	-24.0	-41.8	-40.6	45.3	73.2
Ownership of dwellings	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Public administration	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.7	-2.1
Personal and other services	-0.3	5.6	7.3	20.2	15.6
less FISIM IC	10.6	1.8	3.0	-7.1	-3.0
Real GDP at basic prices	**2.17**	**-8.27**	**-4.14**	**-1.30**	**10.4**
Taxes less subsidies	**6.95**	**-21.25**	**11.25**	**8.42**	**8.8**
GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies	**2.81**	**-10.07**	**-2.27**	**0.04**	**10.2**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2023 Quarter

Table 2.1.3: GDP by Industry – Percentage-point Contributions to Change in GDP, 2019- 2023

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At current prices					
Agriculture	1.37	-0.20	-0.67	2.37	2.35
Fishing	-0.21	-0.01	-0.33	-0.10	1.25
Food & Beverages manufacturing	0.32	-0.21	0.16	0.30	0.39
Other manufacturing	0.20	-0.20	0.23	0.33	0.12
Electricity and water	0.17	-0.07	0.24	-0.35	-0.19
Construction	0.77	-1.51	-0.35	-0.58	1.79
Commerce	0.58	-2.63	-2.26	-1.26	7.22
Transport	0.18	-1.23	-0.17	0.00	1.63
Accommodation and restaurants	0.54	-1.64	0.06	0.46	2.49
Communication	-0.24	-0.41	0.12	-0.92	0.46
Financial services	0.80	0.73	0.16	1.90	1.49
Business services	-0.98	-1.31	-0.84	0.64	1.87
Owner-occupied dwellings	0.26	-0.16	-0.70	0.11	0.90
Public administration	0.46	1.32	2.87	2.40	0.03
Personal and other services	0.00	0.09	-0.06	0.55	0.09
less FISIM IC	**-0.58**	**-0.34**	**-0.73**	**-0.70**	**-0.27**
Nominal GDP at basic prices	**3.66**	**-7.76**	**-2.27**	**5.13**	**21.60**
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	**1.40**	**-2.08**	**1.10**	**0.91**	**4.67**
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	**4.50**	**-8.59**	**-0.82**	**5.19**	**22.66**
At constant 2013 prices	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	0.44	-0.25	-0.13	-0.22	-0.14
Fishing	-0.20	-0.34	0.12	-0.39	0.40
Food & Beverages manufacturing	0.34	-0.43	-0.05	0.44	-0.80
Other manufacturing	0.25	-0.23	0.03	0.20	-0.45
Electricity and water	0.11	0.03	0.16	-0.08	-0.08
Construction	0.80	-1.67	-0.58	-0.87	0.53
Commerce	0.29	-1.77	-2.99	-1.90	5.66
Transport	0.17	-1.17	-0.23	-0.03	1.38
Accommodation and restaurants	0.48	-1.62	-0.05	0.33	1.12
Communication	-0.07	-0.24	0.25	-1.22	-0.39
Financial services	1.02	0.45	-0.26	-0.05	0.56
Business services	-1.19	-1.54	-0.95	0.65	1.56
Ownership of dwellings	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.33
Public administration	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.08	-0.25
Personal and other services	-0.01	0.17	0.25	0.78	0.74
less FISIM IC	**-0.75**	**-0.13**	**-0.25**	**0.64**	**0.25**
Real GDP at basic prices	**2.17**	**-8.27**	**-4.14**	**-1.30**	**10.41**
Taxes less subsidies	**0.93**	**-2.94**	**1.36**	**1.16**	**1.32**
GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies	**2.81**	**-10.07**	**-2.27**	**0.04**	**10.17**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2023 Quarter

Table 2.1.4: GDP by Industry – Percentage Shares of total Nominal GDP, 2019 – 2023

In Million	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At current prices					
Agriculture	7.6	8.1	7.6	9.1	9.0
Fishing	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.1
Food & Beverages manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9
Other manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7
Electricity and water	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.5
Construction	5.5	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.2
Commerce	26.0	26.0	24.3	22.1	22.9
Transport	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.7
Accommodation and restaurants	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.7
Communication	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.2	3.8
Financial services	12.5	14.4	14.6	15.4	13.6
Business services	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.8
Public administration	7.7	9.7	12.2	13.5	11.0
Personal and other services	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.6
less FISIM IC	-5.9	-6.7	-7.4	-7.6	-6.4
Nominal GDP at basic prices	**83.8**	**84.6**	**83.4**	**83.3**	**82.6**
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	16.2	15.4	16.6	16.7	17.4
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2023 Quarter

Table 2.1.5: Percentage Distribution by Industry at current prices, 2019 – 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Primary Industries	9.4	10.1	9.3	10.6	11.1
Secondary or Goods-Producing Industries	12.0	11.3	11.6	10.8	10.3
Services or Tertiary Industries	60.6	60.3	57.7	56.0	56.6
Public Administration	7.7	9.7	12.2	13.5	11.0
Less FISIM IC	-5.9	-6.7	-7.4	-7.6	-6.4
Tax less Subsidies	16.2	15.4	16.6	16.7	17.4
Total Share	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2023 Quarter

Table 2.1.6: GDP by Expenditure at Current Prices, 2019-2023

GDP by Expenditure (Millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Final Consumption Expenditure	**2,002.9**	**2,096.0**	**2,233.2**	**2,386.0**	**2,689.7**
Households	1,538.3	1,617.4	1,706.5	[1] 1752.7	2,041.6
General Government	335.9	358.4	403.9	[1] 494.9	475.5
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	128.6	120.2	122.8	138.4	172.6
Gross Capital Formation	**865.0**	**707.2**	**728.5**	**897.7**	**935.6**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	834.0	676.4	696.3	809.3	894.6
Construction	398.4	340.0	370.6	430.8	469.1
Durable equipment	434.9	335.5	324.8	377.6	424.5
Cultivated biological resources	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Changes in Inventories	30.7	30.8	32.1	88.1	40.4
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Balance on External Goods and Services	**-340.9**	**-688.3**	**-849.6**	**-917.2**	**-608.5**
Exports of Goods and Services	889.8	311.1	250.0	464.8	952.4
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	134.0	102.0	74.1	110.1	118.8
Services	755.8	209.0	175.9	354.6	833.5
Less Imports of Goods and Services	1,230.7	999.4	1,099.6	1,382.0	1,560.9
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	945.7	759.9	863.1	1,089.0	1,201.7
Services	285.0	239.5	236.6	293.0	359.2
Statistical Discrepancy	**-109.7**	**94.7**	**79.3**	**-61.9**	**-189.9**
Total GDP Production	**2,417.2**	**2,209.6**	**2,191.4**	**2,304.8**	**2,827.0**
Discrepancy (%)	**-4.5%**	**4.3%**	**3.6%**	**-2.7%**	**-6.7%**
Sum of Expenditure Components	**2,526.9**	**2,114.9**	**2,112.1**	**2,366.5**	**3,016.8**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Note: [1] Revised number due to update and availability of new data from sources

Table 2.1.7: GDP by Expenditure at Constant Prices, 2019-2023

GDP by Expenditure (Millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Final Consumption Expenditure	**1,857.9**	**1,952.7**	**2,037.6**	**1,969.2**	**2,065.2**
Households	1,422.8	1,520.9	1,601.8	[1] 1497.1	1,601.2
General Government	317.2	318.7	319.7	[1] 353.2	330.3
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	118.0	113.1	116.1	118.9	133.7
Gross Capital Formation	**862.2**	**683.3**	**686.0**	**763.9**	**712.2**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	836.6	667.1	654.2	681.0	682.4
Construction	394.2	329.0	329.9	329.0	344.9
Durable equipment	441.7	337.4	323.6	351.2	336.7
Cultivated biological resources	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Changes in Inventories	25.4	16.1	31.6	82.6	29.3
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
Balance on External Goods and Services	**-468.7**	**-681.7**	**-830.2**	**-780.2**	**-626.5**
Exports of Goods and Services	749.0	291.3	236.0	417.6	683.9
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	138.5	104.5	70.3	89.2	94.8
Services	610.5	186.8	165.7	328.5	589.1
Less Imports of Goods and Services	1,217.7	973.0	1,066.2	1,197.9	1,310.3
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	937.1	738.5	837.0	918.6	986.9
Services	280.6	234.6	229.2	279.2	323.5
Statistical Discrepancy	*-40.8*	*33.7*	*49.5*	*-10.0*	*-10.5*
Total GDP Production	**2,210.6**	**1,988.0**	**1,942.8**	**1,942.8**	**2,140.4**
Discrepancy (%)	*-1.8%*	*1.7%*	*2.5%*	*-0.5%*	*-0.5%*
Sum of Expenditure Components	**2,251.4**	**1,954.3**	**1,893.3**	**1,952.8**	**2,150.9**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Note: [1] Revised number due to update and availability of new data from sources

Table 2.1.8: GDP by Expenditure at Current Prices – Percentage Change, 2019-2023

GDP by Expenditure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Final Consumption Expenditure	**7.7**	**4.7**	**6.5**	**6.8**	**12.7**
Households	7.8	5.1	5.5	2.7	16.5
General Government	7.4	6.7	12.7	22.5	-3.9
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	7.3	-6.5	2.1	12.8	24.6
Gross Capital Formation	**20.0**	**-18.2**	**3.0**	**23.3**	**4.2**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	19.0	-18.9	2.9	16.3	10.5
Construction	11.3	-14.6	9.0	16.2	8.9
Durable equipment	27.1	-22.9	-3.2	16.4	12.3
Cultivated biological resources	6.8	4.1	2.9	8.1	7.3
Changes in Inventories	55.5	0.2	4.2	174.7	-54.1
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-39.6	-76.5	265.9	61.1	98.8
Balance on External Goods and Services	**8.9**	**101.9**	**23.4**	**8.0**	**-33.7**
Exports of Goods and Services	14.7	-65.0	-19.6	85.9	104.9
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	22.4	-23.8	-27.4	48.6	7.9
Services	13.4	-72.3	-15.9	101.6	135.0
Less Imports of Goods and Services	13.0	-18.8	10.0	25.7	12.9
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	9.8	-19.7	13.6	26.2	10.3
Services	25.4	-15.9	-1.2	23.8	22.6
GDP-Production	**4.5**	**-8.6**	**-0.8**	**5.2**	**22.7**
Sum of Expenditure Components	**11.4**	**-16.3**	**-0.1**	**12.1**	**27.5**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1.9: GDP by Expenditure at Constant Prices – Percentage Change, 2019-2023

GDP by Expenditure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Final Consumption Expenditure	**5.5**	**5.1**	**4.3**	**-3.4**	**4.9**
Households	5.6	6.9	5.3	-6.5	7.0
General Government	5.5	0.5	0.3	10.5	-6.5
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	4.5	-4.1	2.6	2.5	12.4
Gross Capital Formation	**17.4**	**-20.8**	**0.4**	**11.4**	**-6.8**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20.1	-20.3	-1.9	4.1	0.2
Construction	11.3	-16.5	0.3	-0.3	4.8
Durable equipment	29.1	-23.6	-4.1	8.5	-4.1
Cultivated biological resources	5.7	5.2	4.7	6.4	6.1
Changes in Inventories	-32.1	-36.5	96.0	161.8	-64.6
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-40.3	-76.3	255.0	47.7	82.1
Balance on External Goods and Services	**7.1**	**45.5**	**21.8**	**-6.0**	**-19.7**
Exports of Goods and Services	15.4	-61.1	-19.0	77.0	63.8
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	20.3	-24.5	-32.8	26.9	6.3
Services	14.3	-69.4	-11.3	98.2	79.4
Less Imports of Goods and Services	12.0	-20.1	9.6	12.3	9.4
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	8.7	-21.2	13.3	9.8	7.4
Services	24.8	-16.4	-2.3	21.8	15.8
GDP-Production	**2.8**	**-10.1**	**-2.3**	**0.0**	**10.2**
Sum of Expenditure Components	**9.4**	**-13.2**	**-3.1**	**3.1**	**10.1**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1.10: GDP Per capita (in Samoa Tala) 2019-2023

Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)	Nominal GDP (million)	Population ¹	GDP per Capita
2019	2,417.20	200,874	12,033
2020	2,209.60	202,506	10,911
2021	2,191.38	205,557	10,661
2022	2,305.16	207,571	10,998
2023	2,826.98	209,606	13,487
Fiscal Year ending June (Jul-Jun)			
2018/19	2,390.09	204,138	11,708
2019/20	2,344.13	201,690	11,622
2020/21	2,191.38	204,032	10,622
2021/22	2,382.49	206,564	11,534
2022/23	2,550.56	208,589	12,172

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: 1 – Total Estimate is based on the annual growth rate of 0.87 percent from Census 2016 except for 2016. Revised population for Census year 2021 with an annual growth rate of 0.98 percent thereafter form Census 2021.

Information for users

Further information can be obtained from *http://www.sbs.gov.ws*

2.2 Balance of Payments

The Balance of Payments is a record of Samoa's international transactions with the rest of the world (including merchandise trade (imports and exports), trade in services, international investment and remittances).

Table 2.2.1: Balance of payments (*), 2019 – 2023 (amount in million tala)

	2019	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
GOODS					
Exports (fob)	134	102.0	74.1	110.2	118.8
Imports (fob)	945.7	759.9	863.1	1089.0	1176.1
Balance on Trade in Goods	-811.7	-657.8	-789.0	-978.8	-1057.3
SERVICES					
Services Credit	759.5	209.0	175.9	354.7	833.5
Services Debit	265.1	241.5	236.6	293.0	362.3
Balance on Trade in Services	494.4	-32.5	-60.7	61.8	471.2
Balance on Goods and Services	**-317.4**	**-690.3**	**-849.6**	**-917.1**	**-586.1**
PRIMARY INCOME					
Primary Income Credit	18.3	25.3	31.4	43.9	87.1
Primary Income Debit	102.4	79.3	80.0	89.9	110.2
Balance on Primary Income	-84.1	-54.0	-48.5	-46.0	-23.1
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	**-401.4**	**-744.3**	**-898.2**	**-963.1**	**-609.2**
SECONDARY INCOME					
Secondary Income Credit	546.9	606.9	663.0	808.3	827.4
Secondary Income Debit	54.8	62.3	56.6	53.8	92.2
Balance on Secondary Income	492	544.6	606.4	754.6	735.2
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	**90.6**	**-199.7**	**-291.8**	**-208.5**	**126.0**
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
Capital Account Credit	62.7	278.1	152.8	312.9	312.4
Capital Account Debit	6.5	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.2
CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	**56.2**	**275.7**	**151.0**	**310.5**	**308.2**
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT N.I.E.	**114.9**	**43.1**	**23.2**	**151.1**	**451.7**
Direct Investment (net)	17.1	-7.2	-21.0	-13.1	0.0
Assets	11.4				
Liabilities	-5.7				
Portfolio Investment (net)	46.5	27.8	2.9	34.6	22.5
Assets	48.2				
Liabilities	1.8				
Other Investment (net)	51.3	22.4	41.3	129.6	58.4
Assets	-33				
Liabilities	-84.3				
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**-80.6**	**196.8**	**164.3**	**116.0**	**17.5**
OVERALL, BALANCE	***-48.6***	***229.8***	***0.4***	***66.8***	

Source: Central Bank of Samoa
Note: (*) – Based on the 6th Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payment manual

Information for users
The latest Balance of Payments statistics, produced by the Central Bank of Samoa, can be found in the CBS Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics. *http://www.cbs.gov.ws/statistics*

2.3 Government Finance Statistics

Government Finance Statistics provide statistics that enable policymakers and analysts to study developments in the financial operations, financial position and liquidity situation of the government sector in a consistent and systematic manner. Balancing items have been created to provide summary information such as Net Operating Balance (NOB) and Net Lending (+) or Borrowing (-). The detailed data can also be used to examine specific areas of government operations, example: particular forms of taxation, level of expense and the amount of government borrowing etc. The harmonization of this system with other macroeconomic statistical systems like the System of National Accounts means that data from the GFS can be combined

with data from NA to assess government performance in relation to the rest of the economy. Similarly, it can also be used for inter country analysis of government operations, such as comparisons of ratios of taxes or expense to gross domestic product.

SBS compiles using the GFS 2014 Manual. It provides detail information on revenues and expenses on a quarterly basis. Provided in this publication also is the Expenditure classified by Function of Government (COFOG) data set.

This is one of the developments that the Bureau has been working on in-conjunction with the Ministry of Finance with the technical assistance provided by the IMF Expert. This dataset adds more information in monitoring and evaluating progress of the Government Sector, as well as its contribution to various sectors of the economy.

Table 2.3.1: Statement of Government Operations, 2019 – 2023

	TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:	2019¹	2020¹	2021¹	2022¹	2023
A1	*REVENUE*	**727.1**	**852.0**	**749.2**	**855.0**	**981.4**
A11	Taxes	586.5	526.3	558.9	608.1	734.9
A13	Grants	55.2	238.6	100.7	172.8	156.7
A14	Other Revenue	85.5	87.1	89.6	74.1	89.8
A2	*EXPENSE*	**623.0**	**653.3**	**670.7**	**708.1**	**743.8**
A21	Compenasation of Employees	240.6	262.2	274.4	282.6	287.5
A22	Use of Goods & services	204.0	174.6	171.1	186.9	188.4
A24	Interest	16.1	11.1	7.0	13.3	13.7
A25	Subsidies	11.7	11.4	13.0	9.3	10.8
A26	Grants	115.8	137.8	168.4	171.5	194.1
A27	Social Benefits	22.0	24.6	26.7	13.6	40.7
A28	Other Expense	12.8	31.6	10.0	30.9	8.6
NOB	*Net operating balance*	**104.2**	**198.8**	**78.5**	**146.9**	**237.6**
	TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:					
A31	*Net Acquisition of nonfinancial Assets*	131.9	132.9	133.9	52.4	49.8
A311	Fixed Assets	74.7	30.8	65.4	52.4	49.8
2M	Expenditure (A2+A31)	**754.9**	**786.2**	**804.6**	**760.5**	**793.6**
NLB	*Net lending / borrowing*	**-27.7**	**65.9**	**-55.4**	**94.5**	**187.8**
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS & LIABILITIES (FINANCING):					
A32	*Net acquisition of financial assets*	4.5	5.5	6.5	17.2	104.8
A321	Domestic	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2	104.8
A33	*Net incurrence of liabilities*	-14.5	-13.5	-12.5	-11.5	-83
A331	Domestic	-7.9	-5.1	3.8	-8.8	-1.9
A332	Foreign	-31.6	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6	-81.2
	GDP Estimates (nominal)	**2,31.2**	**2,411.9**	**2,169.2**	**2169.5**	**2178.6**
	Vertical check: Difference between net lending/borrowing and financing (1-2-31=32-33-NLBz=0)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	Indicators as % of GDP					
	Net Operating Balance	4.7	8.2	3.6	6.8	10.9
	Net lending / Borrowing	1.3	7.0	0.6	4.4	8.6
	Debt Service Ratio	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.9	3.9
	Total Revenue & Grants	32.6	35.3	34.5	39.4	45.1
	Total Expense	27.9	27.1	30.9	32.6	34.1
	Revenue component as % of total revenue					
	Taxes	80.7	61.8	74.6	71.1	74.9
	Grants	7.6	28.0	13.4	20.2	16.0
	Other Revenue	11.8	10.2	12.0	8.7	9.1
	Expense component as % of total Expense					
	Compensation of Employees	38.6	40.1	40.9	39.9	38.7
	Use of Goods & Services	32.7	26.7	25.5	26.4	25.3
	Interest	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.8
	Subsidies	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5
	Grants	18.6	21.1	25.1	24.2	26.1
	Social Benefits	3.5	3.8	4.0	1.9	5.5
	Other Expense	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.4	1.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Samoa

   a)   *Povisional Estimates*

      ¹ Rivised figures

Table 2.3.2: Revenue by Function of Government, 2019 – 2023

	REVENUE	Calendar Year				
		2019	2020	2021	2022[1]	2023
A1	**REVENUE**	**727.1**	**852.0**	**749.2**	**855.0**	**981.4**
A11	**Taxes**	**586.5**	**526.3**	**558.9**	**608.1**	**734.9**
A111	**Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains**	**123.9**	**135.3**	**128.9**	**139.2**	**156.2**
A1111	Payable by Individuals	64.3	69.3	69.9	75.9	84.6
A1112	Payable by Corporations & Other Enterprises	59.5	66.0	59.1	63.4	71.6
A113	**Taxes on Property**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
A114	**Taxes on goods & Services**	**396.2**	**344.2**	**364.8**	**393.4**	**492.3**
A1141	General taxes on goods & services (VAT)	243.9	204.5	223.6	252.0	301.5
A1142	Excises	137.1	128.7	133.3	134.4	173.1
A1144	Taxes on Specific Services	15.3	11.0	7.8	7.1	17.8
A1145	Taxes on Use of Goods, Permission to use Goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A115	**Taxes on International trade & Transactions**	**66.4**	**46.8**	**65.2**	**75.4**	**86.5**
A1151	Customs & other import Duties	66.4	46.8	65.2	75.4	86.5
A13	**Grants**	**55.2**	**238.6**	**100.7**	**172.8**	**156.7**
A131	**From foreign governments**	55.2	238.6	100.7	172.8	156.7
A1311	Current	55.2	238.6	100.7	172.8	156.7
A14	**Other revenue**	**85.5**	**87.1**	**89.6**	**74.1**	**89.8**
A141	**Property Income**	16.9	26.2	18.1	27.8	23.5
A1411	Interest	3.0	3.3	2.1	1.6	12.2
A1412	Dividends	10.6	22.3	15.5	26.0	10.8
A1415	Rent	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
A142	**Sales of Goods and Services**	68.2	60.2	70.8	45.8	65.7
A1422	Administrative fees	33.4	30.4	27.1	12.3	32.6
A1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	34.8	29.8	43.6	33.4	33.1
A143	**Fines, Penalties 7 Forfeits**	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
A145	**Miscellaneous & Unidentified Revenues**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Samoa
   a)   *Provisional Estimates*
      [1] *Revised figures*

Table 2.3.3: Expense by Type, 2019 – 2023

	EXPENSES	Calendar Year				
		2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022[1]**	**2023**
A2	**EXPENSE**	**623.0**	**653.3**	**670.7**	**708.1**	**743.8**
A21	*Compensation of Employees*	**240.6**	**262.2**	**274.4**	**282.6**	**287.5**
A211	Wages and Salaries	222.2	239.5	248.9	255.4	259.6
A212	Social Contributions	18.4	22.6	25.5	27.2	27.9
A22	*Use of Goods and Services*	**204.0**	**174.6**	**171.1**	**186.9**	**188.4**
A24	*Interest*	**16.1**	**11.1**	**7.0**	**13.3**	**13.7**
A241	To non-residents	14.9	10.5	6.7	13.2	12.3
A242	To residents other than government	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.5
A25	*Subsidies*	**11.7**	**11.4**	**13.0**	**9.3**	**10.8**
A2512	To public corporations	11.0	10.7	12.5	9.3	10.5
A2521	To private enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3
A26	*Grants*	**115.8**	**137.8**	**168.4**	**171.5**	**194.1**
A262	To international organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A2621	Current	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A263	To other general government units	115.8	137.8	168.4	171.5	194.1
A2631	Current	115.8	137.8	168.4	171.5	194.1
A27	*Social benefits*	**22.0**	**24.6**	**26.7**	**13.6**	**40.7**
A2721	Social assistance benefits	21.3	23.8	25.6	12.7	39.9
A2731	Employer social benefits	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
A28	*Other expense*	**12.8**	**31.6**	**10.0**	**30.9**	**8.6**
A281	Property expense other than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A282	Miscellaneous other expense	12.8	31.6	10.0	30.9	8.6
A2821	Current	12.8	31.6	10.0	30.9	8.6
A2822	Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Samoa

   a)   *Provisional Estimates*

      [1] Revised figures

Table 2.3.4: Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 2019 – 2023

	TRANSACTION IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Calendar Year				
		2019	2020	2021	2022[1]	2023
A3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS C/	104.2	198.8	78.5	146.9	237.6
A31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets d/	74.7	30.8	65.4	52.4	49.8
A311	Fixed Assets	74.7	30.8	65.4	52.4	49.8
A3111	Acquisitions: Fixed Assets	74.7	30.8	65.4	52.4	49.8
A32	Net Acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323]	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2	104.8
A3202	Currency & deposits [3212+3222]	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2	104.8
A321	Domestic	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2	104.8
A3212	Currency & deposits	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2	104.8
A33	Net Incurrence of liabilities [331+332]	-39.5	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4	-83.0
A3304	Loans [3314+3324]	-39.5	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4	-83.0
A331	Domestic	-7.9	-5.1	3.8	-8.8	-1.9
A3314	Loans	-7.9	-5.1	3.8	-8.8	-1.9
A332	Foreign	-31.6	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6	-81.2
A3324	Loans	-31.6	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6	-81.2
A3M2	Change in Net Financial Worth: Transactions (=32-33)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Samoa

a) *Provisional Estimates*

[1] Revised figures

Table 2.3.5: Expenditure by Function of Government, 2019 – 2023

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT		Calendar Year				
		2019[1]	2020[1]	2021[1]	2022[1]	2023
7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE by FUNCTION	656.3	683.8	753.5	760.5	795.0
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	179.5	182.5	159.0	194.2	174.0
7011	External Affairs	132.3	135.6	103.8	135.5	111.2
70111	Executive and legislative (CS)	23.9	22.7	23.6	26.6	27.8
70112	Financial and Fiscal Affairs (CS)	86.6	90.6	60.1	88.1	59.1
70113	External Affairs (CS)	21.8	22.3	20.2	20.8	24.3
7013	General services	27.1	31.6	41.4	42.2	44.5
70131	General personnel services (CS)	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.3	10.2
70132	Overall planning and statistical ser vices (CS)	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.6	4.1
70133	Other general services (CS)	18.7	21.8	30.5	31.3	30.2
7016	General public services n.e.c.	3.9	4.2	6.6	3.1	4.5
7017	Public debt transactions	16.1	11.1	7.0	13.3	13.7
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	53.8	55.2	59.6	68.4	71.0
7031	Police services	16.6	15.9	16.9	17.7	20.4
7032	Fire protection services	6.8	7.9	9.3	6.4	13.3
7033	Law courts	14.1	15.0	15.2	19.4	18.8
7034	Prisons	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.9
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	9.3	10.0	11.3	18.3	11.5
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	166.8	138.2	154.9	151.6	133.2
7041	General economic, commercial, and labor affairs	12.1	9.8	12.6	22.7	12.7
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	87.1	31.6	22.4	26.3	29.0
70421	Agriculture (CS)	83.4	27.6	18.4	22.5	25.4
70422	Forestry (CS)	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8
7043	Fuel and energy	3.7	3.9	18.7	7.7	13.0
7044	Mining, manufacturing, and construction	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.3
7045	Transport	33.9	59.1	56.3	34.5	48.1
70451	Road transport (CS)	28.1	39.6	52.0	33.1	45.4
70452	Water transport (CS)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
70454	Air transport (CS)	5.1	18.8	3.6	0.6	2.0
7046	Communication	5.4	4.9	7.9	6.4	7.6
7047	Other industries	12.1	13.1	21.9	9.4	11.3
7048	R&D Economic affairs	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.4	4.0
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	7.8	12.3	11.1	38.6	5.4
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	34.3	28.5	30.1	21.9	24.6
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	18.7	19.1	25.6	15.7	15.6
707	HEALTH	107.0	116.9	135.4	134.5	141.5
708	RECREATION, CULTURE, AND RELIGION	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.0	5.1
709	EDUCATION	103.5	110.0	132.1	130.9	135.2
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	29.7	29.5	34.9	39.3	93.4

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Samoa

a) *Provisional Estimates*

[1] *Revised figures*

Table 2.3.6: External Debt, 2019 – 2023

INSTITUTIONS	2019[2]	2020[2]	2021[2]	2022[2]	2023
Multilateral	**550.5**	**529.4**	**500.2**	**480.8**	**453.7**
Asian Development Bank	226.9	209.8	193.0	185.1	168.9
World Bank	295.2	294.7	285.1	275.8	265.8
OPEC	21.9	18.7	16.4	14.9	14.3
European Investment Bank	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3
International Food Agricultural Development Organization	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5
Bilateral	**477.9**	**475.7**	**498.4**	**421.6**	**356.7**
Government of the People's Republic of China	391.4	390.3	419.3	355.3	299.8
Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA)	86.5	85.3	79.2	66.3	56.9
Total External Debt [1]	1028.5	1005.1	998.7	902.4	810.4
Total Domestic Debt	11.4	6.3	2.9	1.1	54.2
Total Government Debt	**1039.8**	**1011.3**	**1001.5**	**903.5**	**864.6**
GDP $ million (nominal)[2]	2,231.2	2,411.9	2,169.2	2,169.5	2,178.6
Total External Debt as % of GDP	46.1	41.7	46.0	41.6	37.2
Total Government Debt as % of GDP	**46.6**	**41.9**	**46.2**	**41.6**	**39.7**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Samoa

[1] These debts consist entirely of concessional loans that are mostly financed by the Asian Development Bank, World bank and China

[2] Revised figures

Information for users

Further information can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

2.4 Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the rate of inflation for Samoa. It is designed to measure the change in prices for the goods and services purchased by households in Samoa, by comparing the prices for a basket of goods and services at the collection period with the price for the same goods in a base period.

The basket of goods that is priced is based on the average expenditures of households as recorded in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The HIES identifies how much households spend on different items. The more households spend on an item on average, the more important it is to the price index and therefore the higher its weight in the index.

The groups with the largest weights in the basket are Food and Non-alcoholic beverages, Transport, Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels. The most common food items are chicken leg quarters, sugar, bread, corned beef, taro, rice and biscuits. The main items in the Transport index are petrol, taxi and bus fares, air fares and used and new cars. Beer and cigarettes are the main items in the Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco group and electricity, water, liquid gas and housing rentals are the main ones in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels.

The Local Market Survey collects the price and volume of selected agricultural produce every month from the local markets and stalls around Upolu and Savaii such as the Fugalei, Taufusi, Afega and the Salelologa markets while stalls include Vaitele, Lotopa, Ululoloa, Saleimoa, Savaia, Vaoala and FaatoiaThis survey is conducted every Thursday for rural markets in Upolu and Savaii and every Friday for urban markets in Upolu. Weights are based on the year 2014 (base period).

Staple food such as taro, coconut and banana and vegetables such as pumpkins, cabbages and cucumbers are the main produce being supplied at both markets and stalls.

Table 2.4.1: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, 2019 – 2023

Description of Items	Units	*Based period average price February 2016=100*				
		2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
		01 Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages				
Bread	loaf	1.7	1.67	1.64	1.74	1.92
Flour	lb	2.38	2.3	2.31	2.78	3.52
Rice	lb	3.03	2.8	2.71	3.26	3.65
Biscuits Sky Flakes	850 g	16.31	16.45	16.68	18.13	20.31
Butter	lb	14.77	15.68	16.05	17.69	19.09
Milk Devondale	1ltr	3.66	3.7	3.75	4.24	5.57
Potatoes	lb	3.88	3.76	4.18	4.89	6.48
Taro	lb	2.59	2.57	2.28	3.77	4.84
Chinese Cabbage	lb	6.97	6.12	5.85	6.53	9.26
Cucumbers	lb	4.67	4.43	4.66	5.04	7.03
Onions	lb	3.89	3.6	3.54	4.18	5.53
Tomatoes	lb	16.46	14.62	13.89	14.56	22.27
Bananas	lb	1.17	1.17	1.08	1.49	1.84
Canned fish (Natural Oil)	15oz	3.62	3.67	4.78	4.77	5.09
Canned fish (Tomato Sauce)	15oz	2.32	2.5	2.52	2.51	2.62
Fresh fish	lb	16.26	16.55	19.11	20.33	27.10
Stewing beef	lb	13.9	15.02	16.04	16.65	18.47
Sausage beef	lb	13.63	14.17	14.24	14.93	15.35
Canned beef	12oz	11.5	12.12	15.63	16.72	19.54
Pork Pig Trotter	lb	7.39	6.78	7.52	8.61	9.38
Mutton flap	lb	22.09	23.95	24.79	25.54	25.09
Sausage Pork	lb	13.71	13.91	14.19	14.56	15.28
Chicken (Leg Quarters)	lb	4.41	4.1	4.56	5.54	6.35
Turkey Wings	lb	6.68	7.48	9.47	13.23	15.55
Soft Drink (Coke)	600mls	3.93	4.14	3.39	3.05	3.67
Raw Sugar (Brown)	lb	2.52	2.58	2.74	3.17	3.93
		02 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics				
Beer Taula	350mls	3.59	3.62	3.66	3.76	3.80
Cigarettes Pall Mall	20 rolls	13.6	14.4	14.60	14.60	14.80
		03 Clothing & Footwear				
Uniform Ie Faitaga College boys		29.64	29.67	33.33	38.28	38.60
Uniform Pa'ave		33.61	31.17	33.61	42.39	44.61
		04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels				
Electricity	kwh	0.65	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.58
Natural gas	20lb	62	60.85	60.27	70.43	71.44
Paint butex gloss	4ltr	75.61	76.29	75.82	83.03	85.51
Timber (2x4)	per bd ft	7.04	7.09	8.90	10.78	10.97

Description of Items	Units	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
05 Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance						
Washing powder (klin)	200g	1.8	1.89	1.87	2.01	2.06
Washing soap yellow	bar	2.77	2.76	2.81	3.23	3.39
06 Health						
Tablets Amoxicillin	500 mg	7.64	7.3	8.17	8.13	7.92
Hospital Charge	per night	22.5	22.5	22.50	22.50	22.50
07 Transport						
Diesel	ltr	2.71	2.31	2.54	3.69	3.49
Petrol (unleaded)	ltr	2.6	2.3	2.65	3.46	3.27
Kerosene	ltr	2.36	1.88	2.17	3.27	3.12
08 Communication						
Calling per minute Rate cell phone [1]	per minute	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.49
Internet data bundles per mb Rate [1]	per mb	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.33
09 Recreation and Culture						
Television [1]	LCD 32"	874.72	854.88	857.68	854.89	805.89
10 Education						
NUS registration	registration	321.67	322	322.00	322.00	257.88
Secondary Examination Fees [1]	Y12-13	25.5	25.5	25.50	25.50	25.50
11 Restaurants and hotels						
Meal Fish & Chips	1 serve	9.17	9.31	10.10	10.77	11.58
Meal Curry & chopsuey	1 serve	3.69	4.67	4.00	4.89	5.28
12 Miscellaneous goods and services						
Paper Sofan deluxe ply Toilet Paper	250 sheets	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.13	1.24
Hair Gel	1124ml	4.44	4.58	5.02	5.02	5.69

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average of mid-monthly Prices of main stores in Apia Urban Area.

Beginning with the year 2016, the Consumer Price Index introduced a change in reporting of CPI commodity measurements from Imperial to metric unit measurements.

1: New Commodities from February 2016

Table 2.4.2: Consumer Price Index, 2019 – 2023

Base Period Average Prices February 2016 = 100

GROUPS	2016 wt	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages[2] / Food and Beverages[1]	404	112.1	110.4	114.1	131.8	152.7
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco[2] / Alcohol and Tobacco[1]	128	116.8	120.0	121.6	122.8	123.8
Clothing and Footwear[1,2]	21	93.8	93.5	98.9	108.3	110.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels[2]	120	95.0	89.6	92.4	93.1	93.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance[2]	31	96.4	98.1	98.9	105.0	108.2
Housing and Household Operation[1]						
Health[2]	5	100.0	99.2	105.7	101.9	98.4
Transport[2]	148	111.3	104.4	111.7	131.0	131.1
Communication[2]	51	104.2	104.2	107.1	124.5	132.0
Transport and Communication[1]						
Recreation and Culture[2]	6	88.7	88.5	88.2	91.0	92.8
Education[2]	20	113.5	114.9	109.9	109.4	97.4
Restaurants[2]	22	103.3	109.4	111.2	126.2	140.0
Miscellaneous goods and services[2]	44	97.8	98.8	97.2	102.1	111.2
Miscellaneous[1]						
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS	**1,000**					

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: [1] The Groups from 2004

[2] The New Divisions from August 2010 based on COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose)

Table 2.4.3: Consumer Price Index – Percentage Change, 2019 – 2023

Base Period Average Prices February 2016 = 100

Period	All group Annual Average	Last 12 months over previous 12 months	Imported Component	Last 12 months over previous 12 months	Local Component	Last 12 months over previous 12 months
2019	**108.3**	1.0	111.1	-0.7	105.5	2.8
2020	**106.6**	-1.6	107.9	-2.9	105.3	-0.2
2021	**109.9**	3.3	114.0	6.0	105.9	0.6
2022	**122.0**	10.9	131.5	15.3	112.6	6.3
2023	**131.6**	7.9	141.3	7.4	122.2	8.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.4.4: Quantity Supplied (in Kilograms), 2019 – 2023

Produce	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taro	6,342	7,501	6,651	4,949	4,740
Banana	2,652	2,314	1,950	1,696	1,777
Ta'amu	336	62	92	55	69
Coconut	6,564	4,681	4,541	4,090	4,552
Breadfruit	323	202	181	195	197
Yam	198	172	159	135	189
Head Cabbage	595	407	467	552	841
Tomatoes	158	122	211	279	216
Chinese Cabbage	136	126	159	183	200
Cucumber	854	763	757	1,048	951
Pumpkin	10,192	7,754	6,430	10,566	7,031

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.5: Volume Index (2014 = 100), 2019 – 2023

Produce	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taro	84	100	88	66	63
Banana	100	88	74	64	67
Ta'amu	41	8	11	7	8
Coconut	82	59	557	51	57
Breadfruit	174	109	97	105	106
Yam	153	133	123	104	147
Head Cabbage	73	50	58	68	104
Tomatoes	62	48	82	109	84
Chinese Cabbage	105	98	123	142	155
Cucumber	158	141	140	193	175
Pumpkin	164	125	103	170	113

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistic, Local market survey

Table 2.4.6: Weighted Average Price per Kilogram (in Tala), 2019 – 2023

Produce	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taro	2.59	2.57	2.27	3.74	4.81
Banana	1.16	1.15	1.08	1.49	1.86
Ta'amu	6.41	5.8	4.47	8.03	14.62
Coconut	1.02	0.99	0.93	0.87	0.95
Breadfruit	1.5	1.54	1.4	1.73	2.64
Yam	4.79	3.99	3.74	4.74	6.28
Head Cabbage	8.73	9.09	7.96	8.87	12.44
Tomatoes	16.32	14.85	13.95	14.56	22.08
Chinese Cabbage	7.1	6.14	5.82	6.6	9.36
Cucumber	4.64	4.41	4.65	5.05	7.07
Pumpkin	3.44	3.75	3.48	3.31	5.46

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.7: Price Index (2014 = 100), 2019 – 2023

Produce	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taro	175	174	153	253	325
Banana	153	152	142	196	245
Ta'amu	231	209	161	289	526
Coconut	164	160	150	140	154
Breadfruit	159	164	149	184	281
Yam	152	126	118	150	199
Head Cabbage	162	168	147	164	230
Tomatoes	171	155	146	152	231
Chinese Cabbage	162	140	133	151	214
Cucumber	155	148	156	169	236
Pumpkin	132	144	133	127	209

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.8: Value Supplies (in thousands Tala), 2019 – 2023

Produce	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taro	16.2	18.7	13.4	18.2	22.2
Banana	3	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.2
Ta'amu	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
Coconut	6.6	4.6	4.3	3.5	4.4
Breadfruit	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Yam	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2
Head Cabbage	5	3.3	3.6	4.6	10.1
Tomatoes	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.9	4.4
Chinese Cabbage	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9
Cucumber	3.9	3.2	3.5	5.4	6.8
Pumpkin	33.9	25.8	21.8	34.7	36.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey
Note: Average Monthly Value Supplies.

Table 2.4.9: Total Number of Sellers, 2019 – 2023

Produce	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taro	666	620	561	471	484
Banana	365	335	299	269	309
Ta'amu	40	16	23	10	21
Coconut	568	494	469	425	399
Breadfruit	72	46	43	28	43
Yam	63	54	50	36	47
Head Cabbage	124	79	114	126	151
Tomatoes	267	199	295	351	247
Chinese Cabbage	190	168	182	172	160
Cucumber	369	360	380	381	341
Pumpkin	1,038	767	660	816	700
TOTAL Sellers	**3,760**	**3136**	**3,072**	**3,082**	**2,904**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Information for users

The Consumer Price Index series introduced in 2016 were based on the findings of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2013-2014. The new CPI series replaces the previous one, which was based in 2010.

The latest monthly statistics can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

2.5 Trade – Imports, Exports and Prices

Overseas Merchandise Trade provides statistics on the exports, imports and the trade balance of a country. It records the movement of goods between Samoa and other countries. Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at Samoa ports before export) and include re-exports. Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to Samoa. The trade balance is the difference between the total exports and total imports of goods.

Our major export markets are New Zealand, American Samoa, Australia and Tokelau. The top commodities exported in 2023 were Mineral Fuels, Food and Machinery & Transport Equipment.

For imports, our major import markets are New Zealand, Singapore and China. The top commodities imported in 2023 were Food, Mineral Fuels and Machinery & Transport Equipment.

Import Price Index (MPI)

The Import Price Index measures changes in the cost, insurance, and freights (CIF) prices of imports of goods into Samoa. The items included in the index were selected on the basis of their importance to total import.

Table 2.5.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2013–2023

Period	Exports (fob) (a)	% change over previous year	Imports (cif) (b)	% change over previous year	Trade Balance (a-b)
2013	144,103,211	-18.32	851,292,154	7.49	-707,188,943
2014	117,400,172	-18.53	895,325,981	5.17	-777,925,809
2015	136,017,834	15.86	855,389,663	-4.46	-719,371,829
2016	143,755,166	5.69	899,005,164	5.10	-755,249,998
2017	112,215,339	-21.94	900,997,424	0.22	-788,782,085
2018	119,204,456	6.23	939,443,298	4.27	-820,238,842
2019	130,097,456	9.14	1,031,312,647	9.78	-901,215,191
2020	99,338,183	-23.64	828,650,379	-19.65	-729,312,196
2021	73,773,960	-25.73	941,261,076	13.59	-867,487,116
2022	112,231,080	52.13	1,187,587,201	26.17	-1,075,356,121
2023	116,401,042	3.7	1,282,557,264	8.0	-1,166,156,222

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Note: Exports are valued f.o.b (free on board). Imports are valued c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight)

Table 2.5.2: Balance of Trade by Major Partners (thousands tala), 2013-2023

Period	Total F.O. B	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2013	144,103	13,051	81,995	717	19,800	4,177	24,363
2014	117,773	7,348	68,294	325	22,628	4,441	14,737
2015	136,018	24,943	57,224	5,214	20,201	7,256	21,180
2016	143,755	37,059	51,623	4,238	17,181	9,592	24,062
2017	112,215	29,876	24,051	4,028	22,076	6,253	25,931
2018	119,204	31,799	12,850	3,995	21,101	11,214	38,245
2019	130,097	40,422	10,663	5,640	20,762	15,127	37,483
2020	99,341	33,011	8,253	5,258	17,447	10,868	24,504
2021	73,774	15,567	6,391	2,833	17,094	13,525	18,364
2022	112,231	26,972	6,740	1,358	22,855	17,981	36,326
2023	116,401	22,930	15,067	1,160	24,352	13,848	39,045
Period	Total C.I. F	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2013	851,292	1,642	61,611	31,275	254,361	105,248	397,155
2014	895,326	1,587	79,086	32,724	250,392	90,139	441,398
2015	855,389	3,123	90,829	42,362	253,903	82,683	382,489
2016	899,004	1,892	95,104	44,649	239,876	92,621	424,862
2017	900,997	2,033	94,593	38,474	237,966	100,314	427,617
2018	939,443	4,511	93,040	39,987	255,627	92,867	453,411
2019	1,031,313	3,076	93,043	40,280	270,086	90,688	534,140
2020	828,650	1,281	93,847	36,584	237,309	87,320	372,309
2021	941,261	1,671	82,868	24,138	287,967	94,764	449,854
2022	1,187,587	1,900	83,276	55,467	296,920	130,432	619,593
2023	1,282,557	3,141	104,713	39,870	302,556	105,057	727,221
Period	Trade Balance	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2013	-707,189	11,409	20,384	-30,558	-234,561	-101,071	-372,792
2014	-777,926	5,761	-10,792	-32,399	-227,764	-85,698	-427,033
2015	-719,371	21,820	-33,605	-37,148	-233,702	-75,427	-361,309
2016	-755,249	35,167	-43,481	-40,411	-222,695	-83,029	-400,800
2017	-788,782	27,843	-70,542	-34,446	-215,890	-94,061	-401,686
2018	-820,239	27,288	-80,190	-35,992	-234,526	-81,653	-415,166
2019	-901,216	37,346	-82,380	-34,640	-249,324	-75,561	-496,657
2020	-729,309	31,730	-85,594	-31,326	-219,862	-76,452	-347,805
2021	-203,521	13,896	-76,476	-21,305	-270,872	-81,239	232,475
2022	-1,075,356	25,072	-76,536	-54,109	-274,065	-112,452	-583,267
2023	-1,166,156	19,790	-89,646	-38,710	-278,204	-91,208	-688,176

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (include re-exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board). Imports are valued c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight)

Table 2.5.3: Direction of Foreign Trade by Region (thousands tala), 2021-2023

Country / Region	2021		2022		2023	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
TOTAL	**73,774**	**941,271**	**112,231**	**1,187,587**	**116,401**	**1,282,557**
(1) Pacific	**49,606**	**458,896**	**78,181**	**499,852**	**81,497**	**542,850**
American Samoa	15,567	1,671	26,792	1,900	22,931	3,141
Australia	6,391	82,867	6,740	83,276	15,077	104,286
Fiji	1,290	84,910	2,676	117,435	4,320	127,079
New Zealand	17,094	287,967	22,855	296,920	24,352	307,222
Others	9,264	1,481	19,118	321	14,817	1,123
(2) Africa	**0**	**87**	**0.1**	**18**	**0**	**13**
(3) America	**13,732**	**95,659**	**17389**	**131,923**	**14,017**	**107,581**
Canada	2	34	0	191	0	873
USA	13,523	94,773	17,017	130,432	13,853	105,267
Others	207	852	372	1,300	164	1,441
(4) Asia	**10,097**	**384,282**	**15,467**	**551,534**	**18,291**	**627,112**
China	367	82,781	1,582	110,144	3,137	128,648
Hong Kong	39	42,481	139	30,594	5	24,795
India	67	2,613	0	1,559	0	1,736
Indonesia	0	8,755	0	4,597	0	10,096
Japan	2,833	24,138	1,301	55,467	1,160	38,146
Singapore	805	147,259	2,723	241,503	6,380	293,465
Taiwan	4,047	897	7,635	1,227	5,992	2,117
Others	1,939	75,358	2,087	106,443	1,617	128,108
(5) Europe	**339**	**2,347**	**1,194**	**4,260**	**2,596**	**5,001**
Belgium	0	2	0	63	0	679
France	0	8	0	103	2	16
Germany	48	309	176	215	190	1,319
Netherlands	0	43	0	482	0	582
Switzerland	278	603	337	123	403	121
United Kingdom	1	404	681	2,284	1,849	1,541
Others	12	978	0	990	152	743
(6) Middle East	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
(7) Other Countries	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (include re-exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board). Imports are valued c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight)

Table 2.5.4: Value of Exports by Harmonised System (Thousands of Tala), 2019 – 2023

HS Sections	Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Food etc…live animals; animal products	47,417	34,260	13,323	24,305	21,450
2	Vegetable products	11,476	14,624	11,652	8,489	8,316
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	4,740	9,076	11,377	16,746	10,311
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	21,351	12,110	15,078	13,850	7,238
5	Mineral products	32,433	14,296	8,215	29,328	49,134
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	2,615	583	618	950	855
7	Plastic and rubber articles	1,108	1,181	343	386	80
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins, handbags	50	2	13	105	10
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting materials; basketware	426	857	852	1,514	247
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard	116	130	282	258	248
11	Textiles and textile articles	677	202	564	912	765
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	218	316	208	380	289
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	59	263	83	711	325
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	237	74	268	260	107
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	1,101	1,508		2,582	3,308
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	4,722	8,325	1,612	0	11,873
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	794	694	8,585	10,756	316
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	53	11	17	9	66
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	0
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	501	829	684	691	1,463
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	4	1	1	1	0
22	Miscellaneous provisions	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**130,097**	**99,340**	**73,773**	**112,231**	**116,401**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (include re-exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board).

HS: Harmonised System

Table 2.5.5: Value of Imports by Harmonised System (Thousands of Tala), 2019 - 2023

HS Sections	DESCRIPTIONS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Food etc...live animals; animal products	107,504	100,604	115,497	136,931	149,759
2	Vegetable products	43,207	43,712	43,850	53,653	59,720
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	8,136	8,304	9,704	17,776	6,933
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	104,562	101,499	122,712	142,605	169,947
5	Mineral products	201,393	132,760	171,365	269,600	319,873
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	62,644	68,894	71,153	76,543	79,823
7	Plastic and rubber articles	37,627	28,170	28,766	36,780	42,469
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, fur-skins, handbags	873	695	1,051	1,524	1,735
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting materials; basketware	35,081	27,603	36,487	35,505	32,516
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard	20,616	22,234	21,554	26,903	26,417
11	Textiles and textile articles	32,311	17,430	25,976	34,986	41,935
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	3,618	3,162	4,515	5,079	6,026
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	19,951	15,347	16,488	17,989	20,699
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	347	216	385	658	758
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	73,941	49,815	58,606	63,504	72,223
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	134,450	107,440	98,811	99,293	111,725
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	96,829	60,082	73,203	117,894	91,017
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	10,723	17,210	12,522	19,054	13,611
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	252	100	202	350	371
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	37,202	23,357	28,409	30,939	34,972
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	22	17	6	22	28
22	Miscellaneous provisions	22	0	0	0	0
	Total	**1,031,313**	**828,650**	**941,261**	**1,187,587**	**1,282,557**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Imports are valued cif (cost insurance and freight)

HS: Harmonised System

Table 2.5.6: Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (thousands of tala), 2013 – 2023

YEAR	TOTAL F.O.B.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Materials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufac-tured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscella-neous Manufac-tured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2013	144,103	20,452	13,907	1,630	35,090	1,482	933	1,593	66,423	2,593	0
2014	117,400	14,933	7,681	1,022	39,417	4,012	145	498	47,979	1,714	0
2015	136,018	47,028	6,788	3,474	34,396	2,785	250	861	38,877	1,559	0
2016	143,756	60,826	4,532	1,993	30,888	2,242	249	975	40,685	1,366	0
2017	112,215	54,898	5,683	2,081	32,613	1,398	1,447	2,548	9,475	2,072	0
2018	119,205	63,598	8,012	1,017	30,656	1,580	1,649	2,904	4,212	5,577	0
2019	130,097	73,254	6,563	910	32,159	1,603	4,446	2,123	6,382	2,637	20
2020	99,341	51,302	7,732	1,543	14,146	7,170	1,791	2,376	10,339	2,931	11
2021	73,774	30,893	8,775	1,647	8,023	123	11,856	2,010	8,586	1,861	0
2022	112,231	39,372	6,765	2,842	28,872	90	17,657	3,354	10,755	2,523	0
2023	116,401	34,366	2,100	2,255	48,540	869	10,295	3,489	12,161	2,325	2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (includes re-Exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board)

Table 2.5.7: Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (thousands of tala), 2013 – 2023

YEAR	TOTAL C.I.F.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Ma-terials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufac-tured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscella-neous Manufac-tured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2013	851,292	218,037	10,596	29,164	187,139	3,497	54,434	136,336	136,354	75,452	283
2014	895,326	204,677	8,107	25,342	216,582	4,496	62,018	131,927	150,072	90,601	1,503
2015	855,391	214,576	10,141	20,136	126,996	4,835	69,000	151,599	157,332	100,722	54
2016	899,005	235,810	12,568	21,317	122,284	5,654	67,573	144,926	190,595	98,260	18
2017	900,996	232,794	11,548	24,438	143,389	5,766	62,072	148,194	178,973	93,809	13
2018	939,442	249,568	11,226	31,810	173,370	6,144	70,209	139,555	175,742	81,783	35
2019	1,031,313	246,220	10,100	35,062	175,246	5,940	69,884	159,098	230,974	98,777	11
2020	828,651	239,225	7,260	26,190	112,034	6,489	75,048	118,935	171,299	72,101	69
2021	941,261	263,627	13,581	35,353	149,859	8,119	75,147	134,906	173,111	87,352	206
2022	1,187,587	318,966	15,563	33,449	241,402	15,230	81,457	159,031	221,181	101,235	73
2023	1,282,557	354,110	27,344	30,839	291,280	3,852	85,009	173,858	202,986	113,203	76

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Imports are valued CIF (cost including insurance and freight to Samoa)

Table 2.5.8: Exports of Main Commodities, 2019 – 2023 (thousands tala)

Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fish	34,001	32,774	12,527	22,444	19,289
Ignition wiring sets, other wiring sets for vehicles, aircrafts….	2,862	536	7,778	10,095	11,104
Petroleum oils other than crude oil [1]	31,555	13,744	8,011	27,904	47,708
Fruit Juices	15,804	6,406	3,118	2,271	1,951
Taro	7,700	8,579	7,200	4,464	5,021
Beer	4,712	4,964	5,717	4,044	1,084
Tobacco and manufactures substitutes	1,337	2,399	196	2,567	857
Coconut oil	2,325	9,060	1,089	16,738	10,296
Crisp savoury food products	640	492	122	351	207
Coconut	1,580	1,202	1,995	789	711
Other Commodities	27,580	19,184	16,103	20,564	18,174
Total	**130,097**	**99,340**	**63,857**	**112,231**	**116,401**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports and Re-Exports are valued f.o.b (free on board)

1: Include re-exports of fuel for airlines and shipping vessels

Table 2.5.9: Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) Group (amount in tala), 2013 - 2023

	Capital Goods		Intermediate Goods			Consumption goods	Other Categories			All Merchandise Imports
	Machinery & Plant	Transport Equipment	Crude Oil	Other	Total		Passenger Motor Cars	Petrol & Avgas	Military & Other Goods	
BEC codes	*41*	*521*	*313*	*111, 121 2, 311, 312, 314, 322, 42, 53*	*111, 121 2, 31, 322, 42, 53*	*112, 122, 522, 526*	*51*	*321*	*7*	
2013	62,838,724	17,656,149	0	332,487,300	332,487,300	243,193,291	14,712,277	180,045,082	359,331	851,292,154
2014	69,509,637	24,639,944	0	322,890,566	322,890,566	250,220,454	18,974,382	207,558,160	1,532,838	895,325,981
2015	61,378,697	28,931,292	0	364,956,220	364,956,220	261,358,696	18,931,294	119,731,140	102,324	855,389,663
2016	80,312,463	33,500,400	0	371,063,381	371,063,381	330,966,004	27,135,159	55,973,504	54,253	899,005,164
2017	74,917,246	29,167,531	0	392,619,045	392,619,045	311,147,714	25,135,509	67,913,366	97,013	900,997,424
2018	77,144,810	37,022,266	0	383,756,185	383,756,185	338,741,389	26,272,432	76,486,762	19,454	939,443,298
2019	99,670,125	49,927,042	0	441,365,972	441,365,972	34,394,526	3,880,286	57,274,024	327,403	1,031,312,686
2020	81,196,642	2,991,666	0	349,331,339	349,331,339	304,865,396	23,453,136	114,425,345	798,269	82,865,071
2021	70,836,373	43,813,153	0	505,435,778	505,435,778	234,775,219	23,206,777	62,976,353	217,423	941,261,076
2022	75,899,246	87,466,795	0	629,478,970	629,478,970	290,384,612	22568747	81577710	211,121	1,187,587,201
2023	77,156,843	38,712,010	0	286,133,510	286,133,510	319,514,079	39,178,892	100,219,801	74,910	1,282,557,264

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Imports are valued c.i.f (cost including insurance and freight to Samoa

Table 2.5.10: Quarterly Import Price Index, 2019 – 2023

DESCRIPTION		I. ANIMAL PRODUCTS	II. VEGETA-BLE PROD-UCTS	III. FATS & OILS	IV. FOOD & BEVERAGE	V. MINERAL
YEAR	MONTH	Index Numbers (Base March Quarter 2018 = 100.0)				
2019	Mar	100.7	104.7	97.3	96.3	92.1
	Jun	104.0	104.9	96.6	101.8	104.1
	Sep	108.8	103.3	97.4	99.8	98.9
	Dec	106.1	101.0	94.4	101.9	107.2
2020	Mar	113.0	100.1	93.8	102.0	113.0
	Jun	106.6	100.6	93.1	109.9	80.9
	Sep	109.6	105.3	93.2	118.1	80.2
	Dec	107.5	101.6	90.1	104.9	75.2
2021	Mar	106.2	117.1	95.9	103.0	73.9
	Jun	115.0	107.8	94.0	107.0	92.7
	Sep	115.8	111.1	99.1	112.8	103.0
	Dec	116.6	114.7	99.5	112.4	110.9
2022	Mar	115.3	121.4	101.4	116.8	119.4
	Jun	117.0	127.5	107.3	123.9	148.0
	Sep	143.9	131.5	112.5	119.0	222.2
	Dec	138.9	133.7	109.9	122.6	177.1
2023	Mar	132.6	138.3	111.0	119.2	153.7
	Jun	139.6	138.1	117.0	128.9	140.7
	Sep	140.4	140.1	118.0	133.9	132.3
	Dec	137.9	148.0	115.9	133.8	165.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Rebase Import Price Index March 2018 = 100 (MPI March 2018 = 100 applies to March 2009 and later data.
MPI March 2009 = 100 is used for earlier data. Revised figure from March 2009 to Dec 2018

Information for users

Further information can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

The Import Price Index commenced in 2009 while Import prices are collected directly from importers.

2.6 Household Income and Expenditure

Household income and expenditure statistics reports contain a wealth of information about households in Samoa. They can provide estimates of the relative level of hardship or well-being experienced amongst households.

Table 2.6.1: Total Weekly Income by Income Decile and Region, 2018

National Income Decile	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	Total Income	%	Total Income	%	Total Income	%	Total Income	%	Total Income	%
Total	22,126,938	100	6,435,134	100	7,648,961	100	4,447,769	100	3,595,074	100
1st Decile	335,552	1.5	36,930	0.6	151,163	2.0	64,229	1.4	83,229	2.3
2nd Decile	624,615	2.8	105,476	1.6	154,750	2.0	175,942	4.0	188,448	5.2
3rd Decile	861,999	3.9	82,821	1.3	304,548	4.0	228,801	5.1	245,830	6.8
4th Decile	1,085,513	4.9	154,156	2.4	370,164	4.8	250,975	5.6	310,218	8.6
5th Decile	1,352,384	6.1	165,682	2.6	573,643	7.5	302,784	6.8	310,275	8.6
6th Decile	1,654,679	7.5	283,033	4.4	602,028	7.9	402,757	9.1	366,861	10.2
7th Decile	2,036,051	9.2	386,715	6.0	766,263	10.0	481,049	10.8	402,024	11.2
8th Decile	2,652,983	12.0	657,141	10.2	829,158	10.8	662,064	14.9	504,621	14.0
9th Decile	3,653,474	16.5	1,172,512	18.2	1,307,487	17.1	662,068	14.9	511,406	14.2
10th Decile	7,869,689	35.6	3,390,670	52.7	2,589,757	33.9	1,217,100	27.4	672,163	18.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.2: Total Weekly Expenditure by Income Decile and Region, 2018

National Income Decile	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%
Total	21,503,931	100	5,661,842	100	7,524,483	100	4,570,039	100	3,747,566	100
1st Decile	832,886	3.9	125,144	2.2	396,346	5.3	127,009	2.8	184,387	4.9
2nd Decile	1,135,333	5.3	207,902	3.7	310,274	4.1	332,547	7.3	284,610	7.6
3rd Decile	1,327,139	6.2	178,625	3.2	452,585	6.0	349,464	7.6	346,465	9.2
4th Decile	1,402,635	6.5	204,225	3.6	495,416	6.6	323,505	7.1	379,490	10.1
5th Decile	1,612,592	7.5	190,238	3.4	671,177	8.9	379,934	8.3	371,243	9.9
6th Decile	1,986,442	9.2	350,464	6.2	675,569	9.0	566,498	12.4	393,912	10.5
7th Decile	2,203,122	10.2	445,962	7.9	791,903	10.5	518,455	11.3	446,803	11.9
8th Decile	2,487,200	11.6	636,215	11.2	761,917	10.1	620,472	13.6	468,595	12.5
9th Decile	2,968,424	13.8	938,860	16.6	1,030,170	13.7	556,912	12.2	442,482	11.8
10th Decile	5,548,156	25.8	2,384,208	42.1	1,939,127	25.8	795,242	17.4	429,580	11.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.3: Average Weekly Income by Income Decile and Region, 2018

National Income Decile	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	House-hold	Aver-age	House-hold	Aver-age	House-hold	Aver-age	House-hold	Aver-age	House-hold	Aver-age
Total	29,229	757.0	5,849	1,100.2	10,404	735.2	6,588	675.1	6,388	562.8
1st Decile	2,921	114.9	358	103.1	1,345	112.4	507	126.6	710	117.3
2nd Decile	2,919	214.0	491	214.7	724	213.6	817	215.4	887	212.5
3rd Decile	2,927	294.5	282	293.7	1,028	296.3	775	295.3	842	291.8
4th Decile	2,920	371.7	414	372.8	996	371.5	677	371.0	834	371.9
5th Decile	2,927	462.0	361	458.8	1,241	462.3	649	466.5	676	459.0
6th Decile	2,920	566.7	496	570.2	1,060	567.7	714	563.8	649	565.7
7th Decile	2,916	698.3	555	696.9	1,097	698.8	691	696.2	573	701.1
8th Decile	2,931	905.1	716	917.8	920	901.6	742	892.3	553	911.9
9th Decile	2,917	1,252.6	915	1,280.9	1,053	1,242.0	546	1,213.6	403	1,268.9
10th Decile	2,931	2,684.6	1,260	2,691.1	940	2,755.0	471	2,585.4	261	2,578.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.4: Average Weekly Expenditure by Income Decile and Region, 2018

National Income Decile	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	House-hold	Mean	House-hold	Mean	House-hold	Mean	House-hold	Mean	House-hold	Mean
Total	29,229	735.7	5,849	968.0	10,404	723.2	6,588	693.7	6,388	586.7
1st Decile	2,921	285.2	358	349.2	1,345	294.6	507	250.3	710	259.8
2nd Decile	2,919	388.9	491	423.2	724	428.3	817	407.2	887	320.9
3rd Decile	2,927	453.4	282	633.4	1,028	440.4	775	451.1	842	411.3
4th Decile	2,920	480.3	414	493.8	996	497.3	677	478.2	834	455.0
5th Decile	2,927	550.9	361	526.8	1,241	540.9	649	585.4	676	549.2
6th Decile	2,920	680.4	496	706.1	1,060	637.1	714	793.0	649	607.4
7th Decile	2,916	755.6	555	803.6	1,097	722.1	691	750.4	573	779.2
8th Decile	2,931	848.6	716	888.5	920	828.5	742	836.2	553	846.8
9th Decile	2,917	1,017.7	915	1,025.7	1,053	978.6	546	1,020.8	403	1,097.9
10th Decile	2,931	1,892.7	1,260	1,892.3	940	2,062.9	471	1,689.3	261	1,648.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.5: Total Household Weekly Expenditure and Percent Distribution by COICOP Item Division and Region, 2018

Commodity Code (COICOP Division)	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%
All Items	**21,503,931**	**100**	**5,661,842**	**100**	**7,524,483**	**100**	**4,570,039**	**100**	**3,747,566**	**100**
01 - Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	8,310,646	38.6	1,516,312	26.8	2,795,357	37.2	2,119,245	46.4	1,879,731	50.2
02 - Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics	358,912	1.7	81,582	1.4	121,746	1.6	112,181	2.5	43,403	1.2
03 - Clothing and Footwear	377,286	1.8	106,008	1.9	134,075	1.8	73,608	1.6	63,594	1.7
04 - Housing Water Electricity Gas and Other Fuels	5,289,472	24.6	1,830,447	32.3	1,946,211	25.9	804,450	17.6	708,365	18.9
05 - Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	572,254	2.7	169,575	3.0	194,047	2.6	112,060	2.5	96,571	2.6
06 - Health	62,951	0.3	17,727	0.3	23,033	0.3	12,390	0.3	9,801	0.3
07 - Transport	2,018,784	9.4	502,528	8.9	800,960	10.6	445,444	9.7	269,852	7.2
08 - Information and Communication	707,060	3.3	221,711	3.9	257,783	3.4	131,570	2.9	95,996	2.6
09 - Recreation and Culture	75,464	0.4	25,772	0.5	20,681	0.3	22,369	0.5	6,642	0.2
10 - Education	327,975	1.5	121,243	2.1	129,098	1.7	47,967	1.0	29,666	0.8
11 - Restaurant and Hotels	946,078	4.4	320,919	5.7	338,218	4.5	170,964	3.7	115,977	3.1
12 - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	565,944	2.6	204,986	3.6	188,421	2.5	88,223	1.9	84,314	2.2
90 - Other Expenditure N.E.C. and Faalavelave (excl 902 - 906)	1,891,105	8.8	543,032	9.6	574,853	7.6	429,567	9.4	343,653	9.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.6: Average Weekly Expenditure by COICOP Item Division and Region, 2018

Commodity Code (COICOP Division)	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	House-hold	Total Item Exp	House-hold	Total Item Exp	House-hold	Total Item Exp	House-hold	Total Item Exp	House-hold	Total Item Exp
01 - Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29,214	8,310,646	284.5	5,849	1,516,312	259.2	10,404	2,795,357	268.7	6,588
02 - Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics	12,840	358,912	28.0	2,430	81,582	33.6	4,468	121,746	27.3	3,339
03 - Clothing and Footwear	25,411	377,286	14.9	5,064	106,008	20.9	9,159	134,075	14.6	5,647
04 - Housing Water Electricity Gas and Other Fuels	29,229	5,289,472	181.0	5,849	1,830,447	313.0	10,404	1,946,211	187.1	6,588
05 - Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	27,540	572,254	20.8	5,551	169,575	30.6	9,925	194,047	19.6	6,118
06 - Health	14,517	62,951	4.3	3,357	17,727	5.3	5,028	23,033	4.6	3,251
07 - Transport	22,292	2,018,784	90.6	4,659	502,528	107.9	7,923	800,960	101.1	4,858
08 - Information and Communication	28,685	707,060	24.7	5,753	221,711	38.5	10,259	257,783	25.1	6,438
09 - Recreation and Culture	10,787	75,464	7.0	2,987	25,772	8.6	3,863	20,681	5.4	2,082
10 - Education	21,317	327,975	15.4	4,212	121,243	28.8	7,935	129,098	16.3	4,622
11 - Restaurant and Hotels	24,532	946,078	38.6	5,231	320,919	61.4	8,966	338,218	37.7	5,435
12 - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	26,784	565,944	21.1	5,410	204,986	37.9	9,777	188,421	19.3	5,839
90 - Other Expenditure N.E.C. and Faalavelave (excl 902 - 906)	28,801	1,891,105	65.7	5,663	543,032	95.9	10,246	574,853	56.1	6,522

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.7: Average Weekly Expenditure on Major Expenditure Group and Income Decile, 2018

Commodity Code (COICOP Division)	HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME DECILE										
	All Income Decile	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
01 - Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	284.47	134.64	175	224.69	228.98	263.41	324.05	322.59	361.85	376.41	432.72
02 - Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics	27.95	17.6	19.24	21.99	20.14	23.46	28.33	26.91	30.35	31.57	55.57
03 - Clothing and Footwear	14.85	8	7.99	9.64	9.34	13.09	12.91	14.61	16.26	19.58	33.62
04 - Housing Water Electricity Gas and Other Fuels	180.97	55.86	77.99	89.07	94.27	104.07	145.68	160.94	180.26	251.83	648.35
05 - Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	20.78	8.85	10.62	12.04	13.5	14.88	17.11	20.73	22.79	29.95	55.38
06 - Health	4.34	2.75	2.6	3.75	3.35	3.86	4.16	4.47	4.37	4.66	7.26
07 - Transport	90.56	33.94	64.34	38.77	47.52	54.85	50.5	72.51	101.45	114.75	247.27
08 - Information and Communication	24.65	11.02	11.45	12.92	16.87	16.39	21.51	25.03	30.28	39.07	60.35
09 - Recreation and Culture	7.0	2.25	4.41	2.74	2.19	5.14	4.62	5.33	8.49	6.86	14.91
10 - Education	15.39	7.85	7.59	4.81	7.39	9.77	11.24	14.08	15.23	21.98	46.89
11 - Restaurant and Hotels	38.56	16.96	19.08	23.34	22.21	26.11	32.83	33.04	45.49	59.5	92.23
12 - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	21.13	9.39	11.2	13.14	13.67	16.09	17.6	18.21	20.94	25.35	62.73
90 - Other Expenditure N.E.C. and Faalavelave (excl 902 - 906)	65.66	20.48	30.37	39.15	40.01	40.53	54.4	76.16	63.21	83.55	206.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.8: Household Weekly Income and Source of Income, 2018

Source of Income	Region									
	Samoa	%	AUA	%	NWU	%	ROU	%	SAV	%
TOTAL INCOME	22,126,938	100.0	6,435,134	100.0	7,648,961	100.0	4,447,769	100.0	3,595,074	100.0
Income (Wages and Salaries)	10,644,243	48.1	4,060,955	63.1	3,868,198	50.6	1,583,950	35.6	1,131,140	31.5
Income (Non-subsistence Business)	833,754	3.8	210,506	3.3	234,005	3.1	217,241	4.9	172,001	4.8
Income (Agricultural Activity)	647,851	2.9	16,897	0.3	252,520	3.3	200,210	4.5	178,224	5.0
Income (Horticulture/Floriculture)	13,898	0.1	4,452	0.1	4,133	0.1	4,106	0.1	1,207	0.0
Income (Home Processed Food)	91,001	0.4	31,136	0.5	27,519	0.4	16,772	0.4	15,574	0.4
Income (Handicraft)	169,788	0.8	8,263	0.1	37,584	0.5	64,885	1.5	59,056	1.6
Income (Non-food Home Processed)	23,512	0.1	0	0.0	3,148	0.0	664	0.0	19,700	0.5
Income (Livestock)	7,347	0.0	303	0.0	1,988	0.0	2,266	0.1	2,790	0.1
Income (Fishing/Gathering Sea Products)	70,907	0.3	3,939	0.1	23,045	0.3	32,285	0.7	11,638	0.3
Income (Property)	256,477	1.2	143,157	2.2	78,536	1.0	12,035	0.3	22,749	0.6
Income (Transfer)	659,280	3.0	156,371	2.4	260,672	3.4	131,679	3.0	110,557	3.1
Income (Remittances Received)	1,661,936	7.5	220,005	3.4	615,183	8.0	482,615	10.9	344,133	9.6
Income (Cash Received)	136,863	0.6	25,296	0.4	40,881	0.5	33,272	0.7	37,413	1.0
Income (Value of Goods Received)	696,964	3.1	98,802	1.5	233,119	3.0	181,537	4.1	183,506	5.1
Income (Own Produced Goods)	3,013,995	13.6	287,368	4.5	854,319	11.2	964,061	21.7	908,248	25.3
Imputed House Rental	3,164,157	14.3	1,164,130	18.1	1,105,155	14.4	500,257	11.2	394,614	11.0
Other Income N.E.C.	34,968	0.2	3,554	0.1	8,955	0.1	19,934	0.4	2,525	0.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

2.7 Other economic indicators

The Shipping statistics provide the total number of international sea going vessels arriving at the port. The information is collected from shipping forms and cargo manifests which are completed by the Shipping agents and Stevedores as a port requirement. They record the number of tons of cargo (Dead Weight Tonnage), the Gross Registered Tonnage and the Net Registered Tonnage of inward vessels such as Container Vessels, Mineral Oil Tanker Vessels and General Cargo Container Vessels.

Table 2.7.1: Arrival of Vessels by Type of Class, 2013 - 2023

Year	Total				General Cargo Vessel				Container Vessel				Mineral Tanker			
	# 0f Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# 0f Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# 0f Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# 0f Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T
2013	148	1,242	573	1,569	45	18	5	18	81	805	397	970	22	419	171	581
2014	176	1,417	663	1,835	46	18	5	18	108	1,010	499	1,299	22	389	159	518
2015	166	1,404	636	1,906	38	17	5	17	105	989	475	1,303	23	398	156	586
2016	188	1,856	845	2,473	42	27	13	19	118	1,313	613	1,649	28	516	219	805
2017	230	2,176	977	2,790	54	65	25	68	153	1,711	790	2,112	23	401	163	610
2018	276	2,287	1,037	2,887	95	153	72	153	159	1,776	810	2,190	22	357	156	544
2019	268	2,250	1,035	2,849	85	44	12	27	159	1,819	869	2,223	24	387	155	599
2020	215	1,920	925	2,405	60	30	8	20	134	1,606	788	1,961	21	284	130	424
2021	196	1,802	847	2,184	52	26	7	16	122	1,533	735	1,798	22	243	105	370
2022	181	1,877	847	2,294	42	21	6	15	122	1,601	755	1,874	17	255	86	405
2023	213	2,251	1,028	2,819	48	32	12	25	141	1,831	891	2,172	24	388	125	622

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Note: GRT: Gross Registered Tonnage NRT: Net Registered Tonnage DWT: Dead Weight Tonnage

Table 2.7.2: Annual Comparative Statement of Cargo Handled at the Port of Apia, 2013-2023

Year	No: of Incoming Vessels	Cargo Landed	Cargo Loaded
2013	168	228,687	45,141
2014	196	338,145	54,886
2015	186	263,105	53,542
2016	199	286,133	49,809
2017	230	299,855	35,759
2018	276	336,950	50,881
2019	268	389,027	75,378
2020	215	313,921	56,131
2021	196	337,378	187,701
2022	181	268,907	44,949
2023	213	460,314	99,596

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Samoa Ports Authority and Local Shipping Agents.

Information for users
Further information can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

2.8 Business Statistics

An increasing demand to improve in-depth analysis of businesses coupled with the need to rapidly generate national economic and financial statistics has led to the development of Samoa's Integrated Business Information System (IBIS).

As part of Samoa Bureau of Statistics' (SBS) development initiatives, the IBIS project ut-lizes available administrative datasets collected from the Ministry of Revenue (MfR), Samoa's National Provident Fund (SNPF), Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour (MCIL) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF). It provides business statistics and labour market information in a fast and cost-effective manner. The IBIS project was coordinated by the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour and implemented by the Finance Statistics Division (FSD) of the Samoa's Bureau of Statistics (SBS)

Table 2.8.1: Number of Enterprises by Industry 2012 – 2019

Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	21	27	35	39	45	47	58	52
Fishing	9	12	9	9	13	16	16	15
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	46	50	56	60	61	55	55	60
Other Manufacturing	170	195	211	231	212	200	216	216
Construction	167	200	217	236	241	223	266	276
Electricity & Water	19	26	28	30	34	28	32	30
Commerce	1,645	1,735	1,875	1,961	2,058	1,952	1,796	1,726
Acc & Restaurants	253	269	266	272	283	264	294	320
Transport	393	419	917	1,034	1,226	1,211	1,110	1,239
Communication	57	60	66	75	77	67	68	74
Public Administration	27	28	29	29	31	31	30	30
Financial Services	85	92	99	111	114	128	131	134
Business Services	521	537	552	592	629	614	652	700
Personal & Other Services	180	191	208	213	220	196	223	219
TOTAL	**3,593**	**3,841**	**4,568**	**4,892**	**5,244**	**5,032**	**4,947**	**5,091**
Share of Enterprise by Industry								
Agriculture	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
Fishing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other Manufacturing	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2
Construction	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.4
Electricity & Water	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Commerce	45.8	45.2	41.0	40.1	39.2	38.8	36.3	33.9
Acc & Restaurants	7.0	7.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.9	6.3
Transport	10.9	10.9	20.1	21.1	23.4	24.1	22.4	24.3

Communication	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Public Administration	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Financial Services	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
Business Services	14.5	14.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.2	13.2	13.7
Personal & Other Services	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.3
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Percentage Changes							
Agriculture	28.6	29.6	11.4	15.4	4.4	23.4	-10.3	28.6
Fishing	33.3	-25.0	0.0	44.4	23.1	0.0	-6.3	33.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	8.7	12.0	7.1	1.7	-9.8	0.0	9.1	8.7
Other Manufacturing	14.7	8.2	9.5	-8.2	-5.7	8.0	0.0	14.7
Construction	19.8	8.5	8.8	2.1	-7.5	19.3	3.8	19.8
Electricity & Water	36.8	7.7	7.1	13.3	-17.6	14.3	-6.3	36.8
Commerce	5.5	8.1	4.6	4.9	-5.2	-8.0	-3.9	5.5
Acc & Restaurants	6.3	-1.1	2.3	4.0	-6.7	11.4	8.8	6.3
Transport	6.6	118.9	12.8	18.6	-1.2	-8.3	11.6	6.6
Communication	5.3	10.0	13.6	2.7	-13.0	1.5	8.8	5.3
Public Administration	3.7	3.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	-3.2	0.0	3.7
Financial Services	8.2	7.6	12.1	2.7	12.3	2.3	2.3	8.2
Business Services	3.1	2.8	7.2	6.3	-2.4	6.2	7.4	3.1
Personal & Other Services	6.1	8.9	2.4	3.3	-10.9	13.8	-1.8	6.1
TOTAL	**6.9**	**18.9**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**-4.0**	**-1.7**	**2.9**	**6.9**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Customs and Revenue

Table 2.8.2: Number of Establishments by Industry 2012 – 2019

Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	17	24	35	43	48	54	79	73
Fishing	11	16	13	12	18	19	21	17
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	69	71	72	81	81	83	75	80
Other Manufacturing	221	272	283	311	282	274	300	305
Construction	180	221	243	291	305	310	350	374
Electricity & Water	35	42	49	51	62	52	60	52
Commerce	1,963	2,016	2,161	2,277	2,448	2,344	2,184	2,127
Acc & Restaurants	332	358	351	382	396	377	431	453
Transport	464	464	1,046	1,172	1,407	1,394	1,280	1,379
Communication	84	82	90	112	112	105	103	108
Financial Services	105	113	118	129	144	166	165	176
Business Services	616	640	696	764	844	819	903	958
Personal & Other Services	198	211	233	247	258	237	272	272
TOTAL	**4,295**	**4,530**	**5,390**	**5,872**	**6,405**	**6,234**	**6,223**	**6,374**
	Share of Establishment by Industry							
Agriculture	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1
Fishing	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Other Manufacturing	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8

Construction	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9
Electricity & Water	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Commerce	45.7	44.5	40.1	38.8	38.2	37.6	35.1	33.4
Acc & Restaurants	7.7	7.9	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.9	7.1
Transport	10.8	10.2	19.4	20.0	22.0	22.4	20.6	21.6
Communication	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Financial Services	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8
Business Services	14.3	14.1	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.5	15.0
Personal & Other Services	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.3
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Percentage Changes							
Agriculture	41.2	45.8	22.9	11.6	12.5	46.3	(7.6)	41.2
Fishing	45.5	(18.8)	(7.7)	50.0	5.6	10.5	(19.0)	45.5
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	2.9	1.4	12.5	-	2.5	(9.6)	6.7	2.9
Other Manufacturing	23.1	4.0	9.9	(9.3)	(2.8)	9.5	1.7	23.1
Construction	22.8	10.0	19.8	4.8	1.6	12.9	6.9	22.8
Electricity & Water	20.0	16.7	4.1	21.6	(16.1)	15.4	(13.3)	20.0
Commerce	2.7	7.2	5.4	7.5	(4.2)	(6.8)	(2.6)	2.7
Acc & Restaurants	7.8	(2.0)	8.8	3.7	(4.8)	14.3	5.1	7.8
Transport	-	125.4	12.0	20.1	(0.9)	(8.2)	7.7	-
Communication	(2.4)	9.8	24.4	-	(6.3)	(1.9)	4.9	(2.4)
Financial Services	7.6	4.4	9.3	11.6	15.3	(0.6)	6.7	7.6
Business Services	3.9	8.8	9.8	10.5	(3.0)	10.3	6.1	3.9
Personal & Other Services	6.6	10.4	6.0	4.5	(8.1)	14.8	-	6.6
TOTAL	**5.5**	**19.0**	**8.9**	**9.1**	**(2.7)**	**(0.2)**	**2.4**	**5.5**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Customs and Revenue

Key Points

❖ Samoa's population in 2021 was 205,557 of whom 38.5 percent were aged under 15 and 5.5 percent were aged 65 or over.

❖ The average annual growth rate of the population between 2016 and 2021 was 0.9%.

❖ Total Arrivals of 241,276 reported in 2023 increased by 165,223 when compared to 76,053 reported in 2022. This enormous increase was due to the re-opening of all international borders in August 2022 after all international travel restrictions was imposed in late March 2020 due to Covid-19.

❖ Total Visitors of 174,967 reported in 2023 increased by 124,338 when compared to 50,629 reported in 2022. This enormous increase was also due to the re-opening of all international borders in August 2022 after all international travel restrictions was imposed in late March 2020 due to Covid-19.

3.1 Population

Population information comes from the Population and Housing Census. The Census counts every person in the country and collects a wide range of social, economic and demographic information about each individual and their housing. The Census is carried out every five years. The most recent census was held in November 2021 and the next census will be conducted in October - November 2026.
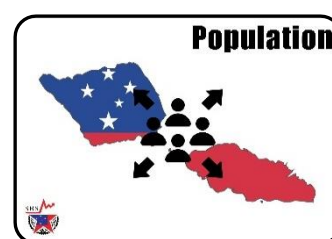
Table 3.1.1: Total population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2006 - 2023

Year	Total Population	% Annual Growth	Urban Population	% Annual Growth	Rural Population	% Annual Growth
2006[2]	180,741	0.8	37,708	-0.5	143,033	1.1
2007[1]	182,157	0.8	37,513	-0.5	144,643	1.1
2008[1]	183,573	0.8	37,319	-0.5	146,254	1.1
2009[1]	184,988	0.8	37,124	-0.5	147,864	1.1
2010[1]	186,404	0.8	36,930	-0.5	149,475	1.1
2011[2]	187,820	0.9	36,735	0.4	151,085	1.0
2012[1]	189,452	0.9	36,866	0.4	152,586	1.0
2013[1]	191,084	0.9	36,997	0.4	154,086	1.0
2014[1]	192,715	0.8	37,129	0.4	155,587	1.0
2015[1]	194,347	0.8	37,260	0.4	157,087	1.0
2016[2]	195,979	0.8	37,391	0.4	158,588	0.9
2017[3]	197,611	0.8	37,522	0.3	160,089	0.9
2018[3]	199,243	0.8	37,653	0.3	161,589	0.9
2019[3]	200,874	0.8	37,785	0.3	163,090	0.9
2020[3]	202,506	0.8	37,916	0.3	164,590	0.9
2021[2]	205,557	1.5	35,974	-5.1	169,583	3.0
2022[3]	207,473	1	35,691	-0.8	171,782	1.3
2023[3]	209,388	1	35,407	-0.8	173,981	1.4

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006 - 2021
Note 1: Revised figures
  2: Census year
  3: Projected figures

Table 3.1.2: Midyear population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2006 – 2023

Year	Midyear Population	% Annual Growth	Midyear Urban Population	% Annual Growth	Midyear Rural Population	% Annual Growth
2006[2]	180,237	0.8	37,777	-0.5	142,459	1.1
2007[1]	181,653	0.8	37,583	-0.5	144,070	1.1
2008[1]	183,068	0.8	37,388	-0.5	145,680	1.1
2009[1]	184,484	0.8	37,194	-0.5	147,291	1.1
2010[1]	185,900	0.7	36,999	-0.8	148,901	1.1
2011[2]	187,239	0.9	36,688	0.4	150,551	1
2012[1]	188,871	0.9	36,819	0.4	152,051	1
2013[1]	190,502	0.9	36,951	0.4	153,552	1
2014[1]	192,134	0.8	37,082	0.4	155,052	1
2015[1]	193,766	0.8	37,213	0.4	156,553	1
2016[2]	195,398	0.8	37,344	0.4	158,054	0.9
2017[3]	197,030	0.8	37,475	0.4	159,554	0.9
2018[3]	198,661	0.8	37,607	0.3	161,055	0.9
2019[3]	200,293	0.8	37,738	0.3	162,555	0.9
2020[3]	201,925	0.8	37,869	0.3	164,056	0.9
2021[2]	204,841	1.4	35,993	-5.3	168,848	2.9
2022[3]	206,730	0.9	35,723	-0.8	171,007	1.3
2023[3]	208628	1	35,562	-0.7	173066	1.4

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006 - 2021
1: Revised figures
2: Census year
3: Projected figures

Table 3.1.3: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2006 – 2023

Year	Total Population	Urban Pop-ulation	% of Urban Population	Rural Population	% of Rural Population	Land area km²	Population Density/ km²
2006²	180,741	37,708	21	143,033	79	2,830	64
2007¹	182,157	37,513	21	144,643	79	2,830	64
2008¹	183,573	37,319	20	146,254	80	2,830	65
2009¹	184,988	37,124	20	147,864	80	2,830	65
2010¹	186,404	36,930	20	149,475	80	2,830	66
2011²	187,820	36,735	20	151,085	80	2,830	66
2012¹	189,452	36,866	19	152,586	81	2,830	67
2013¹	191,084	36,997	19	154,086	81	2,830	68
2014¹	192,715	37,129	19	155,587	81	2,830	68
2015¹	194,347	37,260	19	157,087	81	2,830	69
2016²	195,979	37,391	19	158,588	81	2,830	69
2017³	197,611	37,522	19	160,089	81	2,830	70
2018³	199,243	37,653	19	161,589	81	2,830	70
2019³	200,874	37,785	19	163,090	81	2,830	71
2020³	202,506	37,916	19	164,590	81	2,830	72
2021²	205,557	35,974	18	169,583	82	2,830	73
2022³	207,473	35,691	17	171,782	83	2,830	73
2023³	209,388	35,407	17	173,981	83	2,830	74

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006- 2021
1: Revised figures
2: Census year
3: Projected figures

Table 3.1.4: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2006 – 2023

Year	Midyear Population	Midyear Urban Population	% of Midyear Urban Population	Midyear Rural Population	% of Midyear Rural Population	Land area km²	Population Density/ km²
2006[2]	180,237	37,777	21	142,459	79	2,830	64
2007[1]	181,653	37,583	21	144,070	79	2,830	64
2008[1]	183,068	37,388	20	145,680	80	2,830	65
2009[1]	184,484	37,194	20	147,291	80	2,830	65
2010[1]	185,900	36,999	20	148,901	80	2,830	66
2011[2]	187,239	36,688	20	150,551	80	2,830	66
2012[1]	188,871	36,819	19	152,051	81	2,830	67
2013[1]	190,502	36,951	19	153,552	81	2,830	67
2014[1]	192,134	37,082	19	155,052	81	2,830	68
2015[1]	193,766	37,213	19	156,553	81	2,830	68
2016[2]	195,398	37,344	19	158,054	81	2,830	69
2017[3]	197,030	37,475	19	159,554	81	2,830	70
2018[3]	198,661	37,607	19	161,055	81	2,830	70
2019[3]	200,293	37,738	19	162,555	81	2,830	71
2020[3]	201,925	37,869	19	164,056	81	2,830	71
2021[2]	204,921	35,993	18	168,848	82	2,830	72
2022[3]	206,730	35,723	17	171,007	83	2,830	72
2023[3]	208,628	35,562	17	173,066	83	2,830	74

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006-2021
Note 1: Revised figures
*   2: Census year*
*   3: Projected figures*

Table 3.1.5: Population of Samoa, by age group 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021

Age Group	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Total	131,377	146,627	151,983	156,349	157,158	161,298	176,710	180,741	187,820	195,979	205,557
0-4	25,903	26,768	24,646	22,866	21,859	23,245	26,028	24,737	26,826	28,159	27,593
5-9	23,318	24,918	24,973	22,848	21,023	21,177	24,917	23,547	23,045	25,019	27,491
10-14	18,219	22,154	23,627	23,525	21,713	21,047	20,985	22,653	22,020	21,438	23,995
15-19	13,976	17,137	19,552	20,896	21,135	20,280	17,608	17,945	19,814	18,952	19,066
20-24	9,330	10,520	12,049	15,000	15,797	15,647	14,281	14,057	14,832	15,919	14,984
25-29	8,204	8,040	7,881	9,673	11,563	12,375	13,197	12,494	12,767	13,332	13,876
30-34	6,354	7,158	6,685	6,862	8,617	9,927	12,258	11,870	11,543	11,916	11,952
35-39	6,499	6,371	6,676	6,165	6,365	7,643	10,385	11,319	10,877	10,799	10,923
40-44	4,622	5,741	5,790	6,000	5,929	6,009	8,855	9,724	10,436	10,252	10,215
45-49	4,133	4,740	5,302	5,158	5,396	5,179	6,833	8,249	8,887	9,774	9,773
50-54	3,068	4,102	4,530	4,895	4,891	4,880	5,081	6,711	7,577	8,448	9,599
55-59	2,297	2,720	3,360	3,955	4,083	4,089	4,417	4,819	5,905	7,010	8,067
60-64	1,829	2,220	2,415	2,880	3,391	3,452	3,659	3,811	3,978	5,225	6,474
65-69	1,450	1,593	1,715	1,876	2,160	2,987	2,975	3,270	3,374	3,475	4,661
70-74	804	1,085	1,198	1,242	1,415	1,661	2,272	2,346	2,556	2,688	2,860
75+	1,371	1,360	1,584	1,618	1,782	1,700	2,656	3,131	3,354	3,429	3,852
Not Stated	0	0	0	890	39	0	303	58	29	144	176

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Note: figures were those of the Population Census and housing of each census year

Information for users

Detailed population tables are available for the 2021 Census from Samoa Bureau of Statistics (www.sbs.gov.ws).

3.2 Migration Statistics

International Arrivals and Departures are very important indicators of the contribution of tourism to the economy as well as providing information about the Samoan population movements.

Table 3.2.1: Arrivals and Departures by Sex and Net Migration, 2013 - 2023

Period	Arrivals			Departures			Net Migration
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2013	162,877	85,275	77,602	168,218	87,833	80,385	-5,341
2014	173,713	91,270	82,443	179,017	94,475	84,545	-5,304
2015	185,030	97,013	88,017	190,210	99,524	90,686	-5,180
2016	197,396	103,016	94,380	203,714	105,909	97,805	-6,318
2017	212,240	110,239	102,001	220,055	130,904	89,151	-7,815
2018	236,506	121,576	114,930	240,549	117,042	123,507	-4,043
2019	249,971	129,892	120,079	258,334	124,578	133,756	-8,363
2020	42,373	23,925	18,448	50,582	22,608	27,974	-8,209
2021	7,463	5,608	1,855	12,994	3,366	9,628	-5,531
2022	76,053	42,066	33,987	70,485	39,869	30,616	5,568
2023	241,276	125,151	116,125	242,298	125,583	116,715	-1,022

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet – Immigration Division

Table 3.2.2: Arrivals by Age, Purpose of Entry and Sex, 2023

Age	Total			Visitors			Returning Residence			Transit			Temporary Resident		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	241,276	125,151	116,125	160,477	78,448	82,029	66,309	38,622	27,687	6,167	3,540	2,627	8,323	4,541	3,782
0 - 4	8,639	4,311	4,328	6,926	3,458	3,468	1,306	641	665	177	91	86	230	121	109
5 - 9	9,795	5,010	4,785	7,901	4,046	3,855	1,465	750	715	152	68	84	277	146	131
10 - 14	10,923	5,326	5,597	8,922	4,356	4,566	1,495	725	770	235	88	147	271	157	114
15 - 19	13,106	6,024	7,082	10,008	4,457	5,551	2,469	1,264	1,205	303	140	163	326	163	163
20 - 24	18,077	9,285	8,792	11,232	4,917	6,315	6,013	3,929	2,084	385	208	177	447	231	216
25 - 29	20,987	11,557	9,430	12,779	6,049	6,730	7,002	4,732	2,270	553	336	217	653	440	213
30 - 34	20,611	11,222	9,389	13,055	6,236	6,819	6,331	4,270	2,061	645	420	225	580	296	284
35 - 39	18,683	10,174	8,509	12,070	6,080	5,990	5,360	3,363	1,997	666	402	264	587	329	258
40 - 44	19,078	10,202	8,876	12,009	6,013	5,996	5,606	3,300	2,306	657	395	262	806	494	312
45 - 49	19,181	9,993	9,188	12,123	5,948	6,175	5,743	3,310	2,433	642	389	253	673	346	327
50 - 54	20,824	10,783	10,041	13,310	6,641	6,669	6,293	3,484	2,809	535	315	220	686	343	343
55 - 59	19,203	9,837	9,366	12,462	6,190	6,272	5,511	2,989	2,522	498	286	212	732	372	360
60 - 64	16,356	8,303	8,053	10,474	5,275	5,199	4,901	2,491	2,410	290	167	123	691	370	321
65 - 69	12,196	6,228	5,968	8,043	4,068	3,975	3,344	1,722	1,622	228	122	106	581	316	265
70 - 74	7,715	3,939	3,776	5,227	2,647	2,580	1,927	984	943	127	75	52	434	233	201
75 +	5,902	2,957	2,945	3,936	2,067	1,869	1,543	668	875	74	38	36	349	184	165
% DISTRIBUTION [1]	100	51.9	48.1	66.5	32.5	34.0	27.5	16.0	11.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	3.4	1.9	1.6

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Immigration Division
Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.3: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Mode of Travel, 2023

Country of Usual Residence	MODE OF TRAVEL			Percentage [1]
	Air	Sea	TOTAL	
OCEANIA	142,333	3,056	145,389	83.1
American Samoa	10,151	1,394	11,545	6.6
Fiji	4,110	152	4,262	2.4
Cook Island	16	0	16	0.0
Other Pacific Is	3,302	522	3,824	2.2
New Zealand	77,374	881	78,255	44.7
Australia	47,380	107	47,487	27.1
EUROPE	3,790	277	4,067	2.3
United Kingdom	1,028	71	1,099	0.6
Scandinavia	285	41	326	0.2
Benelux	175	12	187	0.1
Germany	672	21	693	0.4
Other Europe	1,630	132	1,762	1.0
AMERICA	13,863	490	14,353	8.2
USA	13,396	471	13,867	7.9
Canada	467	19	486	0.3
ASIA	6,894	3,454	10,348	5.9
Japan	500	3	503	0.3
China	3,044	974	4,018	2.3
Korea	225	4	229	0.1
Other Asia	3,125	2,473	5,598	3.2
OTHERS	781	29	810	0.5
TOTAL	167,661	7,306	174,967	
% DISTRIBUTION [1]	95.8	4.2	100%	100%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Immigration Division and Ministry of Customs and Revenue
Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.4: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Purpose of Visit, 2023

Country of Usual Residence	PURPOSE OF VISIT							
	TOTAL	Percentage	Holiday/ Vacation	Business/ Conference	Visit Friends/ Relatives	Sports	Transit	Others
OCEANIA	**145,411**	**83.1**	**57,645**	**7,970**	**58,558**	**2,427**	**3,491**	**15,320**
American Samoa	11,545	6.6	3,143	501	4,021	137	1,718	2,025
Fiji	4,262	2.4	1,103	1,033	583	187	409	947
Cook Island	16	0.0	6	3	5	1	1	0
Other Pacific Is	3,824	2.2	883	754	531	386	454	816
New Zealand	78,255	44.7	33,738	3,172	32,935	910	596	6,904
Australia	47,509	27.2	18,772	2,507	20,483	806	313	4,628
EUROPE	**4,045**	**2.3**	**2,721**	**367**	**393**	**114**	**111**	**339**
United Kingdom	1,077	0.6	668	96	154	37	18	104
Scandinavia	326	0.2	228	31	25	0	0	42
Benelux	187	0.1	116	28	17	1	2	23
Germany	693	0.4	567	36	36	10	21	23
Other Europe	1,762	1.0	1,142	176	161	66	70	147
AMERICA	**14,353**	**8.2**	**5,193**	**668**	**5,058**	**335**	**802**	**2,297**
USA	13,867	7.9	4,934	651	4,976	257	792	2,257
Canada	486	0.3	259	17	82	78	10	40
ASIA	**10,348**	**5.9**	**4,710**	**1,045**	**783**	**90**	**1,658**	**2,062**
Japan	503	0.3	218	113	43	15	12	102
China	4,018	2.3	2,009	420	344	41	389	815
Korea	229	0.1	100	53	14	2	22	38
Other Asia	5,598	3.2	2,383	459	382	32	1,235	1,107
OTHER COUNTRIES	**810**	**0.5**	**311**	**108**	**35**	**90**	**105**	**161**
TOTAL	**174,967**	**100.0**	**70,580**	**10,158**	**64,827**	**3,056**	**6,167**	**20,179**
% Distribution [1]	**100.0**		**40.3**	**5.8**	**37.1**	**1.7**	**3.5**	**11.5**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Immigration Division

Note: 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.5: Departures by Nationality, Citizenship and Sex, 2023

Nationality	TOTAL				Samoa Citizens			Temporary Residents			Visitors		
	TOTAL		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	242,298	% [1]	116,715	125,583	60,386	24,858	35,528	5,684	2,612	3,072	176,228	89,245	86,983
Samoa	60,625	25.0	25,000	35,625	60,367	24,849	35,518	0	0	0	258	151	107
American Samoa	4,219	1.7	2,332	1,887	0	0	0	12	9	3	4,207	2,323	1,884
Fiji	4,212	1.7	1,694	2,518	0	0	0	416	138	278	3,796	1,556	2,240
Cook Island	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific Is	3,411	1.4	1,522	1,889	3	2	1	247	115	132	3,161	1,405	1,756
New Zealand	100,768	41.6	53,501	47,267	3	2	1	2,738	1,375	1,363	98,027	52,124	45,903
Australia	29,157	12.0	15,346	13,811	9	4	5	803	331	472	28,345	15,011	13,334
United Kingdom	2,009	0.8	987	1,022	0	0	0	65	27	38	1,944	960	984
Scandinavia	511	0.2	262	249	0	0	0	5	0	5	506	262	244
Benelux	295	0.1	118	177	0	0	0	1	0	1	294	118	176
Germany	883	0.4	446	437	0	0	0	14	8	6	869	438	431
Other Europe	2,539	1.0	1,141	1,398	0	0	0	43	25	18	2,496	1,116	1,380
USA	20,482	8.5	10,678	9,804	3	1	2	751	383	368	19,728	10,294	9,434
Canada	539	0.2	263	276	0	0	0	8	3	5	531	260	271
Japan	568	0.2	220	348	0	0	0	66	30	36	502	190	312
Other Asia	6,124	2.5	1,291	4,833	0	0	0	118	52	66	6,006	1,239	4,767
Others	1,401	0.6	559	842	1	0	1	72	41	31	1,328	518	810
China	4,336	1.8	1,255	3,081	0	0	0	321	73	248	4,015	1,182	2,833
Korea	219	0.1	100	119	0	0	0	4	2	2	215	98	117
% Distribution [1]	100.0		43.4	48.2	51.8	24.9	10.3	14.7	2.3	1.1	1.3	72.7	36.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Immigration Division

Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.6: Departures by Travel Purpose and Sex, 2023 (Samoan Citizens ONLY)

Purpose of Travel	Samoa Citizens			
	TOTAL		Male	Female
TOTAL	60,386	% ¹	24,858	35,528
Holiday/ Vacation	13,660	22.6	6,240	7,420
Visit Friends/ Relatives	23,351	38.7	10,337	13,014
Business/Conference	4,910	8.1	2,007	2,903
Sporting/Activities	1,658	2.7	445	1,213
Others	16,807	27.8	5,829	10,978
% Distribution ¹	100.0		41.2	58.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Immigration Division
1: Figures are subject to rounding errors.

Information for users

The source of the data on arrivals and departures are the cards completed by departing and arriving passengers collected by the Ministry of Prime Minister & Cabinet (Immigration Division), Ministry of Agriculture (Quarantine Division) and the Ministry of Revenue (Customs Division), and processed and analysed by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

Missing information were completed where possible, from scanned passport information from the Immigration Border Management system. Further information can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

3.3 Births, Deaths and Marriage Statistics

Table 3.3.1: Registered Births, Deaths and Marriages, 2019 - 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL BIRTHS	7,703	7,912	8,002	7,232	8,034
Male	3,985	4,209	4,205	3,764	4,204
Female	3,718	3,703	3,797	3,468	3,830
TOTAL DEATHS	1,712	1,908	1,285	1,515	1,452
Male	939	1066	695	847	800
Female	773	842	590	668	652
TOTAL MARRIAGES	2,134	1,187	855	1,868	1,666
Marriages	2,134	1,187	855	1,868	1,666

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.3.2: Total Registered by Year of Occurrence and Sex, 2019-2023

Year of Occurrence	Registration		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
2019	1,743	1,981	3,724
2020	2,412	2,612	5,024
2021	1,537	1,798	3,335
2022	2,062	1,859	3,921
2023	1,653	1,714	3,367

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Environment Statistics provide information about the state and changes of environmental conditions, the quality and availability of environmental resources, the impact of human activities and natural events on the environment and the impact of changing environmental conditions.

They also provide information about the social actions and economic measures that societies take to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain the capacity of the environment to provide the services that are essential for life and human well-being.

Climate: Seasonal temperature differences in Samoa are very small. The wet season extends from November to April. Rainfall is greatly influenced by the position and strength of the South Pacific Convergence Zone, which lies between Samoa and Fiji during the wet season.

Southern Upolu gets more rain than the northern, but much of it falls at night. Upolu is generally wetter than Savaii. The rainfall feeds Samoa's many spectacular waterfalls and supports the luxuriant vegetation.

December to March is the hurricane season. In recent years, Samoa has suffered an increasing number of devastating hurricanes as the surrounding seas warm up due to climate change.

Water: Samoa is blessed with abundance of water resources. Most of all water use in Samoa is abstracted from surface water and the majority of the supplied water use is consumed by households. The bureau compiled water aggregates and indicators using the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Energy: One of Samoa's main goals for the energy sector is to achieve 70.0% renewable energy use by the end of 2031, as stipulated in its Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS 2021/22-2025/26). Electricity statistics show a positive trend for renewable electricity for the last ten years with increased effort from renewable energy sources such as solar, hydro, wind and biomass electricity.

4.1 Climate Statistics

Table 4.1.1: Rainfall at Selected Stations (mm), 2013 – 2023

Year	UPOLU										SAVAII									
	Mulinuu/Apia		Afiamalu		Fasitoo-uta		Lotofaga		Moamoa		Asau		Fatausi		Salailua		Tuasivi		Neiafu	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
2013	3,368.6	280.7	5,445.4	453.7	3,170.0	264.1	4,291.7	357.6	3,519.5	293.2	2,118.3	176.5	3,031.7	256.6	1,234.0	102.8	3,031.7	256.6	2,270.8	189.2
2014	3,301.9	275.2	5,311.4	442.6	1,719.4	143.2	5,067.1	422.2	336.9	28.0	2,537.2	211.4	2,547.6	212.3	1,963.7	163.6	2,547.6	212.3	3,085.9	257.1
2015	2,849.7	237.5	4,794.5	399.5	2,198.8	182.8	5,205.2	433.8	4,008.9	334.1	471.8	39.3	1,572.2	131.0	1,783.2	148.6	1,572.2	131.0	1,655.2	137.9
2016	2,888.8	240.7	4,380.8	365.1	2,172.9	181.1	4,607.2	384.0	2,347.8	195.7	302.8	25.2	-	-	1,016.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	2,021.8	168.5
2017	3,983.1	331.9	5,765.7	480.5	3,806.4	317.2	4,346.5	362.2	4,081.1	340.1	302.8	33.6	3,193.6	266.1	2,500.0	208.3	3,193.6	266.1	1,180.5	131.2
2018	3,479.7	289.9	5,947.8	495.7	2,434.3	202.9	4,548.9	379.1	3,797.2	316.4	3,826.3	318.9	2,772.6	231.1	1,938.7	161.6	2,772.6	231.1	1,592.0	132.7
2019	2,911.6	242.6	5,179.3	431.6	2,631.6	219.3	5,108.3	425.7	2,593.9	216.2	1,973.8	219.3	2,884.2	240.4	1,120.4	124.5	2,884.2	240.4	1,448.6	120.7
2020	4,170.8	347.6	6,739.3	561.6	2,275.5	189.6	4,719.8	393.3	3,880.3	323.4	3,874.8	322.9	4,663.2	388.6	457.5	50.8	4,663.2	388.6	1,398.8	155.4
2021	2,977.0	248.1	4,989.1	415.8	745.8	248.6	3,236.7	269.7	1,024.6	341.5	…	…	2,834.8	236.2	…	…	2,834.8	236.2	…	
2022	3,013.8	251.2	4,800.0	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	2,716.0	226.3	5,136.2	428.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,852.6	237.7	-	-

Source: Ministry of Natural resources & Environment (Meteorology Division)

Note: 1971 - 2000 base period used for calculation of climatological normal.

* : - No data was collected as rainfall station was not in operation due to technical difficulties.*

…. Not available due to covid 19 restrictions limiting monthly readings of rain gauges on family lands where these gauges are located.

Table 4.1.2: Observations Recorded at Mulinu'u (9.00am), 2013 – 2023

Year	Rainfall (mm)		Wind Speed (km)		Average Temp (C)	Max Temp (C)	Min. Temp (C)	Relative Humidity (%)
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
2013	3,368.6	280.7	37.6	3.1	27.4	30.6	24.4	85.0
2014	3,301.9	275.2	32.9	2.7	27.8	31.2	24.6	80.8
2015	2,849.7	237.5	31.8	2.7	28.0	31.7	24.3	80.3
2016	2,888.8	240.7	32.3	2.7	28.8	32.6	24.6	74.4
2017	3,983.4	332.0	25.9	2.2	…	…	24.1	80.6
2018	3,479.7	290.0	34.8	2.9	…	…	24.2	76.9
2019	2,911.6	242.6	31.5	2.6	27.8	30.7	24.7	78.5
2020	4,170.8	347.6	33.5	2.8	…	…	24.1	80.0
2021	2,997.0	248.1	37.4	3.1	…	…	24.2	78.0
2022	3,013.8	251.2	37.8	3.2	…	…	23.8	78.8
2023	2,716.0	226.3	28.0	2.5	…	…	23.8	…

Source: Ministry of Natural resources & Environment (Meteorology Division)
Note: Wind speed was measured in knots until 1994, then changed to kilometres since January 1995
: Grass Thermometer was damaged in January 2005
… Not available

Table 4.1.3: Samoa Annual Rainfall Averages 2013 – 2023 (mm)

Year	Annual Averages	Long Term Annual Averages	Monthly Averages	Minimum Monthly Value		Maximum Monthly Value	
2013	3,368.6	2,872.4	280.7	120.8	Sep	811.8	Jan
2014	3,301.9	2,872.4	275.2	46.8	Jun	965.1	Jan
2015	2,879.7	2,872.4	240.0	4.6	Jul	713.2	Dec
2016	2,894.2	2,872.4	241.2	24.6	Jul	650.0	Apr
2017	3,983.1	2,872.4	331.9	90.6	Sep	882.2	May
2018	3,479.7	2,872.4	290.0	74.0	Aug	895.0	Feb
2019	2,911.6	2,872.4	242.6	46.9	Aug	554.0	Feb
2020	4,170.8	2,872.4	347.6	88.7	Aug	922.7	Feb
2021	2,977.0	2,872.4	248.1	66.6	Sep	635.1	Jan
2022	3,013.8	2,872.4	251.2	121.1	Sep	761.7	Feb
2023	2,716.0	2,872.4	226.3	29.0	Sep	506.5	Jan

Source: Ministry of Natural resources & Environment (Meteorology Division)
Note: Long Term Annual Averages 30-year period ranges from 1991 to 2020 (VMO updated CLINO – Climatological Normals)

4.2 Greenhouse Gas Statistics

Table 4.2.1: Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) by Substances 2013-2023 (metric tons)

YEAR	SUBSTANCES			
	Chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs)	Hydrochlorofluoro-car-bons (HCFCs)	Methyl Bromide	TOTAL
2013	-	1.970	-	1.970
2014	-	1.500	-	1.500
2015	-	1.265	-	1.265
2016	-	1.050	-	1.050
2017	-	1.346	-	1.346
2018	-	0.231	-	0.231
2019	-	0.190	-	0.190
2020	-	0.775	-	0.775
2021	-	0.122	-	0.122
2022	-	0.286	-	0.286
2023	-	0.2140	-	0.2140

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Note: Samoa do not produce ODSs therefore the consumption is measured by imports only

: Consumption = Production + imports – exports

: - No data available

Table 4.2.2: Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) by Substances 2019-2023 (metric tons)

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
HFC 32	0.680	-	0	0.09	0.7
HFC 134a	1.068	2.773	1.659	0.544	3.13
RA04A	3.221	3.319	1.143	1.427	2.79
R410A	4.472	3.647	0.197	0.226	4.16
Total	9.441	9.739	1.339	1.921	10.78

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Note: R is Refrigerant

: HFC is Hydrofluorocarbon

: - No data available

4.3 Water Statistics

Table 4.3.1: Total Water Abstraction, Water Use by Water Type and by Industries & Households, FY2017-18 to 2021-22 (Megalitres)

	2017-18[R]	2018-19[R]	2019-20[R]	2020-21	2021-22
1. Self-Abstracted Water by Water Source					
Surface Water	105,317	153,893	129,212	160,573	126,663
Ground Water	6,637	7,146	7,448	6,505	8,466
Rainwater (a)	1,702	1,700	1,691	1,679	1,263
Total	**113,656**	**162,739**	**138,351**	**168,757**	**136,391**
2. Self-Abstracted Water by Industry & Households					
Electricity	80,050	130,060	106,230	137,700	104,570
Agriculture	1,864	1,844	1,899	1,797	1,779
Manufacturing and Construction	66	333	297	154	231
Other Industries	25	19	54	13	13
Water Supply Industry	29,949	28,783	28,180	27,415	28,536
Sewerage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Industries	111,954	161,039	136,660	167,078	135,129
Total Households	1,702	1,700	1,691	1,679	1,263
Total	**113,656**	**162,739**	**138,351**	**168,757**	**136,391**
3. Distributed Water Use by Industry & Households					
Electricity	12	57	61	16	41
Agriculture	83	106	134	101	152
Manufacturing and Construction	348	367	259	157	197
Other Industries	3,314	3,265	2,668	2,716	2,474
Water Supply Industry	6	4	4	8	4
Sewerage	16	78	18	15	8
Total Industries	3,779	3,878	3,144	3,012	2,876
Total Households	12,399	12,512	12,706	13,064	12,933
Total	**16,178**	**16,389**	**15,850**	**16,076**	**15,809**
4. Total Water Use (b) by Industry & Households					
Electricity	80,062	130,117	106,291	137,716	104,611
Agriculture	1,947	1,950	2,033	1,898	1,931
Manufacturing and Construction	414	700	556	310	428
Other Industries	3,339	3,284	2,722	2,728	2,486
Water Supply Industry	29,955	28,787	28,184	27,423	28,540
Sewerage (c)	396	501	449	466	397
Total Industries	116.113	165.340	140.235	170.542	138.394
Total Households	14,101	14,212	14,397	14,743	14,196
Total (2 + 3 + Wastewater Collected)	**130,214**	**179,552**	**154,632**	**185,285**	**152,590**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: (a) Rainwater is estimated only for the proportion of households not supplied by piped water supply

(b) Total Water Use is the sum of Self-Abstracted Water Use + Distributed Water Use + Wastewater collected (by the Sewerage Industry) – Refer Table 4.3.5 for total wastewater collected

(c) Including collection of Wastewater via Wastewater Treatment Plan

R: Revised figures

Table 4.3.2: Partial Monetary Supply and Use Table for 2017-18 to 2021-22

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Volume in Megalitres (ML)				
Metered Water Use	**12,729.50**	**13,512.28**	**13,005.32**	**13,324.76**	**13,502.31**
Industry	3,573.20	3,779.79	2,975.12	2,836.11	2,744.50
Households	9,156.30	9,732.49	10,030.20	10,488.65	10,757.80
Unmetered Water Use	**3,446.10**	**2,877.20**	**2,844.25**	**2,751.40**	**2,306.63**
Industry (a)	205.67	98.09	168.79	176.17	131.36
Households (b)	3,240.43	2,779.10	2,675.46	2,575.23	2,175.27
Total Distributed Water	**16,175.60**	**16,389.48**	**15,849.57**	**16,076.16**	**15,808.94**
	Expenditure in Million Tala (SAT$)				
Metered Water Use	**19.94**	**20.84**	**21.39**	**20.24**	**19.21**
Industry	8.21	8.57	6.47	5.79	5.17
Households	11.73	12.27	14.92	14.45	14.03
Unmetered Water Use	**0.65**	**0.53**	**0.55**	**0.52**	**0.47**
Industry (c)	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Households (d)	0.62	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.44
Total Value	**20.59**	**21.37**	**21.94**	**20.76**	**19.68**
Implicit Price ($/m3) (e)	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Metered Industry	2.30	2.27	2.17	2.04	1.89
Metered Households	1.28	1.26	1.49	1.38	1.30
Unmetered Industry	0.14	0.24	0.15	0.15	0.18
Unmetered Households	**0.19**	**0.18**	**0.20**	**0.19**	**0.20**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Samoa Water Authority and Independent Water Scheme
Note:

(a) *Unmetered water use for industry was estimated by calculating the average metered water use for each individual industry.*
(b) *Unmetered household water use was estimated by calculating the average household metered water use.*
(c) *Expenditure for unmetered water use for SWA was provided while IWSA unmetered industry water use was estimated using flat rate of $SAT10.*
(d) *Expenditure for unmetered households was estimated by $SAT10 maintenance fee/month for IWSA customers while SWA customers was provided*

Table 4.3.3: Estimated Expenditure on Distributed Water Use by Industries and Households, 2017-18 to 2021-22 ($SAT)

Industries	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing	156,965	206,714	300,453	213,402	295,162
Manufacturing and Construction	662,036	712,485	570,970	326,738	380,510
Manufacturing	543,856	590,404	497,510	259,749	300,276
Construction	89,086	87,426	60,166	64,425	77,668
Mining & Quarrying	9,094	34,655	13,294	2,604	2,566
Electricity Industry	23,237	113,889	137,662	33,694	77,356
Water Supply Industry	7,094.5	7,587	6,020	4,883	4,949
Sewerage	55,796	52,082	13,289	12,019	7,117
Other Industries	7,334,470	7,500,144	5,468,378	5,227,776	4,433,410
Accommodation and Food Services	1,704,786	1,469,555	1,022,296	618,535	546,452
Education	1,112,032	1,096,745	1,149,936	1,212,543	943,461
Public Administration and Defense	841,490	1,155,998	739,417	608,608	576,969
Human Health and Social Work	1,015,174	1,030,093	831,389	926,443	638,801
Wholesale & Retail Trade	675,624	748,139	444,096	501,706	455,943
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities	382,480	412,396	93,823	145,938	71,946
Other Service Activities	477,655	465,451	484,765	645,840	734,562
Financial and Insurance Services	479,766	512,415	135,917	97,728	53,725
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	169,762	182,956	130,409	127,785	123,637
Transportation and Storage	234,326	213,779	160,594	243,876	182,042
Administrative & Support Service Activities	87,171	73,432	90,986	4,271	5,897
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations	76,316	77,706	91,277	54,305	50,357
Information and Communication	29,728	21,948	20,735	11,073	21,746
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	14,340	14,734	9,441	7,102	4,563
Waste Collection and Management	6,384	6,507	6,360	585	862
Unclassified	27,437	18,291	34,755	-	-
Total Industries	8,239,597	8,592,899	6,496,773	5,818,511	5,198,504
Households	12,439,347	12,779,568	15,447,145	14,943,273	14,493,695
Grand Total	20,678,944	21,372,468	21,943,918	20,761,784	19,692,200

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Samoa Water Authority and Independent Water Scheme

Note: Unclassified – are unidentified industries

-: Nil or not available

Table 4.3.4: Samoa Water Productivity, 2017-18 to 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Total Water Abstracted (m³)	GDP ($m)	Water Productivity ($/m³)
2017-18	114,144,000	2,254.4	19.75
2018-19	163,005,000	2,390.1	14.66
2019-20	106,208,849	2,344.1	17.21
2020-21	168,757,240	2,191.4	12.99
2021-22	136,391,418	2,382.5	17.47

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Water Productivity is the amount of GDP $ generated per cubic meter of water abstracted, calculated by GDP divided by total water abstraction.

Table 4.3.5: Wastewater Treatment Use and Expenditure, Samoa FY2017-18 to 2021-22

Industries	Megalitres (ML)					Expenditure $SAT				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Human Health & Social Work Act.	118.6	115.5	117.0	138.5	131.1	686,930.9	666,417.0	677,460.6	803,046.5	761,141.0
Public Administration	80.2	111.8	119.7	136.5	125.9	439,241.6	612,123.5	663,274.3	162,246.1	706,230.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	33.6	47.3	44.2	37.8	28.9	159,482.7	202,564.2	188,901.6	156,606.8	131,186.7
Accommodation & Food Services	53.9	45.4	42.7	27.2	30.8	301,857.7	230,009.9	229,662.6	145,692.5	165,775.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	38.7	43.5	41.1	25.1	13.5	218,984.6	247,164.9	232,141.8	134,020.3	66,328.3
Other Service Activities	12.6	21.5	11.9	13.3	12.8	63,758.9	107,157.9	57,355.1	64,710.3	62,690.3
Real Estate Activities	17.5	13.1	24.6	37.9	18.7	97,372.1	71,818.4	137,833.8	216,568.6	103,691.6
Sewerage	7.2	6.8	4.8	2.7	3.4	38,291.5	35,683.7	247,48.5	1,2667.8	13,945.1
Agriculture & Fishing	5.0	5.5	5.2	6.4	4.3	14,473.3	16,907.2	16,961.2	21,156.2	12,673.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3.9	5.1	6.2	3.7	3.2	15,780.2	20,814.7	26,981.7	14,108.2	12,181.0
Education	5.6	4.5	7.1	9.2	9.9	27,423.2	22,290.1	38,281.2	46,242.0	52,652.3
Information and Communication	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	9,087.8	4,922.1	25,38.1	2,209.8	1,834.7
Activities of Extraterritorial Org.	0.5	0.9	2.2	0.7	1.3	1,858.5	3,076.5	9,199.5	2,457.0	4,843.9
Manufacturing and Construction	0.7	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.4	2,292.5	2,709.0	9,177.7	11,173.7	6,145.1
Transportation and Storage	0.3	0.4	1.6	9.7	3.4	1,011.5	1,456.0	7,519.8	55,215.4	17,969.3
Total Wastewater Discharge	**380.2**	**423.1**	**430.9**	**451.5**	**389.1**	**2,077,847.0**	**2,245,125.1**	**2,322,037.5**	**2,448,131.2**	**2,121,288.5**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics and Samoa Water Authority

Table 4.3.6: Other Key Water Indicators, FY2017-18 to 2021-22

Indicators	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Water Use by Industry	ML	116,113.2	165,340.0	140,235.4	170,541.8	138,393.2
Water Use by Industry (excluding Electricity & Water Supply)	ML	6,096.2	6,435.8	5,760.3	5,402.7	5,242.0
Water Use by Households	ML	14,101.5	14,211.8	14,396.6	14,743.1	14,195.8
Total Water Use	**ML**	130,214.7	179,551.8	154,632.0	185,284.9	152,589.0
Total Water Use (excluding Electricity & Water Supply)	**ML**	20,197.7	20,647.6	20,156.9	20,145.8	19,437.0
Est. Population (June)(a)	Persons	200,059	200,890	201,690	204,032	206,567
Projected Number of Households (June)	Households	29,420	29,543	29,660	30,005	31,290
Est Number of Metered Households	Households	19,832	20,737	22,793	25,982	27,447
Water Use per Capita(b) (excluding Electricity & Water Supply)	**m³ per capita**	101.0	102.8	99.9	98.7	94.1
Total Household Water Use Per Households(c)	**m³ per HHs**	479.3	481.1	485.4	491.4	453.7
Percentage of Households with Metered Water Use (d)	**%**	67.4	70.2	76.8	86.6	87.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Note:

a) Estimate based on the annual growth rate 0.87 percent from PHC 2016 except for the 2016. Revised population for PHC 2021 with an annual growth rate of 0.98 percent from PHC 2021.

b) Calculated by total water use excluding Electricity and Water Supply, divided by the total population multiply by 1000

c) Calculated by water use by households divided by the total number of households multiply by 1000

d) Calculated by Total number of metered households divided by total number of households

Table 4.3.7: Other Key Water Indicators for Water Expenditure, Samoa FY2017-18 to 2021-22

	Product	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Expenditure by Industry	Distributed	$m	8.2	8.6	6.5	5.8	5.2
Expenditure by Households	Distributed	$m	12.4	12.8	15.4	14.9	14.5
Total Expenditure by Industry and Households	**Distributed**	**$m**	**20.7**	**21.4**	**21.9**	**20.8**	**19.7**
Expenditure by Industry (a)	Wastewater	$m	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1
Total Expenditure by Industry	**Wastewater**	**$m**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.1**
Volume of Water Used by Industry	Distributed	ML	3,779.0	3,877.9	3,143.9	3,012.2	2.875.8
Volume of Water Used by Households	Distributed	ML	12,399.0	12,511.6	12,705.7	13,063.9	12,933.1
Expenditure per m³ of Water Used by Industry (b)	Distributed	$/m³	2.18	2.22	2.07	1.93	1.81
Expenditure per m³ of Water Used by Households (c)	Distributed	$/m³	1.00	1.02	1.22	1.14	1.12
Estimated Population as of 30 June	Population	persons	200,059	200,890	201,690	204,032	206,567
Total Expenditure by Industry and Households per Capita (d)	**Distributed**	**$ per capita**	**103.4**	**106.4**	**108.8**	**101.8**	**95.3**
Estimated Number of Households at 30 June	Households	households	29,420	29,543	29,660	30,005	31,290
Total Household Expenditure per Household (e)	**Distributed**	**$ per household**	**422.8**	**432.6**	**520.8**	**498.0**	**463.2**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

4.4 Electricity Statistics

Table 4.4.1: Electricity Production by Sources 2013-2023 (MWh)

Year	Total		Total Diesel		Total Renewable Energy		Renewable Energy							
							Hydro		Solar		Wind		Biomass	
	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%
2013	112,717.0	100.0	80,340.5	71.3	32,376.5	28.7	32,376.5	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	125,016.1	100.0	94,713.5	75.8	30,302.6	24.2	29,989.1	24.0	313.4	0.3	-	-	-	-
2015	131,280.4	100.0	96,775.6	73.7	34,504.8	26.3	30,897.6	23.5	3,430.9	2.6	176.2	0.1	-	-
2016	149,448.4	100.0	100,840.7	67.5	48,607.7	32.5	32,846.8	22.0	15,558.3	10.4	202.5	0.1	-	-
2017	154,382.8	100.0	107,617.7	69.7	46,765.1	30.3	26,425.9	17.1	20,184.1	13.1	155.1	0.1	-	-
2018	153,520.7	100.0	89,476.0	58.3	64,044.7	41.7	42,814.4	27.9	21,096.2	13.7	134.1	0.1	-	-
2019	169,268.3	100.0	95,662.8	56.5	73,605.5	43.5	49,816.3	29.4	23,573.1	13.9	216.1	0.1	-	-
2020	172,470.2	100.0	106,984.7	62.0	65,481.5	38.0	41,363.7	24.0	23,854.7	13.8	217.5	0.1	45.7	0.0
2021	170,693.1	100.0	93,740.3	54.9	76,952.8	45.1	55,282.6	32.4	21,421.7	12.6	105.8	0.1	142.7	0.1
2022	171,803.8	100.0	114,048.5	66.4	57,755.4	33.6	35,367.8	20.6	22,172.1	12.9	177.1	0.1	38.4	0.0
2023	202,182.8	100.0	136,660.5	67.6	65,522.3	32.4	45,541.4	22.5	19,791.0	9.8	189.3	0.1	0.6	-

Source: Electric Power Corporation
Note: - not available

Table 4.4.2: Electricity Sales 2013-2023 (MWh)

End Use Sectors	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Domestic	26,507.4	29,123.3	31,240.8	37,367.5	45,118.8	45,908.8	43,656.9	47,393.5	49,685.6	50,835.2	59,364.2
Commercial	40,917.2	48,363.9	47,586.5	47,434.8	38,114.6	38,977.9	48,200.8	48,454.9	48,351.5	49,696.5	58,341.5
Government	9,039.1	9,938.6	18,003.3	28,998.9	27,527.5	26,635.8	30,925.4	32,203.0	29,797.4	28,647.8	30,768.0
Hotels	3,042.0	2,934.7	2,813.9	4,739.8	5,302.9	5,594.3	7,460.3	6,836.3	4,407.1	3,903.8	8,632.9
Industrial	5,756.0	7,687.3	8,993.0	5,706.5	10,707.7	9,625.5	9,557.8	9,745.5	3,622.0	3,452.4	4,980.9
Religions	5,440.9	6,723.6	5,483.1	6,883.6	6,948.9	6,531.2	6,808.6	6,287.7	6,412.5	5,854.1	7,298.9
Schools	2,319.6	2,441.7	2,298.3	2,208.9	2,386.7	2,280.8	2,395.0	2,382.1	2,606.7	2,323.6	2,729.6
Street lights	-	-	-	936.1	2,270.7	2,869.2	2,740.3	3,513.6	3,373.2	3,815.2	4,085.1
EPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,207.9	5,064.0	4,816.1
TOTAL	93,022.1	107,213.2	116,419.1	134,276.1	138,377.7	138,423.5	151,745.1	156,816.6	152,464.0	153,592.5	181,017.2

Source: Electric Power Corporation

Note: - not available

4.5 Energy Statistics

Table 4.5.1: Key Energy Statistics, Samoa 2016-2022

Key Energy Statistics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Energy Supply (TJ)	6,074.2	5,778.7	5,560.4	6,227.0	5,281.8	5,621.5	5,047.4
Energy from Natural Inputs (TJ)	1,657.1	1,491.4	1,553.6	1,592.2	1,593.0	1,392.1	1,304.4
Imported Energy Products (TJ)	4,417.1	4,287.3	4,006.8	4,634.8	3,688.8	4,229.4	3,743.0
Net Domestic Energy Use (TJ)	5,375.0	5,054.4	4,953.3	5,377.1	4,985.7	4,985.8	4,979.5
Household Energy End Use (TJ)	3,520.2	3,163.8	3,077.2	3,197.8	3,441.7	3,041.3	2,776.0
Industry Energy End Use (TJ)	1,200.2	1,203.0	1,289.7	1,443.1	1,056.3	1,223.8	1,372.4
Re-Exports (TJ)	552.7	590.3	611.3	674.1	348.5	189.7	399.2
Renewable Energy Share (%)	30.8	29.5	31.4	29.6	32.0	27.9	26.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.5.2: Imported Energy Products [1], Samoa 2016-2022 (TJ)

Year	ADO	ULP	DPK	LPG	Total Imports
2016	2,185.5	1,356.5	602.9	272.1	**4,417.1**
2017	2,181.3	1,390.0	623.8	92.1	**4,287.3**
2018	1,963.6	1,331.4	548.5	163.3	**4,006.8**
2019	2,248.3	1,599.4	699.2	87.9	**4,634.8**
2020	2,048.1	1,327.2	167.8	145.8	**3,688.8**
2021	2,231.6	1,607.7	239.4	150.7	**4,229.4**
2022	2,106.0	1,272.8	238.6	125.6	**3,743.0**

Source: Petroleum Products Supply & Ministry of Customs and Revenue

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[1] ADO is Automobile Diesel Oil; ULP is Unleaded Petrol; DPK is Dual Purpose Kerosene; LPG is Liquified Petroleum Gas

Table 4.5.3: End Use by Total Industry, Households and Re-exports, Samoa 2016-2022 (TJ)

Year	Industry	Households	Re-Exports	Total [1]
2016	1,200.2	3,520.2	552.7	**5,273.1**
2017	1,203.0	3,163.8	590.3	**4,957.1**
2018	1,289.7	3,077.2	611.3	**4,978.2**
2019	1,443.1	3,197.8	674.1	**5,315.0**
2020	1,056.3	3,441.7	348.5	**4,846.4**
2021	1,223.8	3,041.3	189.7	**4,454.7**
2022	1,372.4	2,776.0	399.2	**4,547.7**

Source: EPC, MOF, PPS, SSC & SBS

Note: 1 Not including changes in inventories and losses. Totals may not add up due to rounding errors

Table 4.5.4: End Use by Energy Products, Samoa 2016-202 (TJ)

Year	ULP	Biofuel	ADO	Electricity	DPK	LPG	Total [1]
2016	1,302.1	1,482.1	1,147.2	483.4	586.2	272.1	**5,273.1**
2017	1,331.4	1,323.0	1,134.6	498.2	582.0	87.9	**4,957.1**
2018	1,327.2	1,323.0	1,155.6	498.3	577.8	96.3	**4,978.2**
2019	1,427.7	1,327.2	1,281.2	546.3	628.0	104.7	**5,315.0**
2020	1,392.4	1,328.6	1,289.1	549.4	141.1	145.8	**4,846.4**
2021	1,440.3	1,141.8	1,172.3	555.4	40.3	104.7	**4,454.7**
2022	1,394.2	1,120.1	1,189.1	567.3	172.2	104.7	**4,547.7**

Source: EPC, PPS, MOF, SSC, MCR & SBS

Table 4.5.5: Energy Related Climate Change Indicators and SDGs, Samoa 2016-2022

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP (Nominal GDP)	$m.	2,232.0	2,252.2	2,313.2	2,417.2	2,209.6	2,191.4	2,305.2
Population (a)	No.	195,979	197,611	199,243	200,874	202,506	205,557	207,473
Indicators								
Net Domestic Energy Use (b)	TJ	5,375.0	5,054.4	4,953.3	5,377.1	4,985.7	4,985.8	4,979.5
Total Industries Energy End Use	TJ	1,200.2	1,203.0	1,289.7	1,443.1	1,056.3	1,223.8	1,372.4
Total Households Energy End Use	TJ	3,520.2	3,163.8	3,077.2	3,197.8	3,441.7	3,041.3	2,776.0
Share Of Fossil Fuels in Total Energy Use (c)	%	69.2	70.5	68.6	70.4	68.0	72.1	73.8
Renewable Energy Share in Total Energy Use [SDG 7.2.1]	%	30.8	29.5	31.4	29.6	32.0	27.9	26.2
Total Energy Intensity of Production Activities [SDG 7.3.1] (d)	MJ/$	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Energy Use by Households Per Capita (e)	GJ /Person	18.9	16.0	15.4	15.9	17.0	14.8	14.4

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note:

a. Population projection except for Population Census Years 2016 and 2021.

b. Net domestic energy use refers to the amount of energy that is end used minus re-exports.

c. Fossil fuel for Energy Account Samoa refers to ADO, ULP, DPK and LPG

d. Expresses the energy used by production activities in terms of GDP. Calculated by total end use of energy by industries divided by total nominal GDP

e. Refers to the total end use of energy by households divided by resident population

5.1 Health

Health Statistics are mainly sourced from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multi Clustered Indicator Surveys (MICS), which collected information on population and health. The first ever survey conducted by the bureau where the 2 surveys were merged together to be called DHS-MICS was conducted in 2019-2020, where it will be carried out every five years and covering subjects such as fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, and diseases. Health indicators include General Fertility rates and Crude Birth rates by residence, Early Childhood Mortality rates, Knowledge of AIDS, as well as Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Table 5.1.1: Health SDG 2030 Indicators

	SDG 2030 Indicator	Value
2.2.1	Stunting Prevalence: Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) Minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) Below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	7.3% 3.5%
2.2.2	Wasting Prevalence: Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.1% 1.2%
2.2.2	Overweight Prevalence: Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	8.7% 2.5%
3.1.2	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	88.9%
3.2.1	Under 5 Mortality Rate (Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1,000 live births)	20
3.2.2	Neonatal Mortality Rate (Probability of dying within the first month of life per 1,000 live births)	5
3.7.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	29.4%
3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	55
3.8.1	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	72.4%
3.a.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month: -Women -Men	12.5% 35.4%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics DHS-MICS 2019-2020 Survey, Fact Sheet - Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

Table 5.1.2: Population aged 5 years and above by functional domains, degree of difficulty and background characteristics, 2016

Functional Domain	Total			Age Group			Region			
	Total	Male	Female	5-17	18-49	50+	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Vision										
Total	**7,151**	**3,415**	**3,736**	**4,96**	**1,111**	**5,544**	**1,468**	**2,180**	**1,570**	**1,993**
Some difficulty	6,026	2,878	3,148	370	923	4,733	1,242	1,843	1,320	1,581
A lot of difficulty	843	397	446	79	123	641	144	252	176	271
Cannot do at all	282	140	142	47	65	170	42	85	74	81
Hearing										
Total	**4,252**	**2,124**	**2,128**	**495**	**576**	**3,181**	**687**	**1,207**	**1,032**	**1,326**
Some difficulty	3,303	1,629	1,674	361	431	2511	561	942	793	1007
A lot of difficulty	680	349	331	77	80	523	92	197	165	226
Cannot do at all	269	146	123	57	65	147	34	68	74	93
Mobility										
Total	**5,060**	**2,255**	**2,805**	**390**	**571**	**4,099**	**851**	**1,426**	**1,225**	**1,558**
Some difficulty	3,334	1,494	1,840	249	351	2,734	603	924	809	998
A lot of difficulty	1,023	450	573	69	106	848	151	273	239	360
Cannot do at all	703	311	392	72	114	517	97	229	177	200
Memory										
Total	**4,361**	**2,076**	**2,285**	**833**	**625**	**2,903**	**609**	**1,177**	**1,097**	**1,478**
Some difficulty	3,349	1,600	1749	624	412	2,313	466	913	847	1,123
A lot of difficulty	668	317	351	119	120	429	107	166	162	233
Cannot do at all	344	159	185	90	93	161	36	98	88	122
Self-Care										
Total	**3,800**	**1,764**	**2,036**	**955**	**452**	**2,393**	**592**	**992**	**975**	**1,241**
Some difficulty	2,420	1,159	1,261	697	240	1483	394	591	619	816
A lot of difficulty	780	347	433	153	98	529	118	217	201	244
Cannot do at all	600	258	342	105	114	381	80	184	155	181
Communication										
Total	**3,181**	**1,569**	**1,612**	**973**	**595**	**1,613**	**462**	**798**	**804**	**1,117**
Some difficulty	2,238	1,096	1,142	670	367	1,201	327	553	576	782
A lot of difficulty	605	303	302	190	126	289	94	155	140	216
Cannot do at all	338	170	168	113	102	123	41	90	88	119

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Samoa Disability Monograph, 2018

5.2 Education

While the Samoan education system has achieved much over the years, we still have room to grow, especially in terms of dropout and retention rates. Recent Samoan national reports highlight education as a critical issue in the perpetuation of rural poverty. The 2018 Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report described a strong correlation between poverty, vulnerability status and the level of education of Samoan citizens. The analysis found that males in the North West Upolu Region with only primary school education are more likely to be vulnerable to poverty than other demographics
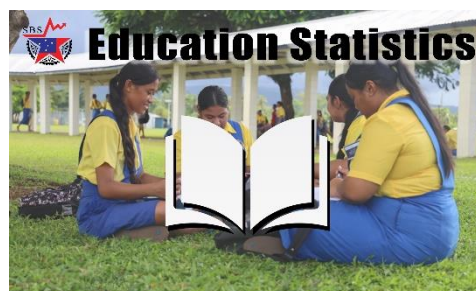
Table 5.2.1: Education SDG 2030 Indicators

	SDG 2030 Indicator	Value
4.1.1	(a) Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks Age 7-14 Age for grade 2/3 Attending grade 2/3 (b) Percentage of children who successfully completed foundational number tasks Age 7-14 Age for grade 2/3 Attending grade 2/3	45.5% 31.5% 21.6% 22.7% 17.2% 11.7%
4.1.2	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary School (b) Lower Secondary School (c) Upper Secondary School	97.0% 96.5% 56.1%
4.2.1	Early Child Development Index: Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are develop mentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning	73.3%
4.2.2	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	55.0%
4.4.1	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women: (a) Age 15-24 (b) Age 15-49 Men: (a) Age 15-24 (b) Age 15-49	 22.8% 18.3% 20.5% 16.9%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics DHS-MICS 2019-2020 Survey, Fact Sheet - Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

Table 5.2.1a: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Early Childhood Education (ECE), 2023

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
2	8	11	10	1.29
3	2	25	24	1.10
4	38	42	40	1.12
5	17	18	18	1.02
6	3	1	2	1.00

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, Statistical Digest 2023
Note: GPI is Gender Parity Index – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.1b: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Primary Level, 2023

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
5	62	68	65	1.08
6	89	97	93	1.09
7	96	96	96	1.00
8	108	111	110	1.03
9	95	96	95	1.00
10	106	113	109	1.06
11	104	106	105	1.02
12	100	103	101	1.03
13	49	43	46	0.88
14	15	12	14	0.80

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023
Note: GPI is Gender Parity Index – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.1c: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Secondary Education, 2023

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
11	0.1	0.5	0.8	5.00
12	6	7	6	1.09
13	31	45	38	1.43
14	76	105	89	1.39
15	77	89	83	1.15
16	71	11	85	1.43
17	45	71	57	1.58
18	28	36	32	1.29
19	7	7	7	1.07
20	1	1	1	0.61

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023
GPI is Gender Parity Index – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.2: GIR, NIR and GPI in the first year (Year 1 of Primary), 2019 - 2023

Year	GIR - Primary				NIR - Primary			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
2019	109	119	113	1.09	60	69	64	1.15
2020	99	110	104	1.11	57	65	60	0.95
2021	106	117	111	1.10	62	71	66	1.14
2022	100	112	105	1.12	54	62	58	1.15
2023	112	111	111	1.00	57	62	60	1.08

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023

GIR (Gross Intake Rate) is the general level of access to primary education by all students regardless of age entering first year level of primary education

NIR (Net Intake Rate) refers to the new entrants in the first-year level (Year 1) of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age (age 5), expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age

GPI is Gender Parity Index – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.3: Students with Disability enrolled in Primary and Secondary Education, 2019-2023

Gender	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Male	186	141	158	74	158
Female	95	62	78	128	80
Total Primary	**281**	**203**	**236**	**202**	**238**
	SECONDARY EDUCATION				
Male	5	14	9	9	9
Female	4	10	8	7	8
Total Secondary	**9**	**24**	**17**	**16**	**17**
Grand Total	**290**	**227**	**253**	**218**	**255**

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023

Table 5.2.4a: Early School Leaver Rate (ESLR) in Primary, 2019-2023

Year Level	Rate (%)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Year 2	4.2	6.6	0.0	2.2	6.3
Year 3	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.1
Year 4	0.6	0	0.0	1.6	0.6
Year 5	2.8	2.5	0.9	2.6	3.1
Year 6	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0
Year 7	0.0	1.2	1.0	2.6	1.7
Year 8	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	4.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023

Table 5.2.4b: Early School Leaver Rate in Secondary, 2019-2023

Year Level	Rate (%)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Year 9	8.1	10.4	5.1	8.9	9.3
Year 10	5.1	6.2	4.4	9.6	8.3
Year 11	20.1	21.2	21.1	24.9	25.5
Year 12	5.9	7.0	0.0	2.1	3.6
Year 13	24.6	22.9	25.3	28.3	26.5

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023

Table 5.2.5: Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Year 8 – Year 9), 2019 – 2023

Year	Transition Rate (%)			GPI
	Male	*Female*	*Total*	
2019	90.3	93.2	91.7	1.0
2020	80.7	93.4	86.9	1.2
2021	91.1	96.2	93.6	1.1
2022	84.9	95.6	90.2	1.1
2023	84.2	95.8	89.8	1.1

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2023
GPI is Gender Parity Index – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.6: ECE, Primary and Secondary levels Student-Teacher Ratio, 2020-2023

Year	ECE	Primary	Secondary
2020	10	31	16
2021	10	31	17
2022	11	31	16
2023	13	29	17

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture Education Statistical Digest 2023
Student-Teacher Ratio is calculated as the total number of students divide by the total number of teachers per school

Table 5.2.7: Total number of schools in Samoa by controlling authority, 2023

Controlling Authority	Upolu	Savaii	Total
Government Schools			
Primary	97	48	145
College	15	8	23
Total	112	56	168
Mission Schools			
Primary	14	6	20
College	12	4	16
Total	26	10	36
Private Schools			
Primary	8	0	8
College	3	0	3
Total	11	0	11
Total	**149**	**66**	**215**

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture Education Statistical Digest 2023

Table 5.2.8: Total number of teachers by controlling authority, 2023

Controlling Authority	Upolu	Savaii	Total
Government Schools			
Primary	761	339	1,100
College	371	221	592
Total	1,131	560	1,692
Mission Schools			
Primary	234	70	304
College	291	82	373
Total	525	152	677
Private Schools			
Primary	154	0	154
College	47	0	47
Total	201	0	201
Total	**1,857**	**712**	**2,570**

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture Education Statistical Digest 2023

Table 5.2.9: Post School Education and Training Ker Performance Indicators (Education Sector Plan 2019 – 2024)

Indicator (Education Sector Plan)	Number	Percentage/Rate (%)
Number of PSET accredited programmers delivering NCS in generic skills (literacy and numeracy)	NA	NA
Percentage (%) of TVET lecturers and trainers meeting TVET Professional Standards	NA	NA
Gross Enrolment in Formal PSET	Fmale:3,876 Male: 2,802	Female: 42 Male: 28
Gross Graduation in Formal PSET	Female: 1,392 Male: 962	Female: 36 Male: 34
Number of students with disability enrolled at all levels	Female: 4 Male: 2	
Percentage of PSET Graduates finding Employment within 6 months of Completion (2017,2018 &2019)	742	52
Percentage of employers of PSET Graduates satisfied with the Application of Graduates' Knowledge and Skills in the Workplace (2017,2018 & 2019)	-	92
Number of PSET programmes accredited by SQA	131 (60 Provider Programmes & 71 SQs)	
Percentage of PSET graduates with Nationally and Regionally Recognised Qualifications	Female: 546 Male: 527	Female: 39 Male: 55

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.10: Enrolment by Service Provider, 2018 - 2022

Service Provider	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Formal Enrolments	**4,777**	**4,804**	**4,969**	**6,440**	**6678**
Universities	3,756	3,301	3,604	4,546	4,659
TVET Providers	756	1,098	873	1,277	1,500
Religious Providers	265	405	492	617	519

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.11: Enrolments by Field of Study, 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Formal Enrolments	**4,777**	**4,804**	**4,969**	**6,440**	**6,678**
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	348	286	138	188	283
Architecture and Building	120	168	161	286	315
Creative Arts	49	53	56	93	50
Education	714	573	815	766	683
Engineering and related Technologies	474	501	418	564	566
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	270	344	284	389	360
Health	450	405	360	418	394
Information Technology	93	88	293	181	209
Management and Commerce	693	905	803	1,223	1,505
Mixed Field Programmes	350	211	343	491	512
Natural and Physical Sciences	385	291	257	411	404
Society and Culture	831	979	1,041	1,430	1,397

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.12: Graduates by Field of Study, 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Formal Graduates	**1,859**	**1,909**	**1,704**	**1,779**	**2,354**
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	204	133	38	24	68
Architecture and Building	64	90	74	152	185
Creative Arts	19	8	26	31	14
Education	296	220	225	147	204
Engineering and related Technologies	203	297	212	290	272
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	134	150	167	217	172
Health	152	148	116	58	179
Information Technology	88	34	64	49	85
Management and Commerce	162	293	211	283	478
Mixed Field Programmes	178	117	170	157	112
Natural and Physical Sciences	140	116	119	123	153
Society and Culture	219	303	282	248	432

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.13: Certificate Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	**3,403**		**1,707**		**1.696**	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	55	1.6	37	67.3	18	32.7
Architecture and Building	315	9.3	57	18.1	258	81.9
Creative Arts	47	1.4	2	4.3	45	95.7
Education	229	6.7	165	72.1	64	27.9
Engineering and related Technologies	512	15.0	41	8.0	471	92.0
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	284	8.3	229	80.6	55	19.4
Health	100	2.9	86	86.0	14	14.0
Information Technology	190	5.6	130	68.4	60	31.6
Management and Commerce	474	13.9	376	79.3	98	20.7
Mixed Field Programmes	481	14.1	177	36.8	304	63.2
Natural and Physical Sciences	166	4.9	93	56.0	73	44.0
Society and Culture	550	16.2	314	57.1	236	42.9

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.14: Certificates Graduates by Qualification Field, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	**1,644**		**915**		**729**	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	28	**1.7**	18	64.3	10	35.7
Architecture and Building	185	11.3	33	17.8	152	82.2
Creative Arts	12	0.7	1	8.3	11	91.7
Education	120	7.3	92	76.7	28	23.3
Engineering and related Technologies	265	16.1	24	9.1	241	90.9
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	150	9.1	122	81.3	28	18.7
Health	71	4.3	58	81.7	13	18.3
Information Technology	85	5.2	57	67.1	28	32.9
Management and Commerce	257	15.6	203	79.0	54	21.0
Mixed Field Programmes	112	6.8	70	62.5	42	37.5
Natural and Physical Sciences	107	6.5	67	62.6	40	37.4
Society and Culture	252	15.3	170	67.5	82	32.4

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.15: Diploma Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	**735**		**458**		**277**	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	37	5.0	25	**67.6**	12	32.4
Creative Arts	3	0.4	1	33.3	2	66.7
Engineering and related Technologies	49	6.7	20	40.8	29	59.2
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	76	10.3	67	88.2	9	11.8
Health	50	6.8	42	84.0	8	16.0
Information Technology	10	1.4	5	50.0	5	50.0
Management and Commerce	255	34.7	205	80.4	50	19.6
Society and Culture	255	34.7	93	36.5	162	63.5

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.16: Diploma Graduates by Qualification Field, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	**207**		**134**		**73**	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	**9**	**4.3**	**8**	**88.9**	**1**	**11.1**
Creative Arts	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Engineering and related Technologies	7	3.4	5	71.4	2	28.6
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	22	10.6	18	81.8	4	18.2
Health	22	10.6	17	77.3	5	22.7
Management and Commerce	83	40.1	67	80.7	16	19.3
Society and Culture	62	30.0	19	30.6	43	69.4

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.17: Bachelor Level Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	**2,115**		**1,451**		**664**	
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	163	7.7	73	44.8	90	55.2
Education	392	18.5	316	80.6	76	19.4
Engineering and Related Technologies	5	0.2	1	20.0	1	80.0
Health	226	10.7	166	73.5	60	26.5
Information and Technology	8	0.4	2	25.0	6	75.0
Management and Commerce	672	31.8	499	74.3	173	25.7
Natural and Physical Sciences	184	8.7	96	52.2	88	47.8
Society and Culture	465	22.0	298	64.1	167	35.9

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.18: Bachelor Graduates by Qualification Field, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	**370**		**256**		**114**	
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	24	6.5	14	58.3	10	41.7
Education	61	16.5	48	78.7	13	21.3
Health	70	18.9	50	71.4	20	28.6
Management and Commerce	103	27.8	85	82.5	18	17.5
Natural and Physical Sciences	31	8.4	14	45.2	17	54.8
Society and Culture	81	21.9	45	55.6	36	44.4

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.19: Lecturers and Trainers by Provider Type, 2022

	Total	Female	Male
Type of Provider	**447**	**169**	**278**
Religious Instructors	96	15	81
TVET Institutes	141	53	88
University	210	101	109

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

5.3 Labour Force

The labour force, or currently active population, comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the **employed** and the **unemployed**. The **employed** are defined as those who work for pay or profit for at least one hour a week, including those who were absent from the job or enterprise temporarily such as those who were sick, or on paternity, maternity or annual leave. The **unemployed** are defined as those who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment AND currently available.

Table 5.3.1: Labour Force by Age Group, Sex and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	3,430	2,483	946	305	227	78	1,630	1,118	512	522	378	144	973	760	213
20-24	6,604	4,137	2,467	1,353	654	699	2,795	1,713	1,082	1,111	770	341	1,345	1,001	344
25-29	7,096	4,158	2,939	1,547	966	581	3,000	1,638	1,362	1,109	782	327	1,440	771	669
30-34	7,046	3,948	3,098	1,251	716	535	2,966	1,563	1,403	1,386	891	495	1,442	777	665
35-39	6,425	4,016	2,409	1,231	698	533	2,591	1,514	1,077	1,245	962	284	1,358	843	515
40-44	6,365	3,803	2,562	1,247	625	622	2,689	1,670	1,019	1,198	821	378	1,230	687	543
45-49	5,939	3,934	2,006	1,137	690	447	2,411	1,507	903	1,034	817	217	1,358	919	438
50-54	5,613	3,806	1,807	877	549	328	2,228	1,427	802	1,277	955	322	1,231	875	356
55-59	3,727	2,684	1,043	558	433	125	1,483	990	493	745	597	148	941	664	277
60-64	2,087	1,426	661	262	151	111	895	538	357	334	280	54	595	457	138
65+	1,629	1,186	443	280	238	42	646	396	250	210	180	30	493	372	121
Samoa	55,960	35,580	20,380	10,047	5,947	4,100	23,334	14,073	9,261	10,172	7,433	2,739	12,408	8,127	4,281

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.2: Employed Persons by Age Group, Sex, Urban-Rural area and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	2,885	2,292	593	1,216	1,000	216	442	341	102	940	741	199	2,885	2,292	593
20-24	5,804	3,780	2,024	2,330	1,471	858	984	725	260	1,264	960	304	5,804	3,780	2,024
25-29	6,683	3,986	2,696	2,697	1,480	1,216	1,051	782	269	1,388	757	630	6,683	3,986	2,696
30-34	6,657	3,772	2,885	2,731	1,464	1,266	1,327	866	461	1,383	759	623	6,657	3,772	2,885
35-39	6,138	3,858	2,280	2,375	1,404	971	1,219	946	273	1,342	827	515	6,138	3,858	2,280
40-44	6,181	3,737	2,444	2,552	1,642	910	1,183	814	369	1,217	674	543	6,181	3,737	2,444
45-49	5,860	3,875	1,984	2,338	1,456	882	1,027	810	217	1,358	919	438	5,860	3,875	1,984
50-54	5,539	3,757	1,781	2,192	1,396	796	1,264	942	322	1,221	875	346	5,539	3,757	1,781
55-59	3,693	2,668	1,025	1,467	974	493	727	597	130	941	664	277	3,693	2,668	1,025
60-64	2,073	1,426	647	881	538	343	334	280	54	595	457	138	2,073	1,426	647
65+	1,623	1,186	437	640	396	244	210	180	30	493	372	121	1,623	1,186	437
Youth (15-24)	8,690	6,072	2,618	3,545	2,472	1,074	1,427	1,065	361	2,204	1,702	502	8,690	6,072	2,618
Adult (25+)	44,445	28,266	16,179	17,872	10,750	7,122	8,341	6,218	2,123	9,938	6,305	3,633	44,445	28,266	16,179
Samoa	53,135	34,338	18,797	21,418	13,222	8,196	9,768	7,283	2,485	12,142	8,007	4,135	53,135	34,338	18,797

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.3: Unemployed Population by Age Group, Sex and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	544	191	353	17	17	0	414	118	296	80	37	43	33	19	14
20-24	799	357	442	126	30	96	466	242	224	127	45	81	81	40	41
25-29	414	172	242	0	0	0	303	158	145	58	0	58	52	14	39
30-34	389	176	213	34	34	0	236	99	137	59	25	34	59	18	42
35-39	287	158	129	29	17	13	216	110	106	26	16	11	16	16	0
40-44	184	65	118	18	18	0	137	28	109	16	7	9	13	13	0
45-49	80	58	21	0	0	0	72	51	21	7	7	0	0	0	0
50-54	74	48	26	14	5	9	37	31	6	13	13	0	11	0	11
55-59	34	16	18	0	0	0	16	16	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
60-64	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	2,825	1,242	1,583	240	121	118	1,916	851	1,065	404	150	254	265	120	146

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.4: Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Sex and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	15.9%	7.7%	37.3%	5.7%	7.7%	0.0%	16.9%	7.7%	40.6%	25.4%	10.5%	57.9%	15.2%	9.8%	29.5%
20-24	12.1%	8.6%	17.9%	9.3%	4.6%	13.8%	12.8%	9.4%	19.6%	16.7%	14.1%	20.7%	11.4%	5.9%	23.8%
25-29	5.8%	4.1%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	5.4%	10.3%	10.1%	9.6%	10.7%	5.3%	0.0%	17.9%
30-34	5.5%	4.4%	6.9%	2.7%	4.8%	0.0%	6.1%	4.4%	8.3%	7.9%	6.3%	9.8%	4.3%	2.8%	6.9%
35-39	4.5%	3.9%	5.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	5.0%	4.3%	6.2%	8.3%	7.3%	9.8%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%
40-44	2.9%	1.7%	4.6%	1.5%	2.9%	0.0%	3.2%	1.5%	6.1%	5.1%	1.7%	10.7%	1.3%	0.8%	2.3%
45-49	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	3.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%
50-54	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%
55-59	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	12.4%
60-64	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
65+	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Samoa	5.0%	3.5%	7.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	5.6%	3.8%	9.0%	8.2%	6.0%	11.5%	4.0%	2.0%	9.3%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.5: Distribution of Employment by Status in Employment, Sex and Region, 2022

Status in Employment	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employee	28,850	17,276	11,574	8,018	4,566	3,452	13,361	8,251	5,110	3,277	1,950	1,327	4,195	2,509	1,686
Employer	1,517	1,234	284	577	419	159	432	357	75	190	177	13	318	281	37
Own-account worker	17,250	12,815	4,435	901	638	263	5,108	3,353	1,755	5,741	4,826	915	5,500	3,998	1,502
Contributing family worker	4,762	2,413	2,348	190	94	96	2,144	962	1,182	375	170	205	2,053	1,188	865
Workers not classifiable by status	756	600	156	122	109	12	374	300	74	184	160	25	77	32	45
Samoa	53,135	34,338	18,797	9,807	5,826	3,981	21,418	13,222	8,196	9,768	7,283	2,485	12,142	8,007	4,135

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

[1] *Classification based on ICSE 3 (International Classification of Status in Employment)*

Table 5.3.6: Distribution of the population outside the Labour Force by Reason, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2022

Reason	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seeking employment, but not available	350	121	230	76	35	41	274	86	189
Discouraged job seekers	51	42	9	0	0	0	51	42	9
Not seeking employment, but want and available	443	259	184	0	0	0	443	259	184
Not seeking, not available but want employment	58	9	49	0	0	0	58	9	49
Does not want employment	70,569	26,727	43,843	12,996	5,204	7,792	57,573	21,522	36,051
Not Stated	327	134	193	0	0	0	327	134	193
Samoa	**71,799**	**27,291**	**44,507**	**13,072**	**5,239**	**7,833**	**58,727**	**22,052**	**36,675**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.7: Informal Employment by Sex, Urban-Rural areas and Region, 2022

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	3,191	1,979	1,213	3,191	1,979	1,213	0	0	0
North West Upolu	5,741	3,928	1,814	0	0	0	5,741	3,928	1,814
Rest of Upolu	1,703	1,148	555	0	0	0	1,703	1,148	555
Savaii	2,812	1,971	842	0	0	0	2,812	1,971	842
Samoa	**13,447**	**9,025**	**4,423**	**3,191**	**1,979**	**1,213**	**10,256**	**7,046**	**3,210**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.8: Distribution of Youth Activity Status by age group and urban-rural areas, 2022

Current Activity Status	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years
Labour force	**10,033**	**3,430**	**6,604**	**1,657**	**305**	**1,353**	**8,376**	**3,125**	**5,251**
Employed	8,690	2,885	5,804	1,514	287	1,226	7,176	2,598	4,578
Unemployed	1,344	544	799	144	17	126	1,200	527	673
Outside labour force	**24,332**	**15,814**	**8,518**	**4,608**	**3,084**	**1,524**	**19,724**	**12,729**	**6,994**
Samoa	**34,365**	**19,243**	**15,122**	**6,265**	**3,389**	**2,876**	**28,100**	**15,854**	**12,246**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.9: Youth unemployment rate by age group, sex and region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Urban area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	15.9%	7.7%	37.3%	5.7%	7.7%	0.0%	25.4%	10.5%	57.9%	15.2%	9.8%	29.5%	3.4%	2.5%	6.6%
20-24 years	12.1%	8.6%	17.9%	9.3%	4.6%	13.8%	16.7%	14.1%	20.7%	11.4%	5.9%	23.8%	6.0%	4.0%	11.8%
Samoa	**13.4%**	**8.3%**	**23.3%**	**8.7%**	**5.4%**	**12.4%**	**19.9%**	**12.7%**	**32.6%**	**12.6%**	**7.2%**	**25.5%**	**4.9%**	**3.4%**	**9.9%**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.10: Youth NEET rate and distribution by education status, sex and region, 2022

Education status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Never attended school	334	161	173	14	14	0	148	57	91	132	80	52	41	10	30
Left school before graduation	8,054	3,935	4,119	1,225	623	603	3,472	1,691	1,781	1,641	859	782	1,716	762	954
Completed school	1,952	794	1,158	347	204	143	755	269	485	579	212	368	271	109	162
Total NEET	10,340	4,890	5,450	1,586	840	745	4,375	2,017	2,358	2,352	1,151	1,201	2,027	882	1,146
Youth population	34,365	17,710	16,655	6,265	3,166	3,099	13,213	6,609	6,604	7,995	4,206	3,789	6,892	3,729	3,162
NEET Rate	30.1%	27.6%	32.7%	25.3%	26.5%	24.1%	33.1%	31%	35.7%	29.4%	27.4%	31.7%	29.4%	23.6%	36.2%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.11: Distribution or Persons with Disabilities by Economic Activity, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2022

Economic Activity	Samoa			Urban (Apia Urban Area)			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labour Force	688	458	230	74	47	27	614	411	203
Employed	679	458	221	65	47	18	614	411	203
Unemployed	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0
Outside Labour Force	4,791	2,128	2,663	967	459	508	3,824	1,669	2,155
Samoa	5,479	2,586	2,893	1,041	506	535	4,438	2,080	2,358

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.12: Female Share of Employment in High Status Occupation by Main Industry and Region, 2022

Industrial Sector	Samoa	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Agriculture	21.0%	19.4%	29.1%	14.4%	21.3%
Industry and Construction	20.7%	13.8%	23.0%	35.1%	27.3%
Services	46.4%	46.5%	45.4%	45.8%	47.5%
Samoa	**35.4%**	**40.6%**	**38.3%**	**25.4%**	**34.1%**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.13: Labour Underutilization distribution and rate by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022

Component	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment	2,825	1,242	1,583	240	121	118	2,585	1,121	1,465
In time related unemployment	127	76	51	0	0	0	127	76	51
Potential labour force	793	379	414	76	35	41	717	344	373
Labour underutilization	3,745	1,697	2,049	315	156	159	3,430	1,541	1,889
Extended Labour Force	56,753	359,59	20,794	10,047	5,947	4,100	45,913	29,633	16,280
Labour Underutilization Rate	6.6%	4.8%	9.9%	3.1%	2.6%	3.8%	7.4%	5.1%	11.3%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022
Note: Extended Labour Force = Labour Force + Potential Labour Force

Table 5.3.14: Child activity status of 5-14 age group by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mutually exclusive activity categories	**51,987**	**27,051**	**24,937**	**8,313**	**4,294**	**4,019**	**43,675**	**22,757**	**20,918**
Only working (a)	337	284	53	27	27	0	310	257	53
Only schooling (b)	42,465	21,295	21,169	7,468	3,716	3,752	34,996	17,579	17,418
Working and schooling (c)	6,230	3,785	2,445	384	297	87	5,846	3,488	2,357
Neither activity (d)	2,955	1,686	1,270	433	253	180	2,522	1,432	1,090
Total working (a & c)	**6,567**	**4,070**	**2,498**	**411**	**324**	**87**	**6,156**	**3,746**	**2,410**
Total in school (b & c)	**48,695**	**25,081**	**23,614**	**7,853**	**4,013**	**3,839**	**40,842**	**21,067**	**19,775**
Total out of school (a & d)	**3,293**	**1,970**	**1,323**	**460**	**280**	**180**	**2,833**	**1,690**	**1,143**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.15: Child activity status of 15-17 age group by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mutually exclusive activity categories	**11,240**	**5,790**	**5,449**	**2,058**	**1,025**	**1,033**	**9,181**	**4,765**	**4,416**
Only working (a)	806	688	118	83	69	15	722	619	104
Only schooling (b)	8,793	3,999	4,794	1,824	857	966	6,969	3,141	3,828
Working and schooling (c)	259	172	87	0	0	0	259	172	87
Neither activity (d)	1,381	932	450	151	99	52	1,230	833	397
Total working (a & c)	**1,065**	**860**	**205**	**83**	**69**	**15**	**981**	**791**	**191**
Total in school (b & c)	**9,052**	**4,171**	**4,881**	**1,824**	**857**	**966**	**7,229**	**3,314**	**3,915**
Total out of school (a & d)	**2,187**	**1,619**	**568**	**234**	**168**	**67**	**1,953**	**1,452**	**501**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.16: Number of children in child labour by age group, sex and region, 2022

Age Group	Total			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	3,800	2,371	1,429	175	167	8	2,333	1,394	939	590	299	291	702	510	192
12-14 years	1,106	634	472	72	57	15	600	279	321	182	115	68	252	184	68
5-14 years	4,906	3,005	1,901	247	225	23	2,933	1,673	1,260	772	414	358	954	694	260
15-17 years	2,349	1,676	673	190	148	42	1,249	864	385	516	331	185	394	333	61
Total	**7,255**	**4,682**	**2,573**	**437**	**373**	**64**	**4,181**	**2,537**	**1,645**	**1,288**	**745**	**543**	**1,348**	**1,027**	**321**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.17 Child labour prevalence rates by sex and age group, 2022

Age Group	Total			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	9.9%	11.9%	7.8%	2.9%	5.3%	0.3%	17.0%	19.2%	14.6%	6.2%	6.0%	6.4%	7.9%	11.4%	4.4%
12-14 years	8.0%	8.8%	7.1%	3.3%	5.1%	1.4%	11.9%	11.3%	12.5%	5.4%	6.2%	4.5%	7.9%	10.8%	4.7%
15-17 years	20.9%	28.9%	12.3%	9.2%	14.5%	4.0%	31.6%	46.4%	18.4%	19.2%	22.2%	15.4%	15.6%	23.6%	5.5%
Total	**11.5%**	**14.3%**	**8.5%**	**4.2%**	**7.0%**	**1.3%**	**18.4%**	**21.9%**	**14.8%**	**8.3%**	**9.0%**	**7.5%**	**9.3%**	**13.5%**	**4.6%**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

5.4 Formal Employment

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

Formal Employment is employment that is Government regulated, such that workers are ensured a wage and certain employment rights. It includes all employees and employers in the formal sectors who have registered under the SNPF. It does not include the informal sector and individual contributors such as proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers who are not registered with the SNPF.

Table 5.4.1: Total Registered Employees by Industry, 2020 - 2023

Industry	Total Registered Employees				Employment Index			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	179	174	150	130	92	89	77	66
Fishing	106	80	60	61	176	132	99	100
Food manufacturing	592	625	612	586	139	147	144	138
Other manufacturing	511	502	487	478	39	38	37	36
Electricity	352	366	370	369	64	67	67	67
Water	340	346	344	325	120	122	121	115
Construction	1,056	952	929	682	103	93	90	66
Commerce	3,752	3,926	3,961	4,020	129	134	136	138
Accommodation	985	544	594	1,123	65	36	39	75
Restaurants	414	429	400	441	98	101	94	104
Transport	1,873	1,798	1,807	1,747	87	83	84	81
Communication	442	494	444	431	120	135	121	117
Finance services	1,200	1,248	1,262	1,316	107	111	113	117
Business Services	723	727	713	679	119	120	117	112
Public administration	5,973	6,152	6,202	6,684	110	114	114	123
Education	647	726	745	1,163	125	140	144	224
Health	1,100	1,098	1,092	956	124	124	123	108
Personal services	1,368	1,462	1,423	1,397	99	106	103	101
Other services	2,756	2,632	2,609	2,909	109	104	103	115
Total Males & Females	24,370	24,280	24,201	25,496	103	102	102	108

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report December 2023 Quarter

Table 5.4.1: Total Wages by Industry, 2019 – 2023 (millions of tala)

Industry	Total Wages					Wage Index				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	106	108	165	203	302
Fishing	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.8	198	185	197	234	307
Food manufacturing	9.9	11.2	13.1	13.1	18.6	106	108	120	124	182
Other manufacturing	8	8.6	10.4	10.3	17.8	137	146	178	182	320
Electricity	10.2	11.5	13.4	14.5	20.6	119	130	147	157	223
Water	9	10.4	12.6	12.9	19.5	129	139	165	170	272
Construction	18.7	18.8	17.6	17.2	20.8	108	112	120	120	198
Commerce	55.8	56.4	59.4	59.9	65.3	106	102	104	104	111
Accommodation	17.1	13.1	8.1	8.7	28.8	113	131	150	147	257
Restaurants	4.7	4.6	5.8	6.3	11.4	108	118	143	165	273
Transport	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.5	39.3	112	114	117	117	134
Communication	17	17.7	18.8	18.2	24.0	122	110	106	114	155
Finance services	37.4	40.4	42.1	42.6	46.0	105	103	104	104	107
Business Services	12.1	13.5	13.9	13.3	15.3	90	95	99	98	117
Public administration	188	191.3	19.3	19.7	198.9	138	138	135	136	128
Education	8.8	9.7	11.6	13.2	18.6	113	112	119	132	120
Health	37.3	39.2	39.7	38.7	21.0	113	113	115	112	70
Personal services	32.1	31.8	33.4	33.1	36.1	111	114	112	113	126
Other services	57.9	48.4	36.7	34.7	36.9	87	76	58	55	53
Total Male & Female Wages	**564.1**	**566.2**	**569.7**	**572.5**	**643.6**	**116**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**127**

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report December 2023 Quarter
Base Period: Average Employment Wage & Salaries 2013=100

6.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

What are the SDGs? The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals for Sustainable Development, are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015. The formal name for the SDGs is: "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". That has been shortened to "2030 Agenda". The goals are broad and interdependent, yet each has a separate list of targets to achieve. Achieving all 169 targets would signal accomplishing all 17 goals. The SDGs cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice**.**

The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

6.2 Samoa's Global Indicator Framework for SDG 2030 Agenda

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural). (Samoa classified as lower-middle income class with USD3.20 per day)	6.1% in 2013 (SBS HIES 2013)	11.30%	SBS (HIES 2018)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	18.8% in 2013 (SBS HES 2013)	21.90%	SBS (HIES 2018)
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (multidimensional poverty index – MPI)	.109 (2018)		SBS (HIES 2018)
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable			
	1.3.1.a Proportion of older persons receiving and old-age pension by sex	98.9%. SBS (PHC 2016) and NPF (SSCBF Annual Report 2019-2020)	98.5%	SBS (PHC 2021) and NPF (SSCBF Annual Report 2021-2022)
	1.3.1.b Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury by sex	53.5% (2019)	44.2% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (a) Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time (b) Percentage of household members with a hand washing facility where water and soap or detergent are present (c) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	(a) 98.8% (b) 78.8% (c) 96.1%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	NA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			
	(a) Directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	2,690 (2019)	7 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	39 (2019)	0 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	0 (2015)	0 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030			
	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, Index	0.525 (2017)	0.725 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.6% (2019)	41.6% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (proportion of GNI)	2.87% (2015)	1.40% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)			
	(a) Health	16.96% (2015)	16.95% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Social Protection	6.45% (2015)	4.95% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	7.3% (2015)	4.6% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	22.4% (moderate) and 2.4% (severe)		SBS (HIES 2018)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	<-2 standard deviation (moderate to severe stunting) is 7.3% while <3- standard deviations (severe) is 3.5%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	<-2 standard deviations (moderate to severe) is 3.1 and <-3 standard deviations (severe) is 1.2%. +2 standard deviations (moderate to severe) is 8.7% and +3 standard deviations (severe) is 2.5%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)			
	(a) Proportion of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia	24.0% (2015)	25.8% (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia	40.3% (2015)	39.4% (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size			
	Volume of local food products (tonnes)	406.9 (2018)	261.1 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	12.7%		SBS (Agriculture Census 2009)

	ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality			
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1.a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	2.5.1.b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	0 (2010)	0 (2019)	FAO
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction			
	Number of local breeds with unknown risk status (number)	3 (2015)	3 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.43 (2015)	0.29 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (USD 2021 constant prices)	4.34 (2015)	3.75 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	0		
	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA)			

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	(a) Rice	-0.3 (2015)	0.54 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Consumer Food Price Index	0.64 (2015)	0.14 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	58.0 (2015)	59.08 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	88.90%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	17/ 1,000 (SBS PHC 2016)	15.8/1,000	SBS (PHC 2021)
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	5/1,000		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.01 (2019)		Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	11 (2015)	4.7 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0		
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	1.12% (2019)		Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report

	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	61,325 (2015)		Global Health Observatory
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease			
	Mortality from NCDs for the 4 selected NCDs, Cardiovascular, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	4.5 (2015) (World Bank Report 2016)	10.65/ 100,000 (2019)	MOH (PATIS 2019)
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2.18 (2015)	2.39 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	15.8/100,000 (2015) (WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015)	9.6/ 100,000 (2021)	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	29.4%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	31 (15 – 19 years) (SBS PHC 2016)	26 (15 - 19 years)	SBS (PHC 2021)
.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new born and child health, infectious diseases, ncds, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantage population)			

affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	(a) Antenatal Care coverage (b) Care-seeking for children with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms (c) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP (d) Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods (e) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	(a) 94.1% (b) 72.4% (c) 39.0% (d) 29.4% (e) 98.1%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	34 (2019)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	8.17 (2019)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0.5 (2015)	0.2 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month, by sex	Men 35.4% Women 12.5%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme			
	(a) Proportion of the target population who received 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) (%)	80.0% (2015)	76.0% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Proportion of the target population who received measles containing vaccine second dose (MCV2) (%)	55.0% (2015)	45.0% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	5.97 (2015)	7.87 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution			
	(a) Physicians' density, Per 10,000 population	3.26 (2016)	5.54 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Nursing and midwifery personnel density, Per 10,000 population	23.3 (2018)	30.2 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Dentistry personnel density, Per 10,000 population	1.4 (2016)	0.9 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Pharmaceutical personnel density	0.23 (2020)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness			
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR, Percentage	80 (2021)	100 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy, Percentage	33 (2021)	40 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Financing, Percentage	20 (2021)	20 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Laboratory, Percentage	64 (2021)	64 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Surveillance, Percentage	80 (2021)	100 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Human resources, Percentage	50 (2021)	50 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Health emergency management, Percentage	67 (2021)	73 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Health services provision, Percentage	73 (2021)	73 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Infection prevention and control (IPC), Percentage	33 (2021)	47 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), Percentage	73 (2021)	80 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Points of entry (PoEs) and border health, Percentage	100 (2021)	100 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Zoonotic diseases, Percentage	20 (2021)	20 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Food safety, Percentage	40 (2021)	40 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Chemical events, Percentage	0 (2021)	20 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Radiation emergencies, Percentage	0 (2021)	0 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	(a) English: Yr 4 26.5 T, 18% F 35% M. Yr 6 43.5 T, 32% F 55% M. Numeracy Yr 4 27.5 T, 23% F, 32% M Yr 6 56% T, 50% F, 62% M (a) English Yr 12 T 46%, F 43% M27% Yr 13 T 45.5% F 53% M38% Yr 12 (Maths) 7% (2012) Source: Review of the Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018), Samoa Governance Support Programme	Children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks: age 7-14 - 45.5%, age for grade 2/3 - 31.5%, attending grade 2/3 - 21.6%. Children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks Age 7-14 Age - 22.7%, for grade 2/3 - 17.2% attending grade 2/3 - 11.7%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)			
	(a) Completion rate, primary education, % relevant age group, total population	98% (2015)	98% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(b) Completion rate, primary education, % relevant age group, female population	99% (2015)	99% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(c) Completion rate, primary education, % relevant age group, male population	97% (2015)	97% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(d) Completion rate, lower secondary education, % relevant age group, total population	96% (2015)	97% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(e) Completion rate, lower secondary education, % relevant age group, female population	98% (2015)	99% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(f) Completion rate, lower secondary education, % relevant age group, male population	95% (2015)	95% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(g) Completion rate, upper secondary, % relevant age group, total population	53% (2015)	57% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer

	(h) Completion rate, upper secondary, % relevant age group, female population	61% (2015)	66% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(i) Completion rate, upper secondary, % relevant age group, male population	44% (2015)	47% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total 73.3% (Male – 70.4% Female – 76.8%)		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex			
	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	26% (2015) (Samoa Education Statistical Digest 2015)	55.0%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex			
	Post School Education and Training (PSET) graduation rate	32.5% (44% males and 21% females) (2016 Education Sector 5th Annual Review MESC 2017-2018)	38.8% (38.2% males and 39.5% females) - 2018	MESC (Education Sector 5th Annual Review 2017/2018)
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill			
	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	Men (15 - 24 years: 20.5% & and 15 - 49 years: 16.9%) Women (15 - 24 years: 22.8% & 15 - 49 years: 18.3%)		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated			

levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	(a) Completion rate, adjusted gender parity index, primary education, Ratio, total population	1.02 (2015)	1.01 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Completion rate, adjusted gender parity index, lower secondary education, Ratio, total population	1.03 (2015)	1.03 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Completion rate, adjusted gender parity index, upper secondary education, Ratio, total population	1.27 (2015)	1.30 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Female-to-male ratio	1.03 (2015)	1.09 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	(a) 96.6% (Total) 96.8% (Female) 96.5% (Male) (SBS PHC 2016)	(a) 87.4% (Total) 90.4% (Female) 84.4% (Male)	SBS (PHC 2021)
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 59% Female: 41% Maritime Male: 91% Female: 9% Nursing Male: 28% Female: 72%. Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism Source: NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administration Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2015	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 41% Female: 59%: Maritime Male: 88% Female: 12%: Nursing Male 26% Female 74%: Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism: Japanese & Chinese Language: Courses as Minor/Electives for Diploma & Degree level: Japanese & Chinese Language Community Courses	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2017

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			
	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, primary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	74.0% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, lower secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	74.0% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, primary level, Percentage	13.8% (2017)	45.1% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, lower secondary level, Percentage	1.4% (2017)	45.1% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to electricity, primary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to electricity, lower secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to electricity, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to basic drinking water, primary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to basic drinking water, lower secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to basic drinking water, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, primary level, Percentage	13.8% (2017)	45.1% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, lower secondary level, Percentage	1.4% (2017)	45.1% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, primary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	99.4% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, lower secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	99.4% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, primary, Percentage	15.3% (2019)	45.1% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, lower secondary, Percentage	15.3% (2019)	45.1% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, upper secondary, Percentage	43.9% (2017)	100% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (USD million 2021 constant price)	6.87 (2015)	4.18 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	(a) ECE: 100% (b) Upper-sec: 37% (MESC Education Statistical Digest 2017)	(a) 100% ECE (b) 100% Primary School teachers (c) 100% Secondary teachers	MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2022)

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes		Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age			
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence (all forms of violence) committed by their current husband/ partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)	(1) 46% of women 2049years experienced domestic violence in their lifetime (2) 24% of the above women 20-49 years experienced violence in the past 12 months (Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development)	In the past 12 months - 32.6%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence			
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator)	10.6% of respondents of the 2000 Family Health and Safety Survey (Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development)	In the past 12 months - 12.6%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Before age 15 years = 0.7% Before age 18 years = 10.8% (SBS DHS 2014)	Before age 15 years - female 0.9%. Before age 18 years - female 7.4%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA		
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			
	Proportion of those aged 5 years and above engaged in unpaid domestic work by sex and unpaid domestic care work by sex	Unpaid domestic work (Total - 76.0%, Male - 75.1% Female - 76.9%). Unpaid domestic care work (Looking after those aged <=17 years; Total - 27.9%, Male - 20.6%, Female - 35.3%. Looking after those >=18 years; Total - 14.5%, Male - 12.3%, Female- 16.8%)		SBS (LFCLS 2022)
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	10% (2016)	11.3% (2022)	Government Website
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	40.0% (SBS PHC 2016)	44.3%	SBS (PHC 2021)
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			
	Proportion of married women 15-49 who make their own health care decisions	93.2%		SBS (DHS 2014)
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	There is a National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy		
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	The existing legal framework guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and /or control		

		BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	The existing legal framework guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and /or control		
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	41.1% (T); 20.9% (M); 20.4% (F) (SBS HIES 2013)	15 - 49 age group Men (80.6%) Women (77.4%)	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Existence/ Establishments of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Yes = 1 No = 2)	1 (2018)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	54.7%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	(a) 96.1% (b) 78.8%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of (a) domestic and (b) industrial wastewater flows safely treated	(b) 46.68 (2020)	(b) 42.86 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	75% (2019) (MNRE Water Sector)	100%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	SAT$17.52/m^3 (USD$7.00/m^3) 2014/2015 (SBS Water Account Report 2017/18)	SAT$15.99/m3 (USD$6.76/m3) 2019/20	SBS (Water Account Report 2019/20)

substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	70 (2017)		UNEP /SOPAC IWRM 2017 Baseline Survey
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time			
	Mangrove total area change (%)	1.22 (2015)	-0.76 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Lakes and rivers seasonal water area (square kilometers)	1.45 (2015)	2.34 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Lakes and rivers permanent water area (square kilometers)	2.37 (2015)	2.59 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan			
	Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for water supply and sanitation (USD 2021 constant price)	19.87 (2016)	0.75 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	31 independent Water Schemes and Village Watershed Management Plans for the Independent Water Schemes.		Water and Sanitation Sector 11th Annual Performance Review report 2017/18
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	96.3% (SBS PHC 2016)	99.2%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	39.7% (SBS PHC 2016)	47.4%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	2016 - 30.8% (SBS Energy Account Report 2020)	2020 - 32.0%	SBS (Energy Account Report 2020)
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	0.8MJ (SBS Energy Account Report 2020)	0.7MJ	SBS (Energy Account Report 2020)
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (USD million 2021 constant prices)	0.01 (2015)	0.02 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)			
	Renewable energy per capita (watts)	69.77 (2015)	131.00 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita`	9.9 % (2015) (SBS GDP Report December 2022)	7.9% (2022)	SBS GDP Report December 2022
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person			
	Real GDP per employed person	83.48 (2015)	98.26 (2022)	SBS GDP & Empl Report December 2022

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	37.3% (Male - 42.4% Female - 27.0%) (SBS LFS 2017)	25.3% (Male - 26.3% Female - 23.5%)	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
	Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex			
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities (WST)			
	Paid employees	7.0 (Male – 6.6 Female 7.7) (SBS LFS 2017)	10.1 (Male 9.9 Female – 10.4)	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total 10.8%: Male 11.1 % Female 10.5% (SBS LFS 2017)	Total 10.1%: Male - 9.9% Female - 10.4%	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	37.9% (SBS LFS 2017)	30.1%	SBS (LFCLS 2022)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	11.5% (Male – 14.3% Female – 8.5%)		SBS (LFCLS 2022)
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status			
	Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents reported	50 (MCIL Annual report 2015/2016)	17	MCIL (Annual report 2017/2018)
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status. Score from 0 (better) to 10 (worse) compliance	1.5 (2015)	1.5 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate			
	Tourism earnings ratio to GDP	18.06% (2015) (CBS)	23.11% (2019)	CBS
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	(a) 20.7 (b) 39.9 (2015)	(a) 23.1 (b) 54.7	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
	Percentage of adults with at least one type of regulated deposit account	39.0%		CBS (2015)
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for (a) Trade commitments and (b) disbursements (USD Million)	(a) 70.5 (b) 36.0 (2015)	(a) 15.2 (b) 22.9 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Samoa National Action Plan on Youth Employment 2016-2020 and National Youth Policy 2016-2020		MWCSD (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development), ILO and SNYC (Samoa National Youth Council)

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			
	Total population who has direct road access.	98% (2015)		MWTI (PUMA - City Development Strategy)
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Visitor Arrivals: 139,043 Departures: 190,210. Cargo Unloaded: 263,105 Tonnes Cargo Loaded: 53,542 Metric Tonnes. (SBS Migration Annual Migration Report 2015 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2015)	Visitor Arrivals: 174,967 Departures: 242,298. Cargo Unloaded 460,314 metric tons Cargo Loaded 99,596 metric tons	SBS (Migration Annual Migration Report 2023 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2023)
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as (a) proportion of GDP and (b) per capita (USD 2015 constant price)	(a) 6.3% (b) 254.84	(a) 4.91% (b) 170.63	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Total 6.8 % male 5.2% female 9.8% (SBS LFS 2017)	Total 6.0 % male 5.8% female 6.4%	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added	234kt (2011) (Actualitix World Atlas Statistics)	0.1 million tonnes (2018)	World Atlas 2018
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP			
	Proportion of government expenditure to the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa (SROS)	SAT$3.5 million (FY 2015/2016) (Government of Samoa)	SAT$5.7 million (FY 2021/2022)	MOF Budget Estimate
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants			
	Number of full-time researchers at the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS)	36 researchers (2020)		Government of Samoa
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure. (USD million 2021 constant price)	26.63 (2015)	17.71 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology			
	2G mobile network	97% (2015)	97% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3G mobile network	86% (2015)	91% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	4G mobile network	0 (2015)	49% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Total - 3.0%, Lowest 4 deciles - 4.3%. SAT$138.18 per week Lowest Four Deciles: SAT$67.30 per week		SBS (HIES 2013)
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
	Proportion of People Living Below 50 percent of Median by (1) expenditure per capita per week (2) by sex and (3) age group	(1) SAT$49.27 (2) T 12.1% M 6.3% F 5.9% (3). 0-14 years T 14.4% M 7.3%, F 7.0%. 15-29 years T 12.3% M 6.5%, F 5.7%. 15-59 years T 11.2 M 5.9, F 5.3%. 60+ years T 7.9% M 3.5%, F 4.4% (SBS HIES 2013/14)	(1) SAT$44.85 (2) T 13.6% M 7.0% F 6.7% (3) 0-14 years T16.8% M 8.8% F 8.0%. 15-29 years T 12.5% M 6.2% F 6.3%. 15-59 years T 12.0% M 6.0% F 6.0%. 60+ years T 9.6% M 4.7% F 4.9%	SBS (HIES 2018):
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Women 17.0 % Men 20.8%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			
	Social protection transfers share of GDP	1.56% (SBS GFS 2018/19)	2.44%	SBS (GFS 2021/22)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy (Gini Coefficient)	0.56 (SBS HIES 2013)	0.58	SBS (HIES 2018)
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators			
	(i) Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures	22.6% (CBS 2015)	25.3%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(ii) Non-performing loans net of provision to capital	7.3% (CBS 2015)	-0.85%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(iii) Return on assets	1.4% (CBS 2015)	2.07%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(iv) Liquid assets to total short-term liabilities	20.8%	38.76%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(v) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	9.5% (CBS 2015)	5.82%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(vi) Non-performing loans to total loans	5.3% (CBS 2015)	4.98%	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of (a) members and (b) voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			
	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	(a) 1.49% (b) 0.30% (2015)	(a) 1.49% (b) 0.30% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.03% (2015)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.03% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Worl Trade Organization (WTO)	(a) 0.63% (b) 0.63% (2015)	(a) 0.61% (b) 0.61% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	(a) 0.54% (b) 0.03% (2015)	(a) 0.52 % (b) 0.03% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	(a) 0.52% (b) 0.52% (2015)	(a) 0.52% (b) 0.52% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.06% (2015)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.06% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Samoa has Immigration Act (MPMC) Labour Migration Policy 2013 (MCIL)		
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	0		
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	0 (2015)	3.6 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff			
	(a) Agricultural products	89.36% (2015)	78.76% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Clothing	80.0% (2015)	76.56% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Industrial products	74.40% (2015)	58.43% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Textiles	68.42% (2015)	46.88% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) (USD Million)	95.2 (2015)	84.2 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	13.42% (CBS 2015)	11.01%	CBS (2019)
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	0		
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	58% of HH the population use buses and taxis for land transportation and 34% use private vehicles. 44% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle. Source: (SBS PHC 2016)	47.5% of HH use buses and taxis for land transportation and 51.6% use private vehicles. 52.1% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle.	SBS (PHC 2021)
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			
	(a) Directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	2,690 (2019)	7 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	39 (2019)	0 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	TC Gita USD$0.45M or 0.1% of 2017 GDP [SAT2.5M]		MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	90% (2018)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (per cubic meter)	7.76 (2015)	7.79 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	17.2% (2020)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal

children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months			
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator)	In the past 12 months - 12.6%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space (Yes = 1 No = 2)	1 (2020)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030			
	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, Index	0.525 (2017)	0.725 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.6% (2019)	41.6% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings utilizing local materials	NA		
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Have a National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan, Community Based Fisheries Management Plan 2017, Fisheries Management Act 2016, Aquaculture development and Management Plan, Water Resource Management Regulations 2013, National Water Resources Management Strategy 2007-2017; Waste Management Act 2010, National Waste Management Strategy 2019-2023, Forestry Management Act 2011, National Forestry Plan 2016- 2020, Samoa Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan 2013-2016. At the local level, there are numerous district and village sustainable consumption and development plans including 43 District (265 villages) Community Integrated Management Plans (CIM), 109 Village Fisheries Management Plans, 78 Village by-laws, 32 Village Sustainable Development Plans (SVDPs) and 19 Village Watershed Resource Management Plans. (Source: Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD). Also have the 2018 Waste Management Policy – already amended and banning Styrofoam plates, cups by June 2020 (MNRE)		
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP			
	Domestic material consumption intensity (kg per 1 USD GDP 2015)	1.9 (2015)	2 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Domestic material consumption, total (million tons)	1.46 (2015)	1.65 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	12.3.1 (b) food waste index			
	Food waste per capita (kg)	125.17 (2019)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			
	(a) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Basel convention compliance	16.7% (2015)	40.0% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Montreal protocol compliance	100% (2015)	100% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Rotterdam convention compliance	64.7% (205)	70.7% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Stockholm convention compliance	33.3% (2015)	25.0% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment			
	(a) Municipal waste collected (tonnes)	5,067 (2015)	15,450 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Municipal waste treated, composting (tonnes)	117 (2015)	154 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Municipal waste treated, landfilling (tonnes)	4,881 (2015)	14,433 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled			
	Municipal waste recycled (tonnes)	70 (2015)	863 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation (Yes = 1 No = 2)	1 (2019)		
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	69.77 (2015)	131.00 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability			
	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism: SEEA tables, Number	0 (2015)	10 (2022)	SBS
	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism: Tourism Satellite Account tables, Number	0 (2015)	0 (2015)	SBS

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)		0	

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			
	(a) Directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	2,690 (2019)	7 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	39 (2019)	0 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030			
	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, Index	0.525 (2017)	0.725 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.6% (2019)	41.6% 2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Existence of the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).	Yes. (There is a National Climate Change Policy. MNRE have worked with various sectors to mainstream CC and resilience into sector plans. (Agriculture climate strategy Health, Education, Tourism, Forest, Private Sector Org) over the past 10 years. There is a National Climate Change Bill. EWACC implemented the review of the National Building Code 2017 Integrated Watershed Management Plan for Greater Apia Urban Area, Develop designs for hard adaptation Solution for Vaisigano river Catchment. Flood modelling of Vaisigano Water Catchment. QGIS training for technical Staff to develop mapping skills. CDCRM Household Survey and data Analysis for 123 Villages and 25 districts. Partnerships to increase resilience through the improvement of livelihoods/social status of vulnerable families through the increase in income generation opportunities such as MoU of selected families supplied items for starting your microenterprise & entrepreneurship to alleviate adverse effects of CC. Some villages now have a Village Disaster & Climate Management Plan (VDCMP) containing mitigation and response plans & establishing village responses).		MNRE 2020
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (thousand tons of CO2 equivalent	225.6 (2015)	237.5 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Yes. (Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools DRM Teachers Toolkit Reviewed and launched in May 2019 & launching of a Disaster and Energy Climate Change Course by SQA (Service Provider: National University of Samoa).		MESC & SQA 2019
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025	Global indicator with ongoing discussions with UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) NA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible				
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of UNFCCC	Yes. (Samoa continues to receive climate support from several donor partners and international funds and community).		MNRE/ MOF
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density			
	% of Chlorophyll-a deviations	1.2876 (2015)	0.0625 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Approximately 0.1% of the EEZ under integrated protected area or the equivalent of approximately 14% of the total inshore area (MPA and fisheries reserves exclusive of mangroves). 100% of EEZ is a marine sanctuary for Sharks, Dolphins and turtles. 41 District wide integrated management plans completed and actioned (these apply the ridge to reef approach addressing the thematic areas of infrastructure environment and biological resources that encourage and support the healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems). Marine spatial planning underway for 100% of EEZ by 2023		
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas			
	Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas (KBA) covered by protected areas status	54.2% (2015)	54.2% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (1 – Lowest 5 – Highest)	3 (2020)	3 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	2.33 (2015)	1.67 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (1 – Lowest 5 – Highest)	4 (2018)	5 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1		MFAT/MAF/ MNRE
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	58.0% (2015)	58.2% (2020)	WB
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type			
	Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity, Percentage	47.0 (2015)	47.0 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management			
	Above ground biomass in forest (tonnes per hectare)	105 (2015)	105 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity			
	Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	35.64% (2015)	35.66% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	99.9 (2015)	99.9 (2018)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	0.77 (2015)	0.77 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits			
	Legislative, administrative and policy framework reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2021)	0 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Nagoya Protocol, country party (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2021)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Leg., admin./policy framework reported through Online Reporting Sys. on Compliance of the Int. Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2016)	0 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), contracting party (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2015)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country, Number	5 (2015)	9 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0		
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species			
	Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2016)	1(2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2016)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting			
	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2022)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2017)	1 (2022)	SBS

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments (USD million)	2.6 (2015)	3.7 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments (USD million)	2.6 (2015)	3.7 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0		

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	3.4 (Male – 5.7 Female – 1.0) (2017)	6.2 (Male – 11.2 Female – 1.0) (2018)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	0		
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	a) Physical Violence - Serious Assault 0.00012 (12 per 100,000 in 2018) b) Sexual Violence - .00069 (69 per 100,000 in 2018). c) Rape - .000125 (12.5 per 100,000 in 2018)		Law Justice Sector MOP Inquiry into Family Violence in Samoa, 2018 report
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Men - 96.2% Women 80.8%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			
	Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	69% of girls, and 63% of boys have experienced violence in the past 12 months. 43% of children were subjected to emotional abuse 35% both emotional and physical abuse. 12% subjected to physical abuse only. 79% of the abusers were parents (48% male and 31% female) Source: Samoa Family Safety Study 2017	90.8%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	0		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	7% (2015) Source: MOP	Men - 21.5% Women - 47.8%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	5.2% (2015)	23.2% (2019)	MOP
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Inflows - US$9 million Outflows - US$21 million		Global Financial integrity Illicit Financial Flows to and from 148 Developing Countries: 2006 - 2015 Report
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	322 firearms (2015) (MOP)	72 firearms (2018)	MOP Gun Amnesty 2018
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months			
	<mark>Prevalence rate of bribery</mark>	<mark>15% (2021)</mark>		<mark>UNSTATS SDG Data portal</mark>
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	98.4% (2015)	84.44% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Overall satisfaction with Government Ministries Service Delivery: Strongly agree – 26% Somewhat agree – 39% Neither agree nor disagree – 6% Somewhat disagree – 5% Strongly disagree – 6% Not answered – 18% Source: PSC Client Satisfaction Survey Report 2014	8% very satisfied, 9% satisfied, 9% neutral, 8% dissatisfied, 10% very dissatisfied, 24% N/A, 32% Not complete	Government Service Delivery Survey 2017

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups			
	Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions in the legislature, by sex	(a) Total 50: male 45 (90%) & female 5 (10%). 2 out of 13 cabinet ministers are female (15.4%) (b) Total 4,156, male 1,768 (42.5%) & female 2,388 (57.5%) (c) male 23(79%) & female 6 (21%), 2016	(a) Total 53: male 47 (88.7%) & female 6 (11.3%). 3 out of 13 cabinet ministers are female (23.1%)	Government Website 2023
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Global indicator		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	66.9%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	0		
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	SLRC have advised that the Parliamentary Committee Report on the Commission's Exchange of Information in the Public Sector Final Report was tabled in the January Parliamentary sitting (on 22/01/20) and Parliament approved the Commission's Final Report on the same day. Work being done by MCIT for Freedom of Information Act.		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Yes, pursuant to the Ombudsman Act 2013, the NHRI was established in June within the Ombudsman's office and is mandated to monitor, promote and protect human rights in Samoa. In Jan 2016, the NHRI submitted its application for accreditation as compliant with the Paris Principles to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) where it was graded as an "A status" in the GANHRI's accreditation meeting in May 2016.		

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Women 17.0 % Men 20.8%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
Finance				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	32.% (2015)	43.2% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	66.0% (2015)	63.6% (2021)	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)			
	Total actual ODA to Samoa	USD$109.7 million (2015/2016) Source: MOF	USD$99 million (2018/2019)	MOF

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income			
	Foreign Direct Investment to Samoa (USD million)	26.81 (2015)	4.85 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	15.91% (2015)	33.61% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt re-structuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	8.76% (2015)	19.17% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	YES. MCIL is the Investment Promotion Agency for Samoa and they do Investment Facilitation. MCIL also have in place Investment Incentives for attracting foreign direct investment. Samoa has a National Investment Policy Statement which sets out Government policies for promoting and facilitating foreign and private sector investments. The establishment of the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee to speed up the facilitation of major investment activities is a reflection of the commitment by Government to promote foreign investment.		

Technology				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed[5]	1.02 (2015)	0.85 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies			
	Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (USD million)	24.24 (2015)	18.37 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (% of population)	25.4% (2015)	75.3% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Capacity-building				
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries			
	Total ODA for technical cooperation (USD million)	40.75 (2015)	15.79 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

Trade				
TARGET	**INDICATOR**	**BASELINE DATA**	**MOST RECENT DATA**	**DATA SOURCE**
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations un-der its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average			
	Worldwide weighted tariff average, most favoured nation status, total (%)	7.40% (2015)	7.97% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Worldwide weighted tariff average, preferential rate, total (%)	7.40% (2015)	7.97% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed coun-tries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports			
	Percentage of total exports to the top 5 country destinations	1.New Zealand – 23.7% 2. American Samoa – 18.0% 3. Australia – 17.3% 4. USA – 10.1% 5. Fiji – 4.7% Total: 73.8% (2017) (CBS)	1.American Samoa – 26.6% 2. USA – 23.1% 3. New Zealand – 15.9% 4. Australia – 8.1% 5. Japan – 3.4% Total: 77.1% (2019)	CBS
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed coun-tries, consistent with World Trade Organi-zation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to im-ports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States			
	Average tariff applied by developed countries, preferential status, total (%)	0.41% (2015)	0.30% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Average tariff applied by developed countries, most fa-voured nation status, total (%)	3.82% (2015)	3.64% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Systemic issues				
Policy and institutional coherence				

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic sta-bility, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard			
	Bank capital to assets ratio (%)	12.25 (2016)	12.25 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual broad money growth (%)	6.04 (2015)	7.33 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Broad money to total reserves ratio (%)	3.19 (2015)	1.71 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Cash surplus/ deficit as a proportion of GDP (%)	-3.51 (2015)	0.98 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%)	-1.54 (2015)	-9.39 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	DEC alternative conversion factor (in local currency unit per USD)	2.42 (2015)	2.61 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual growth of exports of goods and services (%)	1.21 (2015)	-2.95 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual growth of imports of goods and services (%)	-4.01 (2015)	1.51 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	External debt stocks as a proportion of GNI (%)	-4.01 (2015)	1.51 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	FDI, net inflows as a proportion of GDP (%)	3.26 (215)	0.58 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual growth of capital formation (%)	7.43 (2015)	-7.43 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)	0.72 (2015)	7.94 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)	52.17 (2015)	57.87 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	22.54 (2015)	25.03 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Total reserves in months of imports (ratio)	3.42 (2015)	7.06 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Samoa has a NPCC (National Policy Coordination Committee); PDS (Pathway for the Development of Samoa FY2021/22-FY2025/26); 14 sector plans and strategies and a National Development Cooperation Policy (NDCP).		
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	77.77% (2016)	77.77% (2018)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Multi-stakeholder partnerships				
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	All development partners are also invited to participate in relevant 14 sector coordinating steering committees who hold annual Sector reviews of sector progress against the sector plans/strategies. Samoa has established Joint Policy Matrices (JPM) with development partners that governs joint accountability and monitoring with development partners on progress of expected implementation and results		
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	USD$210,000 (ADB & TA contract) (2018) (MOF, CSSP and MPE)	USD$258,000 (ADB & TA contract) (2019)	Data from MOF, CSSP and MPE
Data, monitoring and accountability				
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring			
	Statistical Performance Indicator Pillar 5	45.0% (2016)	60.0% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2015)	1 (2022)	SBS (Statistics Act 2015)
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2015)	1 (2022)	SBS (Samoa Statistics Strategy 2022 – 2026)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	SAT$4.2 million (2015) (SBS 2015 Annual Report)	SAT$5.888 million	SBS (Budget 2022/2023)
	17.19.2 Countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration			
	(a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2016)	1 (2021)	SBS
	(b) Births registration data at least 90% complete (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2015)	0 (2022)	SBS
	Death registration data at least 75% complete (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2015)	1 (2020)	SBS

🟨 *Samoa Proxy Indicators*