



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

June 2022 Quarter

31 Aug 2022

Summary Table

ISSUE #27

Employment & Wage Indices have been rebased from 2009 to 2013 to be inline with GDP Rebasing.

	Mar 2022 Quarter	Jun 2022 Quarter
Employment Number	24,087	23,995
Total Wages (\$ mil)	\$142.4	\$142.6
Average Wages Received (in \$)	\$5,913	\$5,944
Employment Growth (% change over the quarter of last year)	-0.5%	-1.1%

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OVERVIEW

Employment numbers in the June 2022 quarter declined by 1.1%, making this period the eleventh consecutive quarter of negative growth since December 2019. This continuous negative effect on employment reflects the impact experienced by the country due to global and national restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic both worldwide and nationwide. Its effect has impacted on industries such as Accommodations, Restaurants, Communications, Business Services, Other manufacturing and Construction.

Wages and Salaries for the June 2022 quarter amounted to \$142.6 million, increasing by 0.1% over the previous June 2021 quarter. This was influenced mainly by the increase in wages and salaries in some industries such as Education, Restaurants, Electricity, Accommodation, Food and Other manufacturing industries.

QUARTERLY REVIEW EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Table 1: Employment & Wage Index (2013=100)

	Jun 21	Sep 21	Dec 21	Mar 21	Jun 22
Employment Index	102	103	102	102	101
% change	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1
Wage Index	119	118	120	119	120
% change	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2

According to Table 1 above, formal employment has recorded five consecutive quarters of negative

growth as measured by their percentage change compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

On the other hand, wage indices continues to grow positively for five consecutive quarters. It increased by 1.2% in the June 2022 quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year 2021.

Chart 1: Employment Index, Jun 2019 - Jun 2022



During the three-year period as illustrated in Chart 1 above, the Employment Index continues to show a downward trend from June 2019 to June 2022. As indicated above, employment index recorded a decline of 1.0% in the period under review compared to June 2021 quarter. The overall impact shown in the chart was strongly influenced by the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic most particularly the discovery of community cases in our island nation towards the end of March 2022 quarter. Only essential services were in operation during the start of June 2022 quarter with vaccination roll-out conducted in many locations as indicated by the Ministry of Health. Normal business hours of operation were shortened and social distancing measures enforced. Some industries that were significantly affected by underlying conditions faced within the reviewed period in-

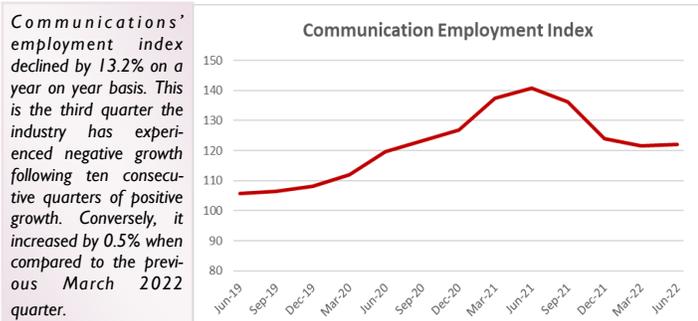
cludes Restaurants, Communication, Other manufacturing and Construction with respective declines in employment of 13.4%, 13.2%, 3.2% and 2.1% in the June 2022 quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of 2021.

Some industries which contributed largely to the decline in employment in the June 2022 quarter includes:

Chart 2: Restaurants Employment Index



Chart 3: Communication Employment Index



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Jun 2019 - Jun 2022



Chart 4 shows the trend in the wage index from June 2019 to June 2022. For the quarter under review, the wage index increased by 1.2% on a year on year basis. The main industries that contributed largely to the increase in wage

index on a year-on-year basis includes Education, Business services and Electricity with increases of 14.5%, 10.7% and 10.4% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, Jun 2022 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages						
June 2022						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	23,995	100.0	13,513	56.3	10,482	43.7
Total Wages (\$ mil)	142.6	100.0	77.3	54.2	65.3	45.8
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,944		5,717		6,234	

According to Table 2, the total number of persons employed in the formal sector in the June 2022 quarter was 23,995; of which 56.3% were males and 43.7% were females. Total wages amounted to \$142.6 million. Males received the biggest share of 54.2% while females received only 45.8% of total wages.

The quarterly average wage for the June 2022 quarter amounted to \$5,944. Males may have received the largest share of total wages but their average wage was much less compared to females. Male quarterly average wage amounted to \$5,717 whereas females quarterly average wages amounted to \$6,234. Females average wage was 9.0% higher compared to those of males.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, Jun 2022

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Secondary	Services	Public Admin
Jun-21	(No.)	24,261	256	2,794	15,106	6,106
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.5	62.3	25.2
Sep-21	(No.)	24,504	240	2,807	15,276	6,181
	(%)	100.0	1.0	11.5	62.3	25.2
Dec-21	(No.)	24,134	232	2,780	14,948	6,174
	(%)	100.0	1.0	11.5	61.9	25.6
Mar-22	(No.)	24,087	216	2,754	14,919	6,198
	(%)	100.0	0.9	11.4	61.9	25.7
Jun-22	(No.)	23,995	212	2,766	14,865	6,153
	(%)	100.0	0.9	11.5	61.9	25.6

Table 3 above shows the employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector from June 2021 to June 2022. In the quarter under review, the Services sector remains the biggest employer accounting for 61.9% of the total formal population. Public Administration remains the second biggest employer employing about 25.6% of the employed population; Secondary sec-

tor is the third biggest employer with 11.5% followed by 0.9% working in Primary sector.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Jun 2022

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admin	2,795	45.4	3,358	54.6	6,153	25.6
Commerce	2,289	59.0	1,589	41.0	3,878	16.2
Other services	1,405	53.5	1,219	46.5	2,623	10.9
Transport	1,374	76.8	414	23.2	1,788	7.5
Personal servi	853	59.5	581	40.5	1,435	6.0
Finance servi	513	41.0	738	59.0	1,251	5.2
Health	470	43.2	618	56.8	1,088	4.5
Construction	862	91.6	79	8.4	941	3.9
Education	306	40.9	442	59.1	747	3.1
Business servi	407	61.3	257	38.7	664	2.8
Food manufac	426	68.2	199	31.8	625	2.6
Accommodati	307	54.6	255	45.4	562	2.3
Other manufa	327	67.3	159	32.7	486	2.0
Communicatio	271	60.4	177	39.6	448	1.9
Restaurants	201	52.9	179	47.1	380	1.6
Electricity	295	79.9	74	20.1	369	1.5
Water	256	74.5	88	25.5	344	1.4
Agriculture	116	75.6	37	24.4	153	0.6
Fishing	41	69.1	18	30.9	59	0.2
TOTAL	13,513	56.3	10,482	43.7	23,995	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment industry. At the industry level, the majority of the formal sector employment was in the Public Administration which made up about 25.6% of the total of which 45.4% were males and 54.6% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 16.2% of the number of people employed. Other services industry was the third biggest employer consisting of 10.9% of the total followed by Transport, Personal Services, Finance Services, and Health with respective shares to distribution of employment at 7.5%, 6.0%, 5.2%, and 4.5% respectively. Industries which make up the Primary Sector such as Agriculture and Fishing employed the least number of employees at 0.6% and 0.2% respectively of the total employed population in the June 2022 quarter.

In terms of employment composition by sex, the industries that recorded more than 75 percentage of males employed included Construction, Electricity, Transport and Agriculture compared to the female population.

The Communication industry topped the average quarterly male earnings of \$11,781 as indicated in Table 5 below; the industry which accounted for just about 2.0% of the total male employment recorded total wages of about \$3.2 million for the June 2022 quarter. The Finance services

industry ranked second with a recorded average quarterly wage of \$10,193 followed by Electricity and Water at \$9,454 and \$8,863 respectively.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, Jun 2022

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$ million)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	2.0	3.2	11,781
Finance services	3.8	5.2	10,193
Electricity	2.2	2.8	9,454
Water	1.9	2.3	8,863
Health	3.5	4.1	8,639
Public Administration	20.7	22.3	7,962
Personal services	6.3	4.9	5,743
Fishing	0.3	0.2	5,606
Other manufacturing	2.4	1.7	5,279
Food manufacturing	3.2	2.0	4,696
Business services	3.0	1.8	4,597
Transport	10.2	6.3	4,571
Education	2.3	1.3	4,381
Construction	6.4	3.6	4,159
Commerce	16.9	9.1	3,981
Restaurants	1.5	0.7	3,708
Agriculture	0.9	0.4	3,399
Accommodation	2.3	1.0	3,304
Other services	10.4	4.5	3,218
TOTAL	100.0	77.3	5,717

Although Public administration sector employs the highest number of males (20.7% of total male employment) and highest total wages paid (\$22.3 million), this industry did not have the highest average wages paid out. As recorded for the Public Administration Industry, it ranked sixth in terms of average quarterly wages with an average quarterly wage of \$7,962. Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded an average quarterly wage of \$3,981 making it the fifth lowest average wages for males. The lowest average quarterly wages for males were reported in Accommodation and Other services at \$3,304 and \$3,218 respectively.

Similar to males, Public Administration was also the biggest employer for females employing 32.0% of employed females and also had the highest total wages paid out to its employees (\$26.5 million) as shown in Table 6 below. However, it was not the highest in terms of average wages which stood at \$7,886 ranking the industry fourth highest in terms of female average quarterly wages.

Electricity recorded the highest average quarterly wages of \$11,466; employing 0.7% of the total employed females

and paying \$0.8 million in total wages to its female employees within the June 2022 quarter. The Water industry recorded the second highest average quarterly wage of \$10,000 followed by Health and Public administration with quarterly wages of \$9,365 and \$7,886. The lowest average quarterly wage for females were reported in Accommodation, Restaurants, Other services and Commerce industries with average quarterly wages of \$4,264, \$4,113, \$3,966 and \$3,617 respectively.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, Jun 2022

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$ million)	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Electricity	0.7	0.8	11,466
Water	0.8	0.9	10,000
Health	5.9	5.8	9,365
Public Administration	32.0	26.5	7,886
Communication	1.7	1.4	7,701
Finance services	7.0	5.4	7,302
Construction	0.8	0.5	6,761
Food manufacturing	1.9	1.3	6,545
Personal services	5.5	3.5	6,009
Fishing	0.2	0.1	5,833
Agriculture	0.4	0.2	5,712
Transport	4.0	2.3	5,634
Business services	2.4	1.4	5,517
Other manufacturing	1.5	0.8	5,150
Education	4.2	2.0	4,468
Accommodation	2.4	1.1	4,264
Restaurants	1.7	0.7	4,113
Other services	11.6	4.8	3,966
Commerce	15.2	5.7	3,617
TOTAL	100.0	65.3	6,234

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: **(Jul 2021 - Jun 2022)**

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

According to Table 7, the Employment Index for employed persons decreased by 0.5% in fiscal year starting July 2021 and ending in June 2022 compared to the previous year FY2020/21. Wage Index increased by 0.6%. Em-

	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22
Employment Index	102	104	104	103	102
% change	-1.5	1.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
Wage Index	116	118	119	120	121
% change	3.1	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.6

ployment Index has experienced fluctuation within the five-year period as indicated in the table above due to the significant decline in employment opportunities and job losses in some industries such as Accommodation, Construction, Communication, Other services, Business services and Transport with respective growths of -15.3%, -5.7%, -4.6%, -3.7%, -3.5% and -2.8%. The wage index has consistently grown positively in the past five years as indicated above; the year under review increased its wage index by 0.6%.

Table 8: Employment and Wage: Jul 2021 - Jun 2022

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year July 2021 - June 2022						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,180	100.0	13,628	56.4	10,552	43.6
Total Wages (\$ million)	570.8	100.0	309.0	54.1	261.8	45.9
Average Annual Wages (\$)	23,608		22,675		24,811	

The total number of people formally employed in the twelve months ending June 2022 as shown in Table 8 above was 24,180; 56.4% being males and 43.6% being females. This results from consecutive declines in formal employment for the four quarters of the year 2021; all four quarters had negative growths within the period resulting in an aggregate decline overall for this 12-month period. The main underlying factor contributing to this effect was the Covid-19 pandemic with its preventative measures as cases were found nationwide in the last two quarters of this Financial Year 2021/22.

Total wages paid out amounted to \$570.8 million. Males received 54.1% (or \$309.0 million) of the total and only 45.9% (or \$261.8 million) being female wages. Total average yearly wages received in the year ending June 2022 was \$23,608. Females however recorded the highest average yearly wage of \$24,811 while males average yearly wage amounted to \$22,675. This translates to a 9.4% difference in average annual wages for males and females for this 12-month period.

Background Information and New Developments

Scope and Coverage

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

Classification

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

Employment and Formal Employment

Employment

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

Formal Employment

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

Employment Index

- ◆ Is a measure of change on the employment numbers, with 2013 now implemented to replace 2009 as the base year in this current report.

Wage Index

- ◆ Is a measure of change on the wages and salaries, it was compiled using the base year of 2013 replacing 2009 base year as indicated in other previous Employment Reports such as Issue 1 - 12.

Revisions

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



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Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

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