



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

September 2022 Quarter

21 Nov 2022

Summary Table

ISSUE #28

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

	Jun 2022 Quarter	Sept 2022 Quarter
Employment Number	23,995	24,454
Total Wages (\$ mil)	\$142.6	\$143.2
Average Wages Received (in \$)	\$5,944	\$5,858
Employment Growth (% change over the quarter of last year)	-1.1%	-0.2%

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OVERVIEW

Employment numbers in the September 2022 quarter decreased by 0.2% on a year-on-year basis, making it the twelfth consecutive quarter of negative growth since December 2019. This decline reflects the ongoing global impact and the negative effects the country is experiencing due to national restrictions imposed on the nation by the Covid-19 pandemic. This has negatively affected industries such as Communication, Restaurants, Personal Services, and Other Manufacturing.

Wages and Salaries for the September 2022 quarter recorded an increase of 0.4% which amounted to \$143.2 million over the corresponding September quarter of 2021. This was mainly influenced by the increase in wages and salaries in industries such as Education, Accommodation, Electricity and Commerce.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

EMPLOYMENT INDEX

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

	Sep 21	Dec 21	Mar 22	Jun 22	Sept 22
Employment Index	103	102	102	101	103
% change	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2
Wage Index	118	120	119	120	118
% change	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6

According to Table 1, formal employment index for the September 2022 quarter continues to ex-

perience negative growth for five consecutive quarters since September 2021.

On the other hand, the wage index increased by 0.6% in the September 2022 quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It continues to grow positively for five consecutive quarters.

Chart 1: Employment Index, Sept 2019 - Sept 2022



Chart 1 shows the fluctuating trend in the quarterly employment index from September 2019 to September 2022. Employment Index continues to peak during the September quarters due to national events and functions that are held within the country during this period.

As indicated above, the Employment Index recorded an increase of 1.9% in the period under review following downward trends of the past three quarters. Though it still experienced a decline of 0.2% for September 2022 quarter when compared to September 2021 quarter.

Industries that have contributed negatively in the September 2022 quarter in terms of Employment Index includes Communication, Restaurants, Personal Services, and Other Manufacturing with their

contributions of -10.9, -6.7%, -4.8% and -4.5% respectively.

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

Chart 2: Communications Employment Index

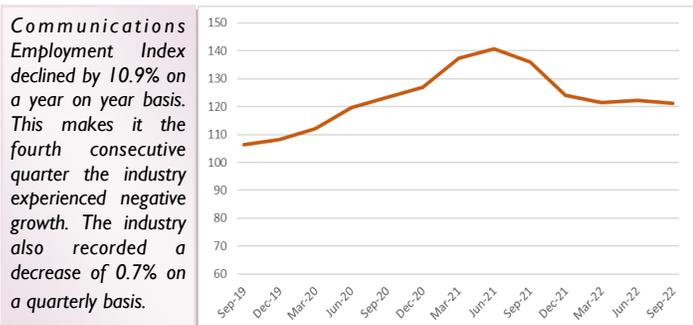


Chart 3: Restaurants Employment Index



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Sept 2019 - Sept 2022



Chart 4 shows the trend in the wage index from September 2019 to September 2022 quarter. As shown, the index recorded an increase of 0.6% for the September 2022 quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of 2021. The main industries contributed to the increase in wages includes Education, Communication, Personal Services, Electricity,

Restaurants and Commerce with respective growths of 11.2%, 7.2%, 5.1%, 4.1%, 3.8% and 3.4%.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, Sept 2022 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages						
September 2022						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,454	100.0	13,696	56.0	10,758	44.0
Total Wages (\$ mil)	143.2	100.0	77.2	53.9	66.1	46.1
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,858		5,634		6,141	

According to Table 2, the total number of employees in the formal sector was 24,454 as recorded in the September 2022 quarter; of which 56.0% were males and 44.0% were females. Total wages amounted to \$143.2 million, where males received the biggest share of 77.2% with females receiving the remaining 46.1%.

The quarterly average wages for the September 2022 amounted to \$5,858. Although the larger share of total wages were earned by males; in terms of average wages, females earned much more compared to males. As shown in Table 2, Male quarterly average wages stood at \$5,634 whereas females quarterly average wages amounted to \$6,141.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, Sept 2022

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Secondary	Services	Public Admin
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
Sep-22	(No.)	24,454	205	2,771	15,224	6,254
	(%)	100.0	0.8	11.3	62.3	25.6

Table 3 above shows the employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector from September 2021 to September 2022. As shown, the Services sector remains the biggest employer accounting for

62.3% of the total formal population. Public Administration remains the second biggest employer employing 25.6%; Secondary sector is the third biggest employer employing 11.3% followed by a share to total of 0.8% being employed within the Primary sector.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Sept 2022

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admini	2,810	44.9	3,444	55.1	6,254	25.6
Commerce	2,361	58.4	1,685	41.6	4,046	16.5
Other services	1,354	52.6	1,219	47.4	2,573	10.5
Transport	1,432	77.6	414	22.4	1,846	7.5
Persona Servi	851	58.8	595	41.2	1,446	5.9
Finance Servi	516	41.0	744	59.0	1,260	5.2
Health	457	41.7	639	58.3	1,097	4.5
Construction	879	91.8	78	8.2	958	3.9
Business Serv	499	65.1	268	34.9	767	3.1
Education	303	40.7	443	59.3	746	3.1
Food Manufac	425	69.5	187	30.5	611	2.5
Accommodati	304	51.1	291	48.9	596	2.4
Other Manufa	322	65.9	167	34.1	488	2.0
Communicatio	269	60.4	176	39.6	445	1.8
Restaurants	213	52.7	191	47.3	403	1.6
Electricity	294	79.7	75	20.3	368	1.5
Water	257	74.4	88	25.6	345	1.4
Agriculture	110	75.3	36	24.7	146	0.6
Fishing	41	69.4	18	30.6	59	0.2
TOTAL	13,696	56.0	10,758	44.0	24,454	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment by industry. At the industry level, the majority of formal employment was in the Public Administration which made up about 25.6% of the total employed of which 44.9% were males and 55.2% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 16.5% of the number of people employed; 58.4% were males and 41.6% were females. Other services being the third biggest employer employing about 10.5% of the total, consisting of 52.6% males and 47.4% of females. Transport, Personal Services, Finance Services and Health were the next biggest employers with respective shares of 7.5, 5.9, 5.2, and 4.5 percent. 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.

In terms of employment composition by sex, industries that recorded high percentages of males to females. Construction, Electricity, Transport, Water, Food Manufacturing, Other Manufacturing, Business Services, Communication, Personal Services, Commerce, Restaurants, Other Services and Accommodation. Few industries such as Ed-

ucation, Finance Services, Health and Public Administration employ more females than males.

Although Public administration sector employs the highest number of males (20.5% of total male employment) and highest total wages paid (\$22.4 million), this industry did not have the highest average wages paid out within the September 2022 quarter. As recorded, average quarterly wages of \$7,963 paid out for the Public Administration Industry, is the sixth highest average wages for Males. Commerce, the second biggest employer for males recorded and average quarterly wages of \$3,915 making it the fifth lowest average wage for males.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, Sept 2022

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$ million)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	2.0	3.2	12,054
Water	1.9	2.5	9,694
Electricity	2.1	2.8	9,480
Health	3.3	3.8	8,392
Finance services	3.8	4.3	8,364
Public Administration	20.5	22.4	7,963
Fishing	0.3	0.2	5,822
Personal services	6.2	4.8	5,686
Other manufacturing	2.3	1.7	5,318
Transport	10.5	6.7	4,684
Education	2.2	1.4	4,603
Food manufacturing	3.1	1.9	4,538
Construction	6.4	3.7	4,244
Business services	3.6	1.9	3,929
Commerce	17.2	9.2	3,915
Restaurants	1.6	0.8	3,650
Accommodation	2.2	1.0	3,506
Agriculture	0.8	0.4	3,424
Other services	9.9	4.3	3,209
TOTAL	100.0	77.2	5,634

However, Communication has the highest average quarterly earnings recording \$12,054, and Water being the second highest at \$9,694 for September 2022 quarter as indicated in Table 5. The lowest average quarterly wages for males were reported in Accommodation, Agriculture and Other services industries with average wages of \$3,506, \$3,424 and \$3,209 respectively.

Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer for females and also had the highest total wages paid, however it was not the highest in terms of average quarterly wages. It ranked fourth according to Table 6. The Electricity industry had the highest average quarterly

wages of \$11,650, contributing \$0.9 million to total female wages. This was followed by Water and Health with average quarterly wages of \$9,859 and \$9,563 respectively.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, Sept 2022

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$ million)	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Electricity	0.7	0.9	11,650
Water	0.8	0.9	9,859
Health	5.9	6.1	9,563
Public Administration	32.0	27.1	7,865
Finance services	6.9	5.6	7,486
Communication	1.6	1.3	7,264
Food manufacturing	1.7	1.2	6,399
Construction	0.7	0.5	6,014
Fishing	0.2	0.1	5,936
Persona services	5.5	3.4	5,753
Transport	3.9	2.4	5,719
Agriculture	0.3	0.2	5,476
Business services	2.5	1.4	5,360
Other manufacturing	1.5	0.8	4,881
Education	4.1	1.9	4,320
Accommodation	2.7	1.2	4,027
Restaurants	1.8	0.8	3,991
Other services	11.3	4.6	3,771
Commerce	15.7	5.8	3,455
TOTAL	100.0	66.1	6,141

Commerce who had the second highest percentage of females employed and also the second highest value of wages paid out to females was ranked the lowest in terms of average quarterly wage for the period under review. Although its' average quarterly wages ranked the lowest average quarterly wages, it has recorded an increase on a year-on-year basis by 1.4% from \$3,407 in September 2021 quarter to \$3,455 as recorded in the September 2022 quarter. Other industries which ranked lowest in terms of average quarterly wages included Other services, Restaurants and Accommodation with respective average wages of \$3,771, \$3,991 and \$4,027. These industries were some of the hardest hit since Covid-19 pandemic started.

Accommodation and Restaurants in particular are slowly recuperating from this negative effect caused by prohibition of international flights to prevent further spread of the virus within the community. Despite its low ranks, Accommodation and Restaurants industries have experienced an increase in wages paid out to females by 10.2% and 3.4% respectively compared to September 2021.

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: (Oct 2021 - Sept 2022)

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Employment Index	103	104	103	103	102
% change	-0.4	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5
Wage Index	112	114	115	116	117
% change	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1

Table 7 above indicates that the employment index decreased by 0.5% in the year ending September 2022 over the year ended September 2021. This negative growth in employment numbers was caused by a decline in employment within industries, some of which are Communications, Restaurants, Business Services and Construction, with respective declines of 9.6%, 7.2%, 4.8% and 3.0% compared to year ending September 2021. Wage index has consistently increased in the five years including the year under review.

Table 8: Employment & Wage: Oct. 2021 - Sept. 2022

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year Oct 2021- Sept 2022						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	24,168	100.0	13,600	56.3	10,568	43.7
Employed						
Total	571.3	100.0	309.1	54.1	262.3	45.9
Wages (\$ million)						
Average Annual	23,641		22,276		24,818	
Wages (\$)						

Total wages paid for the year ending September 2022 amounted to \$571.3 million where males received the biggest share of total wages with 54.1% of the total and 45.9% being female wages.

Total average yearly wage received in the year ended September 2022 was \$23,641. Although males received the highest share of total wages at 54.1%, females' average wages was 11.4% more than the average wage males received which was only \$22,276 with the year ending September 2022.

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.

Revisions for previous Quarterly Employment Report data are made herewith to account for the lag in business submission of information to data provider.



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