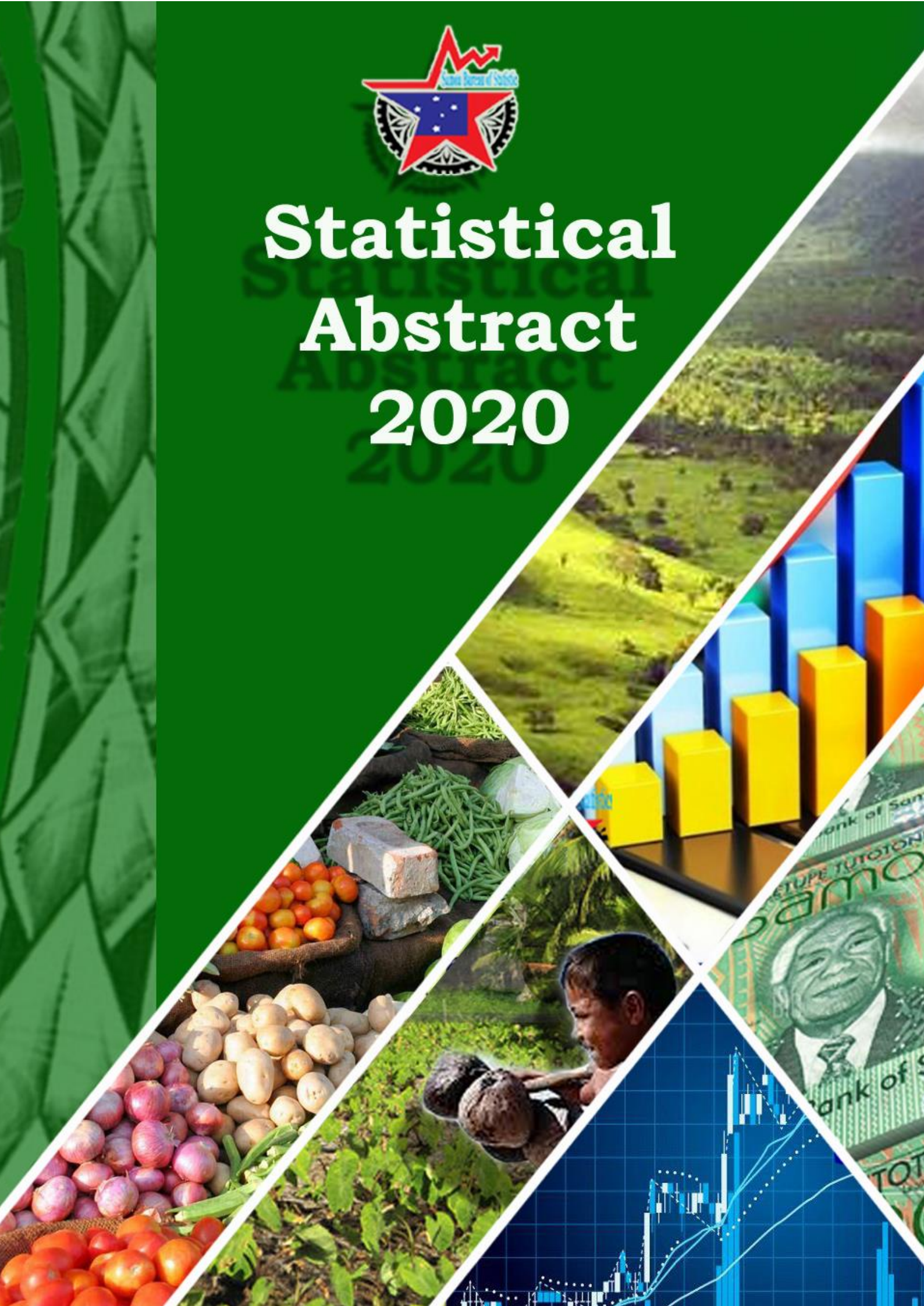




Statistical Abstract 2020



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2020

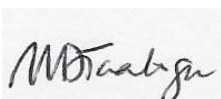


PREFACE

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present the 45th series of Publication of “STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2020”. 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 the Government Ministries and Corporation for their determined cooperation and assistance in providing the required information and are urged to make their data needs known for consideration in planning future series.



Aliimua Tauā-Taaloga Faasalaina

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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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 Measurements:

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

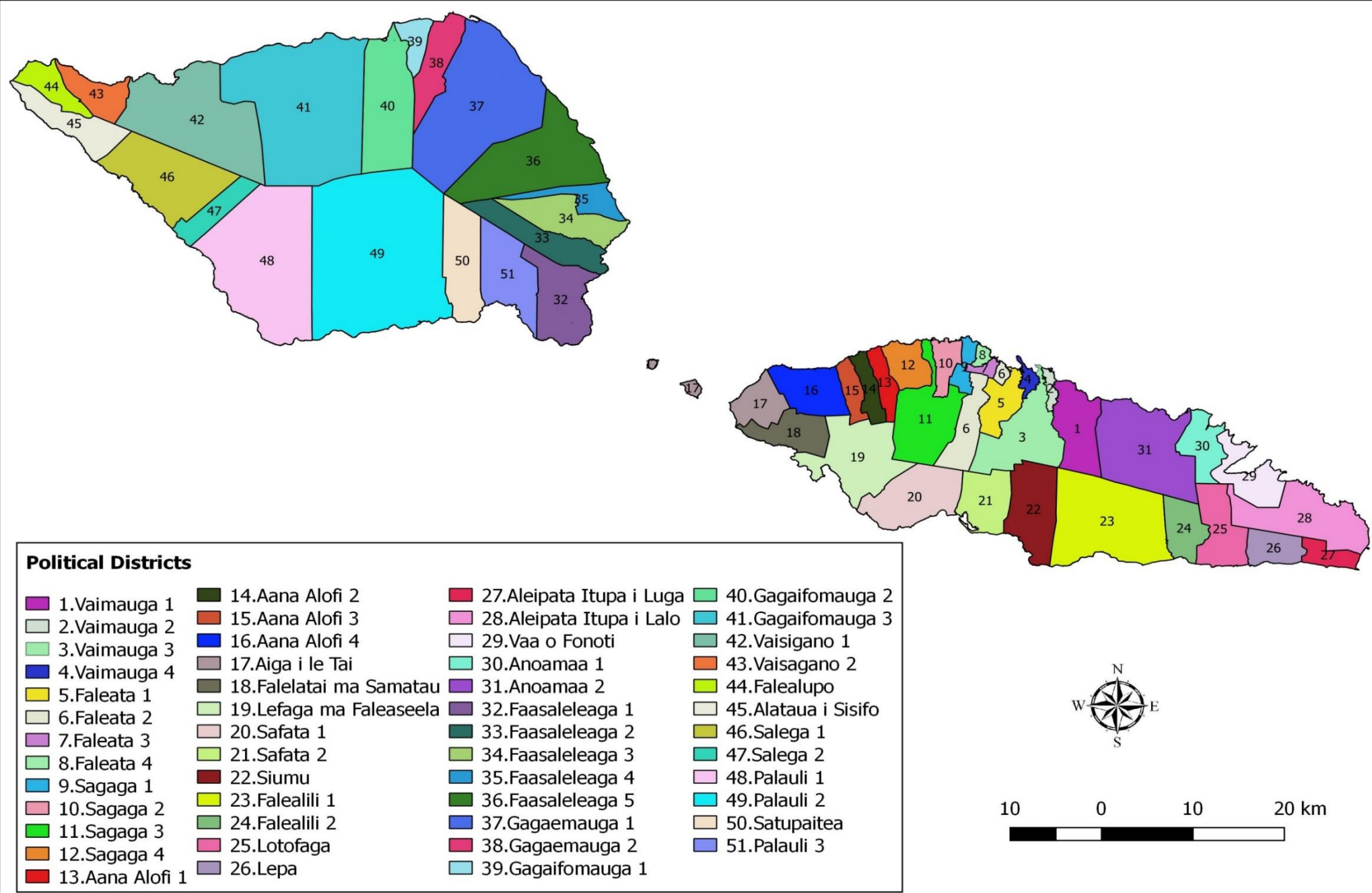
Exchange Rate (Tala per USD)

<i>Year</i>	End of Period Rate a/	Period Average b/
2009	2.5143	2.7150
2010	2.3700	2.4137
2011	2.3345	2.1177
2012	2.2725	2.2800
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

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, 2020



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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 2016, Samoa's total population stood at 195,979.



Image: Lemafa; in the Eastern side of 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 344 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 151,439 persons representing 77.3 percent of the total population while the rest of the population resides in Savaii totalling 43,560 persons representing 22.2 percent and 980 for Manono and Apolima Islands with their total share of 0.5 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 22°C to 30°C 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: During Cyclone Evan in 2012

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 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



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

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



Image: Samoa Parliament House

Samoa is a parliamentary democracy with a unicameral legislative assembly now consisting of 51 members elected by citizens aged 21 years and over. 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 2016 Census, only 14,335 males and 1,594 females were eligible to stand for the 2021 election. The general elections are held every five years.

The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament and he/she in turn appoints thirteen cabinet members. The Human Rights Protection Party 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



Image: CCCS Jubilee Church, Malua.

le Atua Samoa’ (Samoa is founded on God) and is given physical expression in the impressive number of churches seen throughout the country. Based on the 2016 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 29.0 percent, 18.8 percent, 16.9 percent and 12.4 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 2016 totalled 195,979 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,

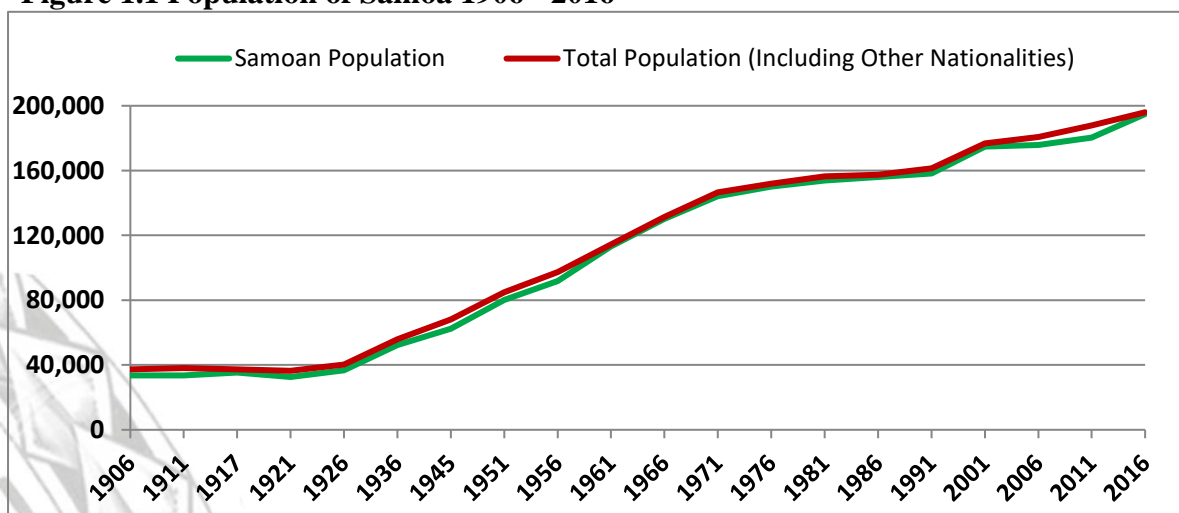
but the difficulty of collecting and verifying figures led to considerable variations in the accuracy of early estimates.

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 1906 to 2016 is shown in figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Population of Samoa 1906 - 2016



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 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.

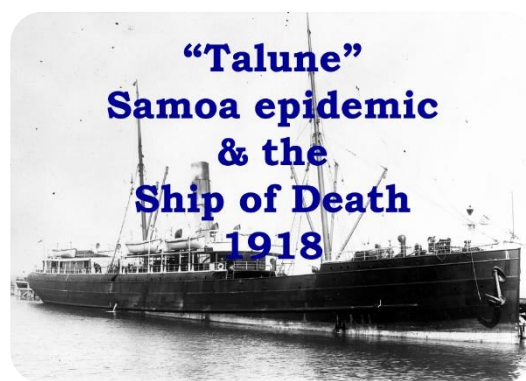


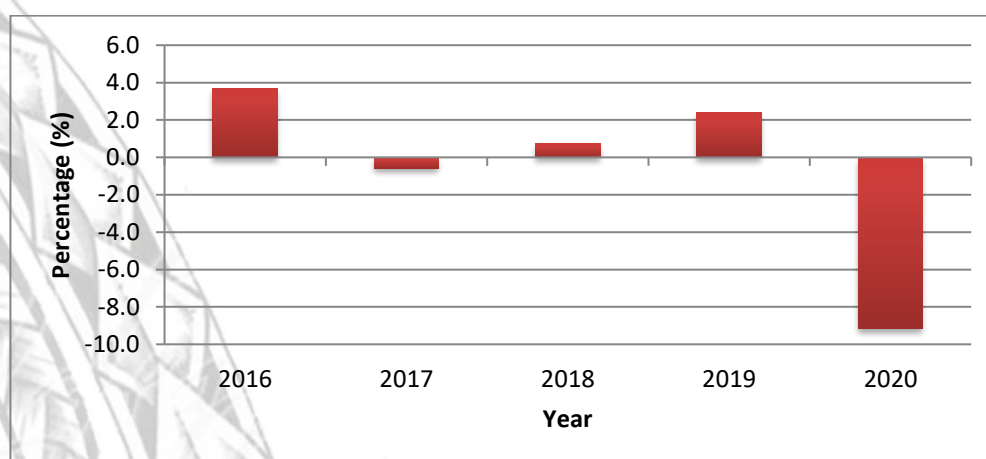
Image: SS Talune. The ship that brought the Spanish flu pandemic from NZ to Samoa, 1918

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.

Figure 1.2 GDP Growth Rates (at constant prices), 2016 – 2020



Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

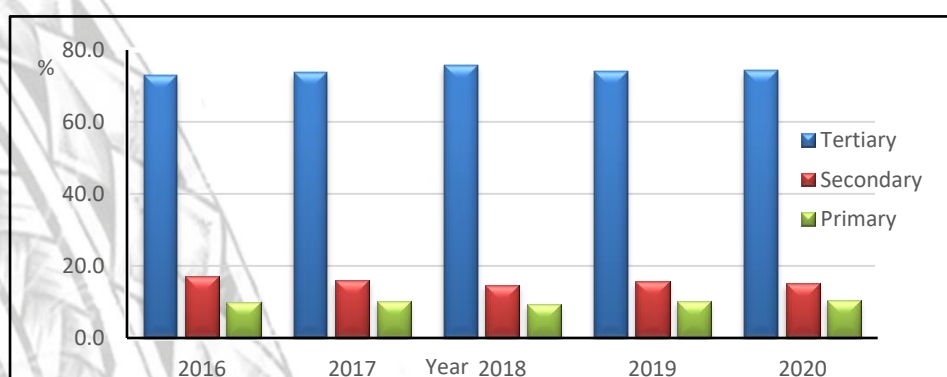
Economic activity, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year 2020 at current market prices amounted to \$2,056.9 million, decreasing by 8.3% compared to the year 2019. At this level, GDP per capita was \$10,157; decreasing by 9.1% over the year 2019. GDP at constant 2013 prices was \$1,868.3 million in 2020; it went down by 9.2% compared to 2019. Figure 1.2 shows the annual growth rates in real GDP from 2016 to 2020 as measured by the percentage change in GDP at constant 2013 prices over the previous year. The notable increase of 3.7% in 2016 reflected major events within the country such as the General Election which generated economic activities in the economy. The 0.6% decline in the year 2017 was a result of the adverse impact of the closing down of the YAZAKI plant in August 2017 which used to be the biggest manufacturing business in Samoa following 26 years of operation as well as the completion of major infrastructural works. The recorded economic recovery of 0.7% in 2018 was mainly due to good performances by Commerce, Construction, Financial and Business services. The increase of 2.4% in the year 2019 was a result of the high GDP in the first three quarters of the year with Construction, Accommodation & Restaurants, Agriculture, Financial services and Food & Beverages being the main contributors to this increase. Despite the increase, the last quarter of 2020 fell notably by 3.2% as a result of the Measles epidemic outbreak which affected most of the activities in the quarter.



Image: Samoan currency, Hundred Tala note

The significant decline of 8.3% in the year 2020 was mainly due to the negative effects of the Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid 19) which initiated multiple consecutive National State of Emergencies throughout this whole period thus causing international border closure, limited business opening hours, the enforcement of social distancing and the limitation of large gatherings as preventative measures for the country to counter this global crisis. Construction was the biggest contributor to overall decline in 2020 with a contribution of 1.9 percentage-point (pp) followed by Commerce (1.8 pp), Accommodation and Restaurants (1.7 pp) and Business service (1.4 pp). This was consistent with the decline in wholesaling and retailing activities related to food, beverages, gaseous products & durable goods, heavy & civil construction works and activities related to financial intermediation. On the other hand, industries that increased in 2020 were Public Administration, Personal and Other Services, Ownership of Dwellings and Financial Services.

Figure 1.3 Sector Share to Total GDP (at current prices), 2016 – 2020



Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

The industry composition of GDP at current market prices in the last five years is shown in Figure 1.3. Tertiary or services industries remain the largest sector comprising 74.3% of total nominal GDP. Commerce and Public Administration were the biggest industries in this sector having shares of 32.2% and 10.4% respectively to total nominal GDP. Secondary sector or goods producing industries became the second largest contributor to total nominal GDP with a share of 15.2%. Construction was the biggest contributor to this sector comprising a share of around 37.1% of the secondary sector or 5.6% of total nominal GDP. Primary industries (Agriculture and Fishing) recorded a share of 10.5% in the year 2020. The composition of GDP by the three main sectors of the economy did not fluctuate much in the last 5 years with the Secondary sector making a notable recovery in the year 2019 following the closure of the YAZAKI plant in 2017. However, in 2020, the Goods-producing industries again declined due to disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on construction activities and the supply chain management.

1.8 Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016/17 – 2019/20

The latest Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016/17 – 2019/20 has a new vision of Accelerating Sustainable Development and Broadening Opportunities for All. The strategy focuses on key outcomes across four priority areas as shown in the box below.

Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016/17 – 2019/2020,

With Key Outcomes

Priority Area 1: Economic

1. Macroeconomic Resilience Increase and Sustained
2. Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity Increased
3. Export Products Increased
4. Tourism Development and Performance Improved
5. Participation of Private Sector in Development Enhanced

Priority Area 2: Social

6. A Healthy Samoa and Well Being Promoted
7. Quality Education and Training Improved
8. Social Institutions Strengthened
 - 8.1.1.1 *Community Development Enhanced*
 - 8.1.1.2 *Community Safety Improved*

Priority Area 3: Infrastructure

9. Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Sustained
10. Transport Systems and Networks Improved
11. Improved and Affordable Country Wide ICT Connectivity
12. Quality Energy Supply

Priority Area 4: Environment

13. Environment Resilience Improved
14. Climate and Disaster Resilience

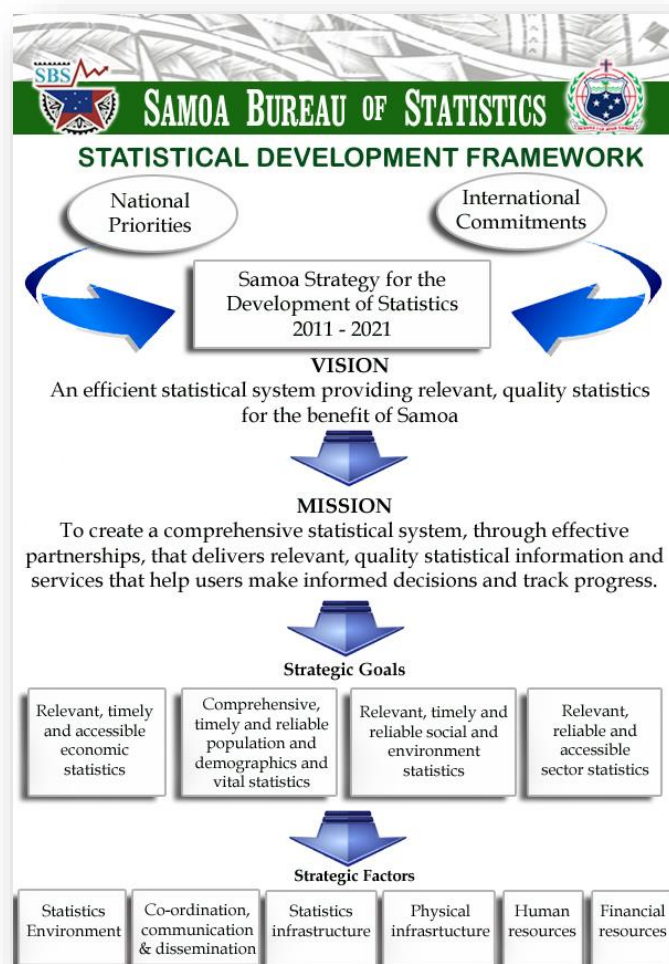
1.9 Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011–2021

In July 2011, the Samoa Bureau of Statistics released its Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SSDS) 2011 – 2021 with two main focus areas:

1. **Delivering relevant, quality, priority statistics for users, covering**
 - Economic Statistics
 - Demography, Population and Vital Statistics
 - Social and Environment Statistics
 - Sector Statistics
2. **Ensuring the Strategic Factors and Environment are in place to enable efficient production and delivery of those statistics, including**
 - The Statistical Environment – the regulatory framework, statistical standards and international best practise
 - Coordination, Communication and Dissemination
 - A strong Statistical Infrastructure
 - Human Resource Capability Development and the appropriate IT, Physical and Financial Resources

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 provides 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



CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Key points

- ❖ Samoa's Gross Domestic Production for 2020 was approximately \$2 billion Tala in current prices and \$1.9 billion in constant prices.
- ❖ GDP growth in 2020 was -9.2 percent in constant values.
- ❖ The major industries contributing to GDP in 2020 were Commerce, Public Administration, Financial Services and Agriculture.
- ❖ In 2020, Samoa exported \$99.3 million worth of merchandise and imported \$828.7 million Tala worth of merchandise.
- ❖ Merchandise trade balance was -\$729.3 million Tala in 2020.
- ❖ Samoa's principal domestic exports in 2020 were Fish, Coconut Oil, Taro, Fruit Juices and Beer.
- ❖ The main imports in 2020 were Food, Machinery and Vehicles, Manufactured Goods and Petroleum products.

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 approach**, which measures the total value of goods and services produced in Samoa, after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the production process. This is also known as the value-added approach.

Broad Industry Groups: The GDP tables below follows the broad groupings based on the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) 3.1. 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).

Table 2.1.1: GDP at Market Prices by Industry, 2016 - 2020

<i>\$ million Tala</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
At current prices					
Agriculture	148.6	158.8	155.8	182.7	178.6
Fishing	63.2	57.3	47.8	43.8	38.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	84.2	79.4	76.7	84.5	80.3
Other Manufacturing	85.5	74.4	46.5	51.5	45.9
Electricity & Water	56.7	62.6	61.2	66.8	70.0
Construction	133.3	121.0	134.1	152.5	115.7
Commerce	630.5	645.5	709.1	721.5	661.4
Transport	93.8	85.0	78.7	82.9	53.9
Accommodation & Restaurants	42.4	46.0	45.5	57.1	19.4
Communication	156.3	153.8	153.3	149.8	138.8
Financial Services	160.2	167.9	191.5	200.6	203.4
Business Services	78.5	84.7	88.6	68.7	41.2
Ownership of Dwellings	125.9	127.6	130.2	132.0	131.6
Public Administration	177.8	177.2	177.7	186.8	213.4
Personal & Other Services	70.9	66.5	63.2	63.0	64.9
VALUE ADDED at market prices	2,107.8	2,107.5	2,159.8	2,244.2	2,056.9
At constant 2013 prices					
Agriculture	142.3	169.3	152.6	160.7	155.9
Fishing	59.2	46.4	36.4	32.7	26.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	76.5	74.7	73.9	81.5	73.2
Other Manufacturing	81.7	63.6	36.3	42.3	36.4
Electricity & Water	55.9	59.3	58.0	62.1	62.7
Construction	129.3	113.6	127.9	146.2	108.0
Commerce	610.0	609.1	656.1	661.6	623.9
Transport	88.2	79.0	73.5	77.4	51.3
Accommodation & Restaurants	40.6	41.4	41.7	51.5	16.6
Communication	134.1	135.9	131.2	131.2	125.2
Financial Services	174.8	186.4	200.3	207.9	208.8
Business Services	81.0	87.1	92.5	70.5	41.0
Ownership of Dwellings	121.8	122.8	124.1	125.5	127.1
Public Administration	141.7	141.3	143.9	146.0	148.9
Personal & Other Services	68.5	64.0	60.3	59.9	62.8
VALUE ADDED at 2013 market prices	2,005.6	1,993.9	2,008.6	2,057.0	1,868.3
At current prices					
Monetary	1,790.8	1,793.8	1,847.2	1,911.4	1,737.5
Non-Monetary	317.0	313.7	312.6	332.8	319.4
Total	2,107.8	2,107.5	2,159.8	2,244.2	2,056.9
Non-monetary GDP % of total	15	15	14	15	16
At constant 2013 prices					
Monetary	1,694.0	1,679.8	1,703.5	1,740.6	1,565.8
Non-Monetary	311.6	314.1	305.1	316.5	302.5
Total	2,005.6	1,993.9	2,008.6	2,057.0	1,868.3
Non-monetary GDP % of total	16	16	15	15	16

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2020 Quarter

Table 2.1.2: GDP by Industry – Percentage Change from Previous Years, 2016 - 2020

<i>Industry</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
<i>At current prices</i>					
Agriculture	19.1	6.8	-1.9	17.2	-2.2
Fishing	16.8	-9.4	-16.6	-8.4	-12.5
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	4.7	-5.8	-3.4	10.3	-5.0
Other Manufacturing	3.6	-12.9	-37.5	10.7	-10.7
Electricity & Water	4.0	10.3	-2.2	9.2	4.8
Construction	-9.3	-9.3	10.8	13.8	-24.2
Commerce	6.8	2.4	9.9	1.8	-8.3
Transport	-2.4	-9.4	-7.4	5.3	-35.0
Accommodation & Restaurants	3.2	8.6	-1.1	25.4	-66.0
Communication	6.3	-1.6	-0.3	-2.3	-7.3
Financial Services	7.0	4.8	14.1	4.8	1.4
Business Services	-3.1	7.9	4.6	-22.5	-40.0
Ownership of Dwellings	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.4	-0.3
Public Administration	5.5	-0.3	0.3	5.1	14.3
Personal & Other Services	-2.4	-6.2	-5.0	-0.4	3.0
<i>VALUE ADDED at market prices</i>	4.6	0.0	2.5	3.9	-8.3
<i>At constant 2013 prices</i>					
Agriculture	4.0	19.0	-9.9	5.3	-3.0
Fishing	15.5	-21.6	-21.7	-10.0	-19.5
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	8.7	-2.4	-1.1	10.3	-10.2
Other Manufacturing	5.1	-22.1	-42.9	16.6	-14.0
Electricity & Water	0.5	6.1	-2.3	7.2	1.0
Construction	-12.9	-12.1	12.6	14.3	-26.1
Commerce	8.5	-0.1	7.7	0.8	-5.7
Transport	-1.8	-10.4	-7.0	5.2	-33.7
Accommodation & Restaurants	4.1	2.1	0.7	23.4	-67.7
Communication	5.4	1.4	-3.4	0.0	-4.6
Financial Services	10.7	6.7	7.4	3.8	0.4
Business Services	-0.9	7.6	6.3	-23.8	-41.8
Ownership of Dwellings	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Public Administration	-3.1	-0.3	1.8	1.4	2.0
Personal & Other Services	-1.6	-6.6	-5.8	-0.7	4.8
<i>VALUE ADDED at 2013 market prices</i>	3.7	-0.6	0.7	2.4	-9.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2020 Quarter

Table 2.1.3: GDP by Industry – Percentage-point Contributions to Change in GDP, 2016 - 2020

<i>Industry</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
<i>At current prices</i>					
Agriculture	1.2	0.5	-0.1	1.2	-0.2
Fishing	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
Other Manufacturing	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	0.2	-0.2
Electricity & Water	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.1
Construction	-0.7	-0.6	0.6	0.9	-1.6
Commerce	2.0	0.7	3.0	0.6	-2.7
Transport	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-1.3
Accommodation & Restaurants	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	-1.7
Communication	0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5
Financial Services	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1
Business Services	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.2
Ownership of Dwellings	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Public Administration	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
Personal & Other Services	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Total GDP</i>	4.6	0.0	2.5	3.9	-8.3
<i>At constant 2013 prices</i>					
Agriculture	0.3	1.3	-0.8	0.4	-0.2
Fishing	0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.4
Other Manufacturing	0.2	-0.9	-1.4	0.3	-0.3
Electricity & Water	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Construction	-1.0	-0.8	0.7	0.9	-1.9
Commerce	2.5	0.0	2.4	0.3	-1.8
Transport	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-1.3
Accommodation & Restaurants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-1.7
Communication	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
Financial Services	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0
Business Services	0.0	0.3	0.3	-1.1	-1.4
Ownership of Dwellings	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public Administration	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Personal & Other Services	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Total GDP</i>	3.7	-0.6	0.7	2.4	-9.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2020 Quarter

Table 2.1.4: GDP by Industry – Percentage Shares of total Nominal GDP, 2016 - 2020

<i>Industry</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Agriculture	7.1	7.5	7.2	8.1	8.7
Fishing	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9
Other Manufacturing	4.1	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
Electricity & Water	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4
Construction	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.8	5.6
Commerce	29.9	30.6	32.8	32.2	32.2
Transport	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.6
Accommodation & Restaurants	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	0.9
Communication	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.7
Financial Services	7.6	8.0	8.9	8.9	9.9
Business Services	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.0
Ownership of Dwellings	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.4
Public Administration	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.3	10.4
Personal & Other Services	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.2
Total GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2020 Quarter

Table 2.1.5: Percentage Distribution by Industry at current prices, 2016 – 2020

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Primary Industries	10.1	10.3	9.4	10.1	10.5
Secondary or Goods-Producing Industries	17.1	16.0	14.7	15.8	15.2
Services or Tertiary Industries	64.4	65.3	67.6	65.8	63.9
Public Administration	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.3	10.4
Total Share	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2020 Quarter

Table 2.1.6: GDP Per capita (in Samoa Tala) 2016-2020

Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)	Nominal GDP (million)	Population ¹	GDP per Capita
2016	2,107.8	195,979	10,755
2017	2,107.5	197,611	10,665
2018	2,159.8	199,243	10,840
2019	2,244.2	200,874	11,172
2020	2,056.9	202,506	10,157
<i>Financial Year ending June (Jul-Jun)</i>			
2014/15	1,910.9	193,436	9,879
2015/16	2,089.4	195,109	10,709
2016/17	2,110.0	196,795	10,722
2017/18	2,108.3	198,427	10,625
2018/19	2,231.2	200,059	11,153
2019/20	2,177.2	201,690	10,795

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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 (*), 2014 – 2019 (amount in million tala)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CURRENT ACCOUNT						
GOODS						
Exports (fob)	64.1	87.1	92.8	95.3	109.5	134.0
Imports (fob)	795.7	763.2	801.5	819.5	861.5	945.7
Balance on Trade in Goods	-731.6	-676.1	-708.7	-724.2	-752.0	-811.7
SERVICES						
Services Credit	463.0	508.1	542.6	616.8	670.3	759.5
Services Debit	174.3	189.6	224.4	228.4	227.2	265.1
Balance on Trade in Services	288.7	318.5	318.2	388.4	443.2	494.4
Balance on Goods and Services	-442.9	-357.6	-390.5	-335.8	-308.8	-317.4
PRIMARY INCOME						
Primary Income Credit	42.3	20.6	21.3	15.2	14.3	18.3
Primary Income Debit	91.6	59.1	84.1	70.3	108.6	102.4
Balance on Primary Income	-49.2	-38.5	-62.8	-55.1	-94.4	-84.1
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	-492.1	-396.1	-453.2	-390.8	-403.2	-401.4
SECONDARY INCOME						
Secondary Income Credit	409.1	408.3	397.0	426.4	528.3	546.9
Secondary Income Debit	24.3	43.7	43.9	57.8	63.6	54.8
Balance on Secondary Income	384.9	364.6	353.2	368.6	464.7	492.0
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-107.3	-31.5	-100.1	-22.2	61.5	90.6
CAPITAL ACCOUNT						
Capital Account Credit	88.2	113.1	82.6	109.6	81.5	62.7
Capital Account Debit	2.6	1.5	3.2	2.6	0.5	6.5
CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	85.6	111.7	79.5	106.9	80.9	56.2
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT N.I.E.	-55.4	-35.4	-62.9	91.7	-85.3	114.9
Direct Investment (net)	-43.0	-58.9	32.7	-22.9	-43.2	17.1
Assets	10.3	9.7	39.2	0.3	0.1	11.4
Liabilities	53.3	68.7	6.5	23.20	43.3	-5.7
Portfolio Investment (net)	11.8	9.2	-1.5	21.2	-27.8	46.5
Assets	11.8	8.9	-1.57	21.2	-27.8	48.2
Liabilities	0.0	-0.3	-0.10	0.0	0.0	1.8
Other Investment (net)	-24.2	14.4	-94.1	93.4	-14.3	51.3
Assets	127.1	16.8	-97.1	58.3	-98.2	-33.0
Liabilities	151.3	2.4	-3.0	-35.1	-83.9	-84.3
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-92.9	-16.8	-83.2	72.8	-122.1	-80.6
OVERALL BALANCE	-59.2	98.7	-40.9	65.9	105.7	-48.6

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 2001 Manual. Changes include: changes to coverage; reclassification of revenue and expense items; compilation of data government acquisition of debt and assets (such as buildings and infrastructure); and new analytical balances. 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, 2015 – 2020

	TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A1	REVENUE	580.0	595.4	636.2	680.6	721.0	832.5
A11	Taxes	467.6	506.1	527.0	548.0	586.5	519.3
A13	Grants	53.4	38.1	62.8	55.9	49.3	223.8
A14	Other Revenue	59.0	51.2	46.5	76.6	85.2	89.5
A2	EXPENSE	538.6	477.1	514.8	523.6	597.5	643.1
A21	Compensation of Employees	161.3	166.9	177.3	221.9	240.4	261.5
A22	Use of Goods & services	153.4	99.9	122.4	158.6	190.0	173.4
A24	Interest	18.3	17.8	17.0	17.1	16.1	11.1
A25	Subsidies	19.1	13.8	6.4	4.3	6.2	5.8
A26	Grants	163.5	158.3	168.5	97.4	109.3	134.7
A27	Social Benefits	17.9	18.0	19.4	17.6	22.0	24.6
A28	Other Expense	5.1	2.4	3.7	6.8	13.5	32.0
NOB	Net operating balance	41.3	118.3	121.5	156.9	123.5	189.4
	TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:						
A31	Net Acquisition of nonfinancial Assets	118.2	99.1	129.9	69.1	94.0	21.4
A311	Fixed Assets	118.2	99.1	129.9	69.1	94.0	21.4
2M	Expenditure (A2+A31)	656.8	576.2	644.7	592.8	691.6	664.5
NLB	Net lending / borrowing	(76.9)	19.2	(8.4)	87.8	29.5	168.0
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS & LIABILITIES (FINANCING):						
A32	Net acquisition of financial assets	(62.2)	1.5	(11.0)	78.4	(10.0)	123.7
A321	Domestic	(62.2)	1.5	(11.0)	78.4	(10.0)	123.7
A33	Net incurrence of liabilities	14.7	(17.5)	(2.6)	(9.4)	(39.5)	(44.3)
A331	Domestic	(8.3)	(8.9)	(9.6)	(9.9)	(7.9)	(5.1)
A332	Foreign	23.0	(8.6)	7.0	0.4	(31.6)	(39.2)
	GDP Estimates (nominal)	2,015	2,108	2,108	2,160	2,244	2,057
	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	0.0
	Indicators as % of GDP						
	Net Operating Balance	8.1	22.5	23.2	29.0	22.0	37.2
	Net lending / Borrowing	-15.0	4.0	-1.5	15.8	5.1	33.0
	Debt Service Ratio	12.2	12.6	13.7	15.4	14.3	12.4
	Total Revenue & Grants	115.2	113.0	120.8	126.0	128.6	162.5
	Total Expense	107.2	90.5	97.7	97.0	106.6	125.3
	Revenue component as % of total revenue						
	Taxes	324.8	342.0	331.1	322.1	327.7	252.5
	Grants	33.3	23.8	39.5	32.6	25.7	104.4
	Other Revenue	41.9	34.2	29.4	45.3	46.6	43.1
	Expense component as % of total Expense						
	Compensation of Employees	119.9	139.7	137.9	169.6	161.7	162.4
	Use of Goods & Services	113.5	83.6	95.4	120.6	125.6	106.9
	Interest	13.7	14.7	13.1	13.4	11.0	6.9
	Subsidies	14.3	11.9	5.0	3.3	4.1	3.7
	Grants	121.5	133.1	130.7	74.5	73.7	84.0
	Social Benefits	13.3	15.1	15.0	13.5	14.8	15.5
	Other Expense	3.8	2.0	2.9	5.0	9.0	20.5

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

Table 2.3.2: Expenditure by Function of Government, 2015 – 2020

<i>REVENUE</i>		Calendar Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A1	REVENUE	580.0	595.4	636.2	680.5	721.0	832.5
A11	Taxes	467.6	506.1	527.0	548.0	586.5	519.2
A111	Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains	111.0	115.0	122.5	121.7	123.9	128.3
A1111	Payable by Individuals	61.8	65.4	69.9	69.9	64.3	72.1
A1112	Payable by Corporations & Other Enterprises	49.2	49.6	52.6	51.8	59.5	56.2
A113	Taxes on Property	2.4	3.2	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.0
A114	Taxes on goods & Services	305.9	333.6	344.3	361.7	396.2	344.2
A1141	General taxes on goods & services (VAT)	187.1	198.9	202.4	220.1	243.9	204.5
A1142	Excises	113.4	126.8	129.4	129.6	137.1	128.7
A1144	Taxes on Specific Services	5.3	7.8	12.6	12.1	15.2	11.0
A1145	Taxes on Use of Goods, Permission to use Goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A115	Taxes on International trade & Transactions	48.2	54.3	56.8	62.8	66.4	46.8
A1151	Customs & other import Duties	48.2	54.3	56.8	62.8	66.4	46.8
A13	Grants	53.4	38.1	62.8	55.9	49.3	223.8
A131	From foreign governments	53.4	38.1	62.8	55.9	49.3	223.8
A1311	Current	53.4	38.1	62.8	55.9	49.3	223.8
A14	Other revenue	59.0	51.2	46.5	76.6	85.2	89.5
A141	Property Income	7.4	8.0	2.4	16.7	16.8	26.8
A1411	Interest	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.6	2.9	3.3
A1412	Dividends	6.4	7.0	0.3	12.2	10.6	22.3
A1415	Rent	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.9	3.2	1.1
A142	Sales of Goods and Services	44.4	34.0	34.3	54.0	68.0	62.0
A1422	Administrative fees	34.0	22.6	21.1	26.3	33.4	32.2
A1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	10.4	11.4	13.1	27.7	34.6	29.8
A143	Fines, Penalties 7 Forfeits	7.1	9.2	9.8	5.9	0.4	0.7
A145	Miscellaneous & Unidentified Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 2.3.3: Expense by Type, 2015 – 2020

<i>EXPENSES</i>		Calendar Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A2	EXPENSE	538.6	477.1	514.8	523.6	597.5	643.1
A21	<i>Compensation of Employees</i>	161.3	166.9	177.3	221.9	240.4	261.5
A211	Wages and Salaries	151.8	155.5	164.3	205.7	222.0	238.9
A2111	Wages and Salaries in cash	151.7	155.4	164.2	205.5	221.9	238.8
A2112	Wages and Salaries in kind	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
A212	Social Contributions	9.5	11.3	13.0	16.2	18.4	22.6
A22	<i>Use of Goods and Services</i>	153.4	99.9	122.4	158.6	190.0	173.4
A24	<i>Interest</i>	18.3	17.8	17.0	17.1	16.1	11.1
A241	To non-residents	14.3	14.5	14.5	15.5	14.9	10.5
A242	To residents other than government	4.0	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.7
A25	<i>Subsidies</i>	19.1	13.8	6.4	4.3	6.2	5.8
A2511	To nonfinancial public corporations	16.7	10.3	5.0	3.4	5.5	5.7
A2512	To financial public corporations	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A2521	To nonfinancial private enterprises	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.1
A26	<i>Grants</i>	163.5	158.3	168.5	97.4	109.3	134.7
A262	To international organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A2621	Current	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A263	To other general government units	163.5	158.3	168.5	97.4	109.3	134.7
A2631	Current	163.5	158.3	168.5	97.4	109.3	134.7
A27	<i>Social benefits</i>	17.9	18.0	19.4	17.6	22.0	24.6
A2721	Social assistance benefits	17.9	18.0	19.4	17.3	21.3	23.8
A2731	Employer social benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
A28	<i>Other expense</i>	5.1	2.4	3.7	6.8	13.5	32.0
A281	Property expense other than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A282	Miscellaneous other expense	5.1	2.4	3.7	6.8	13.5	32.0
A2821	Current	5.1	2.4	3.6	6.6	13.5	32.0
A2822	Capital	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0

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

Table 2.3.4: Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 2015 – 2020

<i>TRANSACTIONS IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</i>		Calendar Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS C/	41.3	118.1	121.5	156.9	123.5	189.4
A31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets d/	118.2	99.1	129.9	69.1	94.0	21.4
A311	Fixed Assets	118.2	99.1	129.9	69.1	94.0	21.4
A3111	Acquisitions: Fixed Assets	118.2	99.1	129.9	69.1	94.0	21.4
A32	Net Acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323]	-62.2	1.5	-11.0	78.4	-10.0	123.7
A3202	Currency & deposits [3212+3222]	-62.2	1.5	-11.0	78.4	-10.0	123.7
A321	Domestic	-62.2	1.5	-11.0	78.4	-10.0	123.7
A3212	Currency & deposits	-62.2	1.5	-11.0	78.4	-10.0	123.7
A33	Net Incurrence of liabilities [331+332]	14.7	-17.5	-2.6	-9.4	-39.5	-44.3
A3304	Loans [3314+3324]	14.7	-17.5	-2.6	-9.4	-39.5	-44.3
A331	Domestic	-8.3	-8.9	-9.6	-9.9	-7.9	-5.1
A3314	Loans	-8.3	-8.9	-9.6	-9.9	-7.9	-5.1
A332	Foreign	23.0	-8.6	7.0	0.4	-31.6	-39.2
A3324	Loans	23.0	-8.6	7.0	0.4	-31.6	-39.2
A3M2	Change in Net Financial Worth: Transactions (=32-33)	-76.9	19.0	-8.4	87.8	29.5	168.0

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

Table 2.3.5: Expenditure by Function of Government, 2015 – 2020

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT		Calendar Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE by FUNCTION	643.0	628.5	719.2	661.8	761.9	698.7
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	167.5	117.3	212.6	142.6	179.5	182.0
7011	External Affairs	128.3	76.6	172.8	101.6	132.3	133.6
70111	Executive and legislative (CS)	22.4	23.6	22.7	23.5	23.9	22.5
70112	Financial and Fiscal Affairs (CS)	84.7	31.6	129.6	57.0	86.6	89.7
70113	External Affairs (CS)	21.3	21.4	20.5	21.1	21.8	21.4
7013	General services	18.2	19.2	20.3	21.8	27.1	33.2
70131	General personnel services (CS)	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.9	5.2
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.6
70133	Other general services (CS)	11.1	11.8	13.8	13.3	18.7	23.4
7016	General public services n.e.c.	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.1	3.9	4.2
7017	Public debt transactions	18.3	17.8	17.0	19.8	16.1	11.1
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	40.5	40.7	46.9	48.0	53.8	55.2
7031	Police services	14.2	12.9	14.9	13.0	16.6	15.9
7032	Fire protection services	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.3	6.8	7.9
7033	Law courts	11.0	11.4	12.5	13.1	14.1	15.0
7034	Prisons	4.7	3.6	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.4
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	6.6	8.7	8.7	9.7	9.3	10.0
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	153.2	239.2	238.5	212.6	231.1	153.3
7041	General economic, commercial, and labor affairs	9.5	9.6	10.5	9.5	12.1	9.8
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	25.5	93.6	58.9	27.6	123.1	60.0
70421	Agriculture (CS)	21.4	89.8	55.0	23.9	119.5	56.0
70422	Forestry (CS)	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
7043	Fuel and energy	34.2	69.6	75.7	14.9	3.7	3.9
7044	Mining, manufacturing, and construction	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4
7045	Transport	62.4	35.3	70.0	129.5	62.2	45.8
70451	Road transport (CS)	23.2	19.6	20.0	23.9	28.1	39.6
70452	Water transport (CS)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
70454	Air transport (CS)	38.6	15.1	49.3	105.0	33.4	5.5
7046	Communication	5.7	7.0	3.6	7.9	5.4	4.9
7047	Other industries	9.6	10.0	9.6	11.8	12.1	13.1
7048	R&D Economic affairs	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.0
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	3.5	11.1	7.3	8.0	7.8	12.3
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	21.9	13.2	28.6	27.4	34.3	28.5
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	25.2	19.9	26.2	19.4	18.7	19.1
707	HEALTH	93.7	76.8	37.5	94.5	107.0	116.9
708	RECREATION, CULTURE, AND RELIGION	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.4	4.1
709	EDUCATION	84.9	92.5	99.0	89.7	103.5	110.0
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	52.5	25.7	26.9	23.8	29.7	29.5

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

Table 2.3.6: External Debt, 2015 - 2020

INSTITUTIONS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Multilateral	570.2	539.7	557.7	553.5	550.5	529.4
<i>Asian Development Bank</i>	287.5	263.1	258.4	243.2	226.9	209.8
<i>World Bank</i>	256.5	246.2	268.5	279.1	295.2	294.7
<i>OPEC</i>	16.9	22.3	22.9	23.9	21.9	18.7
<i>European Investment Bank</i>	5.4	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.3
<i>International Food Agricultural Development Organization</i>	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0
Bilateral	511.5	481.2	505.0	510.4	477.9	475.7
<i>Government of the People's Republic of China</i>	441.1	408.4	416.0	420.5	391.4	390.3
<i>Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA)</i>	70.4	72.7	89.1	89.9	86.5	85.3
Total External Debt ¹	1,081.7	1,020.9	1,062.7	1,063.9	1,028.5	1,005.1
Total Domestic Debt	43.1	34.1	24.4	19.2	11.4	6.3
Total Government Debt	1,124.8	1,054.9	1,087.1	1,083.1	1,039.8	1,011.3
GDP \$ million (nominal)	2,015.1	2,107.8	2,107.5	2,159.8	2,244.2	2,056.9
Total External Debt as % of GDP	53.7	48.4	50.4	49.3	45.8	48.9
Total Government Debt as % of GDP	55.8	50.0	51.6	50.1	46.3	49.2

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

Information for users

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

2.4 Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure that uses a “basket of goods and services” approach that aims to compare a consistent base of products from year to year, focusing on products that are bought and used by consumers on a daily basis.

The CPI serves as an inflation indicator. Government, businesses and consumers are concerned with inflation. The CPI acts as a barometer of the present inflation rate. Government uses CPI inflation information to implement fiscal policy changes.



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 price index, and the higher the weight in the index.

Monthly movements in the ‘headline’ CPI series can be volatile. This volatility reflects price changes in particular items that may be due, among other factors, to fluctuations in commod-

ity markets and agricultural conditions, policy changes, or seasonal or infrequent price resetting.

Underlying inflation is a measure of inflation that excludes certain items that face volatile price movements. Underlying inflation eliminates products that can have temporary price shocks because these shocks can diverge from overall trend of inflation and give a false measure of inflation.

Table 2.4.1: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, 2016 – 2020

<i>Base Period Average Prices February 2016 = 100</i>						
Description of Items	Units	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
01 Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages						
Bread	loaf	1.77	1.68	1.68	1.70	1.67
Flour	lb	2.41	2.36	2.50	2.38	2.30
Rice	lb	3.45	3.15	3.22	3.03	2.80
Biscuits Sky Flakes	850 g	16.43	16.97	16.48	16.31	16.45
Butter	lb	11.79	12.70	13.46	14.77	15.68
Milk Devondale	1ltr	3.84	3.71	3.78	3.66	3.70
Potatoes	lb	3.97	3.92	4.11	3.88	3.76
Taro	lb	2.69	1.68	2.57	2.59	2.57
Chinese Cabbage	lb	6.19	6.19	6.16	6.97	6.12
Cucumbers	lb	3.69	3.58	3.91	4.67	4.43
Onions	lb	3.52	3.55	3.46	3.89	3.60
Tomatoes	lb	12.79	12.81	13.11	16.46	14.62
Bananas	lb	1.46	0.98	1.34	1.17	1.17
Canned fish (Natural Oil)	15oz	3.64	3.69	3.59	3.62	3.67
Canned fish (Tomato Sauce)	15oz	2.37	2.29	2.28	2.32	2.50
Fresh fish	lb	13.42	13.07	15.59	16.26	16.55
Stewing beef	lb	13.53	13.99	13.53	13.90	15.02
Sausage beef	lb	12.95	13.11	12.97	13.63	14.17
Canned beef	12oz	11.50	11.47	11.54	11.50	12.12
Pork Pig Trotter	lb	7.23	13.50	7.53	7.39	6.78
Mutton flap	lb	15.49	18.77	21.19	22.09	23.95
Sausage Pork	lb	13.17	12.93	13.00	13.71	13.91
Chicken (Leg Quarters)	lb	3.20	3.90	4.25	4.41	4.10
Turkey Wings	lb	5.31	5.04	6.16	6.68	7.48
Soft Drink (Coke)	750mls	3.86	3.93	3.82	3.93	4.14
Raw Sugar (Brown)	lb	2.73	3.02	2.83	2.52	2.58
02 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics						
Beer Vailima	350mls	3.41	3.44	3.54	3.59	3.62
Cigarettes Pall Mall	20 rolls	11.00	11.98	12.80	13.60	14.40
03 Clothing & Footwear						
Uniform le Faitaga College boys		32.88	32.44	31.42	29.64	29.67
Uniform Pāave ³		33.53	32.92	33.14	33.61	31.17
04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels						
Electricity	kwh	0.72	0.69	0.62	0.65	0.57
Natural gas	20lb	62.96	59.50	61.13	62.00	60.85
Paint butex gloss	4ltr	78.19	78.45	75.29	75.61	76.29
Timber (2x4)	per bd ft	6.72	6.83	6.92	7.04	7.09

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.4.1: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, 2016 – 2020 (cont'd)

Description of Items	Units	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
05 Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance						
washing powder (klin) ³	200g	1.82	1.86	1.80	1.80	1.89
Washing soap yellow	bar	2.83	2.82	2.89	2.77	2.76
06 Health						
Tablets Amoxicillin ³	500 mg	7.34	6.83	7.22	7.64	7.30
Hospital Charge	per night	23.13	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
07 Transport						
Diesel	ltr	2.13	2.40	2.80	2.71	2.31
Petrol (unleaded)	ltr	2.22	2.46	2.78	2.60	2.30
Kerosene	ltr	1.82	2.06	2.46	2.36	1.88
08 Communication						
Calling per minute Rate cell phone ¹	per minute	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44
Internet data bundles per mb Rate ¹	per mb	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23
09 Recreation and Culture						
Television ¹	LCD 32"	1101.85	991.13	973.68	874.72	854.88
10 Education						
NUS registration	registration	292.00	292.00	317.67	321.67	322.00
Secondary Examination Fees ¹	Y12-13	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
11 Restaurants and hotels						
Meal Fish & Chips	1 serve	8.99	9.07	9.17	9.17	9.31
Meal Curry & chop suey	1 serve	3.24	3.00	3.06	3.69	4.67
12 Miscellaneous goods and services						
Paper Sofan deluxe ply Toilet Paper	250 sheets	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.01	1.05
Hair Gel	1124ml	5.01	4.92	4.45	4.44	4.58

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, 2016 – 2020

GROUPS	2016 wt	2010 wt	2004 wt	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages ² / Food and Beverages ¹	404	502	503	103.7	105.1	111.0	112.1	110.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco ² / Alcohol and Tobacco ¹	128	97	122	102.8	107.6	112.3	116.8	120.0
Clothing and Footwear ^{1,2}	21	17	20	98.8	96.6	95.3	93.8	93.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels ²	120	78		92.6	92.2	91.0	95.0	89.6
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance ²	31	31		99.4	99.1	98.0	96.4	98.1
Housing and Household Operation ¹			111					
Health ²	5	16		99.2	95.6	97.0	100.0	99.2
Transport ²	148	97		101.3	107.3	115.0	111.3	104.4
Communication ²	51	58		100.0	101.2	103.3	104.2	104.2
Transport and Communication ¹			144					
Recreation and Culture ²	6	34		95.4	90.7	92.6	88.7	88.5
Education ²	20	31		101.1	97.9	110.4	113.5	114.9
Restaurants ²	22	15		99.3	98.3	99.0	103.3	109.4
Miscellaneous goods and services ²	44	24		100.6	98.1	97.8	97.8	98.8
Miscellaneous ¹			100					
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS	1,000	1,000	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, 2016 – 2020*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
2016	101.1	1.3	102.5	-1.9	99.7	2.9
2017	102.9	1.8	107.3	4.7	98.6	-1.1
2018	107.2	4.2	111.9	4.3	102.6	4.1
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

*Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics***Table 2.4.4: Quantity Supplied (in Pounds), 2016 – 2020**

Produce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Taro</i>	4,946	10,749	7,305	6,342	7,501
<i>Banana</i>	1,543	2,475	1,373	2,652	2,314
<i>Taro Palagi</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ta'amu</i>	260	543	466	336	62
<i>Coconut</i>	4,962	5,709	6,482	6,564	4,681
<i>Breadfruit</i>	335	297	254	323	202
<i>Yam</i>	175	173	109	198	172
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	945	1,031	710	595	407
<i>Tomatoes</i>	202	235	242	158	122
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	207	202	157	136	126
<i>Cucumber</i>	775	916	917	854	763
<i>Pumpkin</i>	11,592	10,224	12,154	10,192	7,754

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average monthly Quantity Supplied beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements. The monthly collection of the quantity of Taro Palagi ceased in 2016 due to the small number of suppliers

Table 2.4.5: Volume Index (2010 = 100), 2016 – 2020

Produce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taro	66	143	97	84	100
Banana	58	94	52	100	88
Taro Palagi	-	-	-	-	-
Ta'amu	32	67	57	41	8
Coconut	62	71	81	82	59
Breadfruit	180	160	137	174	109
Yam	136	134	84	153	133
Head Cabbage	117	127	88	73	50
Tomatoes	79	92	95	62	48
Chinese Cabbage	161	157	122	105	98
Cucumber	143	169	169	158	141
Pumpkin	186	164	196	164	125

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average monthly Volume Index beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements. The monthly collection of the quantity of Taro Palagi ceased in 2016 due to the small number of suppliers

Table 2.4.6: Weighted Average Price per Pound (in Tala), 2016 – 2020

Produce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taro	2.81	1.68	2.60	2.59	2.57
Banana	1.48	0.98	1.32	1.16	1.15
Taro Palagi	-	-	-	-	-
Ta'amu	6.43	4.57	5.84	6.41	5.80
Coconut	0.66	0.72	0.94	1.02	0.99
Breadfruit	1.19	1.07	1.47	1.50	1.54
Yam	3.74	3.14	4.57	4.79	3.99
Head Cabbage	6.94	7.02	8.80	8.73	9.09
Tomatoes	12.58	12.92	12.89	16.32	14.85
Chinese Cabbage	6.30	6.28	6.12	7.10	6.14
Cucumber	3.69	3.6	3.90	4.64	4.41
Pumpkin	2.85	2.94	3.22	3.44	3.75

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average Monthly Prices beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements. The Pricing of Taro Palagi ceased in 2016 due to the small number of suppliers

Table 2.4.7: Price Index (2010 = 100), 2016 – 2020

Produce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taro	190	113	175	175	174
Banana	195	129	174	153	152
Taro Palagi	-	-	-	-	
Ta'amu	231	164	210	231	209
Coconut	107	115	151	164	160
Breadfruit	127	114	157	159	164
Yam	118	99	145	152	126
Head Cabbage	129	130	163	162	168
Tomatoes	132	135	135	171	155
Chinese Cabbage	144	143	140	162	140
Cucumber	123	121	130	155	148
Pumpkin	109	113	123	132	144

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average Monthly Prices beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements. The Pricing of Taro Palagi ceased in 2016 due to the small number of suppliers

Table 2.4.8: Value Supplies (in Tala thousands), 2016 – 2020

Produce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taro	13.5	17.3	17.9	16.2	18.7
Banana	2.1	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.6
Taro Palagi	-	-	-	-	-
Ta'amu	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	0.3
Coconut	3.2	4.1	5.9	6.6	4.6
Breadfruit	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Yam	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
Head Cabbage	6.0	6.9	5.8	5.0	3.3
Tomatoes	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.6
Chinese Cabbage	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
Cucumber	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.2
Pumpkin	32.0	27.3	37.7	33.9	25.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average Monthly Value Supplies. The Pricing of Taro Palagi ceased in 2016 due to the small number of suppliers

Table 2.4.9: Total Number of Sellers, 2016 – 2020

Produce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taro	552	783	667	666	620
Banana	247	395	226	365	335
Taro Palagi	-	-	-	-	-
Ta'amu	35	56	61	40	16
Coconut	516	554	493	568	494
Breadfruit	64	68	70	72	46
Yam	62	62	39	63	54
Head Cabbage	219	202	168	124	79
Tomatoes	355	381	395	267	199
Chinese Cabbage	216	252	217	190	168
Cucumber	507	541	495	369	360
Pumpkin	1196	1232	1165	1038	767
TOTAL Sellers	3969	4526	3990	3760	3136

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Cease collection of Taro Palagi Sellers in 2016 due to their small number

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

Merchandise Trade statistics measure the level, month-over-month and year-over-year changes in total trades, exports and imports. Balance of merchandise trade is equalled to total exports minus general imports.

Trade statistics record the importing and exporting of merchandise goods between Samoa and other countries.



Table 2.5.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2010 – 2020

Period	Exports (fob) (a)	%change over previous year	Imports (cif) (b)	% change over previous year	Trade Balance (a-b)
2010	179,093,984	44.79	786,362,063	26.70	-607,268,079
2011	153,111,162	-14.51	805,751,718	2.47	-652,640,556
2012	176,427,617	15.23	791,973,802	-1.71	-615,546,185
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

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), 2011-2020

Period	Total F.O.B	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2011	153,111	7,998	76,794	601	23,798	3,973	39,948
2012	176,428	10,680	95,089	2150	19,779	5,058	43,670
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
Period	Total C.I.F	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2011	805,752	1,090	81,782	75,594	225,323	90,530	331,432
2012	791,974	1,226	72,758	32,240	215,244	100,779	369,727
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
Period	Trade Balance	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2011	-652,641	6,908	-4,988	-74,993	-201,525	-86,557	-291,484
2012	-615,546	9,454	22,331	-30,090	-195,465	-95,721	-326,057
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

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), 2018-2020

Country / Region	2018		2019		2020	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
TOTAL	119,203	939,443	130,097	1,031,312	99,340	828,650
(1) Pacific	87,474	408,354	90,087	437,147	75,098	408,729
<i>American Samoa</i>	31,779	4,511	40,422	3,076	27,945	1,281
<i>Australia</i>	12,850	93,040	10,663	93,043	7,392	32,511
<i>Fiji</i>	4,234	53,839	3,323	66,895	695	67,871
<i>New Zealand</i>	21,101	255,627	20,762	270,086	15,072	242,860
<i>Others</i>	17,510	1,337	14,917	4,047	23,994	64,206
(2) Africa	1	195	10	41	0	153
(3) America	11,549	95,229	16,829	93,527	11,016	87,589
<i>Canada</i>	22	110	150	327	0	166
<i>USA</i>	11,214	92,867	15,127	90,688	8,285	86,911
<i>Others</i>	313	2,252	1552	2,512	2,731	512
(4) Asia	19,118	427,408	22,115	489,645	11,314	328,371
<i>China</i>	1,446	84,772	1,767	127,719	1,040	64,085
<i>Hong Kong</i>	448	45,888	486	50,131	202	46,396
<i>India</i>	0.1	5,732	0	12,268	0	1,568
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.2	12,325	0	11,160	0	7,483
<i>Japan</i>	3,995	39,987	5,640	40,280	4,695	35,730
<i>Singapore</i>	1,571	173,563	2,064	174,133	205	118,582
<i>Taiwan</i>	8,716	2,433	8,152	4,551	4,520	1,550
<i>Others</i>	2,942	62,708	4,006	69,403	652	52,977
(5) Europe	977	8,257	1,056	1,0952	1,911	3,808
<i>Belgium</i>	-	1,180	0	12	0	21
<i>France</i>	7	144	208	133	44	152
<i>Germany</i>	817	2,277	512	705	278	1,452
<i>Netherlands</i>	0	512	0	302	134	307
<i>Switzerland</i>	19	1,093	65	4,992	442	17
<i>United Kingdom</i>	103	1,135	125	2,440	61	518
<i>Others</i>	31	1,916	146	2,368	952	1,341
(6) Middle East	0	0	0	0	1	0
(7) Other Countries	84	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), 2015 – 2020

HS Sec- tions	Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Food etc...live animals; animal prod- ucts	31,183	43,578	34,284	39,161	47,417	34,260
2	Vegetable products	8,761	8,313	13,252	10,111	11,476	14,624
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2,794	2,254	2,190	2,268	4,740	9,076
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	16,294	14,590	13,422	22,620	21,351	12,110
5	Mineral products	34,396	31,152	32,924	30,954	32,433	14,296
6	Products of the chemical or allied in- dustries	233	156	646	984	2,615	583
7	Plastic and rubber articles	485	279	1,193	3,679	1,108	1,181
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, fur- skins, handbags	32	8	8	21	50	2
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting mate- rials; basketware	271	268	255	494	426	857
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paper- board	231	140	150	160	116	130
11	Textiles and textile articles	122	181	373	511	677	202
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	260	271	347	467	218	316
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	8	57	145	65	59	263
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	672	463	659	942	237	74
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	735	684	1,481	955	1,101	1,508
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	38,482	40,187	9,348	3,778	4,722	8,325
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associ- ated transport equipment	385	376	141	435	794	694
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	418	294	9	24	53	11
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and ac- cessories thereof	0	0	-	0	-	-
20	Miscellaneous manufactured arti- cles	163	333	210	789	501	829
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3	43	3	0	4	1
22	Miscellaneous provisions	89	128	1,175	786	-	-
	Total	136,017	143,755	112,215	119,204	130,097	99,340

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), 2015 - 2020

HS Sec- tions	DESCRIPTIONS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Food etc...live animals; animal prod- ucts	85,447	97,160	100,070	100,440	107,504	100,604
2	Vegetable products	43,073	47,586	40,736	47,909	43,207	43,712
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	6,701	7,908	8,201	8,495	8,136	8,304
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & to- bacco	95,033	102,220	102,076	110,985	104,562	101,499
5	Mineral products	145,707	140,063	159,807	194,915	201,393	132,760
6	Products of the chemical or allied in- dustries	56,130	59,748	54,329	63,255	62,644	68,894
7	Plastic and rubber articles	55,762	50,152	37,418	39,034	37,627	28,170
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, fur- skins, handbags	972	996	978	894	873	695
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting mate- rials; basketware	34,974	30,407	30,353	31,236	35,081	27,603
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard	17,669	17,480	30,444	19,094	20,616	22,234
11	Textiles and textile articles	22,120	21,994	22,305	24,900	32,311	17,430
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	3,283	3,313	3,433	3,543	3,618	3,162
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ce- ramic products; glassware	18,643	17,845	18,164	17,152	19,951	15,347
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	434	741	318	355	347	216
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	66,212	67,284	73,841	63,585	73,941	49,815
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	99,057	119,831	115,173	106,232	134,450	107,440
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associ- ated transport equipment	53,555	68,782	63,842	69,891	96,829	60,082
18	Optical, photographic, medical & mu- sical instruments; watches	15,536	12,162	9,898	9,741	10,723	17,210
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and ac- cessories thereof	133	166	171	128	252	100
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	34,828	33,003	29,201	27,421	37,202	23,357
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	36	8	32	40	22	17
22	Miscellaneous provisions	82	156	207	198	22	-
	Total	855,390	899,005	900,997	939,443	1,031,313	828,650

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), 2010 – 2020

YEAR	TOTAL F.O.B.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Materials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufactured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2010	179,094	21,765	4,128	1,124	27,750	5,943	97	857	115,593	1,839	0
2011	153,111	25,570	5,676	1,288	27,441	8,435	359	3,621	78,392	2,329	0
2012	176,428	23,363	13,331	936	40,559	8,829	397	1,492	84,483	992	2,044
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

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), 2010 – 2020

YEAR	TOTAL C.I.F.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Ma- terials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufac- tured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscellane- ous Manu- factured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2010	786,362	177,790	10,586	22,127	138,059	4,454	48,611	130,398	189,579	64,103	655
2011	805,752	193,692	9,965	23,472	170,299	5,340	46,862	122,752	173,195	56,360	3,814
2012	791,974	202,861	10,161	23,921	179,846	3,424	48,500	123,731	132,606	64,793	2,130
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

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, 2015 – 2020 (thousands tala)

Commodity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fish	30,935	43,524	33,259	33,847	34,001	32,774
Ignition wiring sets, other wiring sets for vehicles, aircrafts....	37,487	26,378	8,078	833	2,862	536
Petroleum oils other than crude oil ¹	34,379	30,770	32,317	30,153	31,555	13,744
Fruit Juices	6,978	8,160	4,267	10,033	15,804	6,406
Taro	5,335	6,315	10,576	7,018	7,700	8,579
Beer	5,914	3,694	4,873	6,906	4,712	4,964
Tobacco and manufactures substitutes	563	592	462	700	1,337	2,399
Coconut oil	2,654	2,239	2,099	1,100	2,325	9,060
Crisp savoury food products	144	80	341	614	640	492
Coconut	251	709	1,746	1,571	1,580	1,202
Other Commodities	11,377	21,294	14,196	26,429	27,580	19,184
Total	136,017	143,755	112,214	119,204	130,097	99,340

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), 2010 - 2020

	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	
2010	68,912,677	60,436,081	0	298,281,598	298,281,598	202,808,420	21,251,830	133,421,844	667,536	786,361,722
2011	106,170,716	24,578,980	0	278,814,383	278,814,383	213,131,149	13,588,788	164,886,036	3,866,423	805,751,718
2012	62,982,795	16,641,146	0	305,817,886	305,817,886	220,228,248	10,186,662	173,969,818	2,147,247	791,973,802
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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2.5.10: Import Price Index, 2015 – 2020

<i>DESCRIPTION</i>		I. ANIMAL PRODUCTS	II. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	III. FATS & OILS	IV. FOOD & BEVERAGE	V. MINERAL
YEAR	MONTH	Index Numbers (Base March Quarter 2009 = 100.0)				
2015	Mar	104.1	80.1	92.8	97.7	113.8
	Jun	99.4	77.5	92.8	88.6	111.4
	Sep	99.5	81.1	92.6	85.1	121.9
	Dec	95.1	83.0	89.7	86.2	103.7
2016	Mar	92.4	86.6	90.8	84.8	83.2
	Jun	95.4	81.3	90.4	90.5	88.8
	Sep	95.4	82.0	90.9	90.5	92.6
	Dec	94.3	82.3	91.5	89.3	87.2
2017	Mar	96.3	85.3	91.7	90.5	101.4
	Jun	101.0	84.9	92.2	95.3	98.9
	Sep	106.3	87.7	92.7	93.1	90.6
	Dec	109.1	88.9	93.3	94.4	105.5
2018	Mar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Jun	101.7	100.2	95.6	96.6	99.8
	Sep	104.8	99.3	94.7	98.5	108.6
	Dec	101.5	98.3	93.1	113.5	112.7
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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Notes: 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, by Region, 2018

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
Total	<i>Total Income</i>	%	<i>Total Income</i>	%	<i>Total Income</i>	%	<i>Total Income</i>	%	<i>Total Income</i>	%
	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 – HIES (Household Income and Expenditure Survey) 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

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

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
Total	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	%	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	%	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	%	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	%	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	%
	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 – HIES (Household Income and Expenditure Survey) 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

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

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
Total	<i>Household</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Average</i>
	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, by Region, 2018

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
Total	<i>Household</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Mean</i>
	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

Note: Comparing tables 2.6.1 with 2.6.2 and tables 2.6.3 with 2.6.4, the regions of Rest of Upolu and Savaii recorded expenditure EXCEEDING income mainly due to under-reporting of income from the sale of subsistence activities and self-employment.

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

<i>Commodity Code (COICOP Division)</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	<i>Total Item Expenditure</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Item Expenditure</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Item Expenditure</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Item Expenditure</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Item Expenditure</i>	<i>%</i>
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, by Region, 2018

<i>Commodity Code (COICOP Division)</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	<i>Hous ehold</i>	<i>Total Item Exp</i>	<i>Hou sehold</i>	<i>Total Item Exp</i>	<i>House- hold</i>	<i>Total Item Exp</i>	<i>Hous ehold</i>	<i>Total Item Exp</i>	<i>Hous ehold</i>	<i>Total Item Exp</i>
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, by Income Decile, 2018

<i>Commodity Code (COICOP Division)</i>	HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME DECILE										
	<i>All In- come Decile</i>	<i>1st Decile</i>	<i>2nd Decile</i>	<i>3rd Decile</i>	<i>4th Decile</i>	<i>5th Decile</i>	<i>6th Decile</i>	<i>7th Decile</i>	<i>8th Decile</i>	<i>9th Decile</i>	<i>10th Decile</i>
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, by 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 following Indicators assist in monitoring changes in the economy such as indicators of production, building activity, companies and cargo shipping.

Table 2.7.1: Arrival of Vessels by Type of Class, 2010 - 2020

Year	TOTAL				General Cargo Vessel				Container Vessel				Mineral Tanker			
	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T
2010	161	1,241	553	1,176	40	8	4	8	98	817	382	800	23	416	167	368
2011	122	1,010	486	1,070	31	7	3	6	67	614	291	673	24	389	192	391
2012	115	1,050	510	1,204	29	12	4	11	63	679	336	803	23	359	170	390
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

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, 2010 - 2020

YEAR	No: of Incoming Vessels	CARGO LANDED	CARGO LOADED
2010	180	205,032	53,572
2011	143	187,626	54,793
2012	134	205,244	50,530
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

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 utilizes 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)

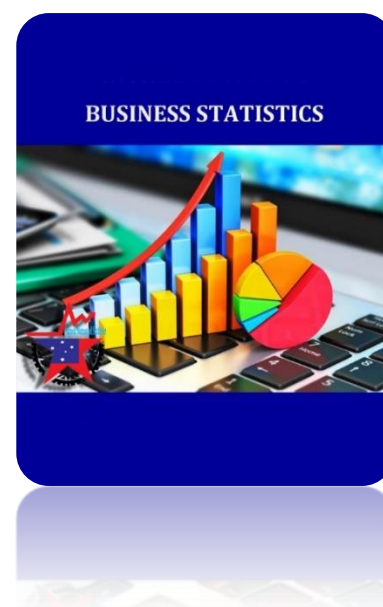


Table 2.8.1: Number of Enterprises by Industry 2012 - 2019

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	46	50	56	60	61	55	55	60
Manufacturing	170	195	211	231	212	200	216	216
Other Manufactur- ing	167	200	217	236	241	223	266	276
Construction	19	26	28	30	34	28	32	30
Electricity & Water	1,645	1,735	1,875	1,961	2,058	1,952	1,796	1,726
Commerce	253	269	266	272	283	264	294	320
Acc & Restaurants	393	419	917	1,034	1,226	1,211	1,110	1,239
Transport	57	60	66	75	77	67	68	74
Communication	27	28	29	29	31	31	30	30
Public Administra- tion	85	92	99	111	114	128	131	134
Financial Services	521	537	552	592	629	614	652	700
Business Services	180	191	208	213	220	196	223	219
Personal & Other Services	3,593	3,841	4,568	4,892	5,244	5,032	4,947	5,091
TOTAL	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	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2
Other Manufactur- ing								

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	8.7	12.0	7.1	1.7	-9.8	0.0	9.1	8.7
Manufacturing	14.7	8.2	9.5	-8.2	-5.7	8.0	0.0	14.7
Other Manufacturing	19.8	8.5	8.8	2.1	-7.5	19.3	3.8	19.8
Construction	36.8	7.7	7.1	13.3	-17.6	14.3	-6.3	36.8
Electricity & Water	5.5	8.1	4.6	4.9	-5.2	-8.0	-3.9	5.5
Commerce	6.3	-1.1	2.3	4.0	-6.7	11.4	8.8	6.3
Acc & Restaurants	6.6	118.9	12.8	18.6	-1.2	-8.3	11.6	6.6
Transport	5.3	10.0	13.6	2.7	-13.0	1.5	8.8	5.3
Communication	3.7	3.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	-3.2	0.0	3.7
Public Administration	8.2	7.6	12.1	2.7	12.3	2.3	2.3	8.2
Financial Services	3.1	2.8	7.2	6.3	-2.4	6.2	7.4	3.1
Business Services	6.1	8.9	2.4	3.3	-10.9	13.8	-1.8	6.1
Personal & Other Services	6.9	18.9	7.1	7.2	-4.0	-1.7	2.9	6.9
TOTAL								

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

CHAPTER 3: POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

Key Points

- ❖ Samoa's population in 2016 was 195,979, of whom 38 percent were aged under 15 and 5 percent were aged 65 or over.
- ❖ The average annual growth rate of the population between 2011 and 2016 was 0.9%.
- ❖ Due to the Corona Virus Pandemic worldwide, total arrivals recorded in 2020 was only 42,373 compared to 249,499 people recorded in 2019.
- ❖ Similar trend was also recorded for people departed where only 50,582 was recorded in 2020 compared with 258,334 reported in 2019.
- ❖ Visitor arrivals in 2020 were adversely affected by the Corona Virus Pandemic where only 23,915 visitors were recorded, compared with 180,858 reported in 2019, including 8,660 Visiting Friends & Relatives and 7,227 visitors on Holiday & Vacation with shares of 36.2% and 30.2% respectively.

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 2016 and the next census will be conducted in October - November 2021.



Table 3.1.1: Total population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2006 - 2016

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		164,590	
2021 ³	204,138					

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006 - 2016

1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.2: Midyear population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2006 – 2016

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	1.0
2012 ¹	188,871	0.9	36,819	0.4	152,051	1.0
2013 ¹	190,502	0.9	36,951	0.4	153,552	1.0
2014 ¹	192,134	0.8	37,082	0.4	155,052	1.0
2015 ¹	193,766	0.8	37,213	0.4	156,553	1.0
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 ³	203,552		38,000		165,552	

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006 - 2016

1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.3: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2001 – 2016

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	% of Urban Population	Rural Population	% of Rural Population	Land area km ²	Population Density/ km ²
2001 ²	176,710	38,836	22	137,874	78	2,830	62
2002 ¹	177,516	38,610	22	138,906	78	2,830	63
2003 ¹	178,322	38,385	22	139,938	78	2,830	63
2004 ¹	179,129	38,159	21	140,969	79	2,830	63
2005 ¹	179,935	37,934	21	142,001	79	2,830	64
2006 ²	180,741	37,708	21	143,033	79	2,830	64
2007 ¹	182,157	37,513	21	144,643	79	2,830	64
2008 ¹	183,573	37,319	20	146,254	80	2,830	65
2009 ¹	184,988	37,124	20	147,864	80	2,830	65
2010 ¹	186,404	36,930	20	149,475	80	2,830	66
2011 ²	187,820	36,735	20	151,085	80	2,830	66
2012 ¹	189,452	36,866	19	152,586	81	2,830	67
2013 ¹	191,084	36,997	19	154,086	81	2,830	68
2014 ¹	192,715	37,129	19	155,587	81	2,830	68
2015 ¹	194,347	37,260	19	157,087	81	2,830	69
2016 ²	195,979	37,391	19	158,588	81	2,830	69
2017 ³	197,611	37,522	19	160,089	81	2,830	70
2018 ³	199,243	37,653	19	161,589	81	2,830	70
2019 ³	200,874	37,785	19	163,090	81	2,830	71
2020 ³	202,506	37,916	19	164,590	81	2,830	72
2021 ³	204,138		19	37,935	81	2,830	72

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2001 - 2016

1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.4: Mid-Year population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2001 – 2016

Year	Midyear Population	Midyear Urban Population	% of Mid-year Urban Population	Midyear Rural Population	% of Mid-year Rural Population	Land area km ²	Population Density/ km ²
2001 ²	176,423	38,916	22	137,507	78	2,830	62
2002 ¹	177,229	38,691	22	138,538	78	2,830	63
2003 ¹	178,035	38,465	22	139,570	78	2,830	63
2004 ¹	178,841	38,240	21	140,602	79	2,830	63
2005 ¹	179,648	38,014	21	141,634	79	2,830	63
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 ³	203,552	38,000	19	165,552	81	2,830	72

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2001 - 2016

1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

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

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

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 2016 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, 2010 - 2020

Period	Arrivals			Departures			Net Migration
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2010	167,591	88,382	79,209	170,752	90,988	79,764	-3,161
2011	165,398	86,136	79,262	169,821	90,001	79,820	-4,423
2012	172,720	90,479	82,241	174,139	91,699	82,440	-1,419
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

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

Table 3.2.2: Arrivals by Age, Purpose of Entry and Sex, 2020

Age	Purpose of Entry														
	TOTAL			Visitors			Returning Residents			Transit			Temporary Resident		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	42,373	23,925	18,448	22,140	12,654	9,486	18,458	10,295	8,163	805	459	346	970	517	453
0 - 4	1,130	568	562	510	249	261	583	303	280	20	5	15	17	11	6
5 - 9	1,636	829	807	751	372	379	826	425	401	22	13	9	37	19	18
10 - 14	1,692	833	859	797	392	405	824	406	418	40	20	20	31	15	16
15 - 19	1,937	931	1,006	985	480	505	895	420	475	37	17	20	20	14	6
20 - 24	3,827	2,258	1,569	1,981	1,131	850	1,700	1,056	644	47	28	19	99	43	56
25 - 29	4,181	2,509	1,672	2,295	1,316	979	1,768	1,125	643	73	45	28	45	23	22
30 - 34	3,969	2,467	1,502	2,315	1,453	862	1,465	893	572	91	63	28	98	58	40
35 - 39	3,427	2,166	1,261	1,872	1,217	655	1,409	875	534	65	33	32	81	41	40
40 - 44	3,332	1,997	1,335	1,757	1,038	719	1,403	851	552	72	46	26	100	62	38
45 - 49	3,380	1,927	1,453	1,772	1,010	762	1,447	819	628	76	46	30	85	52	33
50 - 54	3,564	1,938	1,626	1,924	1,072	852	1,483	801	682	83	35	48	74	30	44
55 - 59	3,309	1,808	1,501	1,799	1,049	750	1,361	688	673	70	42	28	79	29	50
60 - 64	2,875	1,538	1,337	1,393	775	618	1,351	682	669	47	30	17	84	51	33
65 - 69	1,952	1,037	915	973	545	428	893	447	446	29	15	14	57	30	27
70 - 74	1,233	645	588	604	331	273	572	279	293	25	17	8	32	18	14
75 +	929	474	455	412	224	188	478	225	253	8	4	4	31	21	10
% DISTRIBUTION ²	100	56.5	43.5	52.3	29.9	22.4	43.6	24.3	19.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.1

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

2: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.3: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Mode of Travel, 2020

<i>Country of Usual Residence</i>	MODE OF TRAVEL			Percentage
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Sea</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
OCEANIA	17,066	719	17,785	74.4
<i>American Samoa</i>	1,289	4	1,293	5.4
<i>Fiji</i>	633	222	855	3.6
<i>Cook Island</i>	4	0	4	0.0
<i>Other Pacific Is</i>	642	116	758	3.2
<i>New Zealand</i>	8,907	352	9,259	38.7
<i>Australia</i>	5,591	25	5,616	23.5
EUROPE	677	21	698	2.9
<i>United Kingdom</i>	207	3	210	0.9
<i>Scandinavia</i>	62	2	64	0.3
<i>Benelux</i>	17	0	17	0.1
<i>Germany</i>	132	0	132	0.6
<i>Other Europe</i>	259	16	275	1.1
AMERICA	1,443	19	1,462	6.1
<i>USA</i>	1,382	18	1,400	5.9
<i>Canada</i>	61	1	62	0.3
ASIA	1,124	2,598	3,722	15.6
<i>Japan</i>	66	3	69	0.3
<i>China</i>	147	602	749	3.1
<i>Korea</i>	22	2	24	0.1
<i>Other Asia</i>	889	1,991	2,880	12.0
OTHERS	210	38	248	1.0
TOTAL	20,520	3,395	23,915	
% DISTRIBUTION	85.8	14.2	100%	100%

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

Table 3.2.4: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Purpose of Visit, 2020

<i>Country of Usual Residence</i>	PURPOSE OF VISIT							
	TOTAL	Percentage	Holiday/ Vacation	Business/Con- ference	Visit Friends/ Relatives	Sports	Transit	Others
OCEANIA	17,785	74.4	5,244	1,156	8,178	130	577	2,500
American Samoa	1,293	5.4	186	68	545	8	302	184
Fiji	855	3.6	137	194	90	23	52	359
Cook Island	4	0.0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Other Pacific Is	758	3.2	172	81	118	13	91	283
New Zealand	9,259	38.7	2,495	511	4,907	69	98	1,179
Australia	5,616	23.5	2,253	302	2,516	17	34	494
EUROPE	698	2.9	512	43	45	1	19	78
United Kingdom	210	0.9	148	19	15	1	6	21
Scandinavia	64	0.3	50	1	6	0	2	5
Benelux	17	0.1	10	0	2	0	3	2
Germany	132	0.6	103	2	10	0	5	12
Other Europe	275	1.1	201	21	12	0	3	38
AMERICA	1,462	6.1	673	96	396	5	68	224
USA	1,400	5.9	622	95	392	5	67	219
Canada	62	0.3	51	1	4	0	1	5
ASIA	3,722	15.6	659	47	24	1	135	2,856
Japan	69	0.3	40	4	4	0	2	19
China	749	3.1	176	6	3	0	32	532
Korea	24	0.1	17	2	0	0	2	3
Other Asia	2,880	12.0	426	35	17	1	99	2,302
OTHER COUNTRIES	248	1.0	139	13	17	0	6	73
TOTAL	23,915	100.0	7,227	1,355	8,660	137	805	5,731
% Distribution ²	100.0		30.2	5.7	36.2	0.6	3.4	24.0

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

2: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.5: Departures by Nationality, Citizenship and Sex, 2020

Nationality	TOTAL				Samoa Citizens			Temporary Residents			Visitors		
	TOTAL		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	50,582	% ²	22,608	27,974	11,277	4,606	6,671	952	442	510	38,353	17,560	20,793
Samoa	11,278	22.3	4,606	6,672	11,277	4,606	6,671	0	0	0	1	0	1
American Samoa	699	1.4	266	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	266	433
Fiji	942	1.9	301	641	0	0	0	65	28	37	877	273	604
Cook Island	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific Is	621	1.2	215	406	0	0	0	24	9	15	597	206	391
New Zealand	22,702	44.9	11,439	11,263	0	0	0	383	182	201	22,319	11,257	11,062
Australia	5,443	10.8	2,836	2,607	0	0	0	153	69	84	5,290	2,767	2,523
United Kingdom	370	0.7	167	203	0	0	0	12	7	5	358	160	198
Scandinavia	167	0.3	87	80	0	0	0	2	1	1	165	86	79
Benelux	60	0.1	25	35	0	0	0	2	0	2	58	25	33
Germany	212	0.4	107	105	0	0	0	3	2	1	209	105	104
Other Europe	430	0.9	189	241	0	0	0	16	2	14	414	187	227
USA	3,180	6.3	1,570	1,610	0	0	0	184	105	79	2,996	1,465	1,531
Canada	75	0.1	41	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	41	34
Japan	134	0.3	66	68	0	0	0	37	16	21	97	50	47
China	1,122	2.2	153	969	0	0	0	40	11	29	1,082	142	940
Korea	47	0.1	13	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	13	34
Other Asia	2,734	5.4	388	2,346	0	0	0	11	6	5	2,723	382	2,341
Others	366	0.7	139	227	0	0	0	20	4	16	346	135	211
% Distribution	100.0	48.7	51.3	25.3	11.4	13.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	73.0	36.5	36.5	0.1

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

2: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.6: Departures by Travel Purpose and Sex, 2020 (Samoan Citizens ONLY)

<i>Purpose of Travel</i>	Samoan Citizens			
	TOTAL		Male	Female
TOTAL	11,277	% ²	4,606	6,671
Holiday/ Vacation	2,923	25.9	1,272	1,651
Visit Friends/ Relatives	5,084	45.1	2,165	2,919
Business/Conference	355	3.1	132	223
Sporting/Activities	94	0.8	19	75
Others	2,821	25.0	1,018	1,803
% Distribution	100.0		40.8	59.2

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

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

3.3.1: Registered Births, Deaths and Marriages, 2016 – 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Births					
Male	4,178	4,748	6,460	3,985	4,209
Female	3,821	4,548	5,863	3,718	3,703
Total	7,999	9,296	12,323	7,703	7,912
Deaths					
Male	1,157	590	612	939	1,066
Female	865	452	501	773	842
Total	2,022	1,042	1,113	1,712	1,908
Marriages					
Total	2,174	2,276	2,828	2,134	1,187

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

3.3.2: Total Registration by Year of Occurrence and Sex, 2016 - 2020

Year of Occurrence	Total Registration		
	Female	Male	Total
2020			
2019	1,743	1,981	3,724
2018	1,697	1,894	3,591
2017	1,936	2,038	3,974
2016	2,065	2,272	4,337
2020	2,412	2,612	5,024

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS



“Environment Statistics are statistics that describe the state and trends of the environment, covering the media of the natural environment (air/climate, water, land), the biota within the media, and human settlements” *OECD Definition*

Rainfall:

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.

Forestry:

Between 1990 and 2000, Samoa gained an average of 4,100 hectares of forest per year. The amounts to an average annual reforestation rate of 3.15%. Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of forest change decreased by 100.0% to 0.00% per annum. In total, between 1990 and 2005, Samoa gained 31.5% of its forest cover, or around 41,000 hectares. Measuring the total rate of habitat conversion (defined as change in forest area plus change in woodland area minus net plantation expansion) for the 1990-2005 intervals, Samoa gained 23.9% of its forest and woodland habitat.

4.1 Climate Statistics

Table 4.1.1: Rainfall at Selected Stations (mm), 2010 - 2020

	UPOLU										SAVAII							
	Mulinnu/Apia		Afiamalu		Fasitoo-uta		Lotofaga		Moamoa		Asau		Fatausi		Salailua		Neiafu	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
2010	2,889.0	240.8	4,115.6	343.0	3,155.5	263.0	3,931.9	327.7	3,399.7	283.3	2,286.4	190.5	2,587.3	215.6	1,284.2	107.0	2,058.8	171.6
2011	3,369.7	280.8	4,982.7	415.2	3,042.5	253.5	2,464.2	205.4	943.9	134.8	2,097.7	174.8	2,498.8	208.2	733.8	61.2	1,521.6	126.8
2012	2,351.5	196.0	5,537.3	461.4	3,313.7	276.1	4,586.3	382.1	182.0	15.1	2,409.1	200.7	1,756.8	146.4	2,921.0	243.4	2,093.0	174.4
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	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	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	1,655.2	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	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	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	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	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	1,398.8	155.4

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

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

: Fogapoa replaces Fatausi Rainfall Station as from August 2006

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

Table 4.1.2: Observations Recorded at Mulinuu (9.00am), 2010 – 2020

Period	Rainfall (millimetre)		Sunshine Duration (hours)		Wind Speed (kilometre)		Average	Maximum	Minimum	Grass	Relative
							Temp (C)	Temp (C)	Temp (C)	Temp (C)	Hu- midity (%)
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
2010	2,889.0	240.8	-	-	12.3	2.6	28.3	30.3	24.0	-	80.0
2011	3,369.7	280.8	-	-	34.8	2.9	27.3	30.1	23.1	-	79.6
2012	2,351.5	196.0	-	-	27.5	2.2	26.9	30.4	23.6	-	84.7
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	...	...	24.7	-	78.5
2020	4,170.8	347.6	-	-	33.5	2.8	...	...	24.1	-	80.0

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

Note: Wind speed was measured in knots until 1994, then changed to kilometres since January 1995

1971 - 2000 Based period for calculation of climatological normals.

: Sunshine recorder was reported stolen in January 2005

: Grass Thermometer was damaged in January 2005

- No data collected due to technical difficulties

... Not yet available

Table 4.1.3: Samoa Annual Rainfall Averages 2010 – 2020 (mm)

Year	Annual Averages	Long Term Annual Averages	Monthly Averages	Minimum Monthly Value		Maximum Monthly Value	
2010	2,889.0	3,044.2	240.8	86.4	Mar	409.2	Dec
2011	3,369.7	3,044.2	280.8	58.2	Jun	966.1	Jan
2012	2,351.5	3,044.2	196.0	45.9	Aug	449.0	Jan
2013	3,368.6	3,044.2	280.7	120.8	Sep	811.8	Jan
2014	3,301.9	3,044.2	275.2	46.8	Jun	965.1	Jan
2015	2,879.7	3,044.2	240.0	4.6	Jul	713.2	Dec
2016	2,894.2	3,044.2	241.2	24.6	Jul	650.0	Apr
2017	3,983.1	3,044.2	331.9	90.6	Sep	882.2	May
2018	3,479.7	3,044.2	290.0	74.0	Aug	895.0	Feb
2019	2,911.6	3,044.2	242.6	46.9	Aug	554	Feb
2020	4,170.8	3,044.2	347.6	88.7	Aug	922.7	Feb

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

4.2 Greenhouse Gas Statistics

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

YEAR	SUBSTANCES			TOTAL
	Chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs)	Hydrochlorofluoro-carbons (HCFCs)	Methyl Bromide	
2010	-	5.700	-	5.700
2011	-	5.200	0.200	5.400
2012	-	2.310	-	2.310
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

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

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

: Consumption = Production + imports - exports

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

	2019	2020
HFC 32	0.680	-
HFC 134a	1.068	2.773
RA04A	3.221	3.319
R410A	4.472	3.647
Total	9.441	9.739

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Note: R is Refrigerant

HFC is Hydrofluorocarbon

4.3 Water Statistics

Table 4.3.1: Total Water Abstraction, Water Use by Water Type and by Industries & Households, FY2012-13 to 2017-18 (ML)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Abstracted Water by Water Type	137,000	121,480	115,004	101,836	82,530	114,144
Surface Water	-	-	106,634	93,335	74,045	106,846
Ground Water	-	-	7,670	7,912	7,843	6,634
Rainwater	-	-	700	589	641	665
Total Abstracted Water by Industry	137,000	121,480	115,004	101,836	82,530	114,144
Industries	136,550	121,000	114,304	101,247	81,892	113,482
Electricity	85,460	71,700	75,250	68,130	50,180	80,050
Water Collection, Treatment & Supply	48,640	46,890	35,428	29,727	28,164	29,949
Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing	2,040	2,000	3,040	3,127	3,277	3,393
Manufacturing and Construction	380	380	550	83	92	66
Other Industries	30	30	36	180	180	25
Households	450	480	700	589	637	662
Total Water Use by Industry (a)	137,000	121,480	115,004	101,836	82,530	114,144
Industries	124,550	107,860	98,174	88,262	68,536	87,312
Electricity	85,580	71,790	75,260	68,131	50,184	80,062
Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing (b)	2,040	2,000	3,110	3,206	3,369	3,476
Other Industries	1,440	1,880	2,190	3,475	3,765	3,669
Manufacturing & Construction	850	850	710	415	449	413
Water Collection, Treatment and Supply	-	-	-	1	2	6
Sewerage	2	2	2	2	2	16
Losses (c)	34,638	31,338	16,902	13,032	10,765	13,772
Households	12,450	13,620	16,830	13,574	13,994	13,060

Note: (a) Total Water Use = Abstracted water + Distributed water + Re-use Water

(b) Agriculture water use is for livestock only for 2013-14. Water used by fishing and agricultural crops is included in the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18.

(c) Include distribution losses through leakages, illegal connections, overflows and other authorized billed consumption – Not available

Table 4.3.2: Partial Monetary Supply and Use Table for 2016-17 and 2017-18

	Water Supplied m ³	Value \$SAT	Implicit Price ¹ \$SAT/m ³
2017-2018			
Metered Water			
Industries	3,573,201	8,205,228	2.30
Households	9,156,298	11,730,441	1.28
Unmetered Water			
Industry (a)	205,675 (a)	34,369	0.17
Households (b)	3,241,364 (b)	708,906 (c)	0.22
Total	16,176,000	20,583,057	
2016-2017			
Metered Water			
Industry	3,226,295	7,194,083	2.23
Households	8,410,178	10,790,351	1.28
Unmetered Water			
Industry	228,844 (a)	26,072 (d)	0.11
Households	7,197,621 (b)	831,684 (c)	0.12
Total	16,553,996	18,842,190.10	

Source: Samoa Water Authority (SWA) and Independent Water Scheme (IWS) and Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: (a) Unmetered water for industry estimated by the average metered water use by each individual industry

(b) Unmetered households estimated using the average household metered water use

(c) Revenue for unmetered households was estimated by \$SAT10 maintenance fee/month by IWS customers and \$SAT20/month flat rate by SWA household customers

(d) Revenue for unmetered industries was estimated at \$SAT32/month flat rate for SWA commercial customers and \$SAT10 for IWS Commercial customers

¹ Implicit Price represents a price that is not recorded but instead implies or imputed calculated by Water Value/Water Supplied (\$SAT/m³)

Table 4.3.3: Estimated Total Value on Supplied Water Use by Industry, 2015-16 to 2017-18 (\$SAT)

Industries	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing	147,916.70	152,762.70	156,964.70
Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying and Construction	606,379.80	628,073.20	662,035.70
<i>Manufacturing</i>	538,457.20	546,828.70	543,855.50
<i>Construction</i>	62,250.10	79,926.50	89,085.80
<i>Mining & Quarrying</i>	5,672.50	1,318.00	29,094.40
Electricity, Gas and Air Condition Supply	1,379.00	6,749.00	23,236.50
Water Supply, Collection and Treatment	480.00	400.00	7,094.50
Sewerage	1,364.00	3,542.00	55,795.50
Other Industries	5,767,453.70	6,434,566.50	7,334,469.70
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	1,010,250.40	1,415,161.10	1,704,785.90
<i>Education</i>	1,108,299.40	1,102,703.00	1,112,031.90
<i>Public Administration and Defence</i>	753,963.20	754,431.90	841,490.20
<i>Wholesale & Retail Trade</i>	665,723.00	710,681.40	675,623.60
<i>Human Health and Social Work</i>	384,237.20	607,176.10	1,015,173.80
<i>Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities</i>	480,756.30	499,702.60	382,479.60
<i>Other Service Activities</i>	465,054.10	379,767.10	477,654.70
<i>Financial and Insurance Services</i>	443,391.00	356,712.60	479,765.90
<i>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</i>	171,747.50	214,746.80	169,762.40
<i>Transportation and Storage</i>	170,033.30	197,676.10	234,326.40
<i>Administrative and Support Service Activities</i>	88,250.10	92,106.60	87,171.30
<i>Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations</i>	47,850.30	63,120.50	76,316.00
<i>Information and Communication</i>	13,295.00	20,158.80	29,728.00
<i>Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities</i>	12,452.70	14,483.90	14,340.00
<i>Waste Collection and Management</i>	-	5,938	6,383.50
<i>Unclassified</i>	-	-	27,436.50
Total Industries	6,524,973.20	7,220,155.40	8,239,596.60
Households	10,356,546.30	11,182,834.70	12,439,347.20
Grand Total	16,929,369.80	18,402,990.10	20,678,943.80

Source: Samoa Water Authority (SWA), Independent Water Scheme (IWS) and Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Noe: Unclassified refers to the estimated value of unmetered industries supplied by IWS

Table 4.3.4: Samoa Water Intensity and Efficiency, 2013-14 to 2017-18

	Total Abstraction m³	GDP (Bill. \$SAT)	Water Intensity m³/\$SAT	Water Efficiency \$SAT/m³
2013-14	121,480,000.00	1,870,070,589.23	0.06	15.39
2014-15	115,004,000.00	1,949,220,221.95	0.06	16.95
2015-16	101,836,319.52	2,056,040,983.94	0.05	20.19
2016-17	82,529,566.10	2,133,804,758.48	0.04	25.86
2017-18	114,144,000.00	2,105,500,000.00	0.05	18.44

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: *Water Intensity* is the volume of water abstracted to produce GDP \$, calculated by total abstraction divided by GDP
Water Efficiency is the amount of GDP \$ generated per cubic meter of water abstracted, calculated by GDP divided by total abstraction

Table 4.3.5: Total Estimates of Water Use by Households FY2013-14 to 2017-18 (ML).

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Estimated water used by households supplied by SWA	6,631.2	11,661.2	10,566.8	11,756.0	9,549.63
<i>Metered</i>	6,297.7	,363.98	7,709.6	8,617.7	9,156.3
<i>Unmetered</i>	333.5	4,297.2	2,857.2	3,138.3	393.3
Estimated water used by households supplied by IWS	6,484.6	4,469.1	2,417.9	2,600.5	2,848.0
Estimated water used by households self-abstracted	476.8	657.2	588.8	637.4	662.3
Total Estimated water use by households	13,592.6	16,787.5	13,573.7	14,993.9	13,059.9

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3.6: Wastewater Inflow to Wastewater Treatment Plant by Industry, Volume and Charge, FY2015-16 to 2017-18

	Megalitres (ML)			Charge (\$SAT)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture and Fishing	3.5	2.5	5.6	5,714.5	2,166.0	7,889
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.8	1,474.5	2,432.5	1,398
Sewerage (Public Toilets)	na	na	9.0	na	na	17,504
Other Industries	366.3	350.2	483.8	924,783.2	1,728,860.7	950,971
<i>Human Health & Social Work</i>	9.3	5.9	143.9	24,990.5	32,142.4	286,517
<i>Public Administration and Defence</i>	129.9	128.5	101.0	325,865.6	658,785.1	197,510
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	57.8	83.8	86.7	134,196.0	399,937.9	170,861
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade</i>	79.5	63.3	47.8	208,201.6	298,319.3	89,253
<i>Financial and Insurance Services</i>	58.1	40.1	48.4	160,886.1	223,939.8	95,567
<i>Other Service Activities</i>	11.0	10.6	18.9	25,988.1	42,672.2	36,132
<i>Education</i>	10.1	7.1	6.6	22,616.4	28,435.7	16,365
<i>Arts and Entertainment</i>	8.0	7.7	5.0	16,656.4	32,999.7	8,558
<i>Professional, Scientific and Tech. Activities</i>	1.6	1.2	-	3,160.0	4,350.9	-
<i>Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations</i>	0.5	0.5	0.7	1,022.0	1,620.5	1,009
<i>Information and Communication</i>	0.6	1.4	2.5	1,200.5	5,657.2	4,673
<i>Transportation and Storage</i>	-	-	0.4	-	-	565
<i>Real Estate Activities</i>	-	-	21.9	-	-	43,066
Total	370.5	353.4	499.2	931,972.2	1,733,459.2	977,761

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics and Samoa Water Authority

Table 4.3.7: Other Key Water Indicators, FY2015-16 to 2017-18

	UNIT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Water use by Industry	ML	75,230	57,771	87,312
Water use by Households	ML	13,574	13,994	13,060
Total Water Use	ML	88,804	71,765	100,372
Total Population (November)	Persons	194,238 (a)	195,979 (b)	197,611 (a)
Total number of households (November)	Households	27,748 (a)	28,880 (b)	29,060 (a)
Total number of metered households	Households	18,768	19,686	19,832
Water use per capita (c)	m3	457	366	508
Water use per households (d)	m3	489	485	449
% of HHs with Metered Water Use (e)	%	67.6	68.2	68.3

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics and Samoa Water Authority

(a) Projection based on average household size of 7 people

(b) Census year 2016

(c) Calculated by **total water use** divided by the total population multiply by 1,000

(d) Calculated by **water use by households** divided by the total number of households multiply by 1,000

(e) Calculated by **total number of metered households** divided by Total Number of Households

4.4 Electricity Statistics

Table 4.4.1: Electricity Production by Area & Sources 2010-2020 (MWh)

Samoa			Upolu												Savaii						Apolima	
Year	Total		Hydro		Diesel		Coconut		Solar ¹		Wind ³		Biomass ⁴		Diesel		Hydro ³		Solar ¹		Solar	
	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%
2010	111,354.0	100	47,738.0	43.0	51,663.0	46.0	156.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,794.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	3.5	-
2011	109,030.0	100	35,248.0	32.0	62,709.0	58.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,064.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	7.8	-
2012	112,227.0	100	36,774.8	32.8	64,078.9	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,363.2	10.1	-	-	-	-	10.1	0.0
2013	112,725.3	100	32,376.5	29.0	68,622.4	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,718.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	8.3	0.0
2014	125,016.3	100	29,989.1	24.0	83,146.9	66.5	-	-	258.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	11,566.6	9.3	-	-	44.6	0.0	10.6	0.0
2015	131,280.4	100	30,897.6	23.5	84,769.7	64.6	-	-	3,191.7	2.4	176.2	0.1	-	-	12,005.9	9.1	-	-	228.1	0.2	11.1	0.0
2016	149,448.4	100	32,846.8	22.0	87,253.1	58.4	-	-	15,170.8	10.2	202.5	0.1	-	-	13,587.6	9.1	-	-	377.3	0.3	10.3	0.0
2017	154,382.8	100	26,425.9	17.1	93,583.7	60.6	-	-	19,818.7	12.8	155.1	0.1	-	-	14,034.0	9.1	-	-	355.1	0.2	10.3	0.0
2018	153,520.7	100	42,814.4	27.9	74,949.7	48.8	-	-	20,790.5	13.5	134.1	0.1	-	-	14,526.3	9.5	-	-	295.9	0.2	9.9	0.0
2019	169,268.3	100	80,398	47.5	49,456.1	29.2	-	-	23,251.6	13.7	216.1	0.1	-	-	15,264.8	9.0	313.5	0.2	360.3	0.2	8.0	0.0
2020	172,470.2	100	91,571.4	53.1	40,783.5	23.6	-	-	23,566.1	13.7	217.5	0.1	45.7	0.1	15,413.3	8.9	279.9	0.2	580.2	0.3	8.7	0.0

Source: Electric Power Corporation

Note: 1 Solar energy for Upolu and Savaii just established in February 2014

2 The Vailoa Wind Turbines started in September 2014

3 The New hydro power in Vailoa Savaii was established in 2019

4 Biomass at Afolau Mulifanua started in April 2020. It's an IPP owned by the STEC

- Nil or not available

Table 4.4.2: Electricity Production by Sources 2010-2020 (MWh)

Year	Total		Diesel		Total Renewable Energy		Renewable Energy									
							Hydro		Coconut		Solar		Wind		Biomass	
	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%		
2010	111,351.0	100.0	63,457.0	57.0	47,894.0	43.0	47,738.0	42.9	156.0	0.1	-	-	-	-		
2011	109,021.0	100.0	73,773.0	67.7	35,248.0	32.3	35,248.0	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2012	112,216.9	100.0	75,442.1	67.2	36,774.8	32.8	36,774.8	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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			
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	0.0	45.7	0.1

Source: Electric Power Corporation

Table 4.4.3: Electricity Sales 2010-2020 (MWh)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Domestic	25,701.0	26,530.0	25,875.2	26,507.4	29,123.3	31,240.8	37,367.5	45,118.8	45,908.8	43,656.9	47,393.5
Commercial	42,853.0	39,038.0	41,401.3	40,917.2	48,363.9	47,586.5	47,434.8	38,114.6	38,977.9	48,200.8	48,454.9
Gov't Department	8,328.0	8,573.0	9,082.3	9,039.1	9,938.6	18,003.3	28,998.9	27,527.5	26,635.8	30,925.4	32,203.0
Hotels	3,335.0	3,278.0	3,236.1	3,042.0	2,934.7	2,813.9	4,739.8	5,302.9	5,594.3	7,460.3	6,836.3
Industrial	4,830.0	5,299.0	5,628.3	5,756.0	7,687.3	8,993.0	5,706.5	10,707.7	9,625.5	9,557.8	9,745.5
Religions	4,192.0	4,925.0	5,360.7	5,440.9	6,723.6	5,483.1	6,883.6	6,948.9	6,531.2	6,808.6	6,287.7
Schools	2,462.0	2,093.0	2,257.1	2,319.6	2,441.7	2,298.3	2,208.9	2,386.7	2,280.8	2,395.0	2,382.1
Street lights ^a							936.1	2,270.7	2,869.2	2,740.3	3,513.6
TOTAL	91,701.0	89,736.0	92,841.0	93,022.1	107,213.2	116,419.1	134,276.1	138,377.7	138,423.5	151,745.1	156,816.6

Source: Electric Power Corporation

^a New Data for 2016

CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL STATISTICS

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. It is envisaged that the final DHS-MICS 2019-2020 report will be released by the end of 2021.

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 (Preliminary Results) July 2020

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

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	2,511	561	942	793	1,007
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	1,749	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	1,483	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 2013 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 with no tertiary education in urban areas are more likely to be vulnerable to poverty than other demographics. While only 12 percent of Sa-

moans are formally employed, and most live off of informal wages, low-paid employment opportunities in both formal and informal sectors, which do not require any training beyond a secondary education, tend to be male-dominated and concentrated in urban areas.

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	45.5%
	Age for grade 2/3	31.5%
	Attending grade 2/3	21.6%
	(b) Percentage of children who successfully completed foundational number tasks	
	Age 7-14	22.7%
	Age for grade 2/3	17.2%
4.1.2	Attending grade 2/3	11.7%
	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade	
	(a) Primary School	97.0%
	(b) Lower Secondary School	96.5%
4.2.1	(c) Upper Secondary School	56.1%
	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	22.8%
	(b) Age 15-49	18.3%
	Men:	
	(a) Age 15-24	20.5%
	(b) Age 15-49	16.9%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics DHS-MICS 2019-2020 Survey, Fact Sheet - Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 (Preliminary Results) July 2020

Table 5.2.1: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Primary Level, 2019

Age	Age Specific Enrolment			ASER in Primary Education		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5	1,995	1,911	3,906	66%	76%	70%
6	2,803	2,788	5,591	95%	106%	101%
7	3,053	2,759	5,812	113%	112%	112%
8	2,756	2,583	5,339	100%	102%	101%
9	2,759	2,509	5,268	111%	116%	114%
10	2,762	2,694	5,456	115%	115%	115%
11	2,547	2,443	4,990	117%	116%	116%
12	2,213	2,080	4,293	96%	104%	100%
13	1,191	1,068	2,259	56%	53%	55%
14	316	233	549	18%	13%	15%

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2019

Table 5.2.2: Gross Intake for Primary Level 2015 - 2019

Year	New Entrants to Year 1 (all ages)			Gross Intake Rate%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015	2,966	2,668	5,634	107%	105%	106%
2016	2,941	2,752	5,693	102%	105%	103%
2017	3,198	2,997	6,195	118%	119%	118%
2018	3,170	2,951	6,121	107%	117%	112%
2019	3,283	2,999	6,282	109%	119%	113%

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2019

Table 5.2.3: Students with Disability enrolled in Primary Education, 2015 - 2019

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	95	100	90	166	95
Female	71	54	50	92	186
TOTAL	166	154	140	258	281

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2019

Table 5.2.4: Drop Out Rate at Primary Level, 2019

Year Level	Male	Female	TOTAL
Year 2	5.3%	2.2%	4.2%
Year 3	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%
Year 4	1.5%	-0.2%	0.6%
Year 5	2.7%	1.8%	2.8%
Year 6	1.3%	-0.6%	0.4%
Year 7	1.4%	-2.3%	-0.4%
Year 8	3.0%	4.5%	4.3%

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2019

Table 5.2.5: Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary Education 2015 - 2019

Year Level	Year 8 Enrolment			Year 9 Entrants			Transition Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015	2,400	2,213	4,613	2,185	2,013	4198	91.0	95.0	92.9
2016	2,396	2,173	1,569	2,101	2,049	4150	87.5	92.6	90.0
2017	2,393	2,358	4,751	2,100	1,993	4093	87.8	84.5	86.2
2018	2,413	2,296	4,709	1,999	2,076	4075	82.8	90.4	86.5
2019	2,358	2,329	4,687	2,170	2,170	4299	90.3	93.2	91.7

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2019

Table 5.2.6: Drop-Out Rate in Secondary Education, 2016 - 2019

Year Level	Drop Out Rate (%)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Year 9	9.0	8.0	13.0	8.1
Year 10	7.0	9.0	10.0	5.1
Year 11	24.0	20.0	19.0	20.1
Year 12	2.0	5.0	4.0	5.9
Year 13	29.0	29.0	30.0	24.6

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2019

Table 5.2.7: Post School Education and Training Indicators (Education Sector Plan 2019 – 2024)

Indicator (Education Sector Plan)	Number	Percent/Rate
Number of Programmes accredited by SQA	60	
Gross Enrolment in Formal PSET	Female:2,906 Male:2,063	Female: 30.4% Male: 20.1%
Gross Graduation in Formal PSET	Female:947 Male:757	Female: 32.6% Male: 36.7%
Number of students with disability enrolled at all levels	Female: 3 Male: 11	
Percentage of PSET Graduates finding Employment within 6 months of Completion (2015,2016 &2017)	742	52%
Percentage of employers of PSET Graduates satisfied with the Application of Graduates' Knowledge and Skills in the Workplace (2015,2016 &2017)		92%
Percentage of PSET graduates with Nationally and Regionally Recognised Qualifications	Female: 314 Male: 357	Female: 33.2% Male: 47.2%

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.8: Enrolment by Service Provider, 2014 - 2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Formal Enrolments	5,902	5,785	5,453	5,000	4,777	4,804	4,969
Universities	3,861	3,924	3,811	3,424	3,756	3,301	3,604
TVET Providers	1,735	1,478	1,273	1,272	756	1,098	873
Religious Providers	306	383	369	304	265	405	492

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.9: Enrolments by Field of Study, 2014-2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Formal Enrolments	5,902	5,785	5,453	5,000	4,777	4,804	4,969
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	231	106	258	151	348	286	138
Architecture and Building	270	252	231	265	120	168	161
Creative Arts	89	85	44	54	49	53	56
Education	830	916	968	815	714	573	815
Engineering and related Technologies	1,015	865	578	564	474	501	418
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	420	600	206	216	270	344	284
Health	419	469	440	489	450	405	360
Information Technology	132	142	241	260	93	88	293
Management and Commerce	962	867	831	758	693	905	803
Mixed Field Programmes	149	71	311	440	350	211	343
Natural and Physical Sciences	396	426	373	255	385	291	257
Society and Culture	989	986	972	733	831	979	1,041

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.10: Graduated by Field of Study, 2014-2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Formal Graduates	1,805	2,174	2,056	1,943	1,859	1,909	1,704
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	42	30	42	29	204	133	38
Architecture and Building	54	101	86	119	64	90	74
Creative Arts	12	26	18	24	19	8	26
Education	198	263	336	313	296	220	225
Engineering and related Technologies	376	502	309	312	203	297	212
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	134	251	116	127	134	150	167
Health	135	190	147	157	152	148	116
Information Technology	57	56	79	76	88	34	64
Management and Commerce	288	268	260	224	162	293	211
Mixed Field Programmes	70	66	176	218	178	117	170
Natural and Physical Sciences	167	147	167	115	140	116	119
Society and Culture	272	247	320	229	219	303	282

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.11: Certificate Enrolments by Field of Study, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	2,380	100.0	1,176		1,204	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	38	1.6	26	68.4	12	31.6
Architecture and Building	161	6.8	12	7.5	149	92.5
Creative Arts	42	1.8	5	11.9	37	88.1
Education	167	7.0	112	67.1	55	32.9
Engineering and related Technologies	401	16.8	17	4.2	384	95.8
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	225	9.5	181	80.4	44	19.6
Health	42	1.8	31	73.8	11	26.2
Information Technology	281	11.8	227	80.8	54	19.2
Management and Commerce	166	7.0	104	62.7	62	37.3
Mixed Field Programmes	331	13.9	200	60.4	131	39.6
Natural and Physical Sciences	107	4.5	60	56.1	47	43.9
Society and Culture	419	17.6	201	48.0	218	52.0

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.12: Certificate Graduates by Qualification Field, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	1,127	100.0	588		539	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	25	2.2	17	68.0	8	32.0
Architecture and Building	74	6.6	6	8.1	68	91.9
Creative Arts	19	1.7	1	5.3	18	94.7
Education	91	8.1	70	76.9	21	23.1
Engineering and related Technologies	209	18.5	13	6.2	196	93.8
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	148	13.1	125	84.5	23	15.5
Health	33	2.9	26	78.8	7	21.2
Information Technology	59	5.2	45	76.3	14	23.7
Management and Commerce	98	8.7	66	67.3	32	32.7
Mixed Field Programmes	170	15.1	99	58.2	71	41.8
Natural and Physical Sciences	81	7.2	43	53.1	38	46.9
Society and Culture	120	10.6	77	64.2	43	35.8

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.13: Diploma Enrolments by Field of Study, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	474	100.0	308	100	166	100
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	24	5.1	14	58.3	10	41.7
Creative Arts	14	3.0	1	7.1	13	92.9
Engineering and related Technologies	17	3.6	10	58.8	7	41.2
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	59	12.4	52	88.1	7	11.9
Health	64	13.5	55	85.9	9	14.1
Information Technology	12	2.5	6	50.0	6	50.0
Management and Commerce	161	34.0	119	73.9	42	26.1
Natural and Physical Science	1	0.2	1	100.0	0	0.0
Society and Culture	122	25.7	50	41.0	72	59.0

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.14: Diploma Graduates by Qualification Field, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	152	100.0	77	100	75	100
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	4	2.6	2	50.0	2	50.0
Creative Arts	7	4.6	0	0.0	7	100.0
Engineering and related Technologies	3	2.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	19	12.5	19	100.0	0	0.0
Health	8	5.3	5	62.5	3	37.5
Information Technology	5	3.3	5	100.0	0	0.0
Management and Commerce	45	29.6	31	68.9	14	31.1
Society and Culture	61	40.1	13	21.3	48	78.7

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.15: Bachelor Enrolments by Field of Study, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	1,904	100.0	1,282	100	622	100
Education	593	31.1	469	79.1	124	20.9
Health	244	12.8	174	71.3	70	28.7
Management and Commerce	439	23.1	329	74.9	110	25.1
Natural and Physical Sciences	133	7.0	69	51.9	64	48.1
Society and Culture	436	22.9	217	49.8	219	50.2
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	59	3.1	24	40.7	35	59.3

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.16: Bachelor Graduates by Qualification Field, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	386	100.0	254	100	132	100
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	7	1.8	1	14.3	6	85.7
Education	121	31.3	93	76.9	28	23.1
Health	75	19.4	58	77.3	17	22.7
Management and Commerce	68	17.6	53	77.9	15	22.1
Natural and Physical Science	33	8.5	14	42.4	19	57.6
Society and Culture	82	21.2	35	42.7	47	57.3

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.17: Graduates and Postgraduate Enrolments by Field of Study, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	188	100.0	123	100	65	100
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	17	9.0	9	52.9	8	47.1
Education	55	29.3	39	70.9	16	29.1
Health	10	5.3	7	70.0	3	30.0
Management and Commerce	33	17.6	25	75.8	8	24.2
Mixed Programmes	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	100.0
Natural and Physical Sciences	12	6.4	10	83.3	2	16.7
Society and Culture	60	31.9	33	55.0	27	45.0

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.18: Postgraduate Diploma Graduates by Qualification Field, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	30	100.0	24	100	6	100
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	2	6.7	2	100.0	0	0.0
Education	10	33.3	8	80.0	2	20.0
Natural and Physical Sciences	5	16.7	5	100.0	0	0.0
Society and Culture	13	43.3	9	69.2	4	30.3

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.19: Masters Graduates by Qualification Field, 2020

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	9	100.0	4	100	5	100
Education	3	33.3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Society and Culture	6	66.7	2	33.3	4	66.7

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table 5.2.20: Lecturers and Trainers by Provider Type, 2020

	Total	Female	Male
Type of Provider	419	154	265
Religious	57	4	53
TVET	115	41	74
University	247	100	138

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2020

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, Urban-Rural area and Region, 2017

Age Group	Samoa			Urban			Rural			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	2,161	1,386	775	334	194	140	1,827	1,192	635	1,045	715	329	516	313	203	266	164	102
20-24	7,586	4,558	3,028	1,703	1,078	625	5,883	3,480	2,403	3,157	1,908	1,249	1,796	959	837	931	614	317
25-29	6,800	4,019	2,781	1,951	1,143	808	4,849	2,876	1,972	2,237	1,317	920	1,712	997	715	900	563	338
30-34	6,225	3,691	2,534	1,466	776	690	4,759	2,915	1,844	2,385	1,442	942	1,331	808	523	1,043	665	378
35-39	5,393	3,372	2,021	1,229	690	539	4,164	2,683	1,482	2,010	1,260	749	1,275	808	466	880	614	266
40-44	5,282	3,432	1,850	1,207	658	550	4,075	2,774	1,300	1,998	1,294	704	1,033	723	310	1,043	757	286
45-49	5,048	3,561	1,488	1,067	690	377	3,981	2,871	1,110	1,874	1,249	625	1,238	916	322	869	706	164
50-54	3,752	2,562	1,189	873	507	367	2,879	2,056	823	1,170	852	318	973	672	300	736	532	205
55-59	2,803	2,048	755	582	453	129	2,221	1,596	626	908	613	295	556	430	126	757	552	205
60-64	1,744	1,247	497	474	313	162	1,269	935	335	466	329	136	497	390	107	307	215	92
65+	1,309	919	390	334	216	119	975	703	272	318	193	125	412	295	116	245	215	31
Samoa	48,104	30,796	17,308	11,222	6,716	4,506	36,882	24,080	12,802	17,566	11,173	6,393	11,338	7,312	4,026	7,978	5,595	2,383

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.2: Employed Persons by Age Group, Sex, Urban-Rural area and Region, 2017

Age Group	Samoa			Urban			Rural			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	1,197	916	282	205	151	54	992	765	228	602	454	148	176	147	29	215	164	51
20-24	5,439	3,569	1,870	1,315	862	453	4,124	2,706	1,417	2,464	1,544	920	893	620	273	767	542	225
25-29	5,445	3,273	2,173	1,649	949	701	3,796	2,324	1,472	1,840	1,147	693	1,148	696	452	808	481	327
30-34	5,323	3,360	1,963	1,337	733	604	3,986	2,627	1,359	2,101	1,340	761	924	653	271	961	634	327
35-39	4,847	3,145	1,702	1,132	658	474	3,716	2,487	1,228	1,885	1,192	693	1,002	702	300	828	593	235
40-44	4,890	3,300	1,590	1,121	647	474	3,769	2,653	1,116	1,919	1,272	647	868	655	213	982	726	256
45-49	4,716	3,382	1,335	992	625	367	3,724	2,756	968	1,737	1,204	534	1,148	867	281	839	685	153
50-54	3,533	2,423	1,110	819	474	345	2,714	1,949	765	1,101	783	318	876	634	242	736	532	205
55-59	2,720	2,007	714	571	442	129	2,149	1,565	584	886	602	284	527	411	116	736	552	184
60-64	1,722	1,236	485	464	302	162	1,258	935	324	454	329	125	497	390	107	307	215	92
65+	1,309	919	390	334	216	119	975	703	272	318	193	125	412	295	116	245	215	31
Youth (15-24)	6,636	4,484	2,152	1,520	1,013	507	5,116	3,471	1,645	3,066	1,998	1,067	1,068	767	302	982	706	276
Adult (25+)	34,506	23,044	11,462	8,419	5,045	3,374	26,087	18,000	8,088	12,241	8,062	4,179	7,403	5,304	2,099	6,444	4,633	1,810
Samoa	41,142	27,529	13,613	9,939	6,058	3,881	31,203	21,470	9,733	15,306	10,060	5,246	8,471	6,071	2,400	7,426	5,339	2,087

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.3: Unemployed Population by Age Group, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2017

Age Group	Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	964	470	493	129	43	86	834	427	407
20-24	2,148	990	1,158	388	216	172	1,760	774	986
25-29	1,355	746	608	302	194	108	1,053	552	500
30-34	902	331	571	129	43	86	773	288	485
35-39	546	227	318	97	32	65	449	195	254
40-44	392	132	260	86	11	75	306	121	184
45-49	332	179	153	75	65	11	257	114	142
50-54	219	139	80	54	32	22	165	107	58
55-59	83	42	41	11	11	0	72	31	41
60-64	22	11	11	11	11	0	11	0	11
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth (15-24)	3,111	1,460	1,651	517	259	259	2,594	1,201	1,393
Adult (25+)	3,850	1,807	2,043	765	399	367	3,085	1,409	1,676
Samoa	6,961	3,267	3,694	1,283	658	625	5,679	2,610	3,069

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.4: Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2017

Age Group	Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	44.6	33.9	63.7	38.7	22.2	61.5	45.7	35.9	64.1
20-24	28.3	21.7	38.2	22.8	20.0	27.6	29.9	22.2	41.0
25-29	19.9	18.6	21.9	15.5	17.0	13.3	21.7	19.2	25.4
30-34	14.5	9.0	22.5	8.8	5.6	12.5	16.2	9.9	26.3
35-39	10.1	6.7	15.8	7.9	4.7	12.0	10.8	7.3	17.1
40-44	7.4	3.8	14.0	7.1	1.6	13.7	7.5	4.4	14.2
45-49	6.6	5.0	10.3	7.1	9.4	2.9	6.4	4.0	12.8
50-54	5.8	5.4	6.7	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.2	7.1
55-59	3.0	2.0	5.5	1.9	2.4	0.0	3.3	1.9	6.6
60-64	1.3	0.9	2.3	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.4
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	14.5	10.6	21.3	11.4	9.8	13.9	15.4	10.8	24.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.5: Distribution of Employment by Status in Employment, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2017

Status in Employment ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employees	26,219	16,421	9,798	7,923	4,732	3,191	18,296	11,689	6,607
Employers	1,226	1,034	192	410	334	75	816	700	117
Own-account workers	10,247	7,678	2,568	862	528	334	9,384	7,150	2,234
Contributing family workers	1,990	1,269	721	367	194	172	1,623	1,075	548
Workers not classifiable by status	1,461	1,127	334	377	269	108	1,084	857	227
Samoa	41,142	27,529	13,613	9,939	6,058	3,881	31,203	21,470	9,733

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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, 2017

Reason	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seeking employment, but not available	139	53	85	22	0	22	117	53	64
Discouraged job seekers	1,026	534	491	11	0	11	1,015	534	480
Not seeking employment, but want and available	4,225	1,630	2,595	259	108	151	3,966	1,522	2,444
Not seeking, not available but want employment	388	98	290	32	11	22	356	87	269
Does not want employment	57,090	22,882	34,208	10,392	4,355	6,037	46,699	18,527	28,172
Not Stated	22	11	11	22	11	11	0	0	0
Total Inactive	62,889	25,209	37,681	10,736	4,484	6,252	52,153	20,724	31,428

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.7: Informal Employment by Sex, Urban-Rural area and Region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	1,800	1,261	539	1,800	1,261	539	-	-	-
North West Upolu	4,474	3,089	1,385	-	-	-	4,474	3,089	1,385
Rest of Upolu	4,178	3,392	786	-	-	-	4,179	3,392	786
Savaii	4,889	3,917	972	-	-	-	4,889	3,917	972
Samoa	15,342	11,660	3,682	1,800	1,261	539	13,541	10,398	3,143

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.8: Total Population of Youth by various Stages of Transition, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2017

Stages of Transition	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Transition not yet started	18,527	8,880	9,647	4,182	2,016	2,167	14,344	6,864	7,480
In transition	4,872	2,238	2,634	571	269	302	4,301	1,968	2,332
Transited	6,559	4,429	2,130	1,498	1,013	485	5,061	3,416	1,645
Not elsewhere classified	161	64	97	54	11	43	107	53	54
Samoa	30,119	15,611	14,509	6,306	3,309	2,997	23,814	12,302	11,512

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.9: Distribution of Youth by Current Activity Status and Sex, 2017

Activity Status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labour force	9,748	5,944	3,803	2,161	1,386	775	7,586	4,558	3,028
<i>Employed</i>	6,636	4,484	2,152	1,197	916	282	5,439	3,569	1,870
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,111	1,460	1,651	964	470	493	2,148	990	1,158
Youth Unemployment Rate	31.9	24.6	43.4	44.6	33.9	63.7	28.3	21.7	38.2
Outside labour force	20,372	9,667	10,705	13,177	6,688	6,489	7,195	2,978	4,217
Samoa	30,120	15,611	14,509	15,338	8,074	7,264	14,781	7,536	7,245

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.10: Distribution of NEET Youth, 2017

NEET	Total	15-19	20-24
Never attended school	189	127	62
Left school before graduation	9,929	3,427	6,502
Completed school	1,308	108	1,199
Samoa	11,426	3,662	7,763
Youth population (15-24)	30,119	15,338	14,781
<i>Proportion</i>	37.9	23.9	52.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.11: Distribution or Persons with Disabilities by Economic Activity, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2017

Region	Total			Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed			Outside labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Urban	496	302	194	54	32	22	43	22	22	11	11	0	442	269	172
Rural	2,108	1,024	1,084	136	65	71	127	65	61	10	0	10	1,972	959	1,013
Samoa	2,604	1,326	1,278	190	97	93	170	87	83	20	11	10	2,414	1,228	1,186

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.12: Unemployment Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Sex and Urban-rural area, 2017

Region	Total	Male	Female
Urban	20.0	33.3	0.0
Rural	7.1	0.0	13.6
Samoa	10.8	11.1	10.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.13: Female Share of Employment in High Status Occupation by Main Industry and Region, 2017

Industrial Sector	Samoa	Urban	Rural	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Agriculture	14.1	33.3	13.1	19.2	7.5	13.4
Industry and Construction	24.3	27.2	23.7	25.8	23.6	17.4
Services	41.9	40.9	42.4	40.3	43.4	48.0
Samoa	33.1	39.0	31.2	34.3	28.3	28.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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 sectors and individual contributors such as proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers.

Table 5.4.1: Total Registered Employees by Industry, 2016 - 2020

Industry	Total Registered Employees					Employment Index	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020
Agriculture	207	164	148	151	179	87.8	104.2
Fishing	72	69	107	114	106	159.4	148.9
Food manufacturing	423	490	515	538	592	114.7	126.3
Other manufacturing	1,298	1,130	554	501	511	33.9	34.6
Electricity	337	322	323	341	352	64.8	66.8
Water	282	289	302	316	340	163.9	176.1
Construction	1,376	972	1,039	1,124	1,056	123.9	116.4
Commerce	3,373	3,543	3,584	3,619	3,752	143.1	148.4
Accommodation	1,428	1,541	1,557	1,514	985	108.2	70.4
Restaurants	428	397	464	459	414	92.1	83.1
Transport	1,832	1,831	1,995	1,942	1,873	103.9	100.2
Communication	383	388	377	388	442	102.2	116.2
Finance services	1,096	1,102	1,132	1,091	1,200	98.4	108.3
Business Services	726	704	722	698	723	122.2	126.4
Public administration	5,517	5,554	5,785	5,863	5,973	109.6	111.6
Education	502	487	561	583	647	134.2	149.0
Health	983	1,052	1,039	1,050	1,100	480.5	503.2
Personal services	1,381	1,325	1,431	1,407	1,368	104.2	101.3
Other services	2,944	2,830	2,710	2,772	2,756	123.5	122.8
Total Males & Females	24,589	24,188	24,345	24,471	24,370	112	112

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report

Table 5.4.1: Total Wages by Industry, 2016 – 2020 (millions of tala)

Industry	Total Wages					Employment Index	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020
Agriculture	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	92	94
Fishing	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	196	183
Food manufacturing	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.9	11.2	133	137
Other manufacturing	15.6	17.3	10.5	8.0	8.6	158	168
Electricity	11.1	9.4	9.4	10.2	11.5	136	149
Water	6.6	7.5	8.4	9.0	10.4	144	155
Construction	21.6	16.5	17.2	18.7	18.8	117	125
Commerce	49.6	53.7	55.2	55.8	56.4	119	116
Accommodation	15.1	18.0	17.1	17.1	13.1	118	138
Restaurants	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	116	126
Transport	34.3	34.9	37.1	36.7	36.3	118	121
Communication	17.7	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.7	124	113
Finance services	40.1	39.7	38.8	37.4	40.4	137	135
Business Services	12.5	12.0	11.4	12.1	13.5	93	100
Public administration	150.1	157.8	181.2	188.0	191.3	148	148
Education	6.8	6.2	8.2	8.8	9.7	123	122
Health	38.1	39.2	36.3	37.3	39.2	123	124
Personal services	30.8	29.1	31.8	32.1	31.8	133	135
Other services	65.0	62.7	58.6	57.9	48.4	87	73
Total Male & Female Wages	529.7	536.2	555.2	564.1	566.2	92	94

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, *Employment Statistics Report*

Base Period: Average Employment Wage & Salaries 2013=100

CHAPTER 6: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6.1 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

 Samoa Proxy Indicators

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)	6.06% (International Poverty Line in 2011 PPP – lower middle-income class IPL; includes Samoa) Source: SBS DHS 2013	11.3% (provisional figure)	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% Source: SBS HIES 2013	22.7% (provisional figure)	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	Basic Needs Poverty Line 20.1% Source: SBS HIES 2008	Basic Needs Poverty Line 16.2%	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)
	1.3.1.b Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury by sex	(ACC/ NPF/ SBS)		
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 micro-finance	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	Access to safe drinking water 97.7% Access to sanitation services 94.1% Source: DHS 2009	(a) 98.8 % (b) 78.8% (c) 96.1% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

	soap or detergent are present (c) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared			
	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	0		
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	2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000 Source: MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, homeless 0	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2012 TC Evans USD\$ 210.7 M or 28% of 2011 GDP [SAT 480M]. Source: SOE 2013	Cyclone Gita USD\$0.45m or 0.1% of 2017 GDP (SAT\$2.5m)	World Bank Samoa IDA Document Oct 2019/ MNRE
	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	Yes. (Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. The communities also have disaster and climate management plans).		MNRE-NDMO/ UNISDR
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated Source: Samoa's 6th Report 2018 to the CBD	94 community and village Disaster and Climate Management Plans already developed with NDMO and MWCSO assistance. 48 District Development Plans completed 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated	MNRE/ MWCSO/ NDMO/ (2020)
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	26.3% (2015/2016) Source: GFS Report June 2015	29.4%	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)

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.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	40% (Percentage of Total Government Expenditure) 2015 Source: GDP 2015	36.8%	MOF/ SBS (GDP 2019)
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	0		
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
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	2.7% (2015) Source: FAO	<5% (provisional figure)	SBS (HIES 2018)
	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) (provisional figures)		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	Moderate to Severe Stunting is 5% in children in the 0-59 months age bracket. Severe stunting of 3% of children in the 18-23 months range. Source: DHS 2014	<-2 standard deviation (moderate to severe stunting) is 7.3% while <3- standard deviations (severe) is 3.5% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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)	Moderate to Severely wasted 0-59 months was 4% 0-6 months with 9% moderate to severely wasted 6-8 months had 5% moderately wasted and 2% severely wasted Source: DHS 2014	<-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% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	2016: Reproductive women with anaemia 31.3% Pregnant women with anaemia 42.5%		WHO (2019): Samoa Country Overview - Malnutrition Burden

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	(SBS/ MAF/ FAO)		
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	(SBS/ MAF/ FAO)		
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	12.7%		SBS (Agriculture Census 2009)
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	(FAO/ MAF)		
	2.5.1.b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	0 (2010) Source: FAO	0 (2019)	FAO
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	(FAO/ MAF)		
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	0.2306 (2013) Source: FAO	0.03784 (2018)	FAO
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	USD\$22M Source: GFS 2014/2015	USD\$17.2m	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	0 (No Export Subsidies)		

of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round				
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	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	1.2 (2016) Source: FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-developmentgoals/indicators/2c1/en/)	-0.3 (2017)	FAO
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
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	40.2 per 100,000 live births or 0.402 per 1,000 live births (2011) Source: MOH	37.6/100,000 live births or 0.376/1,000 live births (2019)	MOH (Health Sector Plan 2019-2030, National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2018-2023) and SBS (Population Census 2016)
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	81% Source: DHS 2009	88.90% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20)
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns 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	22/1,000 Source: Population and Housing Census 2011	20/1,000 (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	5/1,000 Source: DHS 2009	5/1,000 (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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	.01 (2012) Source: Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report	0.01 (2019)	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	10.0 (2012) Source: MOH 2012	9.63 (2019)	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0		
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	3% prevalence in the population (2012)	1.12% (2019)	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report

		Source: MOH 2012		
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	61,325 (2015)		Global Health Observatory
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	34% cardiovascular, 15% cancer, 5% chronic respiratory, 9% diabetes and 18% other NCDS SBS (STEP 2013)		
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	4.5 (2015) Source: 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	0		
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2.8 (2018)		WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health
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) Source: WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015	11.3/ 100,000 (2018)	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018
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	36% (2009) Source: DHS 2009	29.4% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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	39 (15 – 19 years) Source: Population and Housing Census 2011	55 (15 - 19 years)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	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, ncids, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantage population)			

	(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) 92.7% (2009) Source: DHS 2009	(a) 94.1% (b) 72.4% (c) 39.0% (d) 29.4% (e) 98.1% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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			
	Proportion of total health expenditure paid for by households	9% out of pocket, 21% donors, 66% Government of Samoa and 4% other		SBS (DHS 2009)
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	0		
	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)	1.5 (2016)		Global Health Observatory 2016
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0		
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	35 Male & 15 Female Source: DHS 2009	Men 35.4% Women 12.5% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	53% (2014) Source: DHS 2014	95%	Ministry of Health EPI report

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 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	USD\$5.161 million (2015) Source: OECD 2015	USD\$3.663 million (2018)	OECD
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	(MOH/ WHO)		
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	0.069 (dentist); 1.345 (nurses/midwives); 0.048 (Pharmacy); 0.47 (Physicians) Source: (Health Sector Plan Report 2008-2018)	0.069 (dentist 0.08, 2.25 nurses/ midwives, 0.1 pharmacist and 0.61 physician)	MOH (Annual Review FY 18/19)
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	70 (2013) Source: Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 Full Review Report	100% (2018). The Samoa Health Sector is assessed to be 100% compliant with the 13 core capacities of the International Health Regulations.	Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 full Review Report
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	0		
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
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% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary school 97.0%, Lower secondary school, Secondary 96.5 and Upper secondary school 56.1% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
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	73.3% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa 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) Source: Samoa Education Statistical Digest 2015	55.0% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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 Source: 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% & 15 - 49 years: 16.9%) Women (15 - 24 years: 22.8% & 15 - 49 years: 18.3%) (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	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	Net attendance ratio Primary 90.9 (T) (90.5 M, 91.3 F). Secondary 63.7 (T) (57.7 M, 70.5 F). Rural residence Primary 91.3(T) (90.9 M, 91.7 F) Secondary 62.5(T) 64.6 M, 73. F). Urban residence Primary 89.0 (T) (88.4 M, 89.7 F) Secondary 69.1 (T) 64.6 M, 73.6 F). Poorest quintile Primary 89(T) (88.0) M,	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 1.11 (b) primary school 1.01 (c) lower secondary school 1.06 (d) upper	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

		<p>90.5 F) Secondary/53(T) 47.7, 58.7 F). Richest quintile Primary 89 (T) (88.0 M, 90.5 F) Secondary/53(T) 47.7, 58.7 F</p> <p>Source: DHS 2014</p>	<p>secondary school 1.21. Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.63 (b) primary school 0.92 (c) lower secondary school 0.92 (d) upper secondary school 0.73. Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.92 (b) primary school 0.98 (c) lower secondary school 1.00 (d) upper secondary school 0.91. Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading age 7-14 years 1.29 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 1.40. Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading age 7-14 years 0.56 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 0.51. Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7-14 years 0.92 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 0.77. Foundational</p>	
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			learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading age 7-14 years 0.29 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 0.31 (provisional figure)	
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	T) 86.5% (F) 92% Samoa 81% English (M) 89 % Samoan 71% English Source: Population and Housing Census 2006	(a) 97% (Total) 96.8% (Female) 96.5% (Male)	SBS (PHC 2016)
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
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)	(a) 100 % access to electricity (b) 100% access to internet for pedagogical purposed in Upper secondary (c) Computer laboratories: Government primary schools: 34%, Govt secondary schools: 91% (e) 100% access to basic drinking water (f) 100% access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (g): Government primary schools: 97%, Govt secondary schools: 100% access to basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)		MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2017)

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\$7.499 million (2015) Source: OECD	USD\$9.982 million (2018)	OECD
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	% of qualified teachers: (a) Pre-primary: 100% (b) Upper-sec: 37% Source: MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2017)	(a) 100% ECE (b) 60.2% Primary School teachers with teaching certificates 72.6% Primary with Diploma in Education 51.6% Primary with Bachelor’s degrees 5.6% Primary with Masters degrees (c) 81.19% Secondary teachers with qualifications	MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2019)
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
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 Source: Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	In the past 12 months - 32.6% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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 Source: Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	In the past 12 months - 12.6% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
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	15 years = 0.7% 18 years = 10.8% Source: DHS 2014	Before age 15 - female 0.9% male 0% before age 18 - female 7.4% male 2.0% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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	0		
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 time spent by those outside the labor force on unpaid domestic and care work	93.5%		SBS (LFS 2017)
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	a) 6.1% in 2011 Source: Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)	(a) 10.0% (2016)	Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	36% Source: Population and Housing Census 2011	40%	SBS (Population and Housing Census 2016)
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	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	90.% Source: DHS 2009	93.2%	SBS (DHS 2014)

and the outcome documents of their review conferences	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 services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	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		
	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) Source: HIES 2013	15 - 49 age group Men (80.6%) Women (77.4%) (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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	(MOF/ MWCSD)		
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
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	97.7% Source: DHS 2009	54.7% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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	94.1% Source: DHS 2009	(a) 96.1% (b) 78.8% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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 re-use globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	660 properties within CBD connected to the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Sogi. (100%; annual average compliance rate against SPREP effluent discharge standards) Sewerage Coverage %: 6.6%		Samoa Water Authority, PWWA Benchmarking report 2017
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	75% (2019)		MNRE (Water Sector)
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 substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	SAT\$17.52/m ³ (USD\$7.00/m ³) 2014/2015 Source: SBS (Water Account Report 2017/18)	SAT\$18.46/m ³ (USD\$7.80/m ³) 2017/2018	SBS (Water Account Report 2017/18)
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	(MNRE/ SWA)		
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	0		
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	(MNRE/ SWA)		
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	SAT\$16 million Source: Government of Samoa Budget 2015/16	SAT\$12 million	Government of Samoa Budget 2018/19
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	96.4% Source: PHC 2011	99.2% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Cooking only 25.5% Source: PHC 2011	47.4% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
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			
	Renewable energy share in the final energy production (electricity)	32.4% (20016) Source: MOF	40.5% (2019)	MOF
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	3.86% (2010) Source: UNStats (Energy Balance)	4.11% (2017)	UNStats (Energy Balance)
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	0 (2016) Source: DAC Statistics Data-base	USD\$2 million (2017)	DAC Statistics Database
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)	(MOF/ MNER/ ADB)		
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	7.1% (2015/2016) Source: SBS GDP Report (2015/16)	2.6% (2018/2019)	SBS (GDP Report 2018/2019)
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	No data collection		
	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex			

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	Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex	37.3% (Male - 42.4% Female - 27.0%)		SBS (LFS 2017)
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 collection		
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No data collection		
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			
	(a) Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees by sex (b)Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees with disabilities, by sex	Total SAT\$1,296: male SAT\$1,366 female SAT\$1,173 Source: SBS (LFS 2012)	(a) Total SAT\$1,268: male SAT\$1,219, female SAT\$1,351 (b) Total SAT\$ 1,653: male SAT\$ 1,507, female SAT\$ 1,806	SBS (LFS 2017)
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total 10.8%: Male 11.1 % Female 10.5%		SBS (LFS 2017)
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	35.0% (2012) Source: LFS 2012	37.9%	SBS (LFS 2017)
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	13.9% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
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 Source: 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	Samoa and the tripartite partners signed the MOU for decent work country programme, 2013	MCIL/ ILO
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) Source: 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) 1.92 (b) 3.34 (2015) Source: CBS	(a) 2.01 (b) 5.88 CBS (2019)
	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 Trade commitments and disbursements	Samoa received support under Tier I and Tier II of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). The EIF supports LDCs and Samoa was afforded a transitional five period after graduating from LDC status in 2014. The Samoa-EIF Tier II Project (Trade Sector Support Programme) mobilized USD\$2.9 million for attaining medium to long term goals in the trade sector. The Samoa EIF Tier II Project ended in 2019. ODA received for Samoa for Aid for Trade In 2015 was USD\$31.5million and in 2017 it increased to USD\$75.3 million	UNCTAD, UNCTAD-Stat, WB, World Development Indicators, OECD (from the OECD/WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019: Economic Diversification and Empowerment Report)
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			

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 have direct road access.	98% (2015)		MWTI (PUMA - City Development Strategy)
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passenger Arrivals: 212,240 Departures: 220,055. Cargo Unloaded: 299,855 Metric Tonnes (2017) Source: SBS (Migration Annual Migration Report 2017 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2017)	Passenger Arrivals: 249,971 Departures: 258,334. Cargo Unloaded 313,921 metric tons Cargo Loaded 56,131 metric tons	SBS (Migration Annual Migration Report 2019 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2020)
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 per capita	8.1% Source: SBS Statistical Abstract 2015	5.8% (2018)	SBS Statistical Abstract 2018
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Total 6.7% male 7.1% female 6.2% Source: SBS (LFS 2012)	Total 6.8 % male 5.2% female 9.8%	SBS (LFS 2017)
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	(MCIL/ SBS)		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	No data collection		
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) Source: 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	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) Source: Government of Samoa	SAT\$3.8 million (FY 2018/2019)	Government of Samoa
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants			

and public and private research and development spending	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	SAT\$44 million (FY 2015/2016) Source: Government of Samoa Budget	SAT\$65 million (FY 2018/2019)	Government of Samoa Budget
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 collection		
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	97% (2015) Source: MCIT	98% (2019)	ESCAP Oct 2019
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries				
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 - 7.5%, Lowest 4 deciles - 7.6%. SAT\$117.34 per week Lowest Four Deciles SAT\$53.49 per week Source: SBS (HIES 2008)	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% Source: 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% (provisional figures)	SBS (HIES 2018): preliminary findings
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating	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			

discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	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% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa 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 transfer share of GDP	1.3%		SBS (GFS 2019)
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	No data collection		
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	1. Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures – 22.6% 2. Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – 7.3% 3. Total capital to total assets – 16.2% 4. Non-performing loans to total loans – 5.3% 5. Return on assets – 1.4% 6. Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – 20.8% 7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – 9.5% (2015) Source: CBS	1. Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures – 22.1% 2. Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – 2.7% 3. Total capital to total assets – 15.1% 4. Non-performing loans to total loans – 4.0% 5. Return on assets – 2.5% 6. Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – 20.1% 7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – 23.5% (2019)	CBS
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 members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	No data collection		
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	(SBS/ MCIL)		
	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		
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	Only 5 lines under preferential agreements such as PICTA and Pacer Plus. No specific lines for LDCs outside of these preferential trade agreements (2020)		MCR
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)	ODA USD\$109.7 million and BOP FDI SAT\$9.72 million Source: MOF (2015/2016) & CBS (2015)	ODA USD\$99 million and BOP FDI SAT\$11.4million	MOF (2018/2019) & CBS 2019
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% Source: CBS 2015	11.01%	CBS (2019)
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
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. 7.8% use both public and private transportation. 44% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle.		SBS (PHC 2016)
	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	(MWTI - PUMA)		

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for 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	(MWTI - PUMA/ MWCSO)		
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)	(MESC/ UNESCO)		
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	2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000 Source: MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, 0 homeless	MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
	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	2012 TC Evans USD\$210.7 M or 28% of 2011 GDP (SAT 480M) Source: MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019	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	Based on Time and Motion Survey in 2017, proportion of urban area covered by collection contractors was an average of 67% of set collection route.		MNRE
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	(MNRE)		
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	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	(MNRE)		
	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	46.4% (2000)		Samoa MWCSO Family Health and Safety Survey

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	National Urban Development Policy Draft City Development Strategy CIM plans District Development Plans (MWTI – PUMA/ MNRE)
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	National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (MNRE)
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Many villages and districts have DRM plans. Also, Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. In relation to work concerning mainstreaming of DRM across the 14 Sectors, seven (7) sectors have integrated DRM into sectoral planning, programming and implementation including the Environment Sector, Water and Sanitation Sector, Agriculture Sector, Health Sector, Infrastructure Sector (Building), Community Sector, Tourism Sector and the Education Sector (MNRE)
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	0
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
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 Manage-

		ment 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	(MNRE)
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	(MNRE)
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	(MNRE)
	12.3.1 (b) food waste index	(MNRE)
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	Samoa continues to pursue compliance with Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and other related to hazardous and chemical waste including regional conventions such as the Waigani Convention, a regional convention to ban the importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region. Stockholm convention – already updated National Implementation plan for POPs Transboundary movement – 13 assessed in 2018, 7 more in 2019. Will establish a Pesticide Monitoring and Management System including proper disposal. SPREP – Samoa done a lot of work on plastic pollution. Under the Minamata Convention an Initial assessment report on priority mercury management areas in Samoa has been developed. Samoa's National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs has been updated and in the process of being finalised. In relation to the Basel Convention (international MEA) and Waigani Convention (regional MEA) monitoring of radioactive wastes and transboundary movement of hazardous waste is ongoing. Applications from national recyclers and countries on transboundary movement of chemicals are received, assessed and monitored by MNRE. Ongoing monitoring from 2018 to date has received 13 applications in total so far. No applications have been declined to date. Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on trading of pesticides at the national level is overseen by the Technical Pesticides Committee (TPC) chaired by MAF. The TPC regulates the importation of pesticides.

		Samoa has also implemented projects funded by the Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). Samoa has also achieved its zero CFC consumption target and is currently phasing-out 80% of HCFC targeting total phase-out by 2040. Samoa is therefore in full compliance in terms of its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and the Montreal Protocol. (Samoa 2013 State of Environment Report)	
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	(MNRE)	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	(MNRE/ SPREP)	
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 collection	
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	Samoa has a Public Procurement Policy and Legislation framework.	
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	Family Life Education, enabled MESC to prioritise areas of study such as human rights, rights of the child, gender equality as well as climate change studies into the curriculum. Teacher training is ongoing to build capacity to deliver these courses. National Environment Week each year – awareness programmes and awards to students for climate change and environmental knowledge	MESC & MNRE (2012)
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)	(SROS/ MOF)	
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	There is a Samoa National Tourism Policy UNEP: Regional Tourism Ministers Apia meeting 2019 – endorsed a Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Pacific.	

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				
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	2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000 Source: MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, 0 homeless	MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
	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	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2017-2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. Seven sectors have integrated DRM into sectoral planning, programming and implementation including the Environment, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Health, Infrastructure (Building), Community, Tourism and the Education Sectors. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is in place for the operation of the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) during a Disaster. The Agriculture Sector has also developed a SOP to facilitate sector response during a disaster.		
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	94 of the 330 (28.5%) of villages have Community Disaster Response Plans already developed by MWCSO, DMO with villages and other stakeholders. 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated (Source: Samoa's 6th Report 2018 to the CBD). National Forest Inventory – 2014: looks at forest cover of Samoa, linking to 2 million tree campaign. Updated every 7 years. Forest Fire Index – under NAPA. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Tool developed and implemented across all 14 sectors. National Risk Standards developed and approved by the Disaster Advisory Committee. Also 48 District Development plans completed with 22 launched which includes disaster risk reduction strategies for the districts.		
		(Source - MWCSO interview 7/2/2020)		

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	(MNRE)	
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 meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	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)	

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			
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 (b) plastic debris density	(MNRE/ SPREP/ UNEP)	
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	(MNRE)	
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	(MAF)	
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	0.099% (0.1%) of EEZ exclusive of Mangroves ecosystems reserves. Total Coverage protected in marine areas - 0.099% (0.1%) of EEZ exclusive of mangroves ecosystem reserves. Total MPAs - 110.02km ² (2010 baseline). Total FR (CBMFRA) - 7.99km ² - raw data used for 6NR. 100% of EEZ is a marine sanctuary for Sharks, Dolphins and turtles.	MNRE/ MAF (2020)

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	GOS scored .631 (Band 4) which means High Implementation of Applicable instruments Source: MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey 2018	A score of 0.530 (Band 3) which means medium implementation of applicable instruments	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey (2020)
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	(MAF)		
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	(MNRE/ MAF/ UNESCO)		
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	A score of 0.7 (Band 4) meaning "High implementation of instruments for access to resources and markets for small scale fisheries" Source: MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey (2018)	A score of 1.0 (Band 5) which means "very high implementation of applicable instruments"	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey (2020)

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	UNCLOS, UNFSA, FAO Port States Measures linked to all other resource management plans listed in SDG 11, 12, 13		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	60.4% (2015)		FAO
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Terrestrial Reserve Area – 226 Ha. National Parks - 25,117Ha. Community Conservation Areas (CCA) - 18637.90Ha Source: MNRE 2014	Total Terrestrial Reserve Area 27,399.60 Ha. Total community and Conservation Area 3,801.6Ha. Total Parks Area 23,538 Ha	National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019
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	Samoa already half way through its 2 million trees planting target with 1,010,429 total seedlings planted as of Dec 2019. Hectares already restored through 2M tree programme. CIM plans – Ridge to reef approach also cover forests SMCL project support community engagement and ownership of their forest restoration, management plan – conservation areas – and sustainable land management plans. National parks, CCAs, water catchment areas – most of the reforestation work happening at water catchment areas. Forest Area Certification Increasingly identifying baselines for biodiversity through BIORAPS. MNRE Payment for ecosystems services now being piloted		National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019
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	(MNRE)		
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	26.28%		UNSDG Dashboard 2017

order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	(MNRE)		
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	0.84 (2000) Source: Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to CBD	0.81 in 2017.	Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to CBD
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	Yes; Agreements relating to transferring plant genetic resources 3		Environment Management Conservation Bill – makes provision for ABS. Set out in the Environment Sector Plan NBISAP –letter of agreement
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	While there are a number of invasive species management projects in Samoa there is still insufficient and inconsistent attention and resources to implementation and monitoring.		Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD
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	(MNRE/ SBS)		

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\$2.18 million (2015) Source: OECD/ MOF	USD\$0.417 million (2018)	OECD/ MOF
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\$2.18 million (2015) Source: OECD/ MOF	USD\$0.417 million (2018)	OECD/ MOF
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	(MNRE)		
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				
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	2017 Total 3.5: female 0.5 male 6.0 Source: Samoa Law and Justice Sector United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS) - 2019	2018: Total 6.5: female 0.5 male 6.0	Samoa Law and Justice Sector United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS) - 2019
	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% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
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% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	No reported cases		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	(MOP/ MWCS)		
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% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	32% (2020)		MOP
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a	No data collection		

	formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism			
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) Source: MOP	72 firearms (2018)	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	(PSC/ UNDP)		
	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	(PSC/ UNDP)		
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)	(MOF/ OECD/ PEFAs)		
	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%	8% very satisfied, 9% satisfied, 9% neutral, 8% dissatisfied, 10% very dissatisfied, 24% N/A, 32% Not complete	Government Service Delivery Survey 2017

		Source: PSC Client Satisfaction Survey Report 2014		
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	Total 49: male 46 (93.9%) & female 3 (6.1%). 1 of the 3 female MPs was a Cabinet Minister or 1 out of 13 Cabinet Ministers (7.7%) Source: CEDAW Report 2017	(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%)	CEDAW report 2017
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	(PSC/ MPMC)		
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	47.7% (2009) Source: DHS 2009	66.9% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa 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	No recorded cases		
	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	Women 17.0 % Men 20.8% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
Finance				
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	Taxes 23.8%, Grants 2.1% & Other/nontax Revenue 2.7% Source: SBS (GFS 2015/2016)	Taxes 25.4%, Grants 2.0% & Other revenue (4.0%)	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	26.3% Source: SBS (GFS 2018/2019)	29.4%	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 Co-operation 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
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	SAT\$9.72 million (2015) Source: CBS	SAT\$11.4 million (2019)	CBS

	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	15.4% Source: SBS (GDP) & CBS (BOP) (2015/2016)	17%	SBS (GDP) & CBS (BOP) (2018/2019)
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, 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	8.5% Source: SBS (GFS) & CBS (BOP) (2015/2016)	8.4%	SBS (GFS) & CBS (BOP) (2018/2019)
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				
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	(MOF/ MFAT)		
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	(MOF/ MOF)		
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			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	13% (2013) Source: HIES 2013	Men (during the last 3 months: 71.0% and at least once a week during the last 3 months: 64.4%). Women (during the last 3 months: 54.3% and at least	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 20)

			once a week during the last 3 months: 46.6%) (provisional figure)	
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	USD\$31.4 million (2016)		OECD - Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database 2018.
Trade				
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 under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	11.4% (2012) Source: Source: WTO tariff analysis online & Samoa Trade Policy Review (secretariat report)	11.5% (2018)	WTO tariff analysis online & Samoa Trade Policy Review (secretariat report)
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' 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) Source: 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 countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports 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	MFAT/ MCR		
Systemic issues				
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>				

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	MOF		
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	Yes. Samoa has a NPCC (National Policy Coordination Committee); SDS (Strategy for the Development of Samoa) 2016-2020; 14 sector plans and strategies and a National Development Co-operation 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		Use of country PFM systems: 57% in 2018	MOF
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>				
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) Source: Data from MOF, CSSP and MPE	USD\$258,000 (ADB & TA contract) (2019)	Data from MOF, CSSP and MPE
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>				
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			
	Increase in the number of disaggregated SDGs indicators that will be collected through future surveys (HIES, DHS-MICS, CENSUS etc.)	SBS has collected data for 52 indicators (2016) Source: SBS/SDG Task force	SBS has data for 63 indicators. SBS will also collect data for 23 indicators in future surveys (2020)	SBS/SDG Task force
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes, have the Statistics Act 2015		
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully	Yes, have a Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011 - 2021		

	funded and under implementation, by source of funding			
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) Source: SBS 2015 Annual Report	SAT\$4.6million (2019)	SBS (Budget 2018/2019))
	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) Yes. Conducted census in 2011 (b) 59% of children under age 5 were registered and 46% had birth certificates Source: SBS	(a) Yes. NSO conducted population census in 2016 (b) 79.2% of Births that are registered within 1 year of occurrence and 70.5% of Deaths were registered in 2018	SBS