



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

June 2018 Quarter

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Inside this issue:

Quarterly Review 1-4

Employment & Wage Index 1-2

Employment Levels 2-4

Employment by Industry 2-3

12 Months Review 4-5

Background information 6

Annex—Employment tables

Summary Table

	Mar 2018 Quarter	Jun 2018 Quarter
Employment Number	24,171	24,244
Total Wages (000)	\$137,831	\$138,110
Average Wages Received	\$5,704	\$5,697
Employment Growth <i>(% change over the quarter of last year)</i>	-0.9%	0.4%

OVERVIEW

Employment numbers increased in June 2018 by 0.4% over the June 2017 quarter. This follows a negative growth of 0.9% in the March 2018 quarter. The period under review is the first quarter of positive growth in employment following negative growths since the June 2017 quarter. This reflects the increase in employment opportunities in industries such as Education, Restaurants, Public Administration and Transport.

Wages and Salaries for the June 2018 quarter recorded a \$4.19 million (or 3.2%) increase over its corresponding period of 2017. This was influenced mainly by the increase in wages and salaries in industries such as Education, Public Administration, Restaurants and Personal Services.

QUARTERLY REVIEW EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Table 1: Employment & Wage Index (2009=100)

	Jun 17	Sep 17	Dec 17	Mar 18	Jun 18
Employment Index	111	110	111	111	111
% change	-1.0	-2.7	-2.9	-0.9	0.4
Wage Index	123	126	128	129	128
% change	0.8	3.0	6.3	4.7	4.7

According to Table 1, wage indices have recorded five consecutive quarters of positive growth as measured by their percentage change over the same period of the previous year, from June 2015 quarter to June 2018 quarter. Formal Employment however have just recovered in the period under review with positive growth of 0.4% following the previous four consecutive quarters of negative growth.

Chart 1: Employment Index, Jun 2015 - Jun 2018

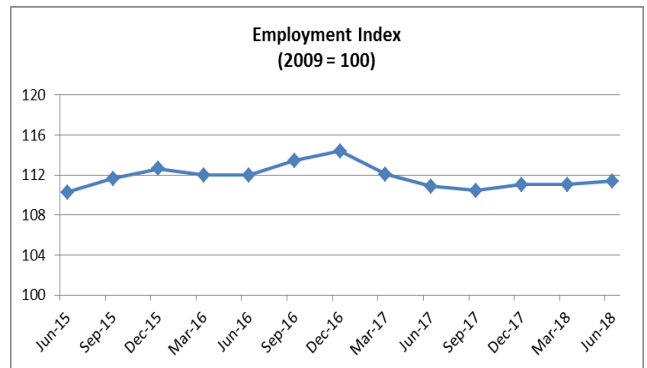


Chart 1 shows the trend in the quarterly employment index which slightly fluctuates in the period of June 2015 to June 2018. In the June 2018 quarter, the employment index recorded an increase of 0.4% over the same period of 2017. Employment index of the quarter under review also went up by 0.3% as compared to the previous quarter of 2018.

The industries that made the largest contributions to this increase were Restaurants, Education, Personal Services, Transport, Construction and Accommodation with increases of 14.7%, 13.4%, 10.9%, 10.8%, 7.2% and 4.6% each over the employment indices in the June 2017 quarter.

Some industries which contributed largely to the increase in employment in June 2018 quarter are as follows:

Chart 2: Public Administration Employment Index

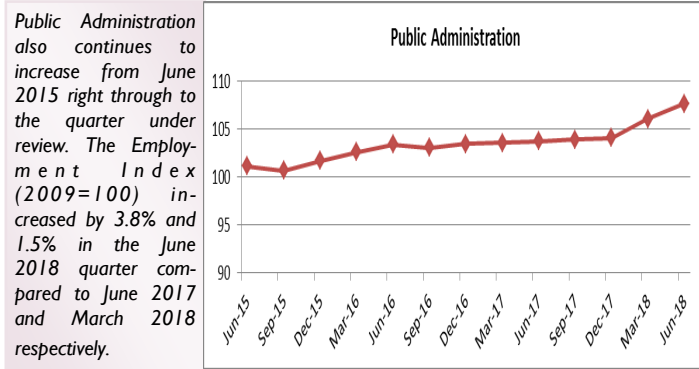
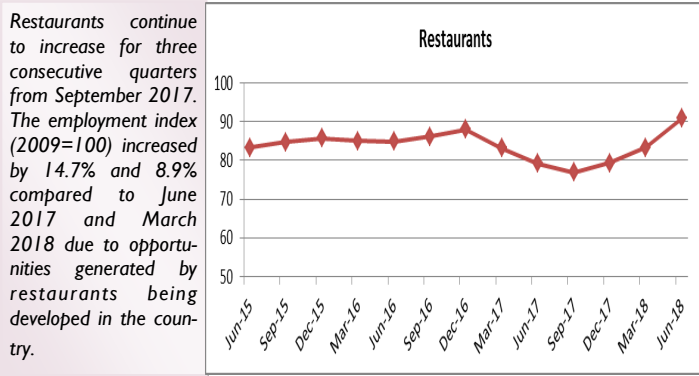


Chart 3: Education Employment Index



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Jun 2015 - Jun 2018

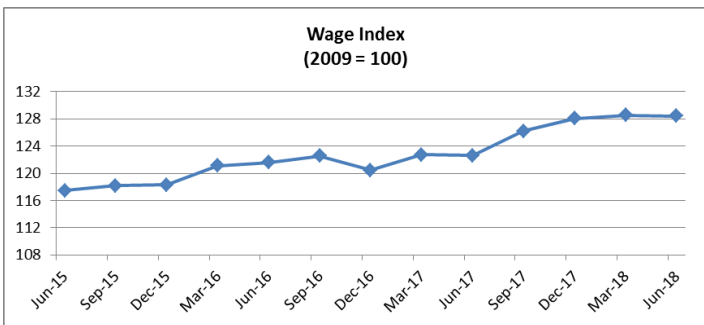


Chart 4 shows the trend in the wage index from June 2015 to June 2018 quarter. The index recorded positive growth since September 2010 with the period under review being second highest as it stood at 128. In June 2018, the wage index went up by 4.7% compared to June 2017 quarter. The index in the period under review however went down by 0.1% compared to March 2018 quarter.

The main industries that had significant contributions to the rise in wages paid out includes industries such as Education, Public Administration, Restaurants and Personal Services with increases of 24.6%, 19.8%, 13.8% and 7.9% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, June 2018 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages June 2018						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,244	100	13,830	57.1	10,414	42.9
Total Wages (\$000)	138,110	100	74,654	54.1	63,456	45.9
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,697		5,399		6,093	

According to Table 2 above, the estimated population employed in the formal sector in the June 2018 quarter was 24,244; of which 57.1% were males and 42.9% were females. Total wages amounted to about \$138.1 million; Males received the biggest share (54.1%) of total wages in the June 2018 quarter with females receiving 45.9% of total wages.

However, in terms of quarterly average wages, males earned less than females. As shown in Table 2, Male quarterly average wages amounted to \$5,399 and females quarterly average wages were \$6,093.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Jun 2018

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Sec-ondary	Ser-vices	Public Admin
Jun-17	(No.)	24137	233	3259	15096	5549
	(%)	100	1.0	13.5	62.5	23.0
Sep-17	(No.)	24039	229	3163	15089	5558
	(%)	100	1.0	13.2	62.8	23.1
Dec-17	(No.)	24177	224	3023	15362	5568
	(%)	100	0.9	12.5	63.5	23.0
Mar-17	(No.)	24171	226	2875	15397	5672
	(%)	100	0.9	11.9	63.7	23.5
Jun-18	(No.)	24244	244	2654	15587	5758
	(%)	100	1.0	10.9	64.3	23.8

Table 3 below shows the employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector from June 2017 to June 2018. In June 2018, the Services sector was the biggest employer accounting for 64.3% of the total formal population. Public Administration was the second biggest employer employing around 23.8%, followed by the Secondary Sector with 10.9% and only 1.0% of the total was employed in the Primary Sector.

In terms of employment growth by sector on a yearly basis, Public Administration, Primary Sector as well as the Tertiary Sector has contributed positively on employment growth. Public Administrations' numbers went up by 3.8%, the Primary sector increased its employment numbers by 4.5% and the Tertiary sector employment numbers went by 3.3% in June 2018 quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The Secondary sector on the other hand contributed negatively (by -18.6%) specifically within the Other manufacturing industry influencing the sector unfavorably.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Jun 2018

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admin	2708	47.0	3051	53.0	5758	23.8
Commerce	2271	62.7	1350	37.3	3621	14.9
Other Servic	1393	51.4	1318	48.6	2711	11.2
Transport	1415	70.4	593	29.6	2008	8.3
Accommodat	871	56.7	666	43.3	1537	6.3
Personal Ser	846	58.9	589	41.1	1435	5.9
Finance Serv	493	43.0	654	57.0	1147	4.7
Health	432	41.8	602	58.2	1034	4.3
Construction	907	90.2	98	9.8	1006	4.1
Other Busine	463	64.4	255	35.6	718	3.0
Education	177	32.5	367	67.5	544	2.2
Other manuf	342	65.7	179	34.3	521	2.1
Food Manufa	358	70.2	152	29.8	210	2.1
Restaurants	245	54.1	208	45.9	452	1.9
Communicati	224	59.0	156	41.0	380	1.6
Electricity	265	83.4	53	16.6	318	1.3
Water	225	75.0	75	25.0	300	1.2
Agriculture	119	81.1	28	18.9	146	0.6
Fishing	77	78.4	21	21.6	98	0.4
TOTAL	13830	57.0	10414	43.0	24244	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment by industry. At the industry level, the majority of the formal sector employment was in the Public Administration which made up

about 23.8% of the total; of which 47.0% were males and 53.0% were females. Commerce the biggest contributor to GDP was the second biggest employer comprising 14.9% of the number of people employed. Other Services was the third biggest employer comprising 11.2% of the total. Transport, Accommodation and Personal services were the next biggest employers with shares of 8.3%, 6.3% and 5.9% respectively of the total. However, industries in the Primary sector, Agriculture and Fishing only employed about 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent respectively of the total.

In terms of employment composition by sex, the industries that recorded high percentages of males to females were Construction, Electricity, Agriculture, Fishing, Water, Transport, Food Manufacturing, Other Manufacturing and Commerce. Females seems to dominate Education, Health, Finance Services and Public Administration.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, Jun 2018

Industries	% of Em- ployed Males to total	Male Wages (\$)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	1.6	2,909,936	13,040
Finance Services	3.6	4,080,076	8,308
Health	3.1	3,489,049	8,080
Public Administratio	19.6	20,365,756	7,521
Water	1.6	1,602,838	7,138
Electricity	1.9	1,802,007	6,809
Other services	10.1	7,658,489	5,500
Personal services	6.1	4,492,698	5,326
Other manufacturing	2.5	1,824,963	5,013
Transport	10.2	6,788,570	4,808
Fishing	0.6	342,513	4,184
Construction	6.6	3,718,939	4,156
Food manufacturing	2.6	1,480,401	4,136
Education	1.3	717,596	4,061
Commerce	16.4	8,676,113	3,824
Other business servi	3.3	1,620,103	3,636
Accommodation	6.3	2,248,300	2,573
Restaurants	1.8	621,005	2,568
Agriculture	0.9	215,620	1,822
TOTAL	100.0	74,653,971	5,399

Despite the highest number of males being employed in the Public Administration sector (19.6% of total male employed) and also having the highest total wages paid (\$20.4 million), this sector came fourth in terms of average wages, with Communications on top with an average

quarterly earning of \$13,040. The industry which accounted for just about 1.6% of the total male employment recorded total wages of \$2,908,936. Finance Services and Health had the second and third highest average quarterly wages of \$8,308 and \$8,080 respectively and comprised 3.6% and 3.1% each of the total male employment.

Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded an average quarterly wages of \$3,824 making it the fifth lowest average wages for Males. The lowest average quarterly wages for males were reported in Restaurants and Agriculture industries with average wages of \$2,568 and \$1,822 respectively.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, Jun 2018

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Electricity	0.5	476,799	9,015
Finance services	6.3	5,807,163	8,875
Communication	1.5	1,317,174	8,462
Health	5.8	5,066,222	8,420
Public Administrati	29.3	24,914,426	8,166
Water	0.7	541,755	7,229
Food manufacturing	1.5	854,828	5,628
Personal services	5.7	3,291,032	5,587
Other services	12.7	7,244,813	5,498
Construction	0.9	465,962	4,749
Fishing	0.2	100,144	4,744
Other business serv	2.5	1,166,634	4,567
Transport	5.7	2,690,595	4,534
Other manufacturin	1.7	722,965	4,049
Commerce	13.0	5,153,884	3,819
Education	3.5	1,206,713	3,288
Agriculture	0.3	80,294	2,914
Accommodation	6.4	1,838,564	2,760
Restaurants	2.0	515,648	2,484
TOTAL	100.0	64,455,616	6,093

Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer for females and also had the highest total wages paid, however it was not the highest in terms of average quarterly wages. The Electricity industry recorded the highest average quarterly wages in the June 2018 quarter of \$9,015, followed by Finance and Communication with average quarterly wages of \$9,015 and \$8,875 respectively. Commerce who had the second highest percentage of females employed and also the second highest value of wages paid out to females was ranked the fifth lowest in-

dustry in terms of female average quarterly wage. The lowest average quarterly wages for females were reported in the Agriculture, Accommodation and Restaurant industries with average quarterly wages of \$2,914, \$2,760 and \$2,484.

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: **(July 2017 - June 2018)**

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Employment Index	107	109	111	112	110
% change	-1.3	1.2	2.2	0.6	-1.5
Wage Index	121	126	132	135	140
% change	2.4	4.5	4.7	2.5	3.1

Table 7 above indicates that the number of employed persons decreased by 1.5% in the year ended June 2018 over the year ended June 2017. Wage Index however went up by 3.1%. According to Table 7, wage index has consistently increased in the past five financial years despite encountering a decrease in FY2013/14 and again in FY2017/18.

The decrease in employment in the year ended June 2018 by 1.5% was mainly influenced by the closure of the Yazaki Plant which caused a significant decline of 35.8% within the Other manufacturing industry. Other industries that experienced decrease in employment in the period under review include Construction (down by 12.9%), Other Business services (down by 5.0%) as well as Other services industry (down by 4.0%).

In the year ended June 2018, average total employed in the formal sector amounted to 24,158, decreasing by an average of 376 people compared to the year ended June 2017. Of the total employed in the year ended June 2018, 57.1% were males and 42.9% were females.

In terms of wage growth, industries such as Public Administration, Water, Education and Commerce contributed positively with increases in wages paid out of 10.6%, 15.0%, 7.8% and 6.0% in year ending June 2018 com

pared to Financial Year ending June 2017.

Table 8: Employment and Wage, Year 2017

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year ended June 2018						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,158	100.0	13,790	57.1	10,367	42.9
Total Wages (\$000)	547,943	100.0	298,040	54.4	249,903	45.6
Average Annual Wages (\$)	22,682		21,613		24,105	

Total wages paid amounted to \$548.0 million. Males received the biggest share of total wages with 54.4% of the total and 45.6% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ended June 2018 was \$22,682. Females recorded the highest average yearly wage of \$24,105 which was 11.5% higher than the average annual wage of males.

Background Information and New Developments

Scope and Coverage

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

Classification

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

Employment and Formal Employment

Employment

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

Formal Employment

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

Employment Index

- ◆ Is a measure of change on the employment numbers, with 2009 as the base year

Wage Index

- ◆ Is a measure of change on the wages and salaries, it was compiled using the base year of 2009

Revisions

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

when actual data are made available to the Bureau.

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



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Samoa Bureau of Statistics

SBS Vision:

“To be the leader in providing relevant, quality statistics for the benefit of Samoa.”

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