



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

March 2019 Quarter

30 May 2019

Summary Table

ISSUE #14

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

	Dec 2018 Quarter	Mar 2019 Quarter
Employment Number	24,444	24,436
Total Wages (\$ mil)	\$141.1	\$139.8
Average Wages Received (in \$)	\$5,773	\$5,723
Employment Growth (% change over the quarter of last year)	1.1%	1.1%

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

Background information

5

Annex—Employment tables

OVERVIEW

Employment numbers in the March 2019 quarter went up by 1.1% over the same period of the previous year. A 1.1% increase in Employment growth was also achieved in the December 2018 quarter on a yearly basis. These slight changes depict positive growth of employment opportunities in industries such as Education, Restaurants, Water, Construction, Electricity, Food Manufacturing, Public Administration, Other Services, Transport, Other Business Services and Health.

Wages and Salaries for the March 2019 quarter recorded a \$139.8 million (or 1.4%) increase over its corresponding period of 2018. This was influenced mainly by the increase in wages and salaries in industries such as Education, Construction, Other Business Services, Personal Services, Restaurants, Food Manufacturing, Public Administration, Electricity, Water, and Health.

QUARTERLY REVIEW EMPLOYMENT INDEX

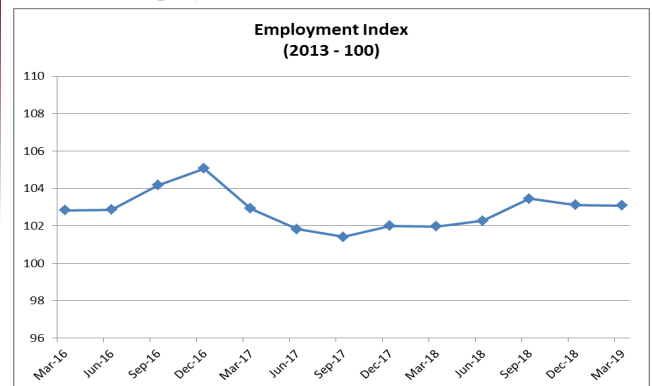
Table 1: Employment & Wage Index (2013=100)

	Mar 18	Jun 18	Sep 18	Dec 18	Mar 19
Employment Index	102	102	103	103	103
% change	-0.9	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.1
Wage Index	115	115	114	117	116
% change	4.7	4.7	0.6	1.6	0.3

According to Table 1, formal employment index for the March 2019 quarter continues to grow positively for four consecutive quarters since the June 2018 quarter. Employment seems to have stabilized positively after a negative growth recorded in March 2018.

Wage indices continues to grow positively for five consecutive quarters as measured by their percentage change over the same period of the previous year, from March 2018 quarter to March 2019.

Chart 1: Employment Index, Mar 2016 - Mar 2019



Depicted in Chart 1 is the quarterly trend for employment index in the period of March 2016 to the March 2019 quarter. In March 2019, the employment index recorded an increase of 1.1% over the corresponding quarter of 2018. However, it went down slightly by 0.03% as compared to the December 2018 quarter.

The industries that made significant positive contributions to the year-on-year increase in Employment Index were Education, Restaurant, Water, Construction, Electricity, Food Manufacturing and Public Administration with increases of 16.7%, 12.3%, 8.9%, 8.6%, 6.1%, 5.0% and 3.5% respectively.

Some industries which contributed largely to the increase in employment in March 2019 quarter are as follows:

Chart 2: Education Employment Index

Education continues to increase since March 2018; the Employment Index (2013=100) went up by 16.7% compared to March 2018, however it went down by 2.2% compared to December 2018. This indicates the rise in number of employees on a yearly basis with a minor decline in employment compared to the previous quarter.

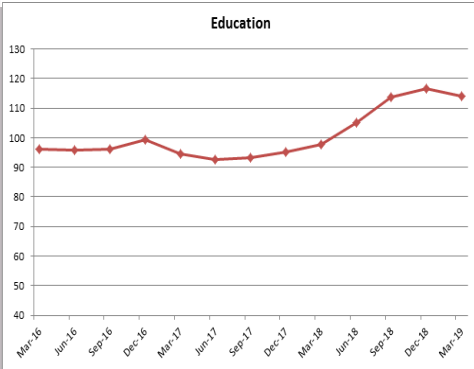
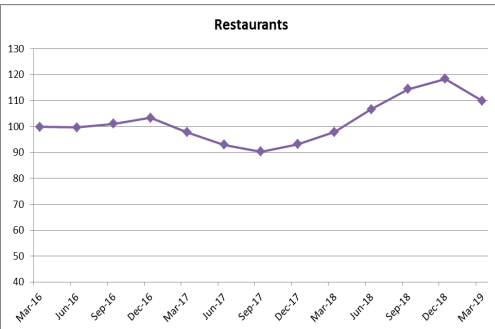


Chart 3: Restaurants Employment Index

Restaurants has had positive growth for five consecutive quarters since March 2018. The Employment Index (2013=100) increased by 12.3% compared to March 2018 and decreased by 7.1% compared to December 2018 quarter.



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Mar 2016 - Mar 2019

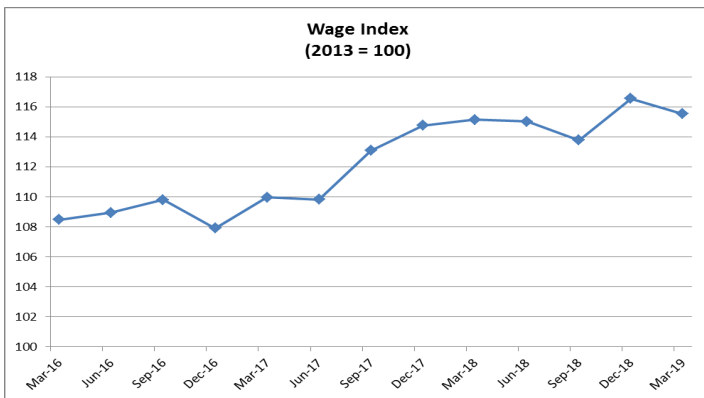


Chart 4 above shows the trend in wage index from March 2016 to March 2019 quarter. As shown, the index recorded consistent positive growth since December 2018; with the index for the period under review at 116. In March 2019, the wage index went up by 0.3% compared to the

March 2018 quarter. The wage index however went down by 0.9% compared to the December 2018 quarter.

The main industries with significant contributions to the rise in wages paid out includes industries such as Personal Services, Other Business Services, Construction, Education and Commerce with increases of 11.8%, 6.9%, 4.4%, 4.1% and 4.1% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, March 2019 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages Mar 2019						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,436	100	13,873	56.8	10,563	43.2
Total Wages (\$ mil)	139.8	100	76.2	54.5	63.6	45.5
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,723		5,496		6,020	

According to Table 2 above, the estimated population employed in the formal sector in the March 2019 quarter was 24,436; of which 56.8% were males and 43.2% were females. Total wages amounted to \$139.8 million; Males received the biggest share (54.5%) of total wages in the March 2019 quarter with females receiving only 45.5% of total wages. In terms of quarterly average wages however, males earned less than females. As shown in Table 2, Male quarterly average wages amounted to \$5,496 whereas females quarterly average wages were \$6,020.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, Mar 2019

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Sec-ondary	Ser-vices	Public Admin
Mar-18	(No.)	24,171	226	2,875	15,397	5,672
	(%)	100.0	0.9	11.9	63.7	23.5
Jun-18	(No.)	24,244	244	2,654	15,587	5,758
	(%)	100.0	1.0	10.9	64.3	23.8
Sep-18	(No.)	24,523	273	2,690	15,722	5,839
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.0	64.1	23.8
Dec-18	(No.)	24,444	278	2,716	15,579	5,870
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.1	63.7	24.0
Mar-19	(No.)	24,436	272	2,844	15,450	5,869
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.7	63.2	24.0

Table 3 above shows the total employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector from March 2018 to March 2019. For March 2019, the Services sector remains the biggest employer accounting for 63.2% of the total formal population. Public Administration was the second biggest employer employing around 24.0%, followed by the Secondary Sector with 11.1% and only 1.1% of the total was employed in the Primary Sector.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Mar 2019

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admin	2,766	47.1	3,104	52.9	5,869	24.0
Commerce	2,123	60.8	1,370	39.2	3,493	14.3
Other Serv	1,424	51.3	1,351	48.7	2,776	11.4
Transport	1,422	71.4	569	28.6	1,990	8.1
Accommodat	798	52.9	710	47.1	1,508	6.2
Personal Ser	830	58.4	592	41.6	1,422	5.8
Construction	1,035	90.5	108	9.5	1,143	4.7
Finances Ser	453	41.8	632	58.2	1,085	4.4
Health	444	42.0	613	58.0	1,057	4.3
Other Busine	437	64.0	246	36.0	683	2.8
Education	199	33.7	392	66.3	591	2.4
Food Manufa	374	70.3	158	29.7	532	2.2
Other Manuf	345	67.4	167	32.6	512	2.1
Restaurants	251	53.9	215	46.1	466	1.9
Communicati	235	62.0	144	38.0	379	1.6
Electricity	274	81.0	64	19.0	339	1.4
Water	237	74.4	81	25.6	318	1.3
Agriculture	119	82.2	26	17.8	145	0.6
Fishing	105	82.7	22	17.3	127	0.5
TOTAL	13,873		10,563		24,436	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment by industry. At the industry level, the majority of formal employment was in the Public Administration which made up about 24.0% of the total employed, of which 47.1% were males and 52.9% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 14.3% of the number of people employed; 60.8% were males and 39.2% were females. Other Services was the third biggest employer employing about 11.4% of the total, consisting of 51.3% males and 48.7% of females. Transport, Accommodation, Personal Services and Construction were the next biggest employers with shares of 8.1%, 6.2%, 5.8% and 4.7%.

In terms of employment composition by sex, some industries that recorded high percentages of males to females were Construction, Fishing, Agriculture, Electricity, Wa-

ter, Transport, Food Manufacturing, Other Manufacturing, Other Business services, Communication and Commerce. Few industries such as Public Administration, Finance Services, Health and Education employ more females than males.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, Mar 2019

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$ million)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	1.7	3.1	13,016
Finance Services	3.3	4.1	9,349
Health	3.2	3.8	8,548
Public Administrat	19.9	20.9	7,544
Electricity	2.0	1.9	7,031
Water	1.7	1.6	6,893
Personal Services	6.0	5.0	6,061
Other Services	10.3	7.4	5,165
Transport	10.2	6.7	4,683
Fishing	0.8	0.5	4,557
Other Manufacturin	2.5	1.5	4,276
Construction	7.5	4.2	4,034
Education	1.4	0.8	3,974
Other Business Serv	3.1	1.7	3,969
Commerce	15.3	8.4	3,953
Food Manufacturing	2.7	1.5	3,921
Accommodation	5.8	2.5	3,084
Restaurants	1.8	0.7	2,757
Agriculture	0.9	0.2	1,924
TOTAL	100.0	76.2	5,496

Public administration sector may have employed the highest number of males (19.9% of total male employment) and highest total wages paid (\$20.9 million), but this industry did not have the highest average wages paid out. As recorded for the Public Administration Industry, an average quarterly wages of \$7,544 is paid out which is the fourth highest average wages for Males.

Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded average quarterly wages of \$3,953 making it the fifth lowest average wages paid for Males. The lowest average quarterly wages were reported in Restaurants and Agriculture industries at average wages of \$2,757 and \$1,924 respectively.

Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer for females and also had the highest total wages paid, but it was not the highest in terms of average quarter-

ly wages. It ranked fourth according to Table 6. The Health industry recorded the highest average quarterly wages of \$8,945, followed by Finance Services and Electricity with average quarterly wages of \$8,350 and \$8,307 respectively. The lowest average quarterly wages for females were reported in the Agriculture, Accommodation and Restaurant industries with average quarterly wages of \$2,755, \$2,735 and \$2,271.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, March 2019

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$ million)	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Health	5.8	5.5	8,945
Finance Services	6.0	5.3	8,350
Electricity	0.6	0.5	8,307
Public Administrati	29.4	25.1	8,092
Communication	1.4	1.1	7,392
Water	0.8	0.6	6,787
Personal Services	5.6	3.4	5,796
Fishing	0.2	0.1	5,528
Food Manufacturin	1.5	0.8	5,232
Other Services	12.8	7.0	5,204
Other Business Serv	2.3	1.3	5,185
Construction	1.0	0.5	4,501
Transport	5.4	2.5	4,367
Commerce	13.0	5.4	3,920
Other Manufacturin	1.6	0.6	3,773
Education	3.7	1.4	3,601
Agriculture	0.2	0.1	2,755
Accommodation	6.7	1.9	2,735
Restaurants	2.0	0.5	2,271
TOTAL	100.0	63.6	6,020

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: **(April 2018 - March 2019)**

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employment Index	100	102	104	102	103
% change	0.7	2.2	1.2	-1.9	1.2
Wage Index	106	109	112	116	118
% change	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.7	1.8

According to Table 7, it indicates that the number of employed persons increased by 1.2% compared to the previ-

ous year ending in March 2018. The wage index has consistently grown positively in the past five years as indicated above; the year under review increased its wage index by 1.8%.

The positive growth in employment numbers were mainly caused by the increase in employment opportunities in industries such as Restaurants, Education, Transport, Construction, Personal Services and Water with increases of 20.0%, 18.6%, 7.9%, 7.6%, 6.3% and 6.2% percentage change respectively.

Table 8: Employment and Wage, Apr 2018 - Mar 2019

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year ended March 2019						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,412	100.0	13,907	57.0	10,505	43.0
Total Wages (\$ million)	557.2	100.0	302.1	54.2	255.1	45.8
Average Annual Wages (\$)	22,825		21,726		24,281	

Total employed in the year ended March 2019 as indicated in Table 8 was 24,412; 57.0% being males and 43.0% being females. Total wages paid amounted to \$557.2 million. Males received the biggest share of total wages with 54.2% of the total and 45.8% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ending March 2019 was \$22,825. Females recorded the highest average yearly wage of \$24,281 which was 11.8% higher than the average annual wages 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 2013 now implemented to replace 2009 as the base year in this current report.

Wage Index

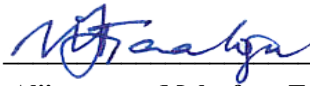
- ◆ Is a measure of change on the wages and salaries, it was compiled using the base year of 2013 replacing 2009 base year as indicated in other previous Employment Reports such as Issue 1 - 12.

Revisions

Employment Data is supplied by the SNPF on a quarterly basis. This data is input manually by the Finance Statistics Division (FSD) in to the system and is used for compiling and monitoring

employment trend by industry. In some cases where there may be a delay in receiving this data, estimates are then used until the actual numbers are available. Revisions are made later on when actual data are made available to the Bureau.

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



Aliimuamua Malaefono Taua - T Faasalaina

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN / CEO



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

SBS Vision:

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

National Accounts & Finance Statistics Division
FMFM II Building, Level 2 PO Box 1151
Apia, Samoa

Phone: (685) 62006 / 29326
Fax: (685) 24675
E-mail: fsd@sbs.gov.ws