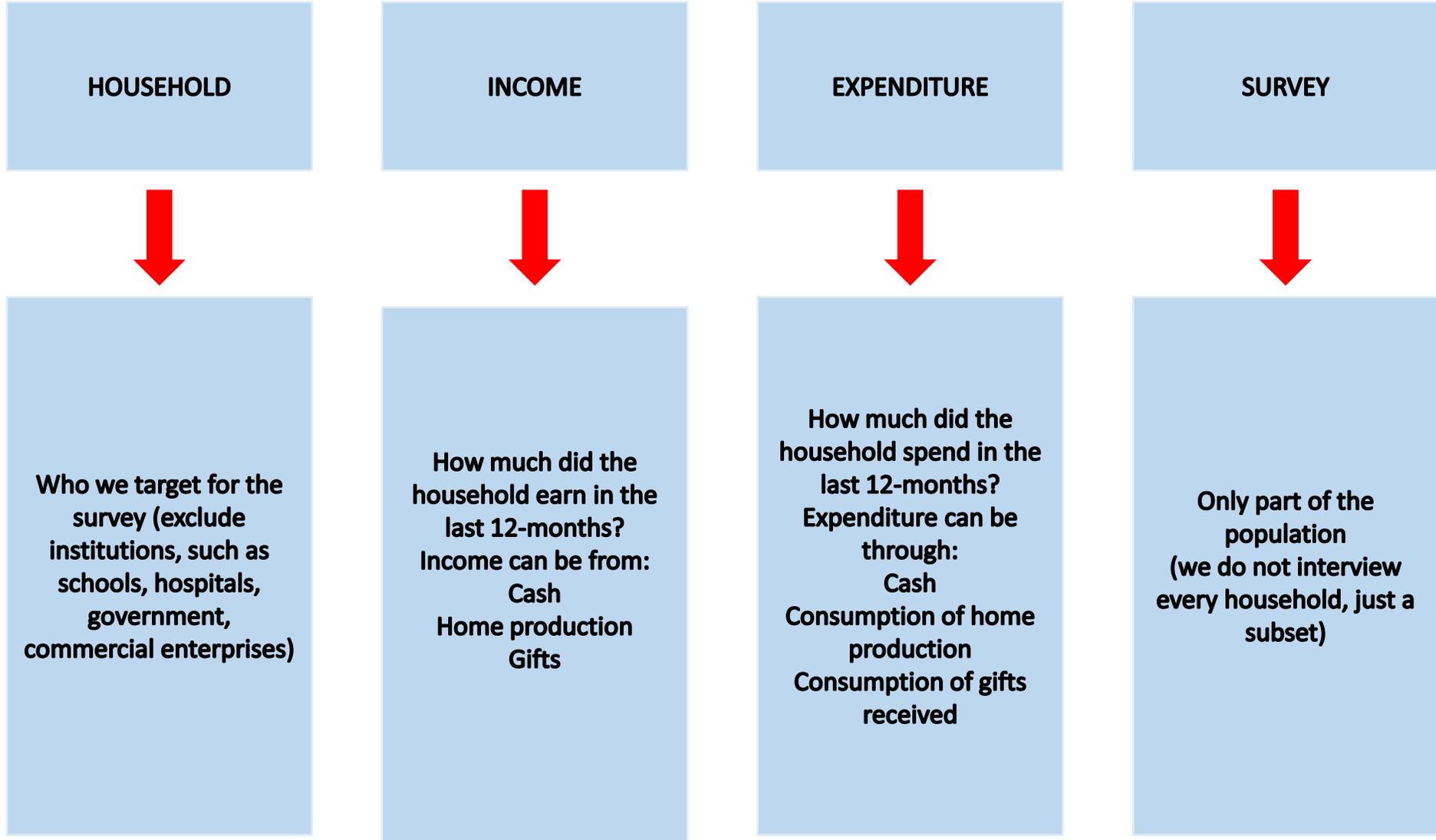


Household Income & Expenditure Survey (HIES)

Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Objectives and use
- History and changes over time
- What is collected
- Future plans

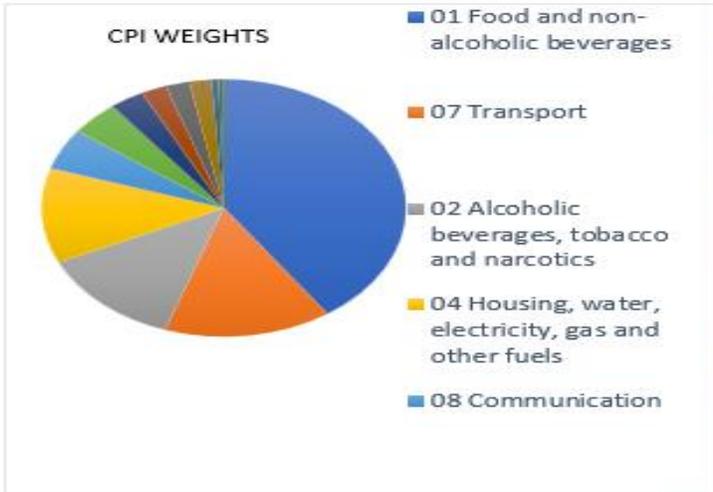
What is the HIES?



HIES objective and use

- Multi-purpose and multi-user survey with the objective to:
 - Update the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates
 - Patterns of household expenditures to adjust weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
 - Conduct poverty analysis (monetary approach)
 - Conduct the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
 - Conduct food security & nutrition-oriented analysis
 - Collecting sociodemographic and economic data to form policy across multiple sectors
 - To populate national, regional and global indicators like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2.1

Uses of the HIES results



SAMOA MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2022





SAMOA POVERTY AND HARDSHIP REPORT
 ANALYSIS OF THE 2018 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

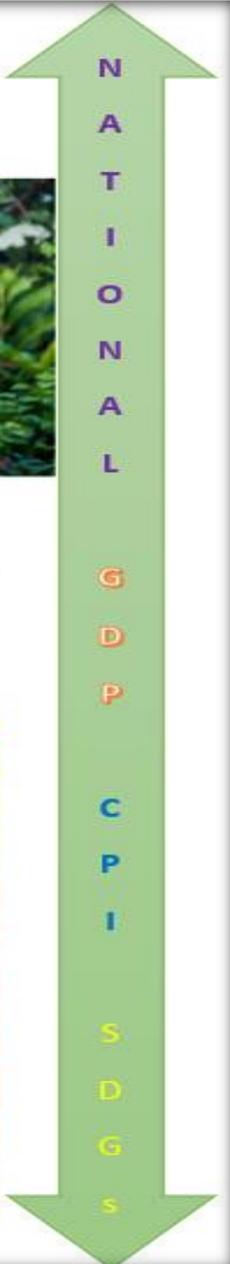




Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD CONSUMPTION IN SAMOA
 BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE 2018 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

History of HIES in Samoa

- Conducted every five years
 - 2002, 2008, 2013/14, 2018 and now 2023
- Sampling frame is from the Population Census
 - 10% of the households in both urban and rural areas
- Paper form or PAPI
- 2 Week Diary to record daily expenditures
- Field 4 rounds (approx. 16 weeks during the year)

Changes in the 2023 HIES

- CAPI instead of PAPI
- Recall replaces Diary
- Field work 44 rounds or weeks vs 4 rounds (approx. 16 weeks)
- One-year of data collection to capture festivities, seasonal fluctuations in household income, expenditure, consumption and production patterns
- Number of hired enumerators reduced by more than 70%
- Technical team made up of different expertise within SBS to oversee different activities
- More detailed questions compare to the previous HIES such as Individual questions on the Food acquired and consumed away from home
- Funded by the Government of Samoa, Tautai program (Australia) and SPC.

Main questionnaire sections

- Household identification
- Household member roster
- Person details
- Household details
- Food recall
- Food away from home
- Partakers
- Non-food recall
- Geographic information (region, district, village etc)

Main questionnaire sections :

Person details

- General profile of each household member
- Education status and expenditure
- Health status and expenditure
- Functional difficulties
- Communication status and expenditure
- Alcohol and tobacco use and expenditure
- Other individual expenditure
- Economic activity (main and secondary) and income
- Handicraft participation, income and expenditure
- Financial inclusion

Questionnaire: household

- Dwelling characteristics and expenditure
- Asset ownership and expenditure
- Other individual item and service expenditure
 - Home maintenance
 - Vehicles
 - Travel (international and domestic)
 - Household services and taxes
 - Financial support
 - Other
- Ceremonies expenditure
- Remittances income
- Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)
- Livestock participation, income and expenditure
- Agriculture participation, income and expenditure
- Fisheries participation, income and expenditure

Food modules

In the 2023 HIES, there are three food modules, including:

- Food recall
 - Objective to collect total in-house food consumption
- Partakers
 - Objective to collect number of in-house meal partakers so in-house consumption per capita can be estimated
- Food away from home
 - Objective to collect total consumption of food away from home

Collectively, we can estimate total household food consumption (WST, kcal)

Food recall

- Most important module in the entire survey as food constitutes ~half of household consumption expenditure
- Module is completed once for every household
- Collects consumption (value and quantity) of in-house food consumption in the last 7-days by **food item**
 - i.e., consumption of food at home, or food that was prepared at home
- Structured as:
 - Did you eat [FOOD ITEM]? (Yes / No)
 - How much [FOOD ITEM] did you consume? (Number and Unit)
 - How much of [FOOD ITEM] was cash purchased (Number, Unit and Value)
 - How much of [FOOD ITEM] was home produced (Number, Unit and Value)
 - How much of [FOOD ITEM] was gifted (Number, Unit and Value)

Food groups

- Grains & cereals (e.g., rice, flour, bread, noodles)
- Meat (e.g., chicken, lamb, pork, sausages, canned meat)
- Fish & Seafood (e.g., pelagic fish, reef fish, shellfish, canned fish)
- Dairy & Oils (e.g., milk, cheese, eggs, cooking oil)
- Fruit (e.g., banana, papaya, avocado, lime, breadfruit)
- Vegetables & root crops (e.g., taro, cucumber, taro tops)
- Non-alcoholic beverages (e.g., coffee, tea, soda, juice)
- Snacks and confectionary (e.g., sugar, candies, chocolate, chips)
- Spices & condiments (e.g., salt, spices, herbs, soy sauce)
- Prepared meals consumed at home (e.g., takeaway)

Partakers

- Collects participation of non-household members in in-house food consumption in the last 7-days so we can accurately estimate per capita food consumption
- Module is completed once for every household
- Structured as:
 - Did non-household members partake in any in-house meals? (Yes / No)
 - How many meals shared with non-household members aged 0 to 14 years? (Number)
 - How many meals shared with non-household members aged 15+? (Number)

Food away from home

- Food away from home is defined as food that is both acquired and consumed away from the dwelling, such as at restaurants, church, conferences, school canteens and the market
- Important as food away from home constitutes around 20 percent of total dietary energy consumption (calories)
- Module is completed once for every household member
- Collects consumption (value only) by **meal event**, including breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks, hot drinks, bottled water, non-alcoholic beverages in the last 7-days
- Structured as:
 - Did you consume [MEAL EVENT] away from home? (Yes / No)
 - How many [MEAL EVENTS] did you consume away from home? (Number)
 - How many [MEAL EVENTS] did you purchase in cash? (Number)
 - How much for [MEAL EVENTS] did you pay? (Amount)
 - How many [MEAL EVENTS] did you receive for free? (Number)
 - How much for [MEAL EVENTS] would you have paid? (Amount)

Status of the HIES 2023 and future plans

- Enumeration or data collection complete end of Nov 2023
- Data processing and tabulation commences mid Dec 2023
- HIES report ready in June 2024
 - results of the HIES will be representative at the regional level
 - comparisons with previous HIES
 - population and household profile
 - household characteristics (dwelling, expenditure income)
 - expenditure (food, alcohol etc), Income (average, main income items etc)
- Anonymize data 2024 (information is confidential)
- Advocacy programs in FY2024/2025
- Re-weight the CPI basket and rebase the CPI 2024
- Poverty report 2024

Consumer Price Index

Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Uses of the CPI
- Structure and compilation
- Trends
- Supply of local agriculture produce

Introduction

- Definition of the CPI as Fixed Basket
 - The CPI measures pure price change in a representative fixed quantity market basket of goods and services of constant quality.
 - The “basket” was derived from HIES and represents a mix of consumer products and services purchased/consumed by the average household.
- As Weighted Average of Price Changes
 - The CPI is a measure of the weighted average of price changes of goods and services where the weights are estimates of relative household consumption expenditure shares.
- Source of Expenditure Weights
 - The weights obtained from HIES were price updated to February 2016
 - Complemented by supplementary data from other sources

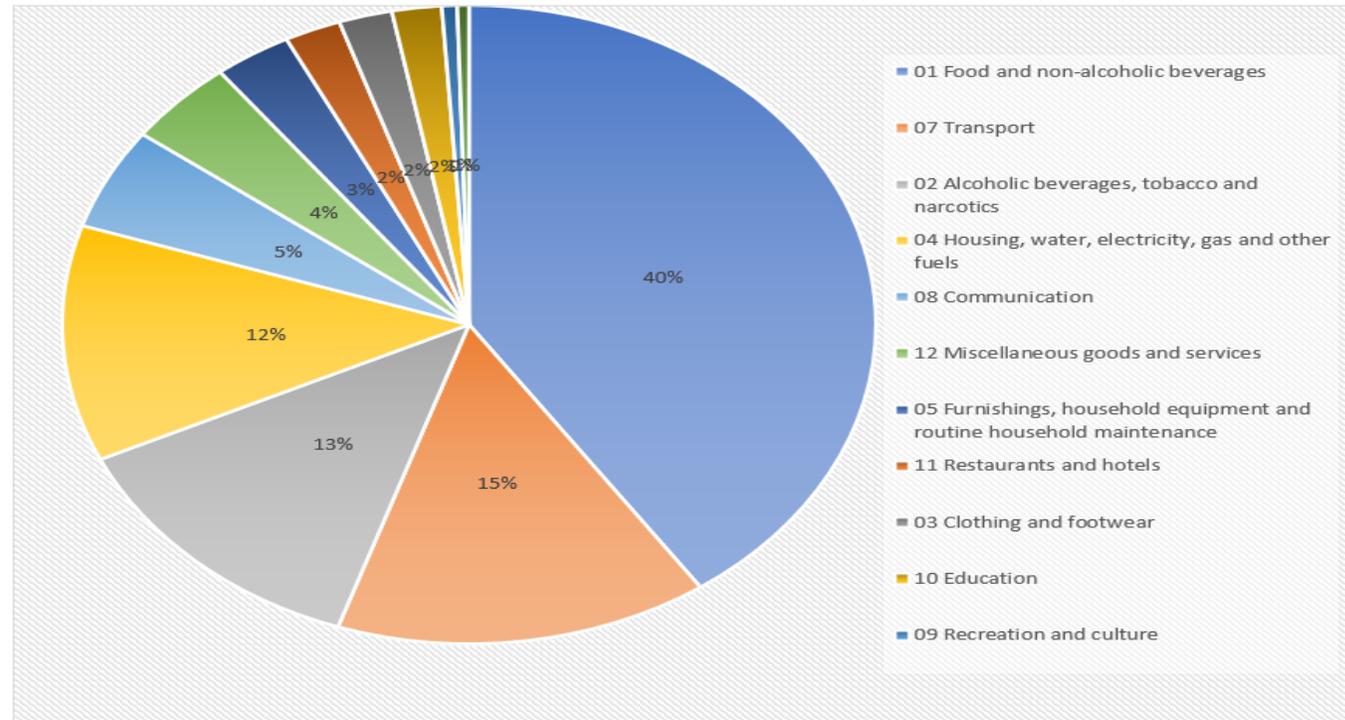
Uses of CPI

- A measure of inflation (components used for core inflation)
- Adjustment factor for indexation of prices, wages and other payments
- Deflation of series in nominal terms to derive “real” terms or deflators for National account
- It is the best economic instrument to use when determining the effect of changes in retail prices on the average household budget.
- Direct indicator of the purchasing power of money in various types of transactions and other flows involving goods and services.

Manual & classification

- CPI Manual 2020
- Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose 2018 (COICOP)

CPI Weights based on the HIES



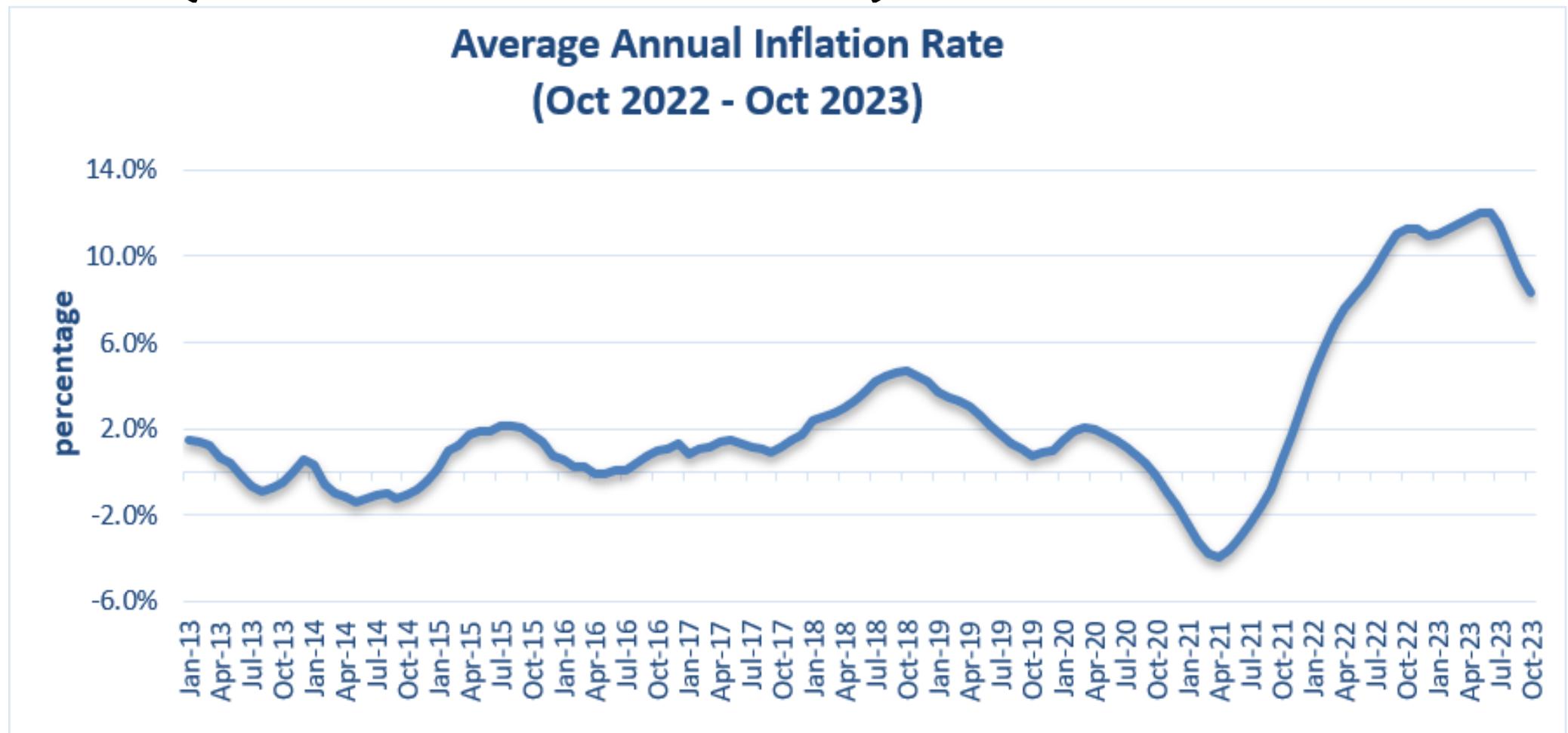
➤ Weights obtained from the HIES

- Food and non-alcoholic (40%) main items are chicken, bread, sugar, taro, pisupo, rice, noodle
- Transport such as (15%) main items are petrol, air fares, taxi fares, used cars, diesel & new cars
- Alcoholic beverages (13%) main items beer, cigarettes & tobacco
- Housing, water, electricity, gas (12%) main items electricity /cash power, water, liquid gas, rent
- Communication (5%) main items are internet data bundles & calling per minute
- Miscellaneous (4%) main items are toilet paper / toiletries & funeral services

PRICE COLLECTION & INDEX CALCULATION

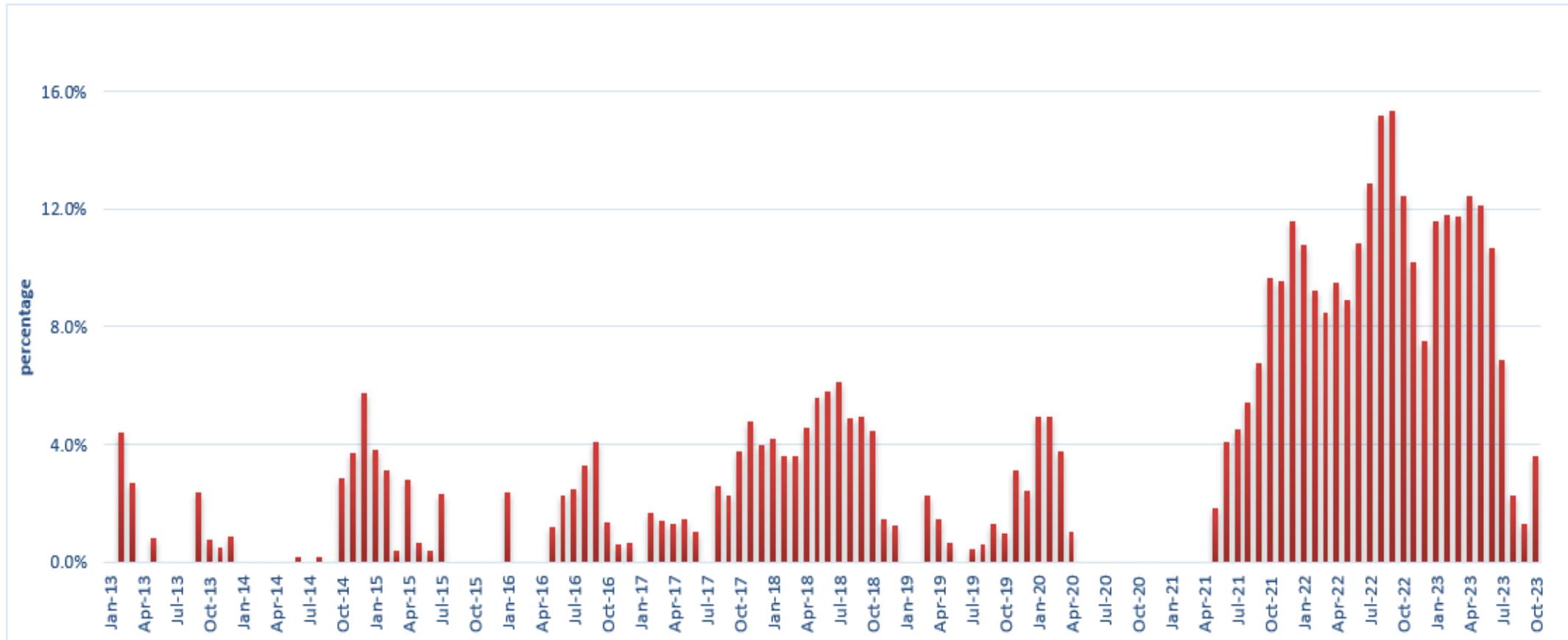
- Monthly, (quarterly and annual for some special items) price collection surveys are carried out at outlets such as: grocery stores, markets, clothing and footwear stores, furniture and appliance shops, garages, doctors, dentists, law offices, schools, insurance companies and barber and beauty salons.
- Price data are collected for 163 individual items from 128 outlets/shops in Upolu & Savaii
- Monthly publication

CPI (annual inflation rate)



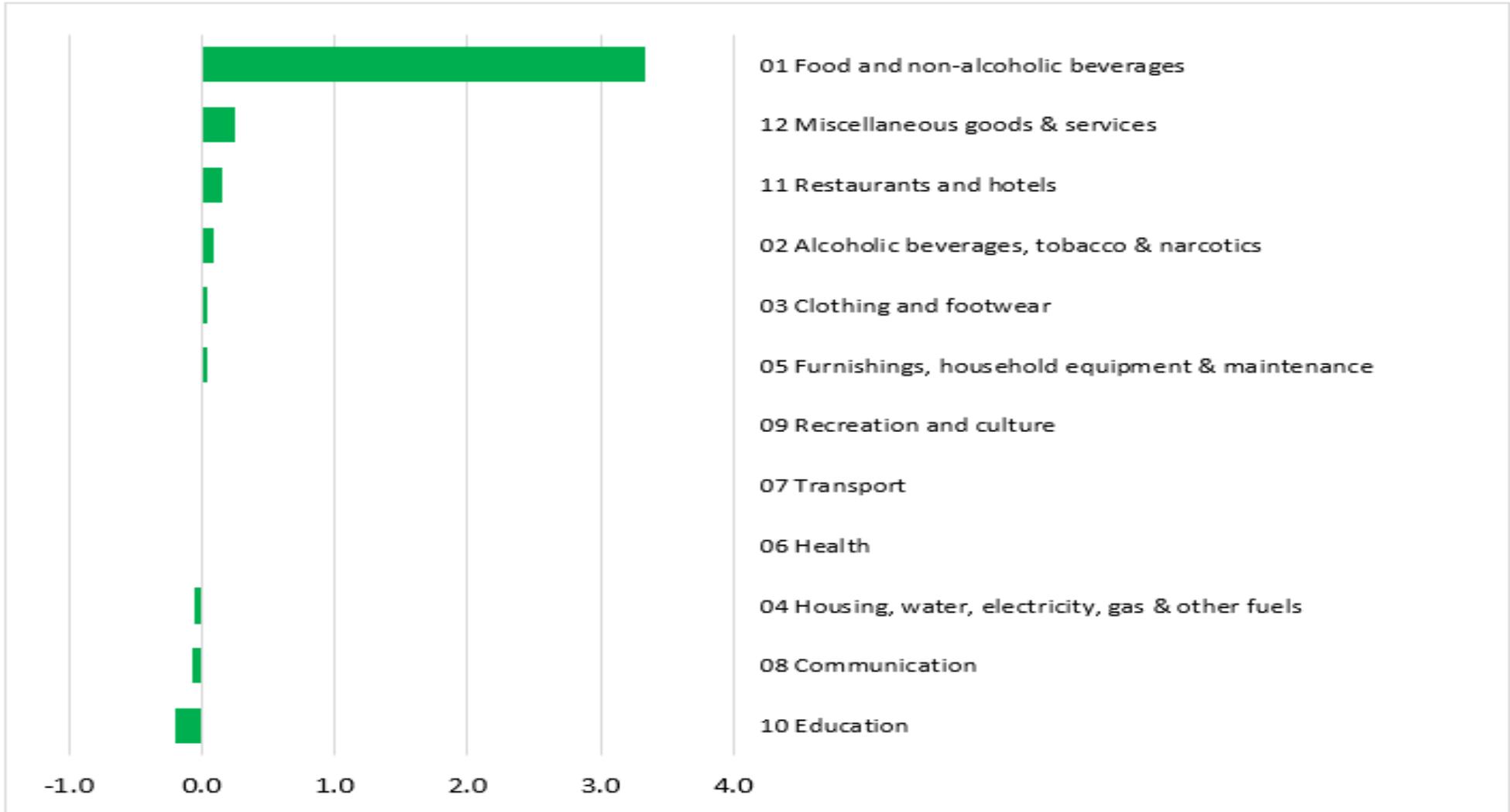
- The average annual Inflation for the year ended October 2023 was 8.3 percent.
- It fluctuated over the last 10 years with 2013 & 2014 experiencing deflation.
- After a sharp fall in early 2021, it rose to its highest in the year 2022 and continue to increase but started to decline in the recent periods.

CPI (% change over the same month of the previous year)

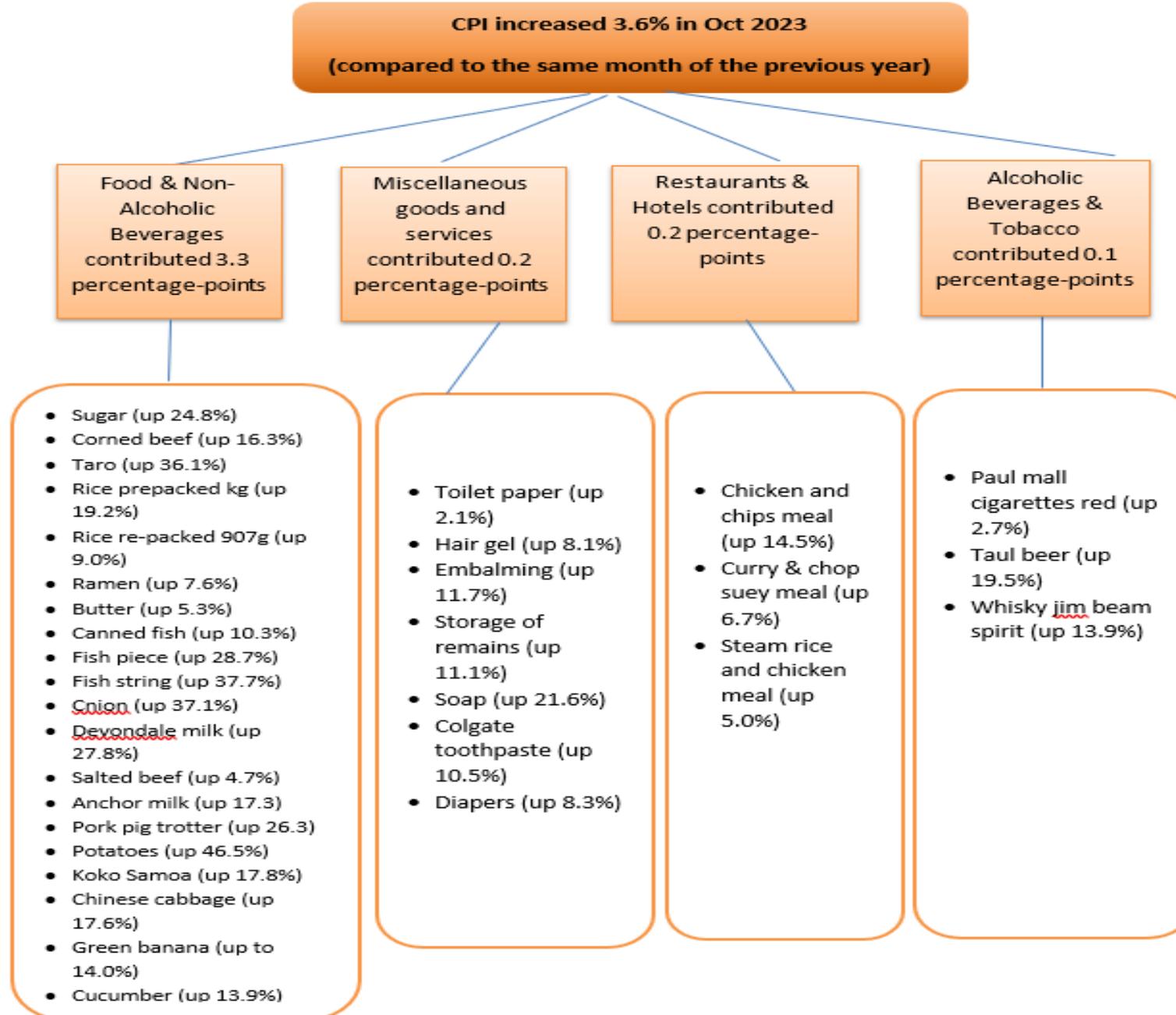


- No change in mid May 2020-Apr 2021 due to the decline in supply (result of disruption in imports due to COVID)
- Significant increase in recent years with Sep 22 registering the highest (up 15.3%) since the start of the series.
- Mainly influenced by the increases in prices of Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages, Transport (petrol & diesel), Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco, Communication and Restaurant.
- In October 2023, CPI increased by 3.6% however it was much lower than the inflation in the prior periods (late 2021, 2022 and early 2023).

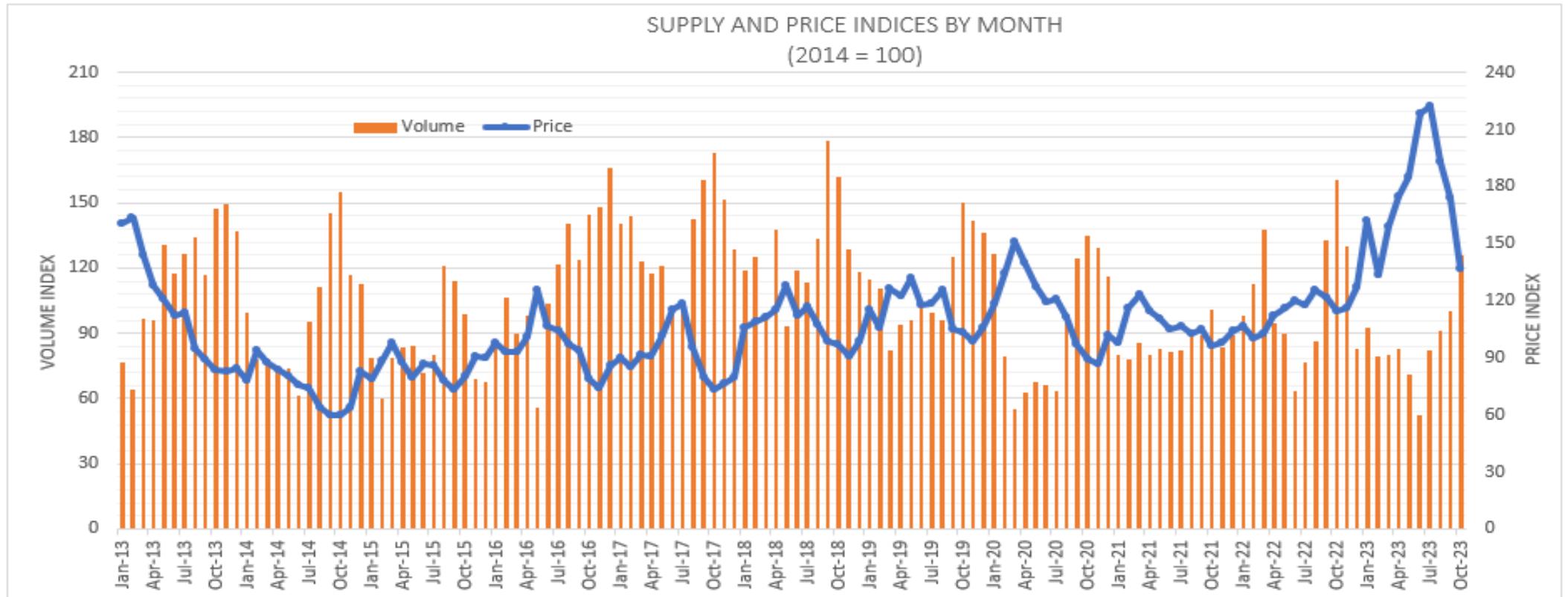
Monthly Percentage-point contribution to the 3.6% increase in the CPI in October 2023



Contribution to change, Oct 2023

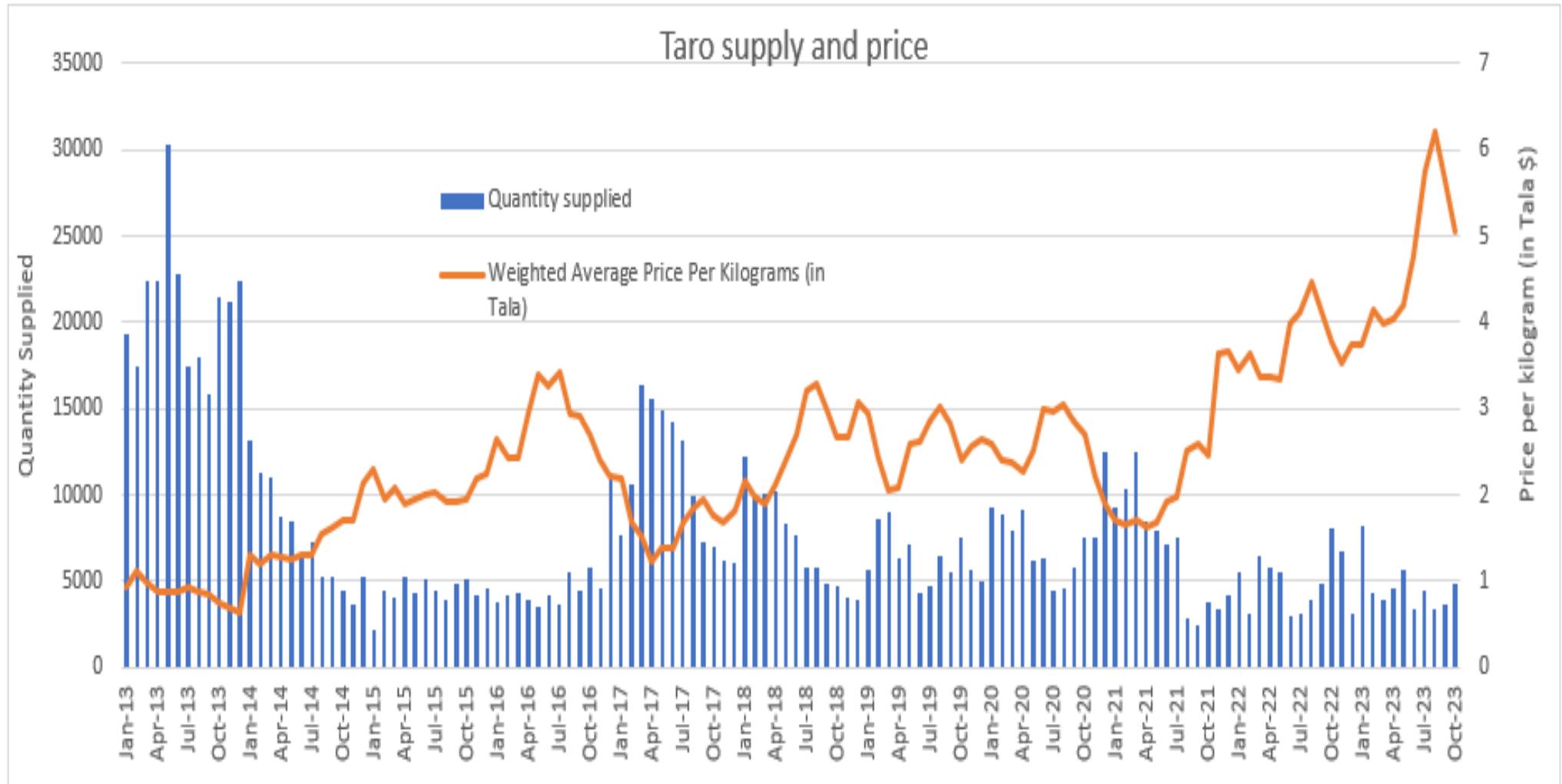


LOCAL MARKET SURVEY 2013-2023



- Price Index and volume both fluctuate.
- Cyclone Evans Dec 2012, Hottest weather in 2014 El nino, enforcement of State of Emergency (SOE) 2020
- Very low supply in Feb-Aug 2020 but rose in 2021 (interestingly exports increased in 2020 but fell in 2021)
- In Oct 23 in comparison to Sept 23, overall supply rose 25% while average prices declined by 21 percent.
 - ✓ Reflects the significant increases in the supply of most agricultural produce supplied to the markets and stalls such as taro, banana, breadfruit, taamu and vegetables such as pumpkin and tomato.
 - ✓ Prices for taro, banana, coconut, breadfruit, pumpkin, head cabbage etc on the other hand fell.

TARO SUPPLY 2013 - 2023



- Volatility in supply of agricultural produce
- High prices since 2016 (except 2017 & 2021) and continue to increase until October 2023 .

Future Developments

- Re-weight the CPI basket and rebase the CPI 2024
- Transaction data
- Data scrapping
- Adopting recent manual

Merchandise Trade Statistics

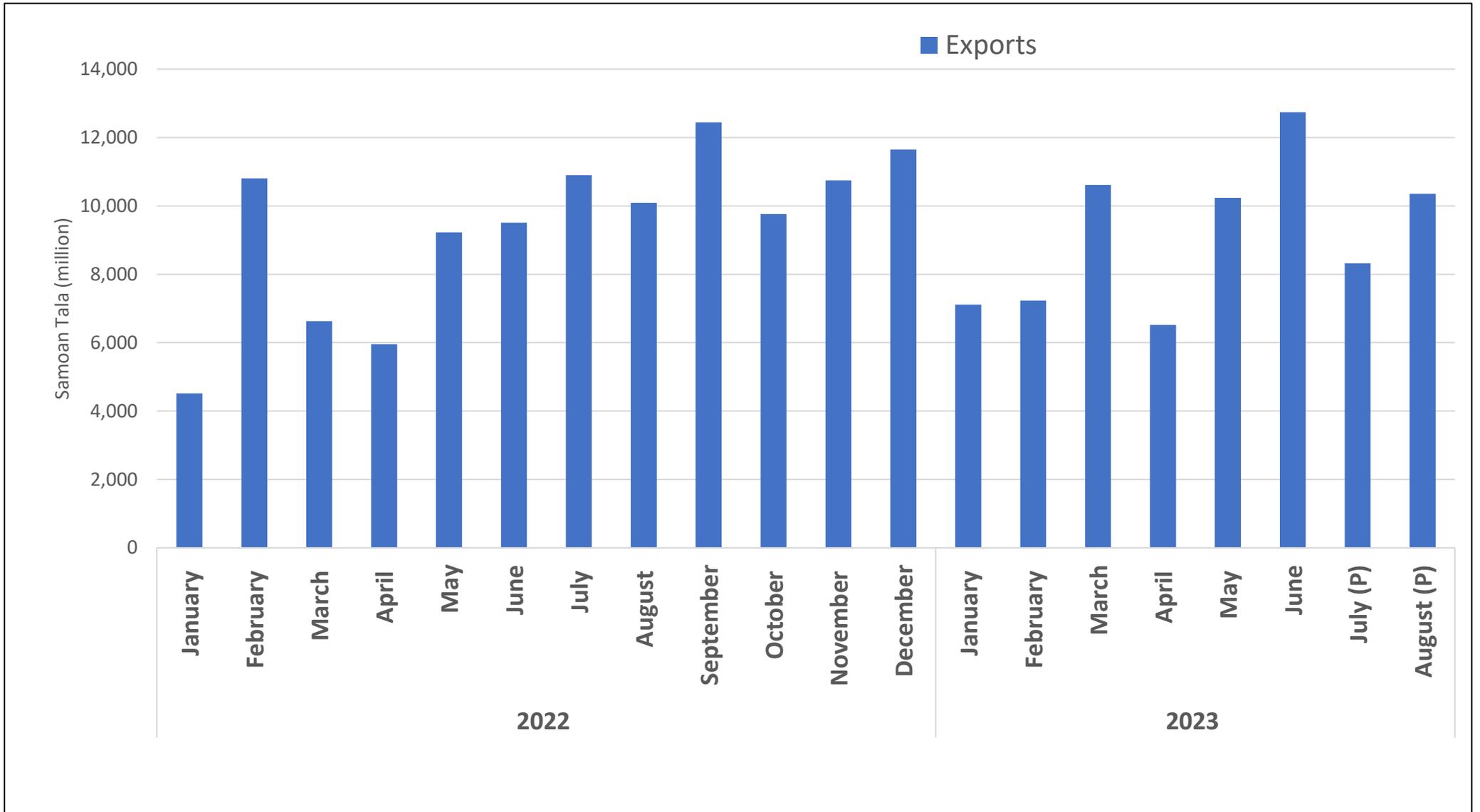
OUTLINE

- EXPORTS
- IMPORTS
- TRADE BALANCE
- SHIPPING
- IMPORT PRICE INDEX

EXPORTS (annual)



EXPORTS



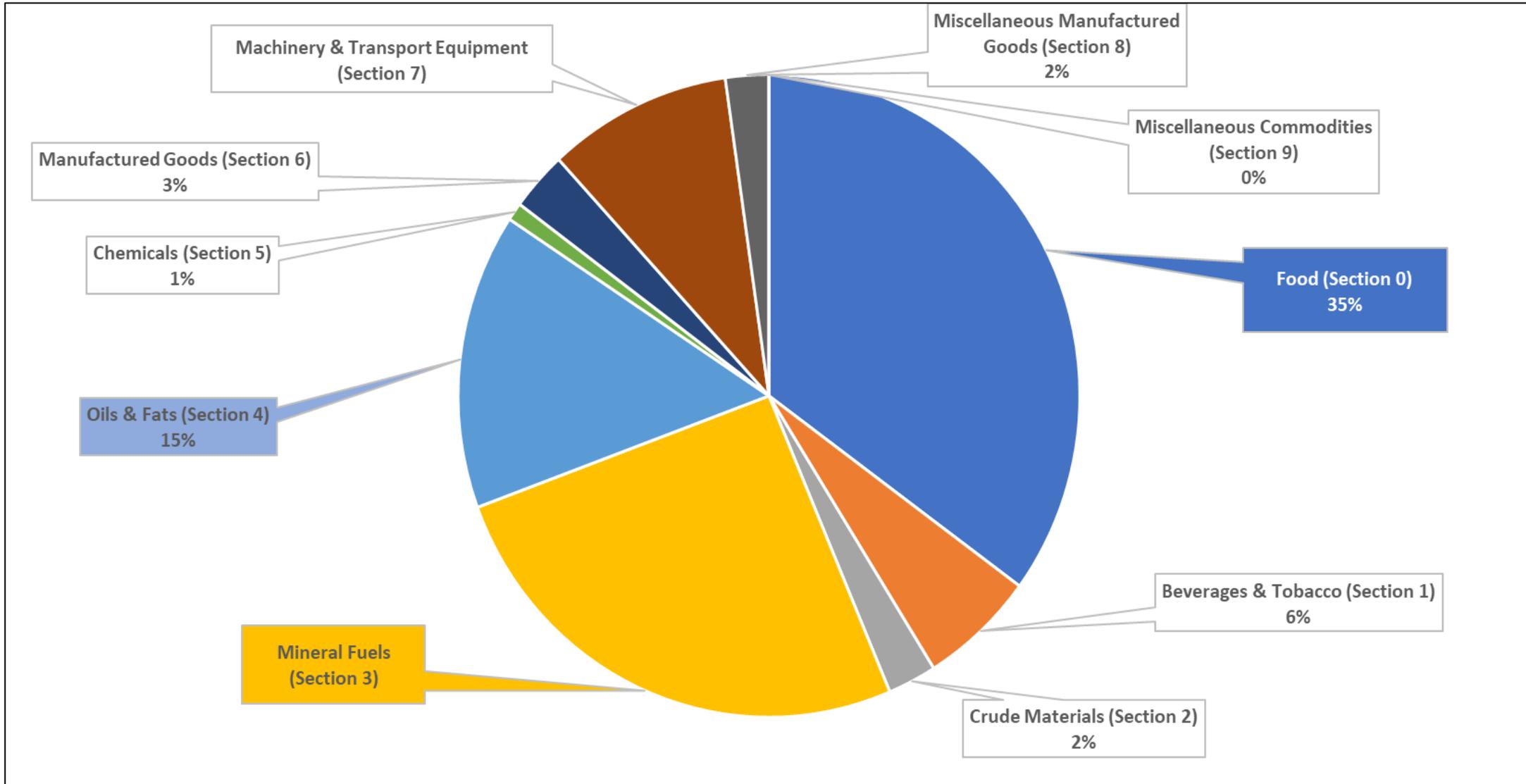
EXPORTS by commodity (HS 6-digits)

HS Code	6-digit heading of Harmonized System (All commodities)	Value (million Samoan Tala)								
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
271012	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals....	0.00	29.72	32.32	30.13	31.58	13.66	7.78	28.41	
151319	Vegetable oils; coconut (copra) oil....	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.42	0.29	0.43	10.28	16.48	
030353	Fish; frozen, sardines (Sardina.....	0.00	2.23	2.82	12.73	8.87	9.89	5.34	15.06	
853810	Electrical apparatus; parts (e.g. boards, panels.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.31	0.26	7.11	
030341	Fish; frozen, albacore or longfinned tunas...	7.48	8.58	25.16	8.10	9.30	4.87	4.56	4.48	
071440	Vegetable roots and tubers; taro.....	3.67	4.60	5.72	4.00	5.69	8.58	7.20	4.46	
220300	Beer; made from malt...	5.91	3.69	4.87	6.90	4.67	4.96	5.39	4.00	
240220	Cigarettes; containing tobacco	0.56	0.59	0.45	0.67	1.33	2.39	3.04	2.54	
200989	Juice; of any single fruit or vegetable....	6.91	2.16	0.16	1.58	0.58	2.12	2.55	2.21	
080119	Nuts, edible; coconuts, fresh or dried.....	0.71	0.43	1.75	1.63	1.57	1.95	2.01	1.82	
030342	Fish; frozen, yellowfin tunas.....	17.73	27.57	2.90	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.46	
071490	Vegetable roots and tubers; arrowroot, salep.....	1.67	1.71	4.87	3.05	2.08	0.08	0.21	0.03	
854430	Insulated electric conductors; ignition wiring.....	37.49	34.14	8.08	0.83	2.57	0.10	0.00	0.01	

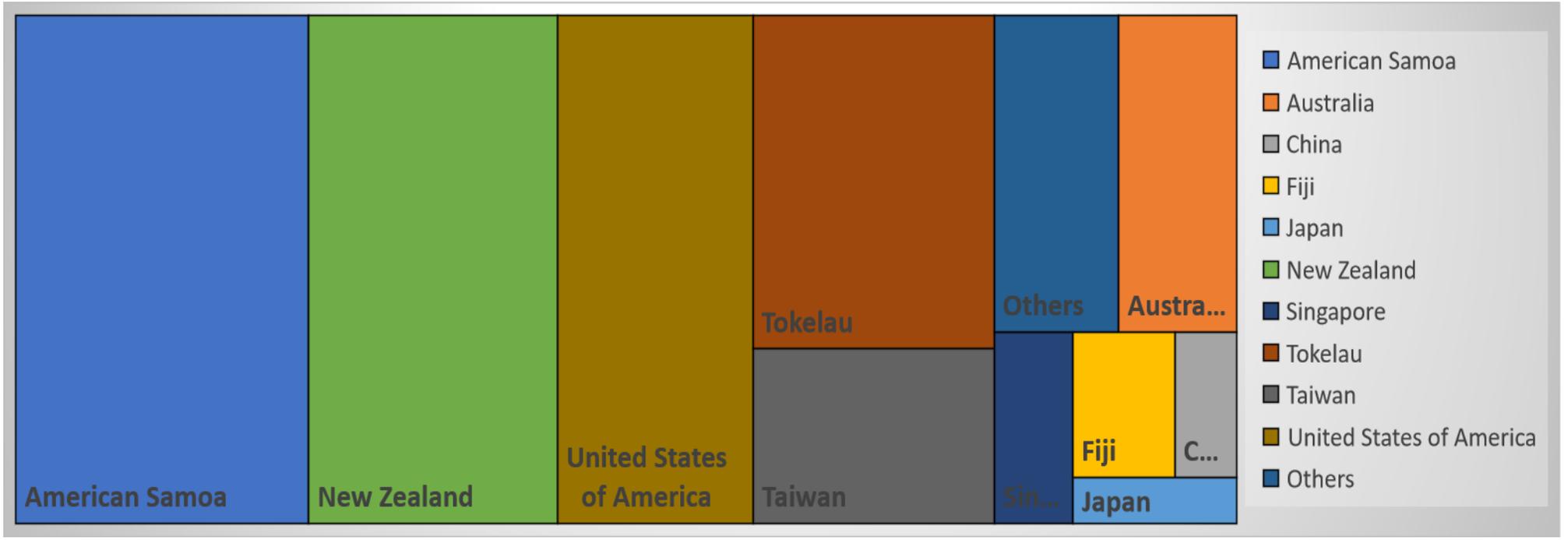
Samoa's main exports in 2022 were the exports & re-exports of:

- Petroleum oil and mineral oils
- Coconut oil
- Fish
- Electrical apparatus and taro to mention a few

EXPORTS by SITC (2022)

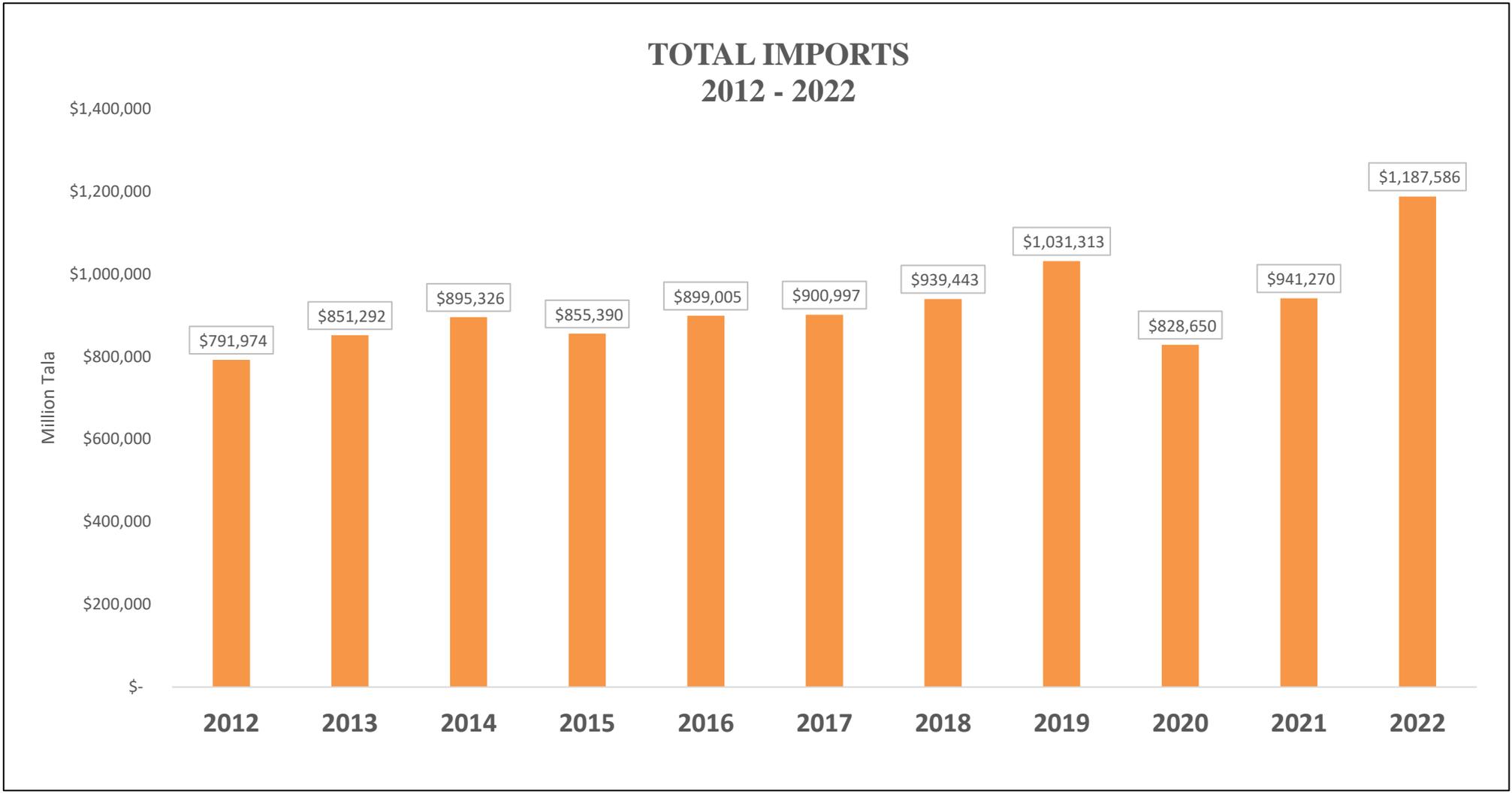


EXPORTS by Country (2022)

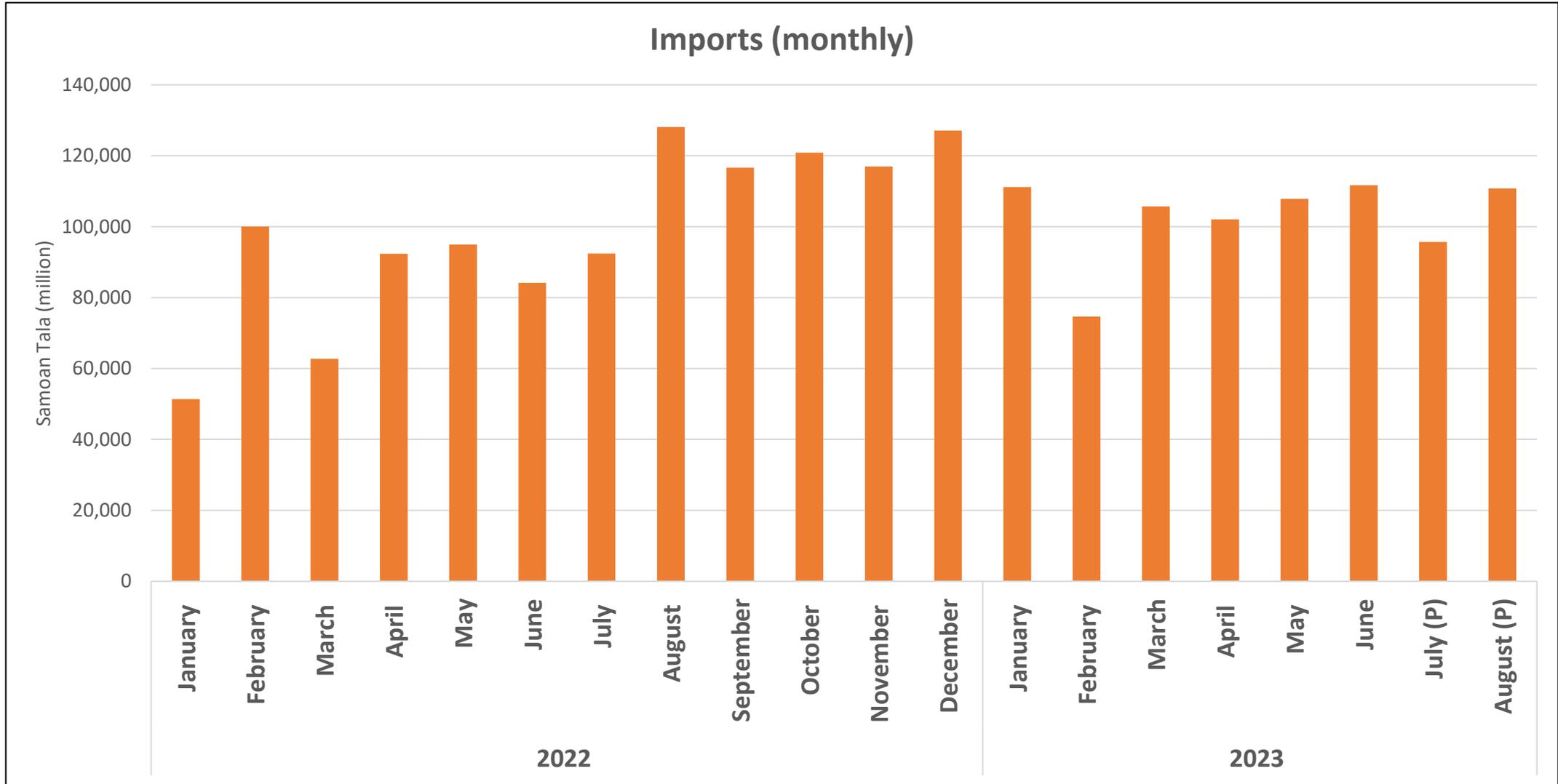


- American Samoa (fish) - 24%
- New Zealand (taro) - 20%
- USA (coconut oil) - 16%
- Tokelau(petroleum, food products etc) - 13%

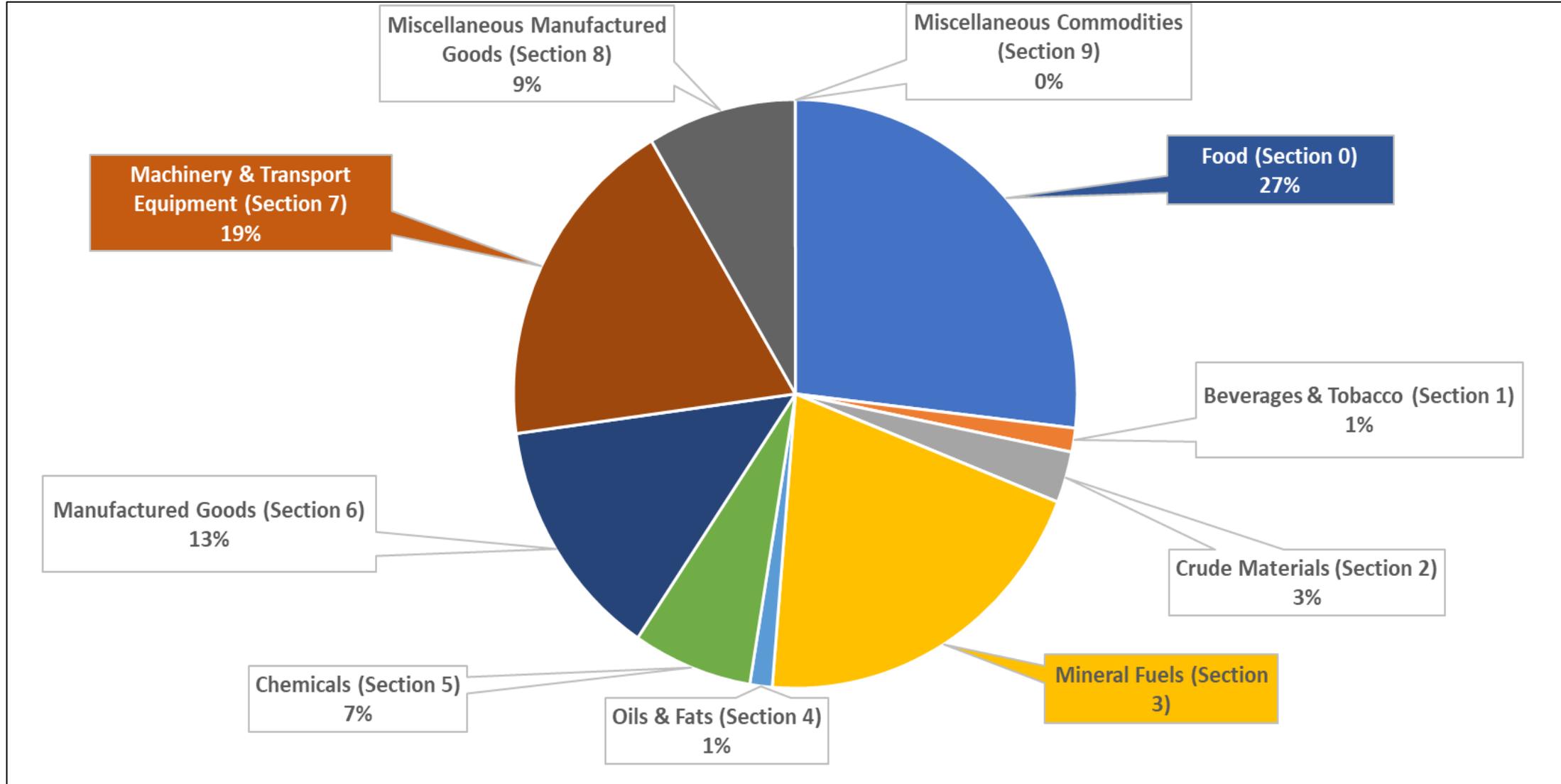
IMPORTS (annual)



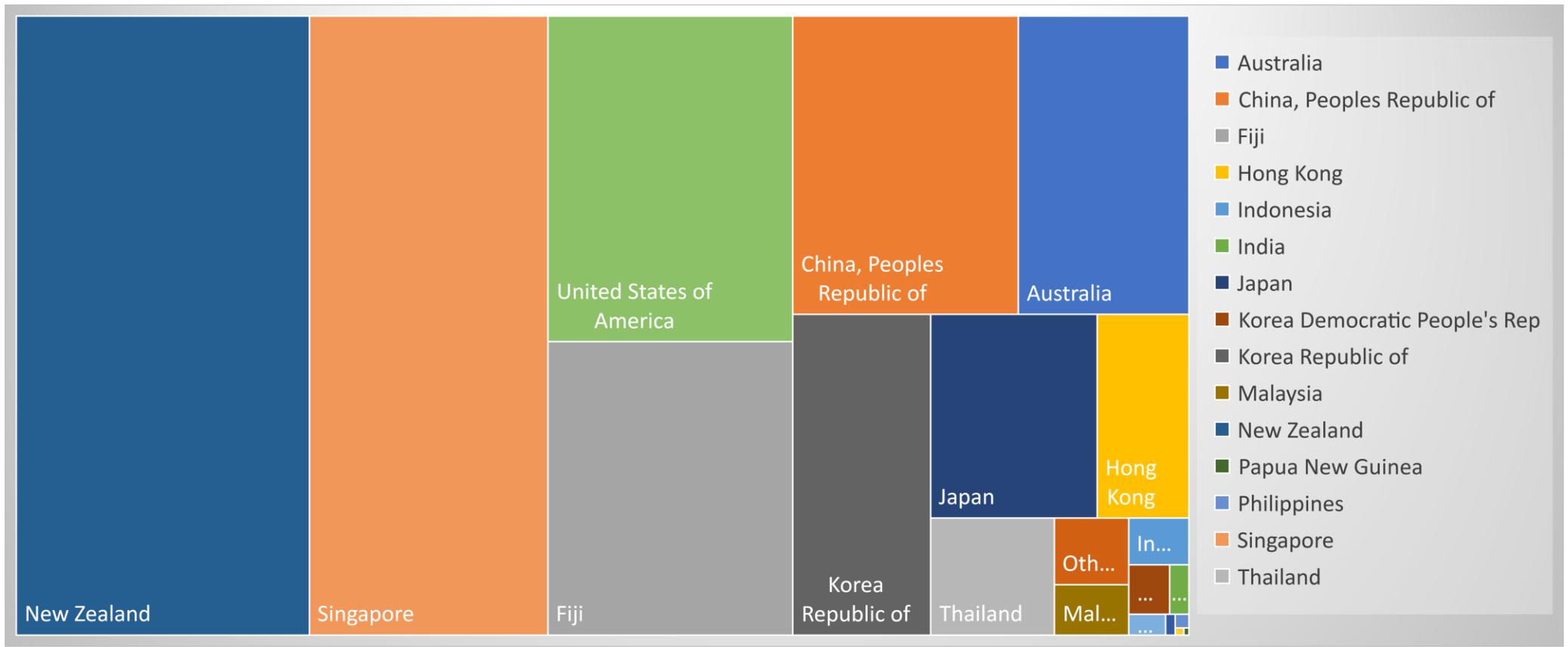
IMPORTS



IMPORTS by SITC (HS 6-digits)

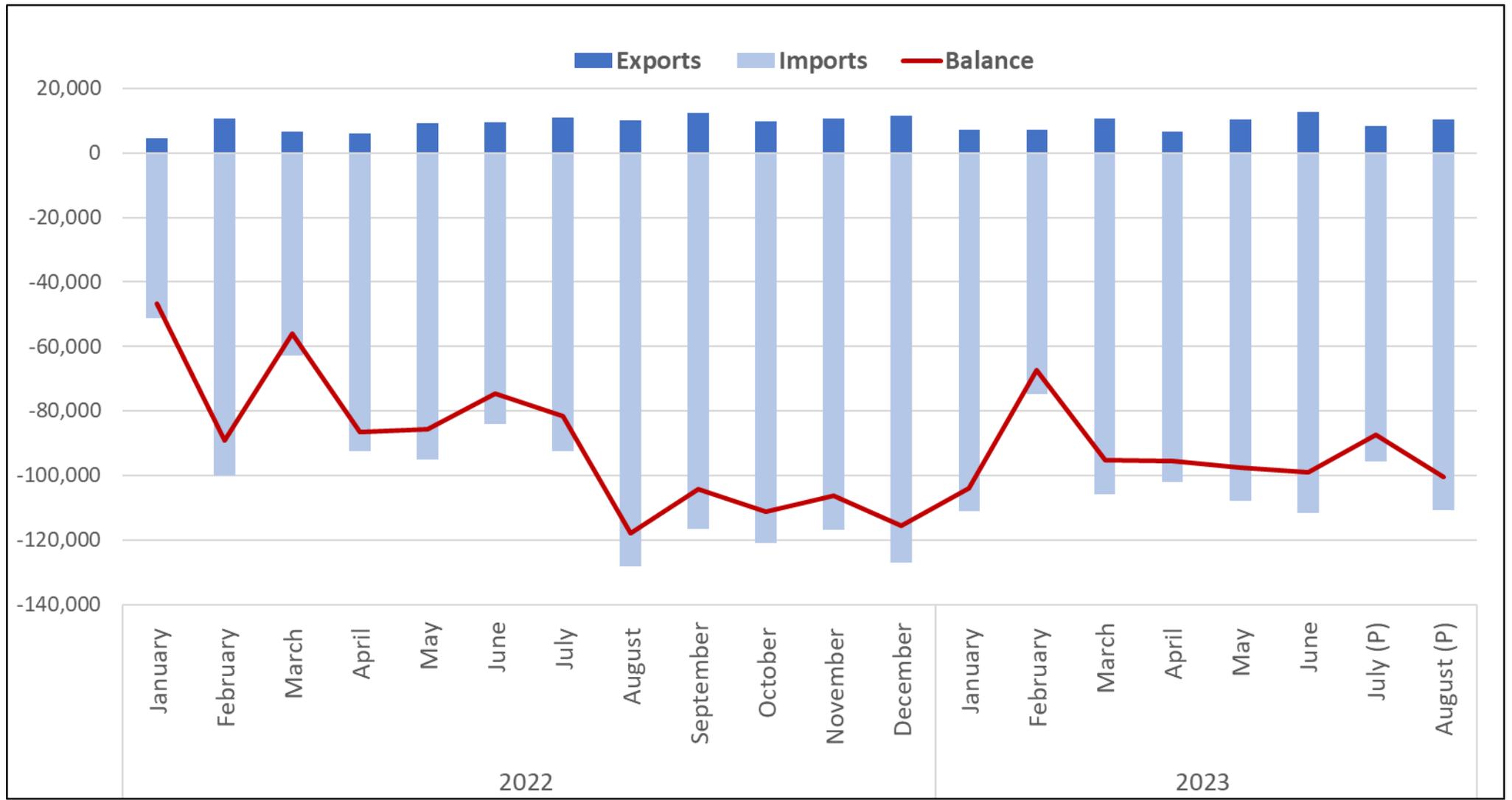


IMPORTS by Country (2022)

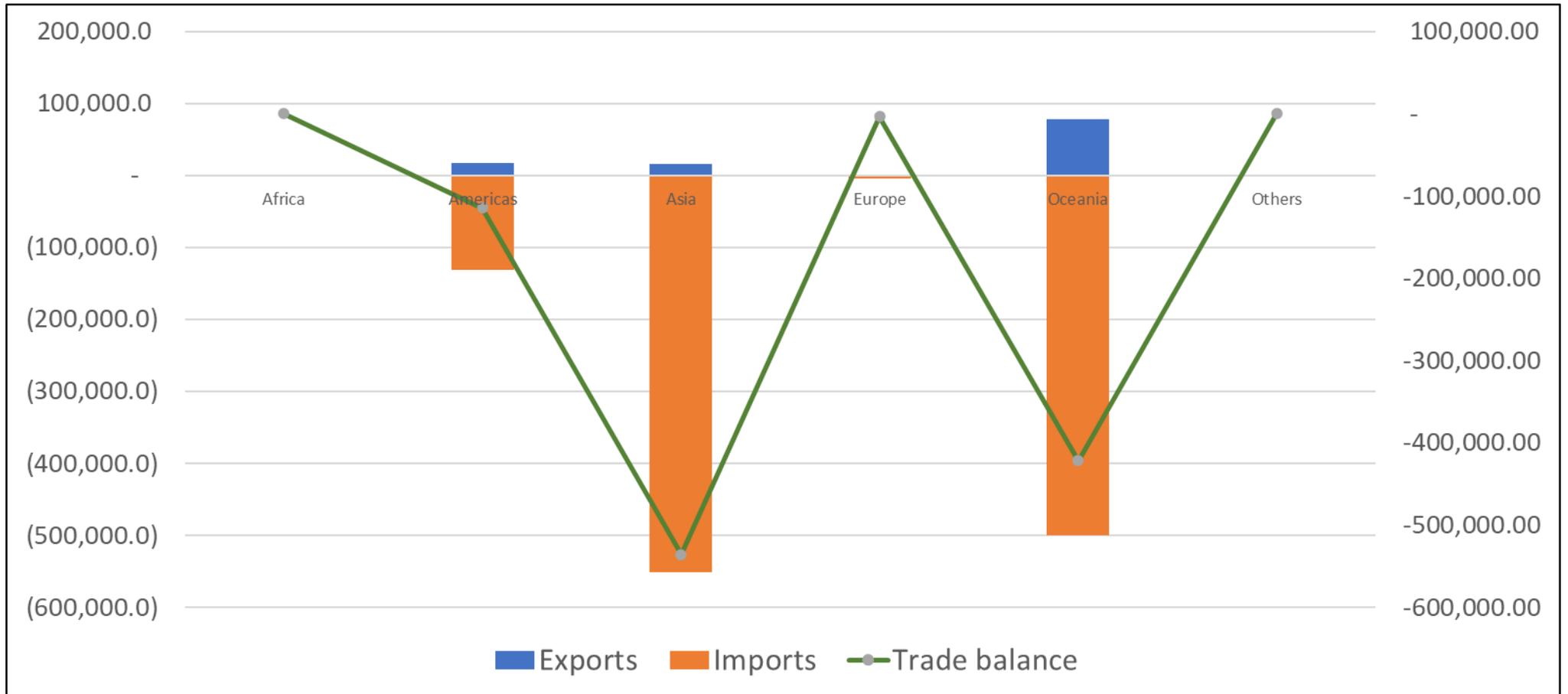


- New Zealand(dairy products, onion etc) - 25%
- Singapore (mineral oil) - 20%
- USA (chicken leg quarter, rice etc) - 11%

TRADE BALANCE (monthly)

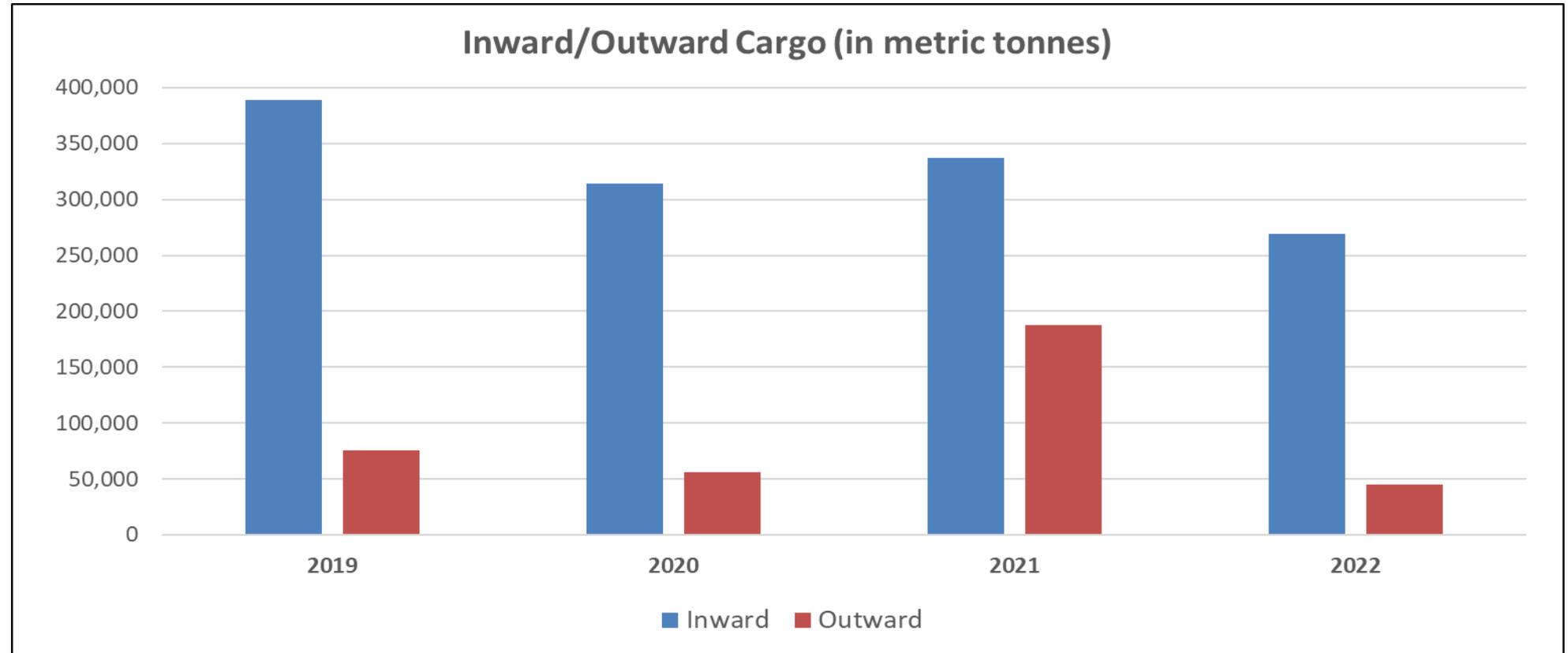


TRADE BALANCE (2022)



The largest merchandise trade balance was with the Oceania and Asia region at \$536.0 million and \$421.7 million respectively. This was 30.2 percent and 3.0 percent lower compared to its balance in 2021 respectively.

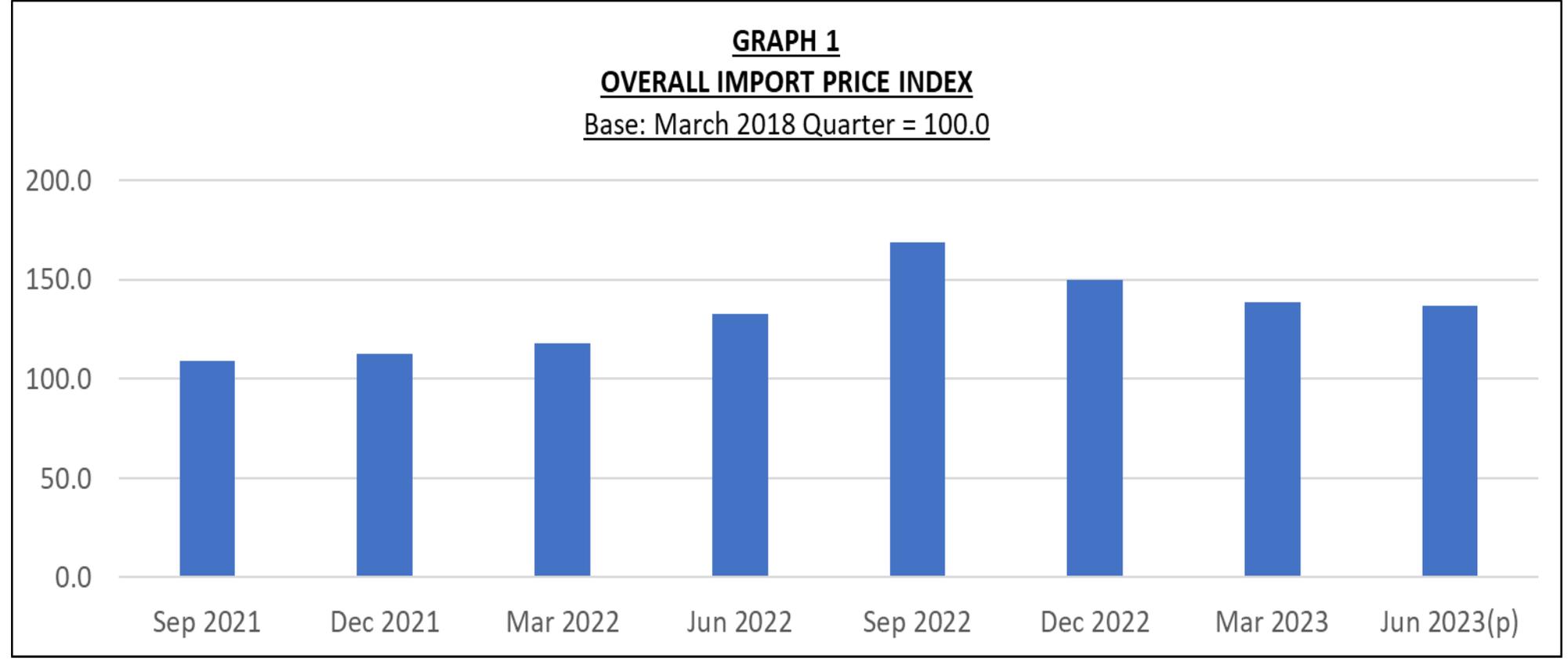
Shipping stats..



3 Types of Vessels

- General Cargo
- Container Vessel
- Mineral Oil Tanker Vessel

Import Price Index



Example of Unit Prices..

Product	2022				2023	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
chicken leg quarter (kg)	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.08	\$ 4.31	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.08	\$ 3.53
Rice / calrose / bag (40lb)	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.04

International Migration Statistics

Migration Statistics

❑ Arrival & Departure Statistics

- Monthly, Quarterly & Annually

❑ Users

- External - STA, CBS, SPTO, WTO, UNSD, NPF, Students & Researchers
- Internal - FSD

❑ Data Sources

- Arrival / Departure Cards
- BMS

Process

- Collecting Cards
- Sorting
- Data abstraction (BMS)
- Data Entry
- Editing & Coding
- Tabulation (Excel)
- Report Writing

Government of Samoa
PASSENGER ARRIVAL DECLARATION CARD
Malo o Samoa
TAUTINOGA MO E FAIMALAGA MAI

It is compulsory for all passengers entering Samoa to complete this form
E tatau i pasese uma e ulufale mai i Samoa ona faatumuina lenei pepa

Ministry of Prime Minister & Cabinet, Immigration Office
Mataqaluaega o le Palemia ma le Kapeneta, Ofisa o Femalagaiga

1. Surname (Faau) _____ Given Names (Igoa Muamua) _____

2. Passport Number (Numer a o le Tusifolau) _____ 9. Sex (Iluaiqa)
 1. male (alii) 2. female (tamaitai)

3. Date of Birth (Aso Fanau) _____ 10. Marital Status (Tulaga tau faairopoga)
dd(aso) mm(masina) yy(tausaga) 1. Married (ua fa'airopo)
 2. Never married (e le'i fa'airopo)
 3. Separated/divorced (valavala / tele'a)
 4. Widowed (ua maluu le toalua)

4. Nationality (Tagatanuu) _____

5. Flight/Vessel No (Numer a o le faigamalaga) _____ Seal No (Numer a o le nofo) _____

6. Occupation (Galuega) _____

7. Address in Samoa (Tuatusi i Samoa) _____

8. Country of Usual Residence (Atunuu o loo nofomau ai) _____

11. Main Purpose of Entry (Autu moni o le faigamalaga)
 1. visitor (asiasi mai) Complete Q12
 2. returning resident (toe foi mai)
 3. transit (malaga fa'aausu) Complete Q13
 4. temporary resident (nifo le tumau)

12. Place of stay (Nofoga o samau ai)
 1. hotel (faletalimalo) 2. private (nofoga tumaut)
Main Purpose of Visit (Autu moni mo le asiasi mai)
 1. Holiday / vacation (tafaoga)
 2. Visit relatives/friends (asiasi mai i aiga/uo)
 3. Business / Conference (pisinisi / fonotaga)
 4. Sports (taaloga)
 5. Other (isi)

13. What is your next destination? (Atunuu e faaauu i ai le malaga) _____
Date of departure from Samoa (Aso e te tu'ua ai Samoa) _____
dd(aso) mm(masina) yy(tausaga)
Flight/Vessel # (Numer a o le faigamalaga) _____

14. List all countries you have been in the past 30 days: (Faailoa mai atunuu sa e isi i le 30 aso talu ai)

2. Have you ever been refused entry to Samoa or any other country? (Na faasaina muamua ona e ulufale mai i Samoa poo se isi atunuu?)
Have you ever been deported from Samoa or any other country? (Na faamalolasia ona aveesaina oe mai Samoa poo se isi atunuu?)
Have you ever been convicted of any crime punishable by Law? (Sa molia oe / to'o se soligatutalafono, ma faasalaina ai faaletutalafono?)
Are you experiencing (please tick) Afai o faalogoina auga nei, (faailoa le tali sa'o)
 Fever/Cough (fiva / tale)
 Diarrhea/Vomiting (manava lata / pua)
 Generalize body weakness, aches and pains (gagase, vaivai ma tiga le tino)

turn over (fa'aausu i le isi itu) ➡ 3

Government of Samoa
DEPARTURE DECLARATION
Malo o Samoa
TAUTINOGA MO E FAIMALAGA ATU I FAFO

1. It is compulsory for all departing passengers to complete this form
E tatau i pasese uma e tuua le atunuu ona faatumuina lenei pepa

1. Surname (Faau) _____ Given Names (Igoa Muamua) _____

2. Date of Birth (Aso fanau) _____ 6. Sex (Iluaiqa)
day (aso) month (masina) year (tausaga) 1. male (alii) 2. female (tamaitai)

3. Marital Status (Tulaga tau faairopoga)
 1. Married (ua faairopo)
 2. Never married (e le'i faairopo)
 3. Separated/Divorced (valavala / tele'a)
 4. Widowed (ua maluu le toalua)

7. Passport Number (Numer a o le Tusifolau) _____

8. Departure Date (Aso tuuvava ai)
day(aso) month(masina) year(tausaga)

9. Name of Carrier/Vessel & No (Igoa & Numer a o le Faigamalaga) _____

4. Nationality (Tagatanuu) _____

5. Occupation (Galuega) _____

10. Address in Samoa (Hotel/Village) (Tuatusi i Samoa (Faletalimalo/Nu'u)) _____

Are you carrying SAT\$20,000 or more, or equivalent in foreign currency? (O e faauvaina se tupe o SAT\$20,000 po se sili atu foi, po o lona faatusatusaga i tupe a isi atunuu?) yes no
ioe leai

Are you a ... (O oe o se ...)
Samoa citizen/Permanent Resident (tagatanuu o Samoa/nofomau)
➡ Complete 2 & 4 (faatumu vaega 2 & 4)
Temporary resident permit holder (tagata o loo umia se permit le tumau)
➡ Complete 2 & 4 (faatumu vaega 2 & 4)
Visitor (tagata asiasi mai)
➡ Complete 3 & 4 (faatumu vaega 3 & 4)

2. Main Country of Stay Abroad (Atunuu o loo Malaga lai) _____

Purpose of stay abroad (mafuaga o le malaga ese) _____ Duration of Stay Abroad (umi e nofo ai i nuu mamao)
 1. holiday / vacation (tafaoga) _____ days (aso)
 2. visit friends / relatives (asiasi atu i uo/aiga) _____ months (masina)
 3. business / conference (pisinisi / fonotaga) _____ years (tausaga)
 4. sports (taaloga) _____
 5. other (isi) _____ permanent (tumau)

turn over (fa'aausu i le isi itu) ➡ 4 DECLARATION (4 TAUTINOGA)

Aggregates & Indicators

Total arrivals

- By 10 year trend
- By purpose of entry
- By carrier

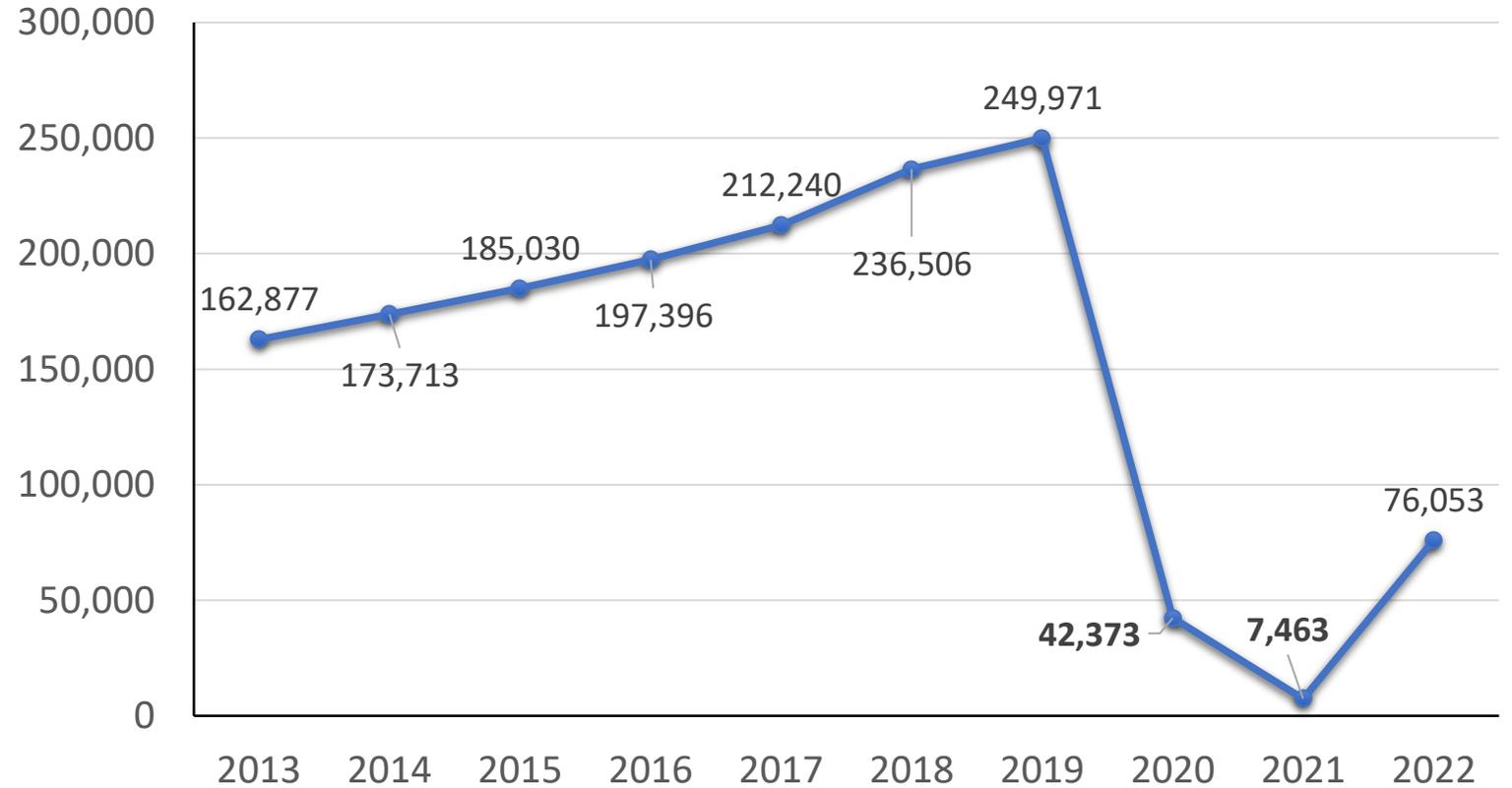
Total visitors

- By 10 year trend
- By country of usual residence
- By purpose of visit
- By duration of stay
- By place of stay

Aggregates & Indicators

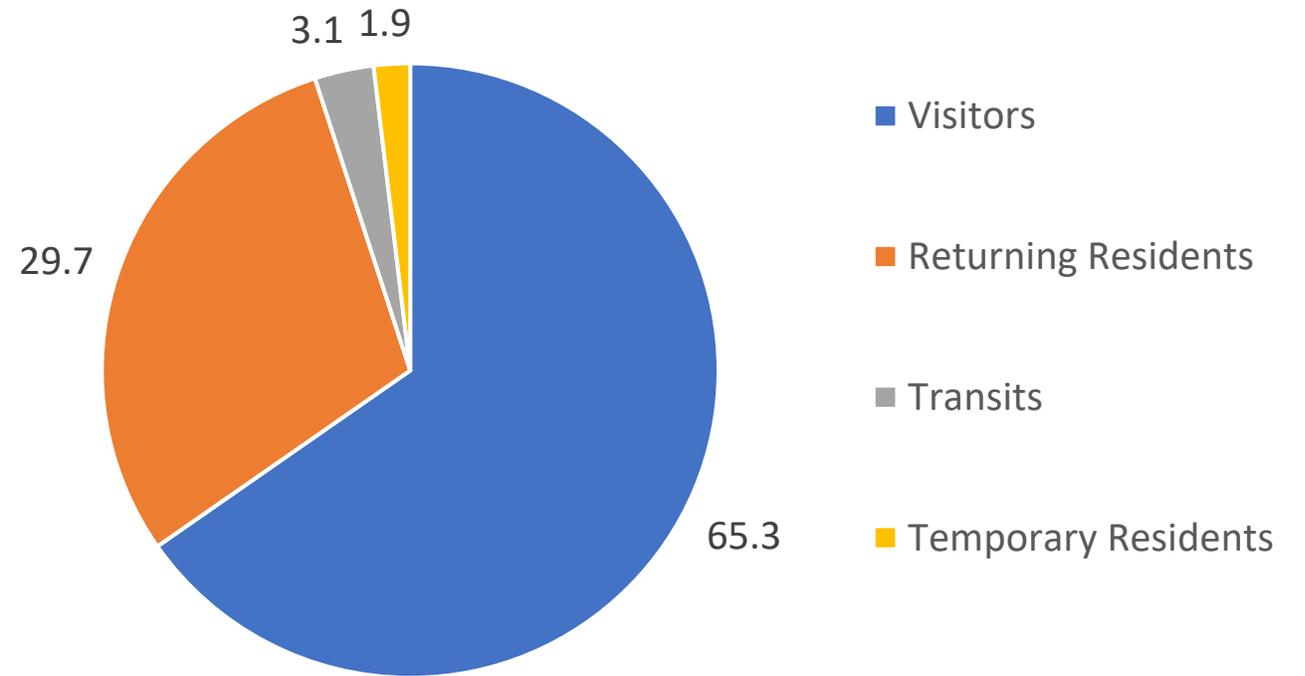


Total Arrivals from 2013-2022



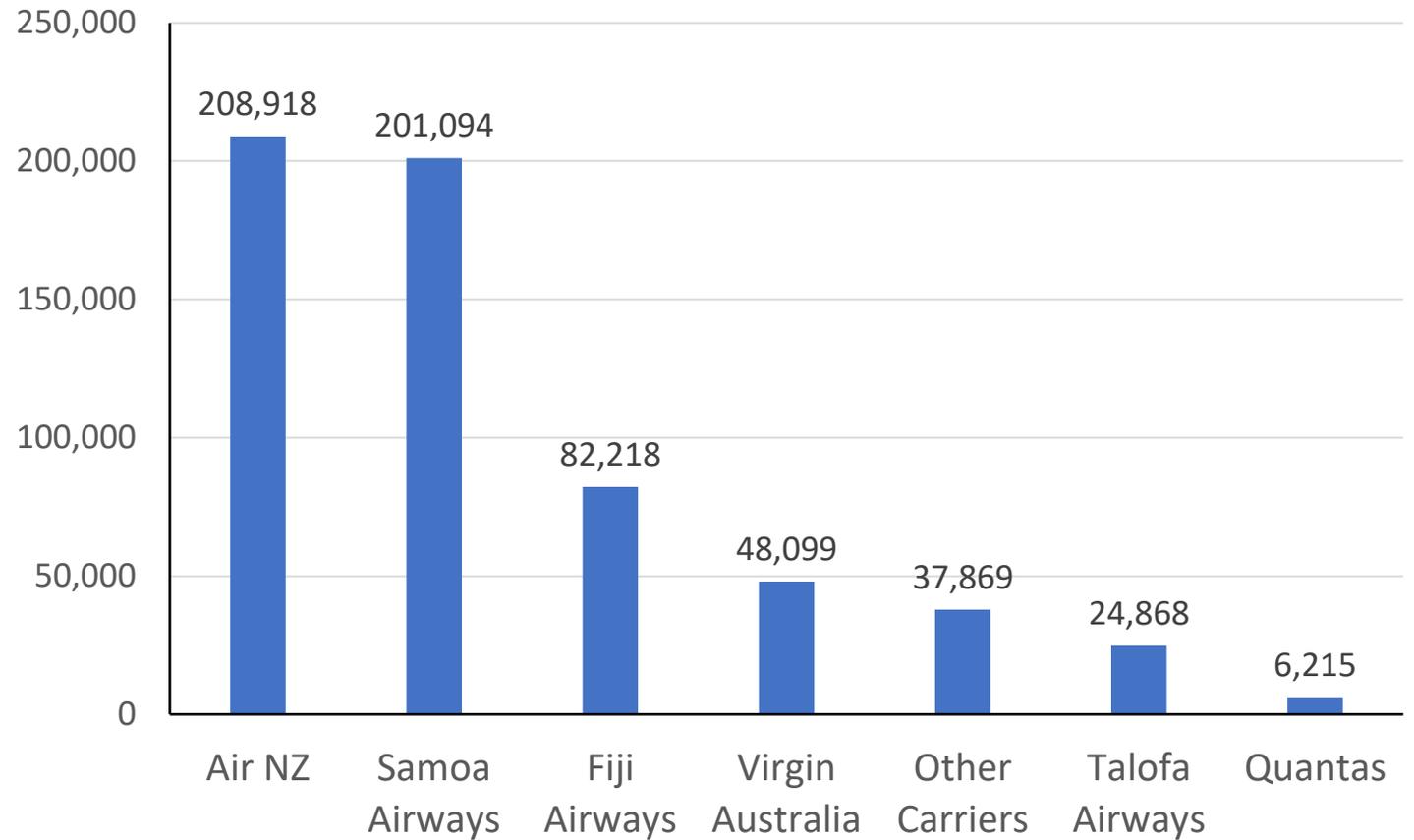
Migration Statistics

Total Arrivals, by Purpose of Entry, from 2018 – 2022 (%)



Migration Statistics

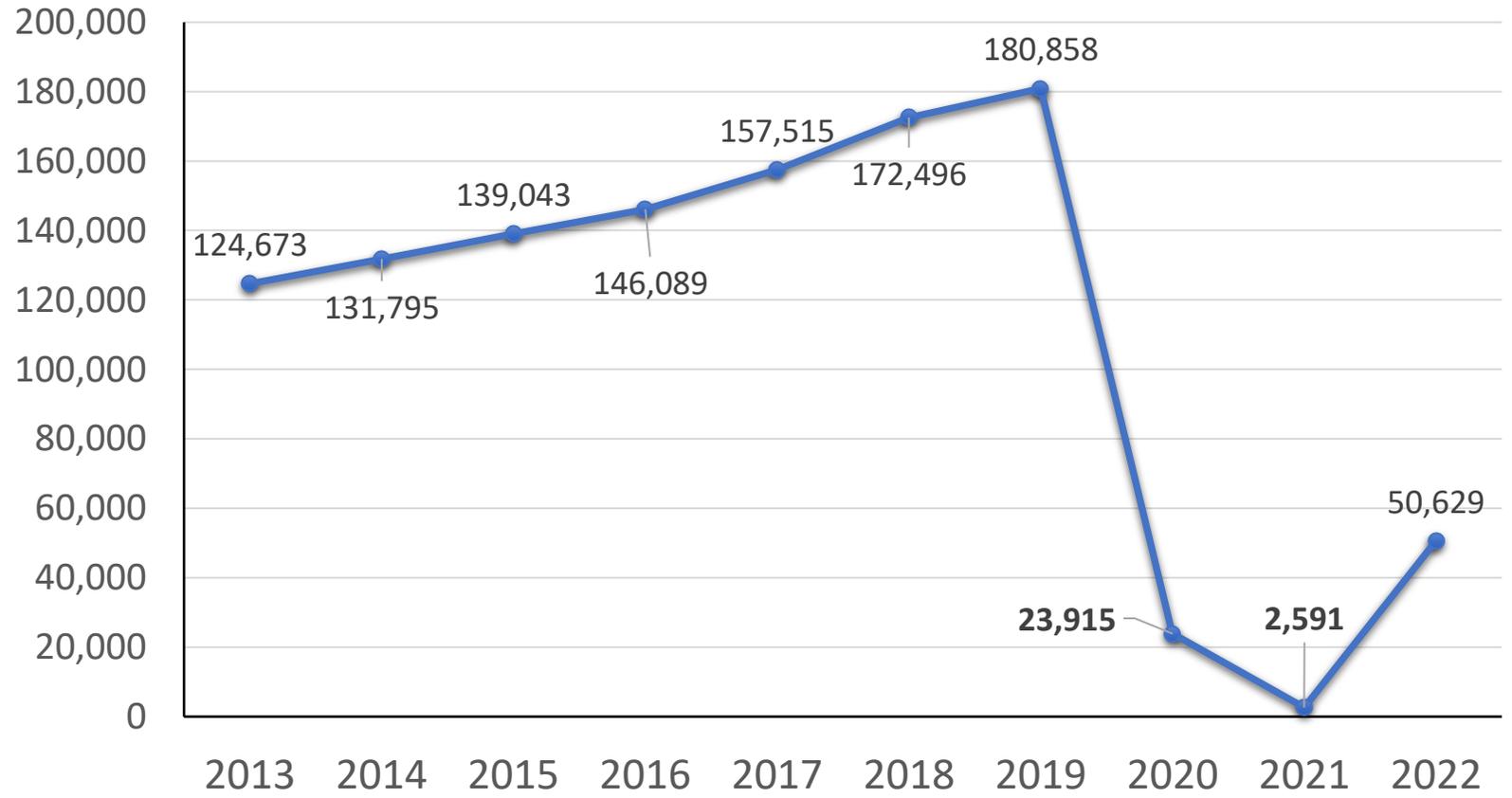
Total Arrivals by Carrier from 2018 - 2022



Migration Statistics

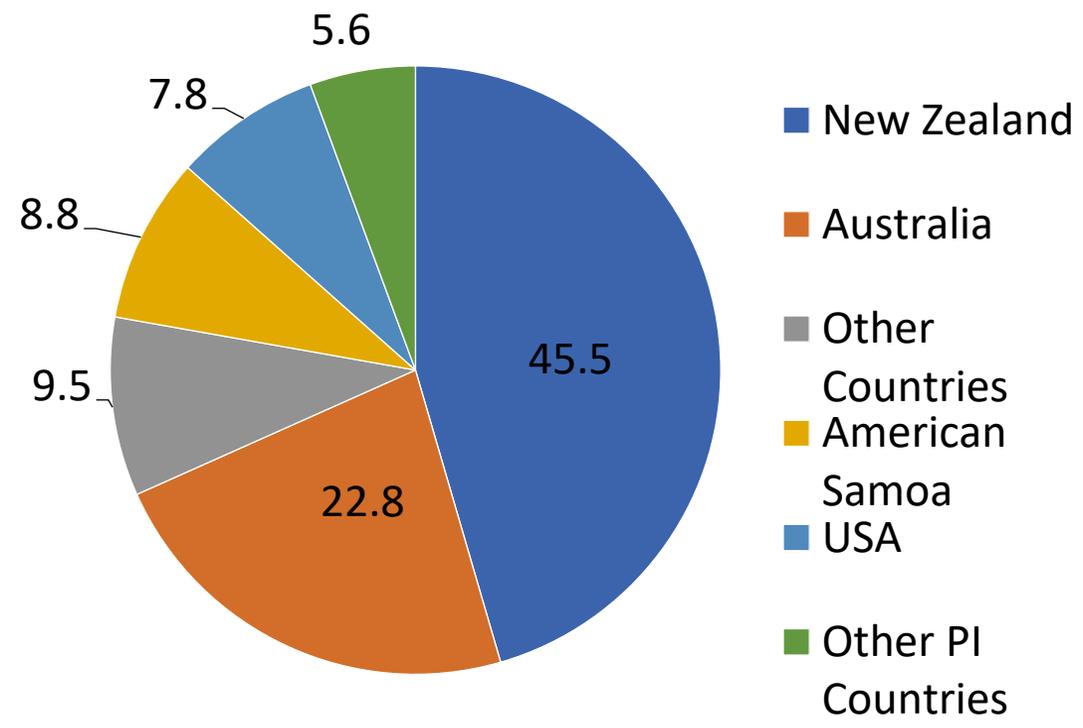


Total Visitors from 2013 - 2022



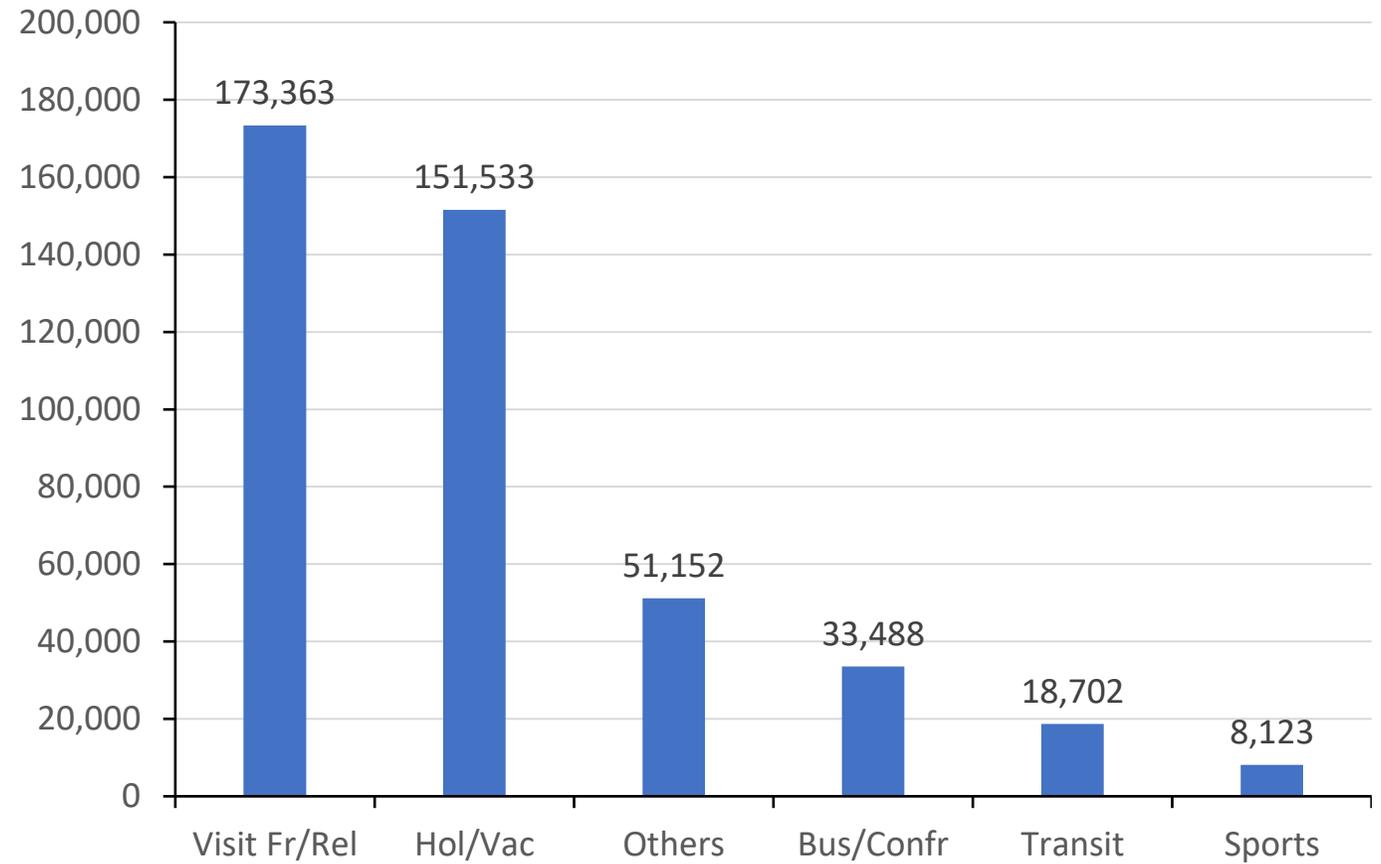
Migration Statistics

Total Visitors, by Country of Usual Residence, 2018 - 2022



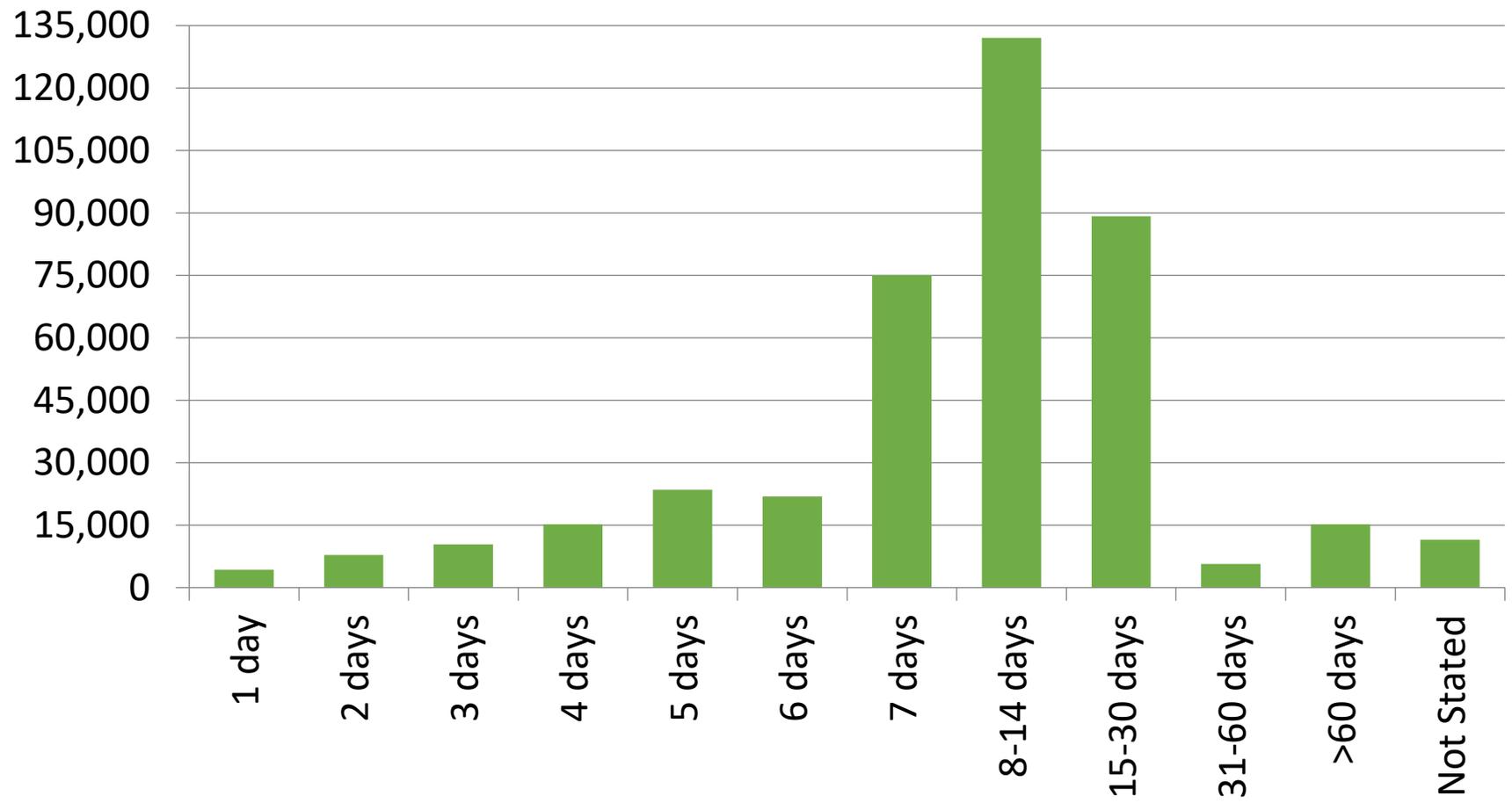
Migration Statistics

Total Visitors, by Purpose of Visit, from 2018 - 2022



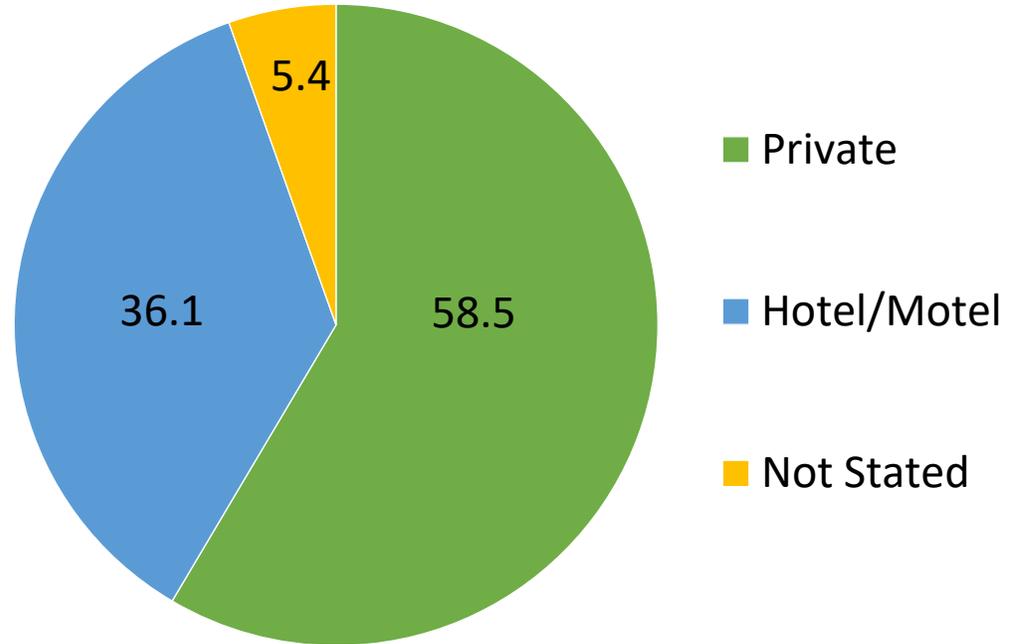
Migration Statistics

Total Visitors by Duration of Stay, 2018 -2022



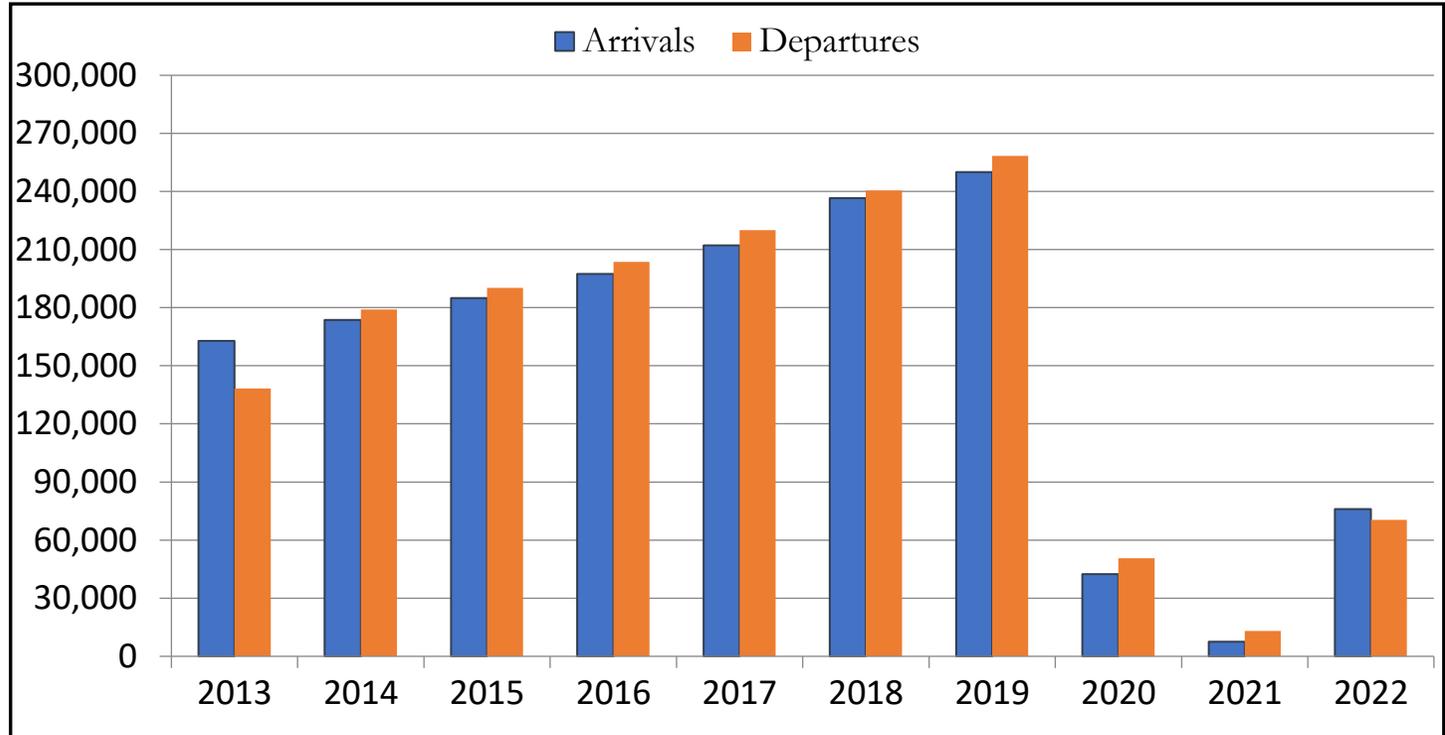
Migration Statistics

Total Visitors by Place of Stay, 2018 - 2022 (%)



Migration Statistics

Annual Total Arrivals and Departures 2013-2022



Samoa Poverty / Hardship

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



Introduction



Monetary Poverty



Non-Monetary Poverty



SDG Indicators

INTRODUCTION

- Measuring Poverty using HIES data (latest HIES – 2018)
- Deriving ‘monetary poverty measures’ using Food Poverty Line (FPL) and Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL)
 - ✓ **Monetary Poverty** – having inadequate finance to meet the basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, clothing and health
 - ✓ Reporting and monitoring of SDG 1.1.1 (Proportion of the population living below the International Poverty Line per capita per day of US\$3.20 for Lower Middle Income Countries including Samoa)
 - ✓ Reporting and monitoring of SDG 1.2.1 (Proportion of population below the National Basic Needs Poverty Line)
 - ✓ FPL for reporting and monitoring of SDG 2.1.1 (Proxy indicator for Prevalence of undernourishment)
- Deriving ‘non-monetary poverty measures’ using Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
 - ✓ **Non-Monetary Poverty** – having inadequate/ no access to these basic needs of life
 - ✓ Using the 3 Dimensions of Health, Education and Living Standards for MPI computation
 - ✓ Identified 12 Indicators affiliated with the 3 dimensions
 - ✓ Reporting and monitoring of SDG 1.2.2 (Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions)

MONETARY POVERTY

- Used Cost of Basic Needs Methodology
 - ✓ Calculating the FPL (pricing of a food basket that is sufficient enough to provide an average daily calorie consumption of 2,200/ calories/ per capita)
 - ✓ Calculating the essential non-food items such as housing, utilities, health education and church donations
- Summation of FPL and Non-Food Component = BNPL
- 2018 - FPL = SAT31.04/capita/ week

Proportion of Population and Households below FPL by Region

Region	2002		2013/14		2018	
	Population	Household	Population	Household	Population	Household
AUA	7.6	5.3	4.5	2.3	4.5	2.5
NWU	16.2	12.1	6.6	4.0	5.5	3.4
ROU	10.3	9.8	2.9	2.5	5.3	3.1
SAV	10.3	9.8	2.9	2.5	5.2	3.4
SAMOA	10.6	8.5	4.3	2.8	5.2	3.1

❖ About 3.1% of households (5.2% of population) had income less than that needed for a minimum basic diet of SAT31.04/ person/ wk

❖ Decrease from 8.5% (10.6% of population ≈ 21,100) in 2002 to 3.1% (5.2% ≈ 10,400) in 2018 implying Samoa is making 'tremendous' progress, caused mainly by the NWU region

MONETARY POVERTY

- 2018 - BNPL = SAT55.80/capita/ week ($FPL = SAT31.04 + \text{Non-Food Component} = SAT24.76$)

Proportion of Population below BNPL by Region

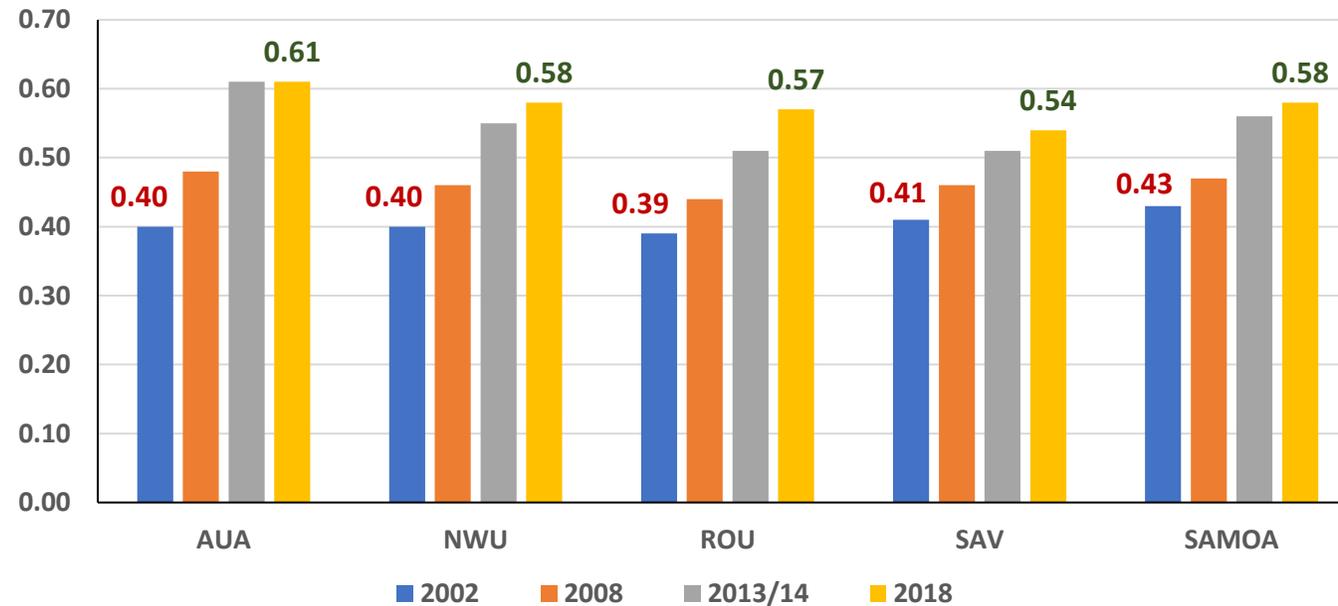
Region	2002	2008	2013/14	2018
AUA	25.9	24.4	24.0	28.6
NWU	29.5	26.8	23.7	23.8
ROU	15.1	26.6	13.6	18.0
SAV	19.1	28.8	12.5	17.9
SAMOA	22.9	26.9	18.8	21.9

- ❖ About 21.9% of the population ($\approx 43,700$) had income less than that needed to meet costs of both food and other basic essentials of SAT55.80/ person/ wk
- ❖ Marginal decrease from 22.9% of population ($\approx 45,700$) in 2002 to 21.9% ($\approx 43,700$) in 2018 implying Samoa is slightly making progress, caused mainly by the NWU region as well

Income Inequality

- Using the Gini Coefficient to measure Income Inequality (*0 reflects equality while 1 reflects complete inequality*)

IE: closer to 0 indicates a lesser degree of inequality while closer to 1 indicates a higher degree of inequality



- ❖ Between 2002 and 2018, the coefficient for all the 4 regions in Samoa has increased, notably AUA with an increase in income inequality of 52.5% (0.21% points)
- ❖ At the national level, the coefficient has shown a rising trend since 2002 thus, income inequality is increasing.

Poverty Gap Index (PGI)

- Gives an estimate of the depth of poverty by considering how far on average the poor are from the poverty line.
- It measures the depth of poverty by averaging the difference between income and the poverty line.
EG: 2018 PGI = 6.2% or SAT3.50
- Higher index implies that poverty is more intense
- Good measure of poverty to calculate how much is needed to bring the poor in the population out of poverty for budgetary purposes

EG: BNPL in 2018 = SAT55.80/capita/wk (SAT2,900/yr)

PGI 2018 = 6.2%

$6.2\% * SAT2,900 = SAT180/capita/yr$

$SAT180 * 199,430 \approx SAT36 \text{ million/yr}$

$SAT180 * 43,700 \approx SAT8 \text{ million/ yr}$

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

- Using MPI (Multidimensional Poverty Index) to measure non-monetary poverty by designing relevant and appropriate dimensions (3) and indicators (12)

HEALTH

Access to Health Services/
Facilities

Food Security

Main Source of Drinking Water

EDUCATION

School Attendance

Years of Schooling

Youth NEET

School Lag

LIVING STANDARD

Asset Ownership

Cooking Fuel

Housing

Sanitation

Internet Connection

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

- Can be viewed as ‘having access’ to all the 12 indicators
- Used deprivation cut-offs to determine whether a household or individual is deprived in a particular indicator

EG: **Access to Health Care and Facilities Indicator**

A household is deprived if any household member that required treatment for an illness and did not visit a health professional or traditional healer in the last 3 months

School Lag Indicator

A household is deprived if any school children aged 5-17 years in the household who is currently attending school, is lagging 2 years and above in each class.

Cooking Fuel Indicator

A household is deprived if the usual method of cooking is either kerosene burner, wood stove, open fire or others.

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

Intensity, Incidence and MPI

Poverty Cutoff (K)	Index	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
<i>k value = 34%</i>	MPI (M0)	0.109	0.107	0.112
	Headcount ratio (H, %)	24.9%	24.3%	25.5%
	Intensity (A, %)	43.9%	43.7%	44.2%

Headcount ratio (H): proportion of people identified as multidimensionally poor.

EG: 24.9% - represents a quarter of the total population that is multidimensionally poor.

Intensity (A): refers to the average proportion of indicators in which multidimensionally poor people are deprived in.

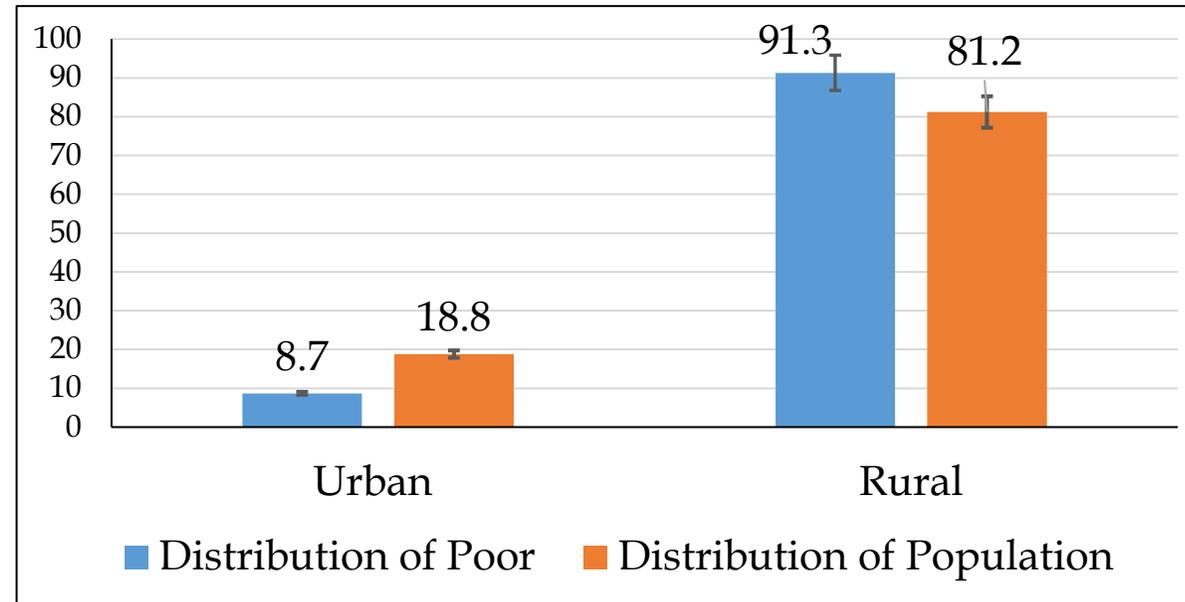
EG: 43.9% - the multidimensionally poor people (24.9%) are deprived in 43.9% of the 12 indicators, on average

MPI ((A) X (H)): proportion of the total population that are multidimensionally poor (in these 12 indicators).

EG: .109 – multidimensionally poor people experience 10.9 percent of the total deprivations in all the 12 indicators at the same time

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

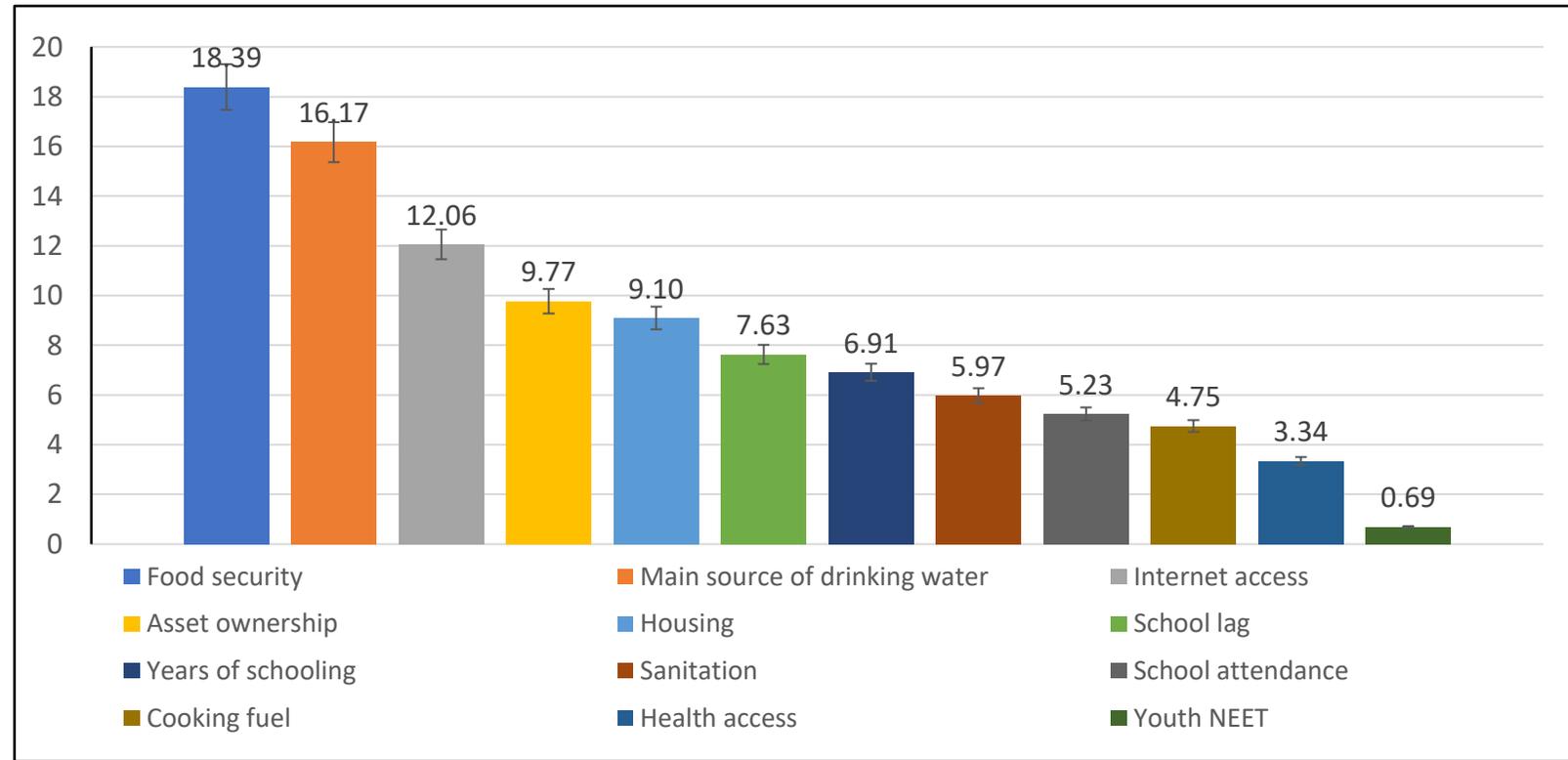
Distribution of Poor and Population by Urban/ Rural Areas



- ✓ Just over 81% of Samoa's population reside in rural areas but about 91.3% of the multidimensionally poor live in those areas.
- ✓ Over 8% of Samoa's multidimensionally poor people reside in urban areas which represents about 19% of the total population.
- ✓ *There are more multidimensionally poor people living in the rural area than in the urban area.*

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

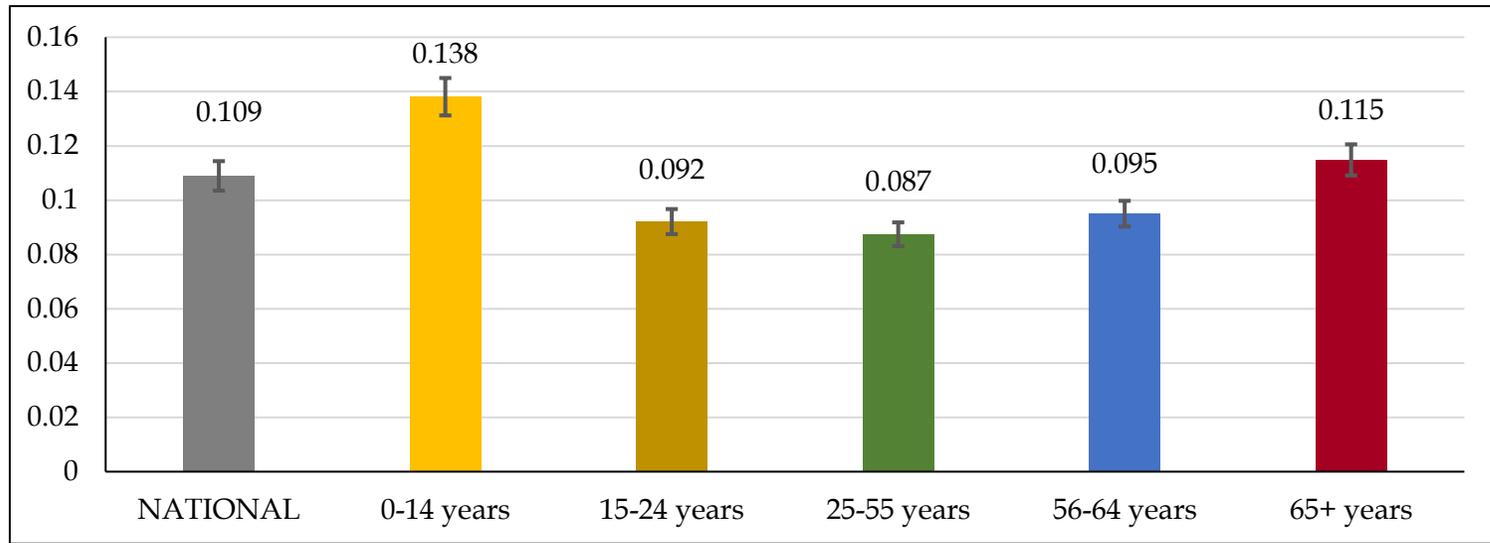
% Distribution of each indicator to national MPI



- ✓ The highest contribution to national MPI is Food Security (18.39%) followed by Main source of drinking water (16.17)
- ✓ The least contribution to national MPI is Youth NEET (0.69%) and Health access (3.34%)

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

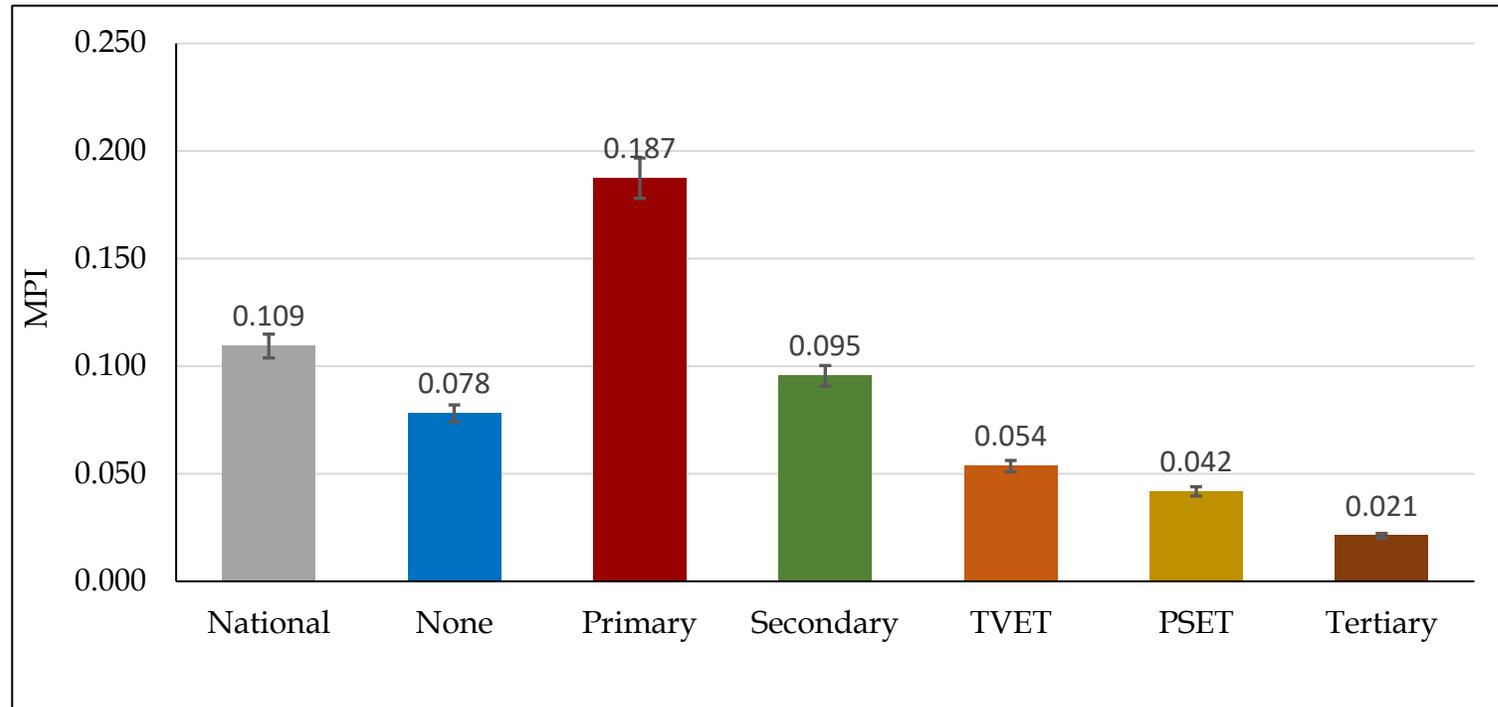
Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group



- ✓ Children in the age group of 0-14 years represent the poorest age group, with a MPI of 0.138
- ✓ There is a decreasing trend in the MPI after the 0-14 year age group as age increases until age 56+ where the MPI increases
- ✓ Both the child dependent population (age 0-14 years) and old-age dependent population (age 65 years and over) have MPI figures higher than the national figure of 0.109

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

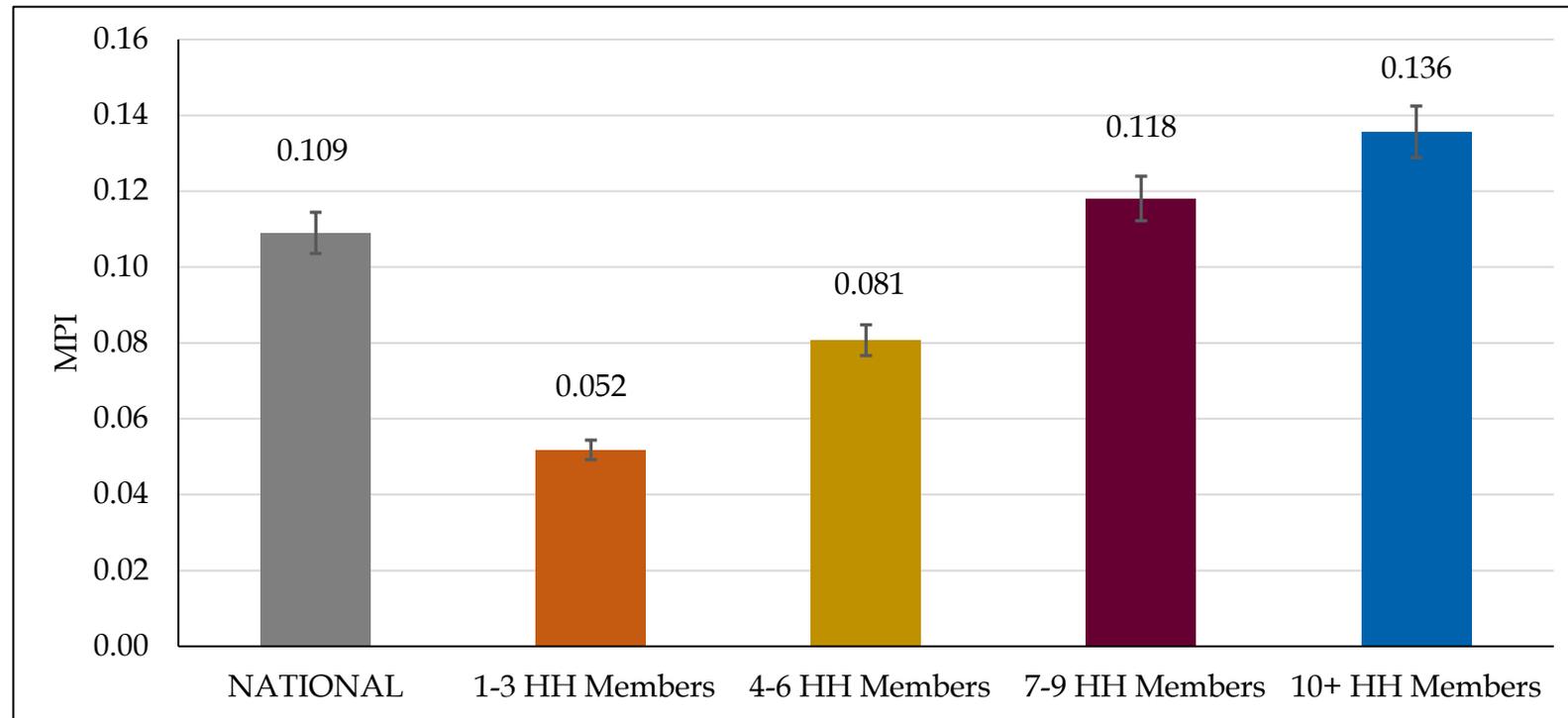
Multidimensional Poverty by Highest Education Level Completed of Household Head



- ✓ The higher the level of educational attainment of the household head, the lower the incidence of multidimensional poverty (tertiary = 0.021 vs primary = 0.187).
- ✓ This implies the inverse relationship between multidimensional poverty and the highest education level completed of the household head.

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size



✓ MPI increases with household size.

✓ Poverty is significantly higher in households having more than nine members than in those with one to three members.

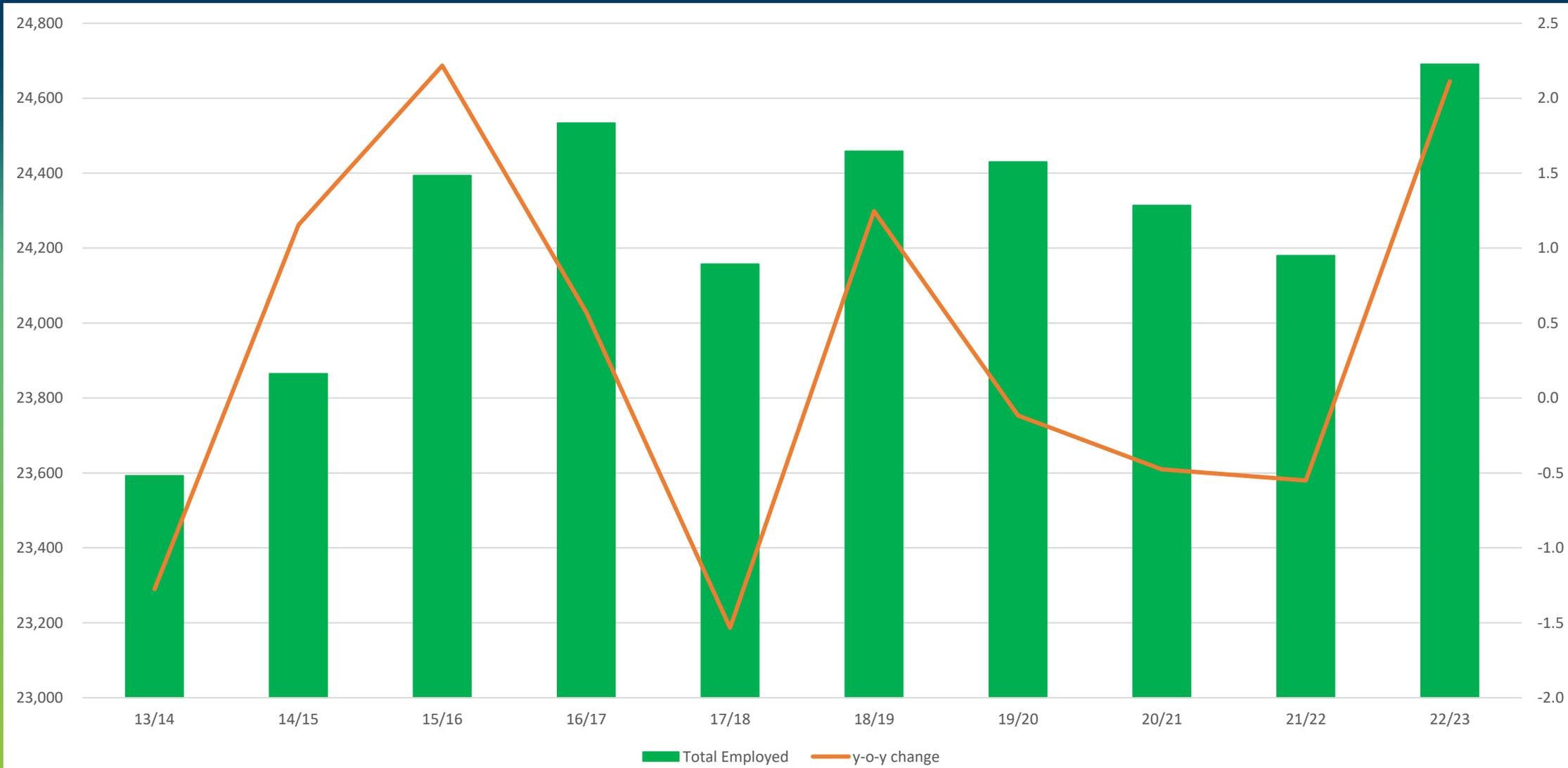
Employment Statistics



SCOPE AND COVERAGE

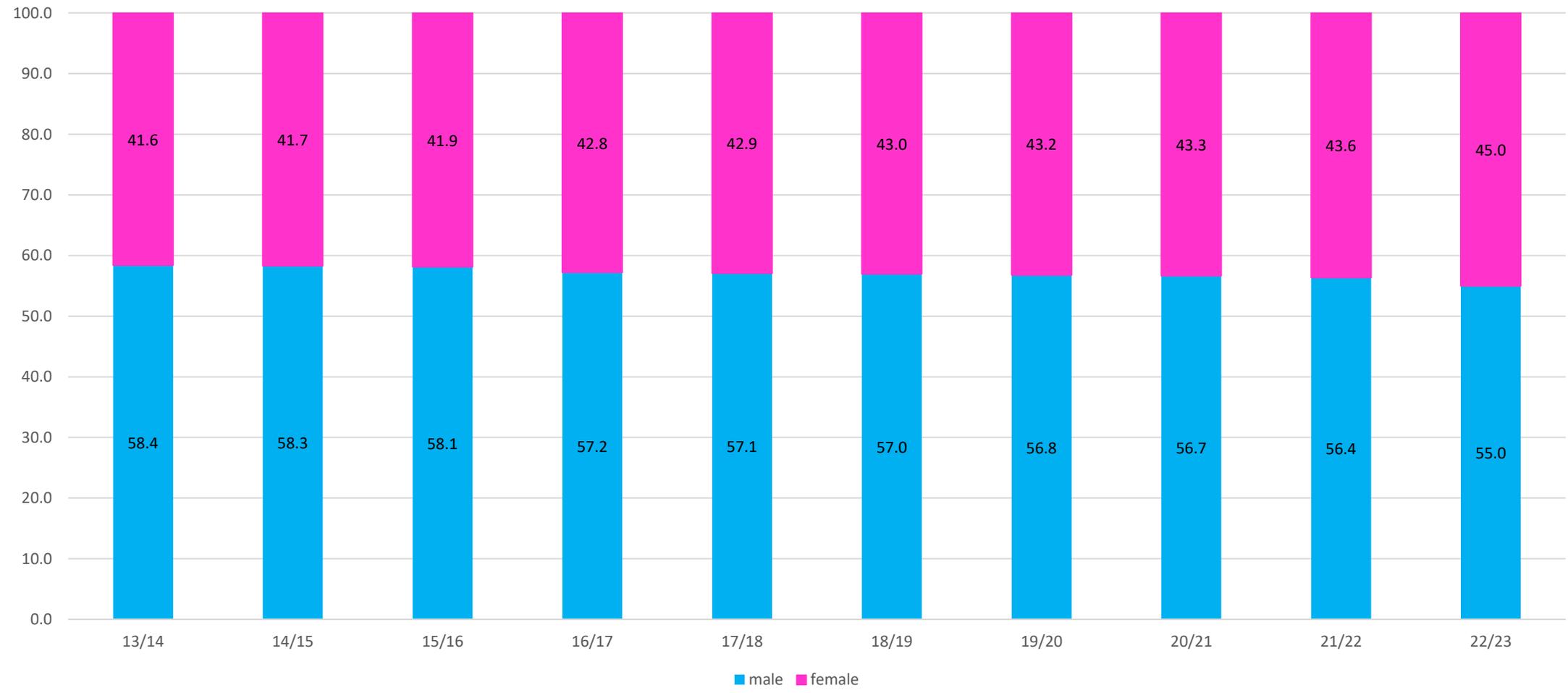
- Employment statistics report covers all formally registered employees of SNPF.
- This includes all industries in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors as well as Public Administration both public and private.
- Includes employment numbers and total wages by industry, by sex.
- Data provided on a quarterly basis for report compilation.

Total Employed Persons FY13/14 – FY22/23



Percentage of Employed Persons by Sex, FY13/14-FY22/23

Percentage of Employed Persons by Sex, FY13/14 - FY22/23



Total Employed persons by Industry

Employed Persons	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Public Administration	5,419	5,413	5,462	5,534	5,639	5,858	5,879	6,089	6,176	6,351
Commerce	2,980	3,023	3,231	3,506	3,590	3,564	3,616	3,875	3,954	4,003
Other Services	2,724	3,116	3,200	2,861	2,746	2,750	2,765	2,711	2,612	2,720
Transport	2,032	1,928	1,877	1,815	1,911	1,985	1,911	1,834	1,783	1,783
Personal Services	1,339	1,325	1,369	1,354	1,382	1,426	1,374	1,409	1,463	1,399
Finance Services	1,121	1,094	1,087	1,100	1,122	1,100	1,142	1,231	1,259	1,285
Health	923	996	975	1,021	1,049	1,047	1,066	1,109	1,091	1,077
Education	505	501	505	496	507	588	611	690	741	907
Construction	996	1,108	1,291	1,153	1,004	1,097	1,090	996	939	830
Accommodation	1,438	1,234	1,284	1,532	1,561	1,535	1,394	636	539	788
Business Services	565	624	680	736	700	717	721	722	697	711
Food Manufacutring	419	442	410	472	498	527	556	622	624	589
Other Manufacturing	1,297	1,271	1,305	1,272	816	501	501	507	498	478
Communication	370	361	364	396	380	378	409	484	462	436
Restaurants	407	421	424	419	411	471	458	410	401	425
Electricity	520	448	362	329	317	333	346	357	371	371
Water	291	304	295	281	294	312	326	345	345	336
Agriculture	194	202	203	185	153	148	156	192	160	140
Fishing	54	57	71	71	78	123	111	94	65	62
All Industries	23,592	23,865	24,394	24,534	24,158	24,459	24,430	24,314	24,180	24,691

Total Wages by Industry (\$mil)

Industries	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Public Administration	129.0	136.8	146.5	153.2	169.4	185.5	188.3	193.5	194.6	196.9
Commerce	43.1	44.3	47.1	51.9	55.0	55.6	55.6	58.3	59.0	61.7
Finance Services	37.4	36.9	38.9	39.8	39.6	37.7	38.7	41.7	42.2	44.0
Transport	35.1	36.0	34.1	34.6	36.6	36.7	36.0	35.4	35.7	36.8
Other Services	63.7	69.6	68.4	63.1	61.4	57.8	56.7	42.5	34.7	34.8
Personal Services	27.5	28.9	30.9	29.6	29.9	32.9	31.7	32.8	33.1	34.3
Health	29.4	32.4	36.2	38.7	37.3	37.0	38.4	39.8	39.3	32.5
Communication	13.8	15.1	16.7	17.7	16.6	16.7	17.7	18.3	18.4	20.1
Construction	14.9	15.4	18.6	19.4	16.4	18.3	18.3	17.5	17.8	19.5
Electricity	12.7	11.2	12.1	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.6	12.3	14.3	17.2
Accommodation	14.4	12.5	13.1	17.0	17.9	17.3	16.2	9.0	8.4	16.7
Water	6.3	6.9	6.7	7.0	8.0	8.7	9.4	11.5	12.9	15.4
Food Manufacturging	7.5	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.5	10.2	12.5	13.3	14.8
Education	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.9	8.6	9.2	10.6	12.6	14.3
Business Services	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.5	11.5	11.8	12.4	13.7	13.8	13.8
Other Manufacturing	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.6	16.2	7.8	8.1	9.3	10.8	12.7
Restaurants	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	6.3	8.1
Agriculture	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.7
Fishing	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.6
All Industries	473.7	495.2	518.5	531.5	547.9	560.2	565.6	567.4	570.8	597.9

Government Finance Statistics



G

A standardized method or framework
to record financial transactions

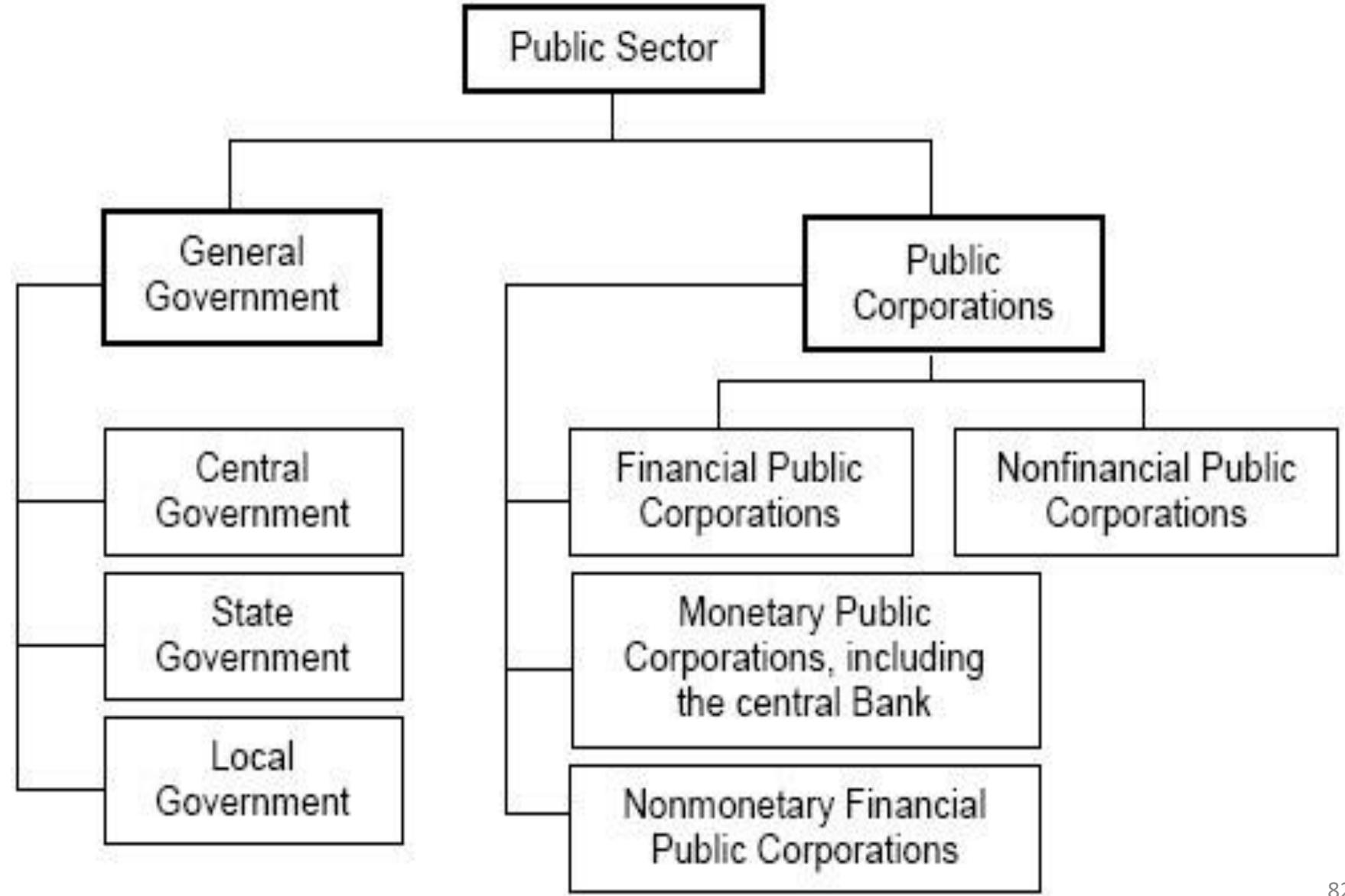
F

within the Central Government as
well as with other “economic agents”

S

including the rest of the world

Government Finance Statistics Framework





REVENUES



Taxes:

- Taxes on income, profits & capital gains
- Taxes on property
- Taxes on Goods & Services
- Taxes on international trade



Grants:

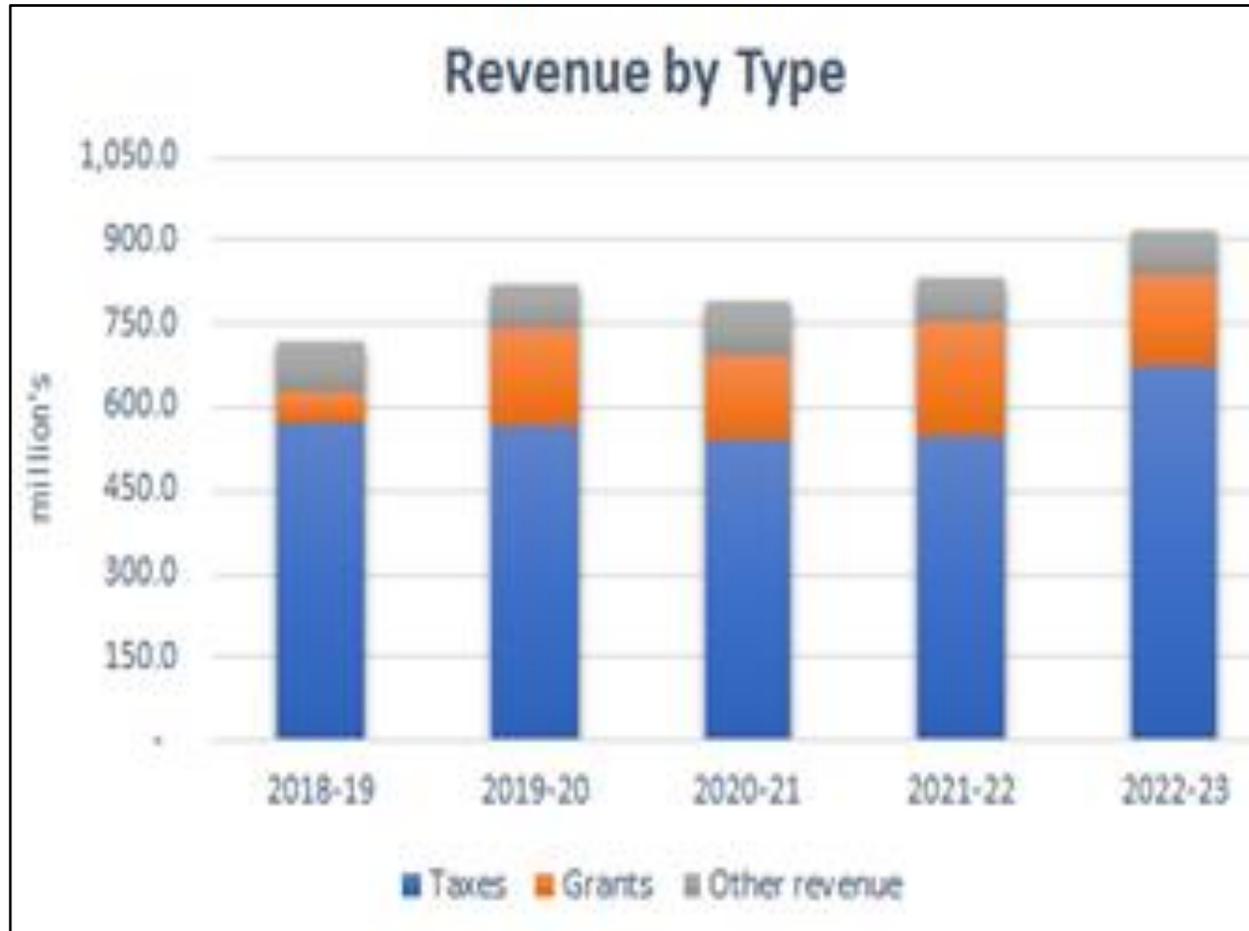
- Cash
- In kind (capital)



Other Revenue:

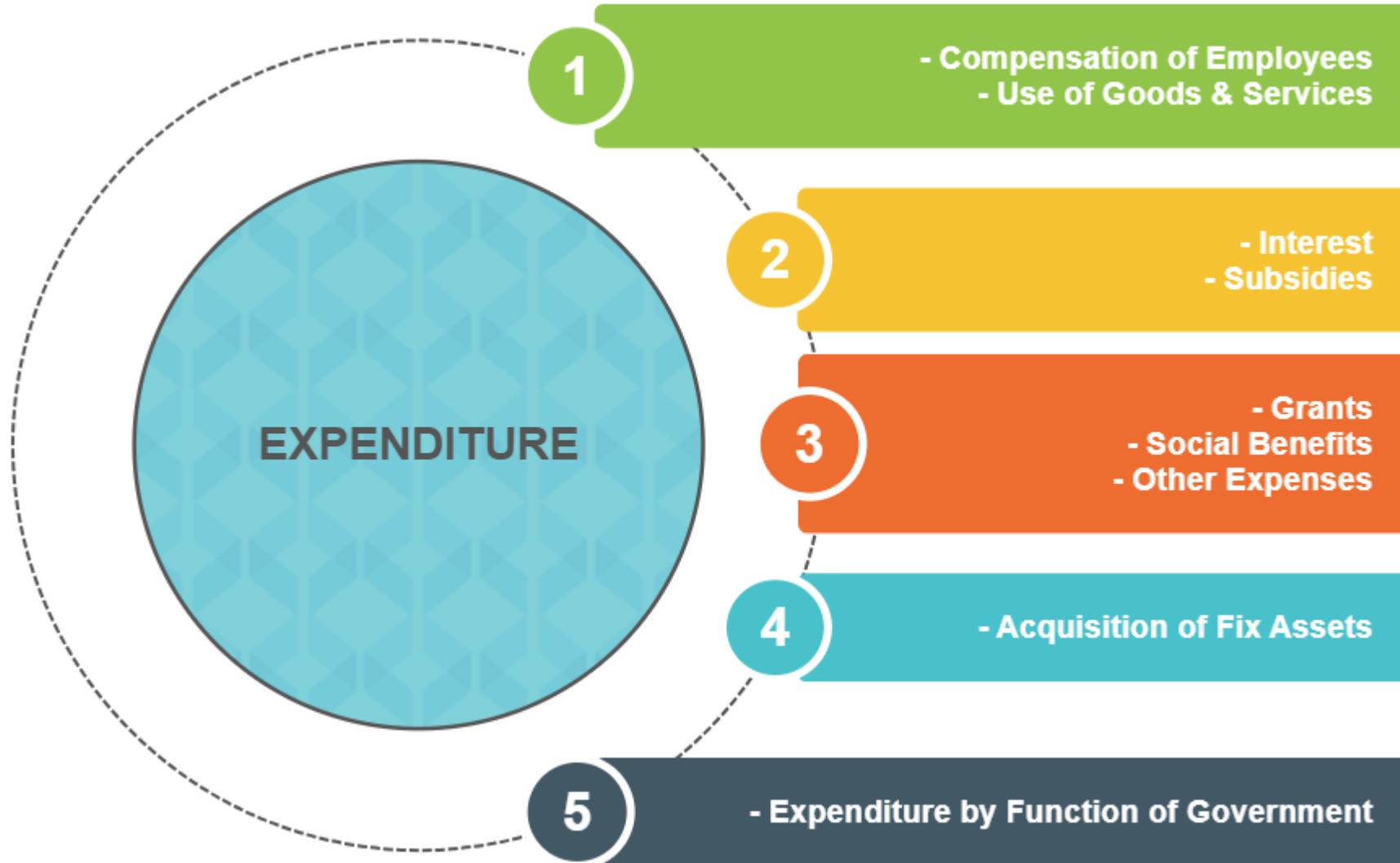
- Property income
- Sales of Goods and Services
- Fines, Penalties and Forfeits
- Unidentified revenues

Revenue by Type

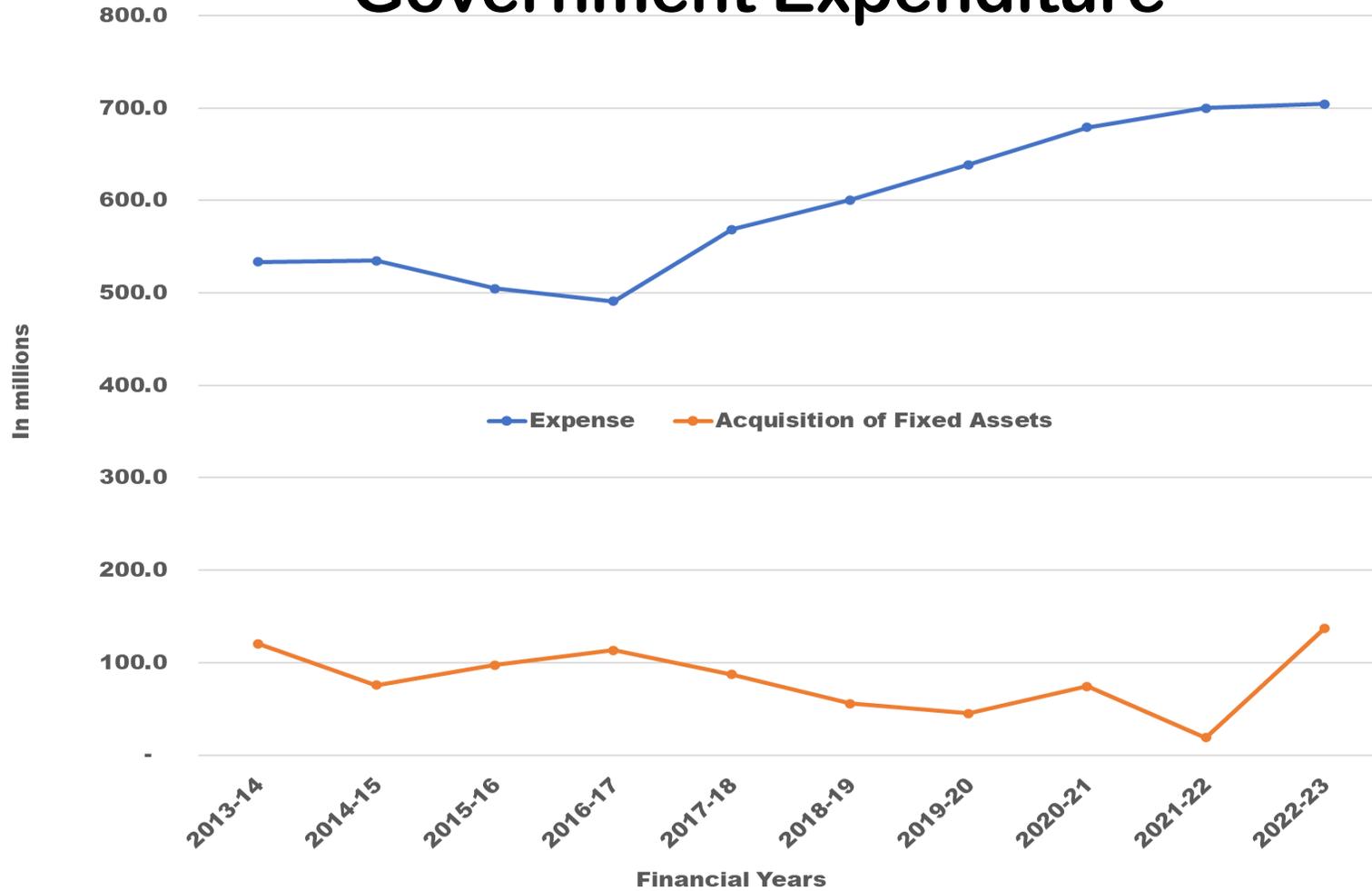


- Total revenues stood at \$919.0 million as at the end of the FY 2022/23
- The amount received from Taxes aggregated to \$673.2 million
- Grants at \$162.7 million
- Other revenue component totaled at \$83.1 million
- Total revenue significantly went up from the last fiscal year by 10.0 percent or \$83.7 million

Expenses by Type



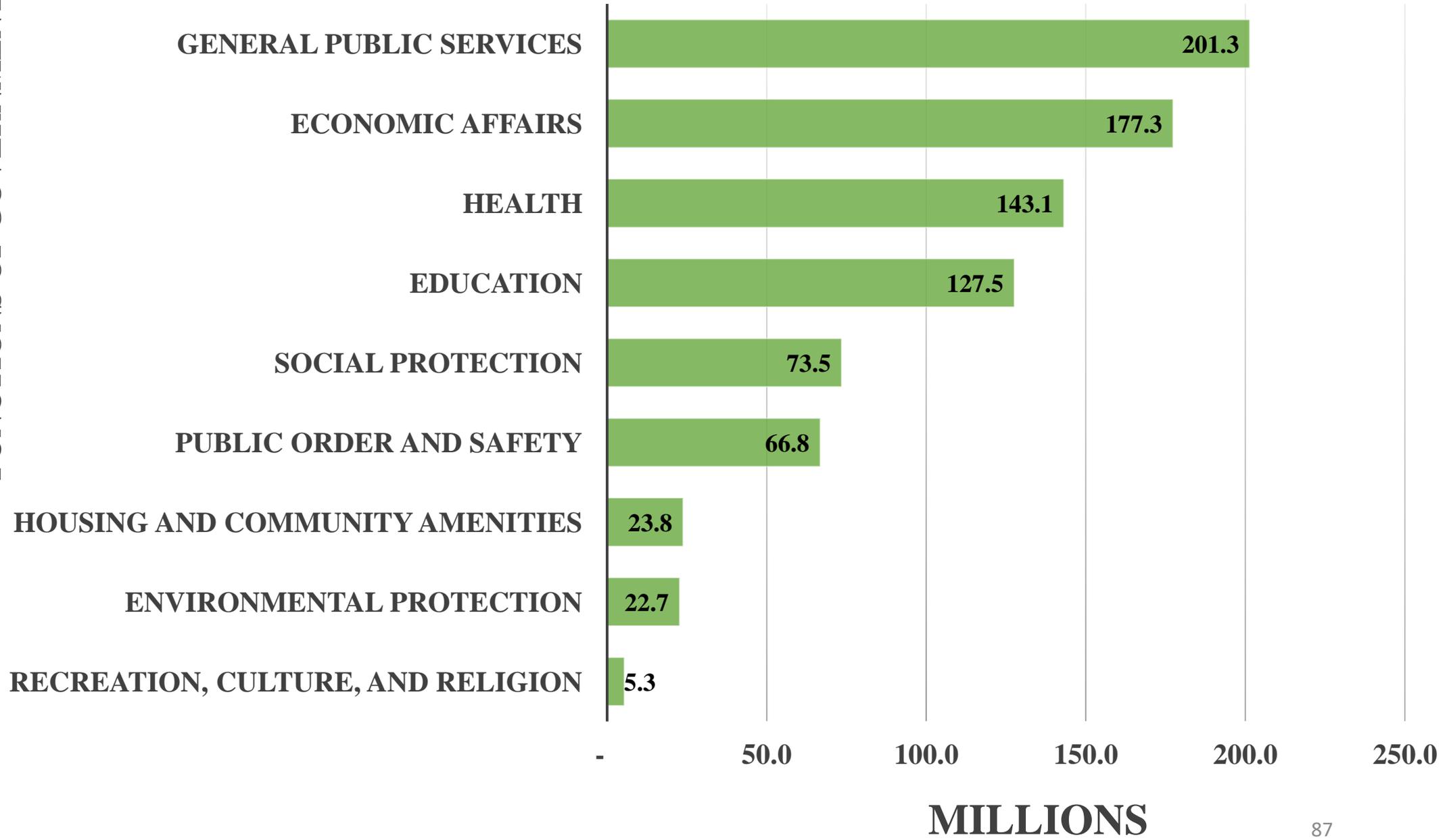
Government Expenditure



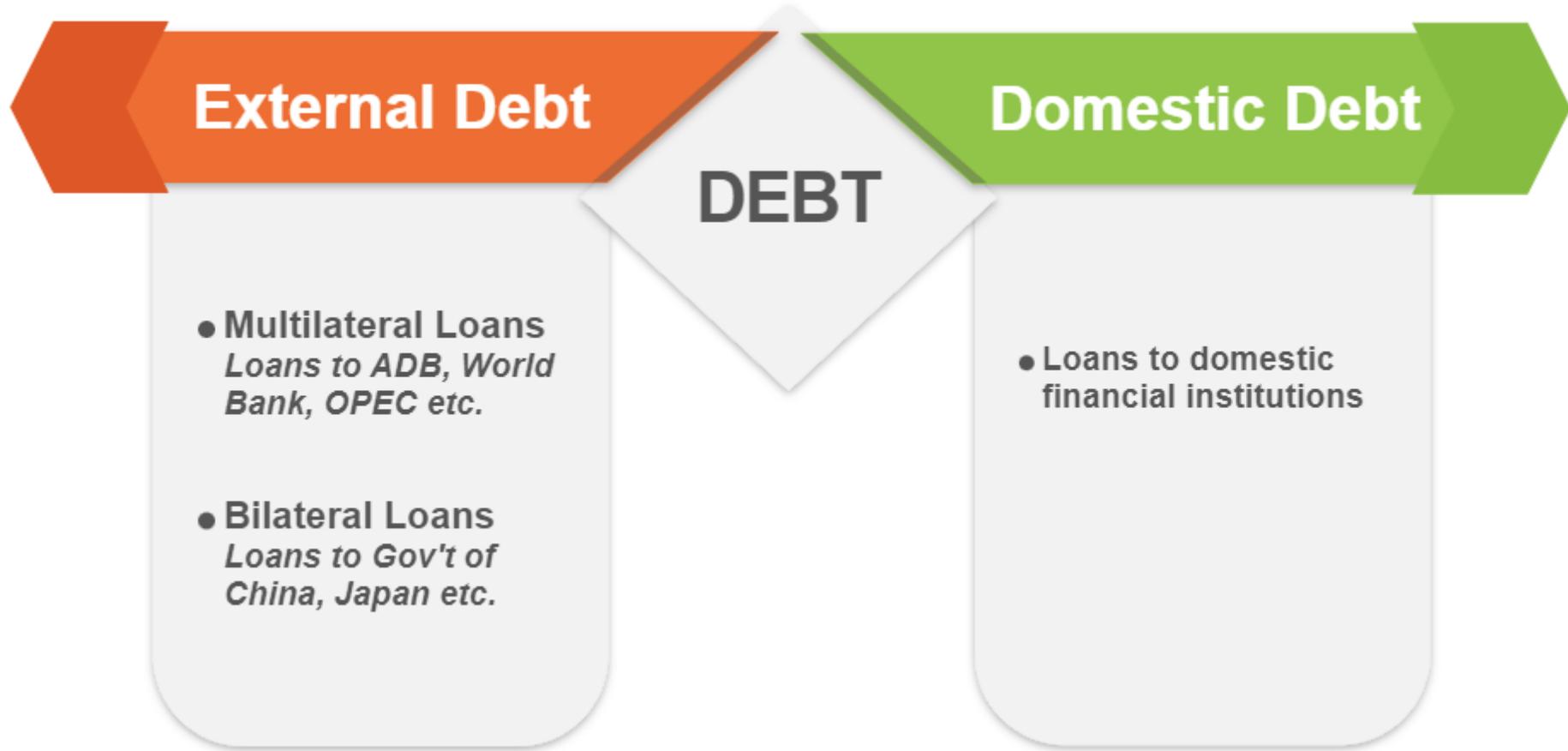
- Operational expenses started increasing in 2016/17 at \$7.0 million a year on average
- FY 2022/23 the total expenditure stood at \$841.3 million
- \$137.0 million was spent on NFA's

Expenditure by Function of Government FY 2022/23

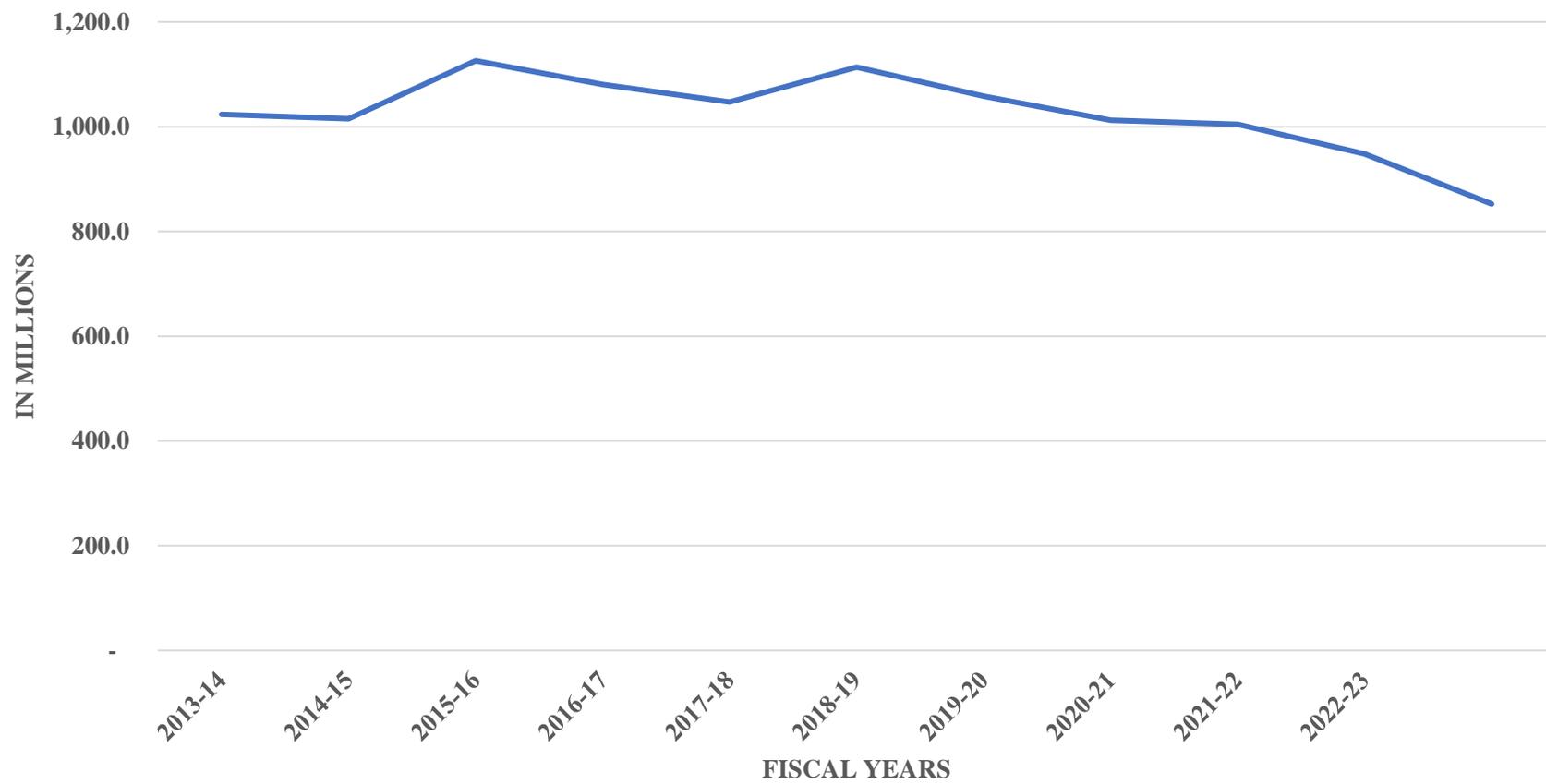
FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT



Debt



Debt



Fiscal years	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Debt total (in millions)	1,023.7	1,015.5	1,126.1	1,080.8	1,047.3	1,113.8	1,058.6	1,012.3	1,004.4	948.4	852.6

- The FY 2012/13 Samoa’s public debt balance reached the 1 billion mark
- Reduced by \$78.8 million from 2014/15 – 2016/17
- Total Debt start decreasing from 2019/20 to record its lowest debt level of \$852.0 million at the end of the fiscal year

2022/23

Table 1: Statement of Government Operations

SAMOA: STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS		Financial Year									
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:											
1	Revenue	555.4	534.9	577.5	640.2	651.7	716.7	818.0	791.3	835.3	919.0
11	Taxes	430.4	442.6	497.9	517.5	528.1	571.8	563.4	542.6	549.8	673.2
13	Grants	66.8	41.2	26.9	63.6	64.6	55.7	179.4	148.1	203.5	162.7
14	Other revenue	58.2	51.2	52.7	59.1	59.0	89.2	75.2	100.6	82.0	83.1
2	Expense	533.6	535.0	504.6	490.9	568.7	600.4	638.5	679.2	699.8	704.3
21	Compensation of employees	143.9	154.6	163.5	170.1	195.8	230.7	261.8	267.9	281.5	278.5
22	Use of goods and services	142.6	150.5	119.9	112.7	144.3	201.6	188.8	170.3	170.0	183.8
24	Interest	14.9	17.9	18.4	17.2	17.3	16.6	15.9	6.7	10.6	12.7
25	Subsidies	17.8	20.2	13.1	9.1	5.1	8.7	9.5	17.4	16.1	4.4
26	Grants	193.5	172.3	164.0	159.2	136.4	110.9	124.5	159.0	178.9	180.0
27	Social benefits	17.6	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.6	19.9	23.0	28.0	34.4	35.6
28	Other expense	3.3	1.8	7.8	4.6	51.2	12.0	15.0	29.9	8.3	9.4
NOB	Net operating balance	21.8	(0.1)	72.9	149.3	83.0	116.2	179.5	112.1	135.4	214.6
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:											
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	120.5	75.6	97.3	113.2	87.3	55.9	45.2	74.3	18.9	137.0
311	Fixed assets	120.5	75.6	97.3	113.2	87.3	55.9	45.2	74.3	18.9	137.0
2M	Expenditure (A2+A31).....	654.1	610.6	601.9	604.1	656.0	656.3	683.8	753.5	718.8	841.3
NLB	Net lending / Net borrowing	(98.7)	(75.7)	(24.4)	36.1	(4.3)	60.4	134.3	37.8	116.5	77.6
LIABILITIES (FINANCING):											
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	(10.4)	(35.2)	(25.3)	29.3	13.5	7.3	89.2	12.5	60.9	6.4
321	Domestic	(10.4)	(35.2)	(25.3)	29.3	13.5	7.3	89.2	12.5	60.9	6.4
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	88.3	40.4	(0.8)	(6.8)	17.8	(53.1)	(45.1)	(25.3)	(55.6)	(71.3)
331	Domestic	35.4	(4.9)	(9.9)	(9.5)	(9.8)	(9.3)	(7.1)	(3.1)	(2.9)	(1.1)
332	Foreign	52.9	45.3	9.1	2.8	27.6	(43.8)	(37.9)	(22.3)	(52.7)	(70.2)
NLBz	Overall statistical discrepancy: NLB vs Financing (32-33-NLB)	-	-	(0.00)	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data Sources

- Ministry of Finance
- Central Bank of Samoa

Our publications

- Government Finance Statistics quarterly and annual Reports
- Debt report

Gross Domestic Product

G

- **Gross Domestic Product**

D

- **GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services that are bought by the final user produced in a country in a given period of time usually within a quarter or a year**

P

- **It counts all of the output generated within the borders of a country**

3 Approaches to GDP

P Production

E Expenditure

I Income

International Standard for
measurement

1. SNA 2008
2. ISIC Rev. 4

GDP at current and constant prices

GDP figures are reported in *current* and *constant prices*. Both quantify the total value of all goods produced in a country in a year.

- Constant price (real GDP) – adjusted for inflation
- Current price (nominal GDP) – not adjusted for inflation

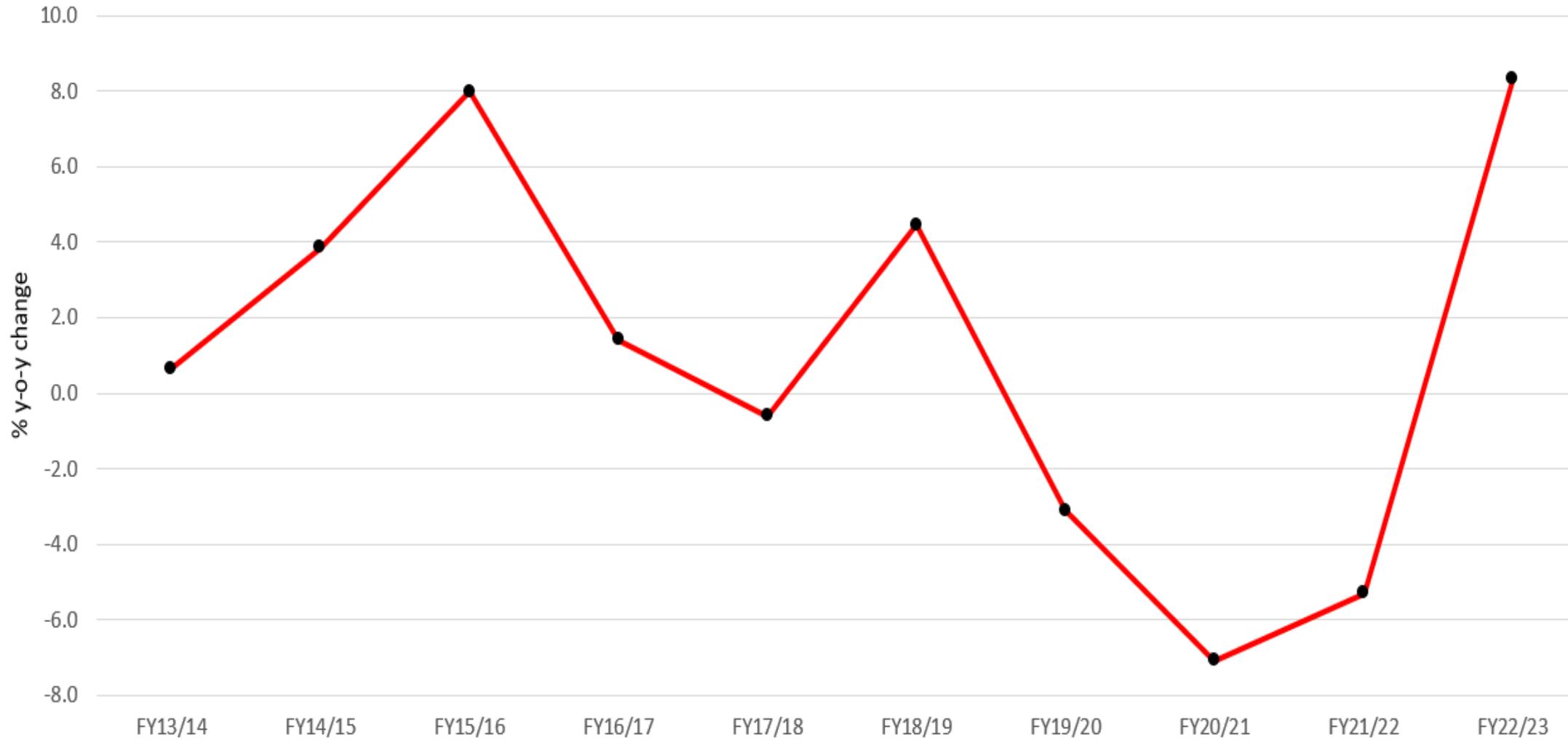
- Base year for constant price estimates [2002, 2009, 2013]

TOTAL GDP at Constant Prices

for Financial Year ending June 2023



GDP year-on-year growth at constant prices for Financial Year ending June



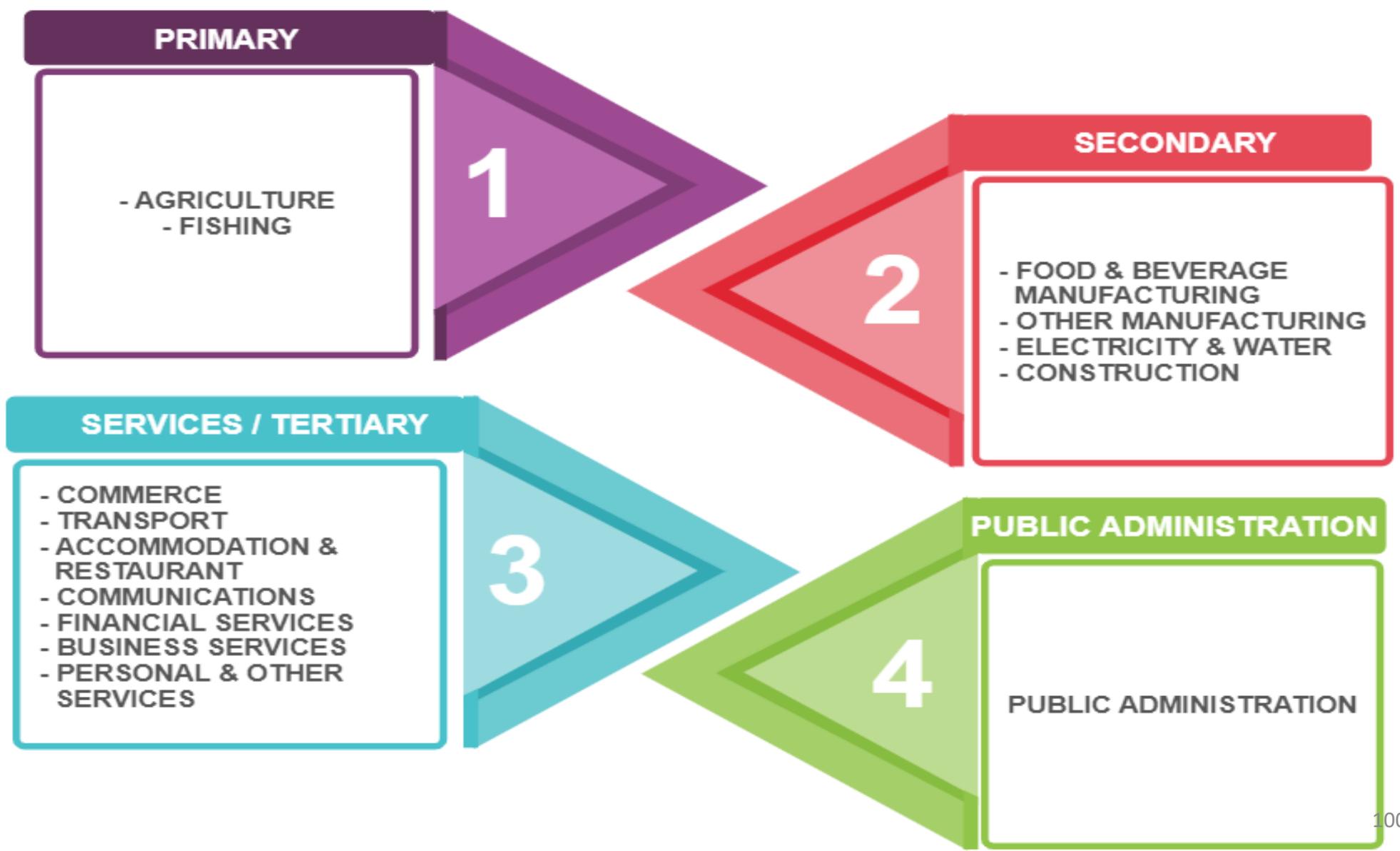
GDP by Industry for Financial Year ending June

At constant 2013 prices	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	FY16/17	FY17/18	FY18/19	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23
Agriculture	157.9	144.3	133.2	165.4	157.8	154.8	157.8	159.3	150.2	147.3
Fishing	30.1	40.8	55.6	53.5	44.0	34.6	29.0	29.1	20.6	24.9
Food & Beverages manufac	55.4	56.9	60.1	62.7	59.9	67.8	57.4	61.5	61.2	59.5
Other manufacturing	69.9	61.3	65.7	68.5	33.3	31.6	26.7	27.9	29.2	31.1
Electricity and water	48.0	51.8	59.5	60.1	55.1	62.1	57.8	56.3	70.7	58.9
Construction	105.9	108.8	125.2	101.2	108.8	122.0	114.5	85.9	70.0	77.5
Commerce	464.9	468.1	517.8	538.4	536.3	585.8	558.8	523.1	441.9	495.3
Transport	65.6	82.1	81.9	74.6	66.2	69.7	64.1	42.3	38.9	52.1
Accommodation and restaur	28.0	29.8	39.4	37.2	36.0	43.0	36.0	13.8	13.6	32.7
Communication	85.7	95.9	110.0	103.1	105.6	105.5	113.4	105.0	97.9	77.3
Financial services	202.7	224.2	248.0	268.1	281.1	292.0	308.6	302.4	309.3	305.4
Business services	49.5	77.6	82.6	83.2	95.1	75.0	64.5	24.7	25.6	53.0
Ownership of dwellings	135.9	139.7	143.9	148.3	152.8	157.9	163.1	168.1	173.3	178.6
Public administration	145.7	146.9	146.3	142.5	160.6	180.8	183.4	190.1	192.1	191.8
Personal and other services	66.3	62.7	65.4	61.2	61.6	53.7	53.5	70.9	68.5	68.7
less FISIM	-100.9	-112.5	-121.9	-133.1	-135.3	-138.4	-144.0	-152.1	-147.9	-136.2
Real GDP at basic prices	1,610.6	1,678.6	1,812.8	1,835.0	1,819.1	1,897.9	1,844.4	1,708.3	1,615.0	1,718.0
Taxes less subsidies	245.0	248.5	268.2	275.2	278.2	292.8	278.2	264.1	252.7	305.3
Real GDP at purchaser prices	1,855.6	1,927.1	2,080.9	2,110.2	2,097.3	2,190.7	2,122.6	1,972.4	1,867.7	2,023.3

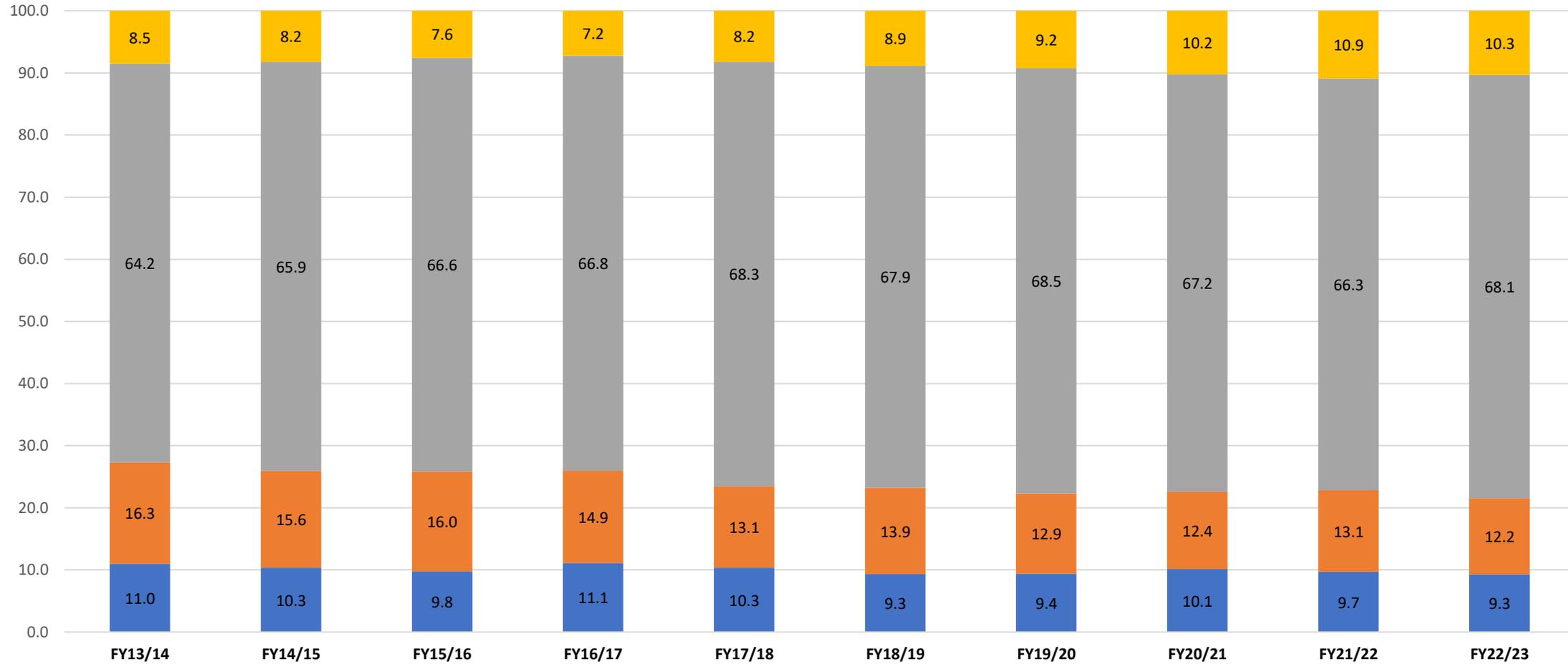
GDP by Industry y-o-y change for Financial Year ending June

At constant 2013 prices	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	FY16/17	FY17/18	FY18/19	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23
Agriculture	1.0	-0.7	-0.6	1.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Fishing	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.2
Food & Beverages manufact	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Other manufacturing	-1.1	-0.5	0.2	0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity and water	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	-0.6
Construction	0.8	0.2	0.8	-1.2	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.8	0.4
Commerce	-0.5	0.2	2.6	1.0	-0.1	2.4	-1.2	-1.7	-4.1	2.9
Transport	0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-0.2	0.7
Accommodation and restau	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	1.0
Communication	-0.3	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1
Financial services	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	-0.3	0.4	-0.2
Business Services	-0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-1.9	0.0	1.5
Ownership of dwellings	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Public administration	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Personal and other services	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.0
Less FISIM IC	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.6
Real GDP at basic prices	0.5	3.7	7.0	1.1	-0.8	3.8	-2.4	-6.4	-4.7	5.5
Taxes less subsidies	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	2.8
Real GDP at purchaser prices	0.7	3.9	8.0	1.4	-0.6	4.5	-3.1	-7.1	-5.3	8.3

Industries classified in each Sector



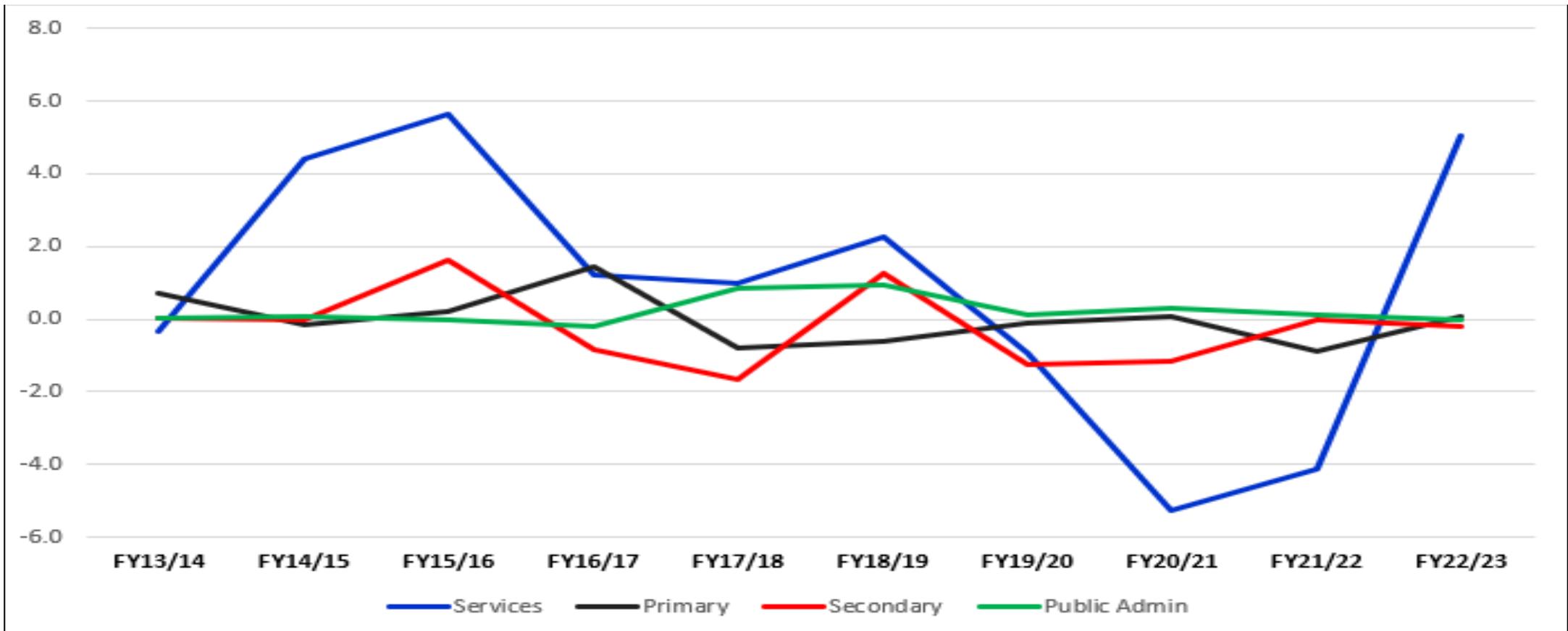
Contribution to GDP Share FY13/14 – FY22/23



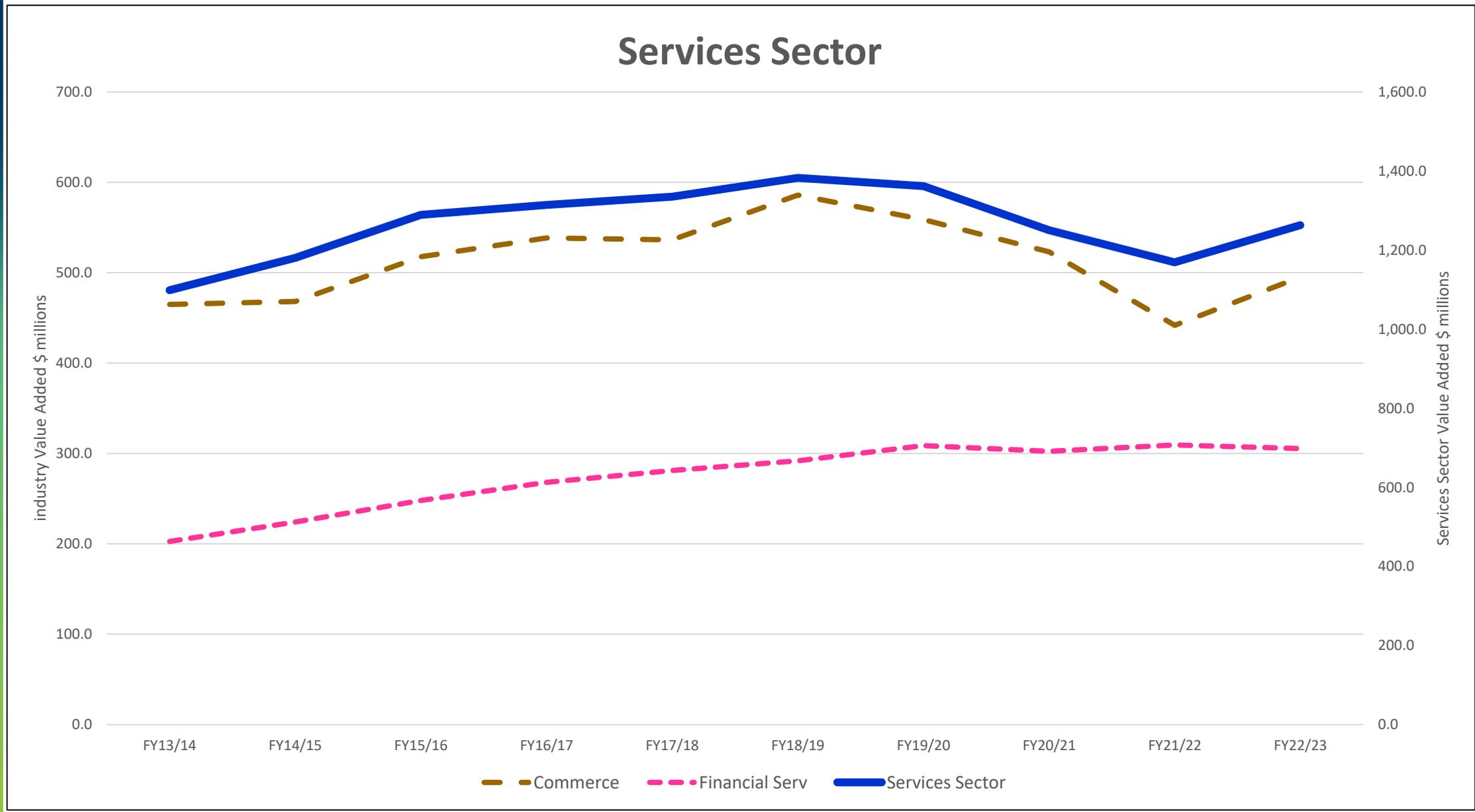
- **Primary:** 10.0%
 - **Secondary:** 14.1%
 - **Services:** 67.0%
 - **Public Administration:** 8.9%
- Primary ■ Secondary ■ Services ■ Public Administration

Contribution to GDP Growth FY13/14 – FY22/23

	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	FY16/17	FY17/18	FY18/19	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23
Primary	0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.1
Secondary	0.0	0.0	1.6	-0.9	-1.7	1.3	-1.2	-1.2	0.0	-0.2
Services	-0.3	4.4	5.7	1.2	1.0	2.3	-0.9	-5.3	-4.1	5.1
Public Admin	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
GDP at purchaser price	0.7	3.9	8.0	1.4	-0.6	4.5	-3.1	-7.1	-5.3	8.3

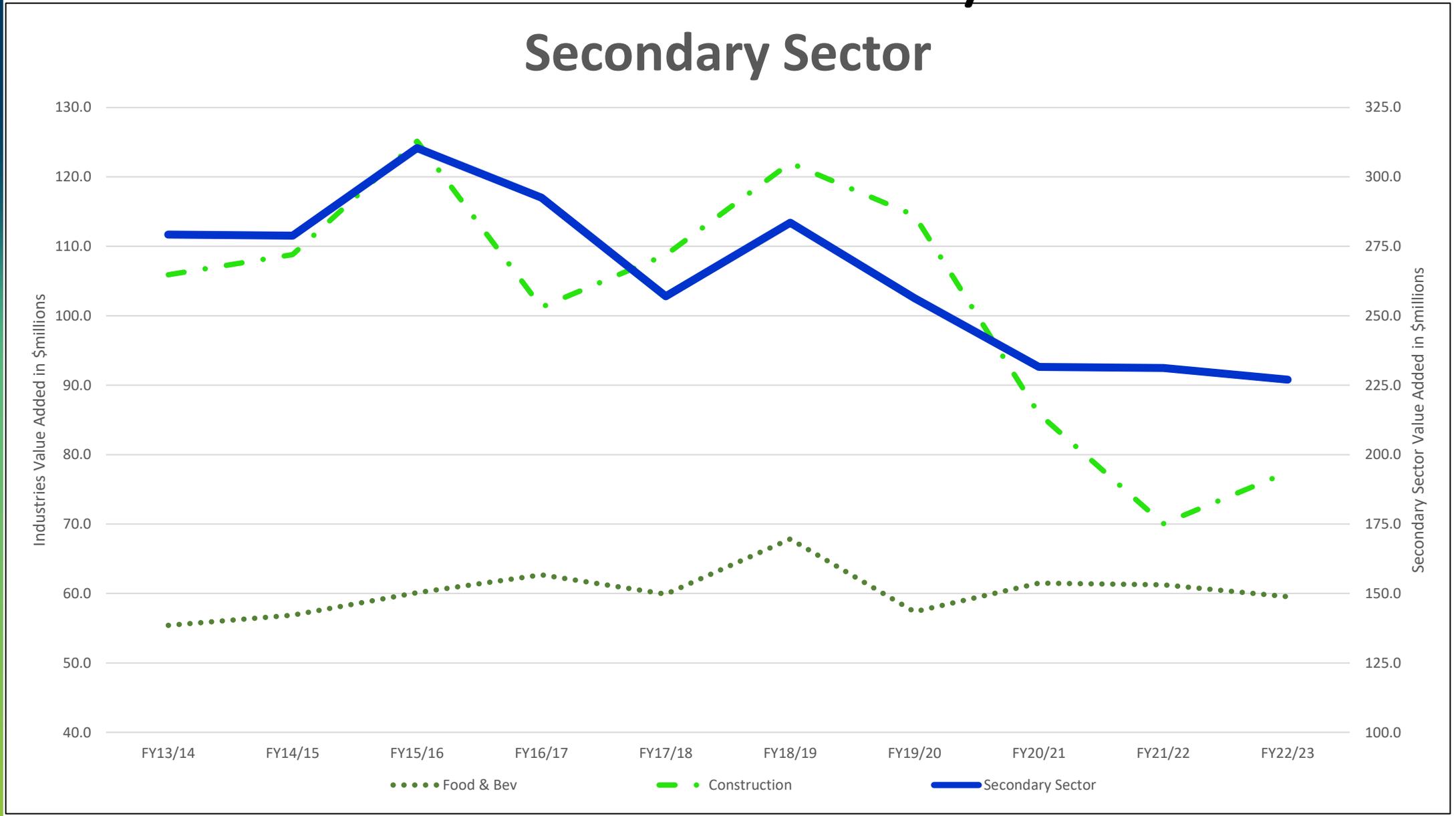


GDP at Constant Prices by Sector

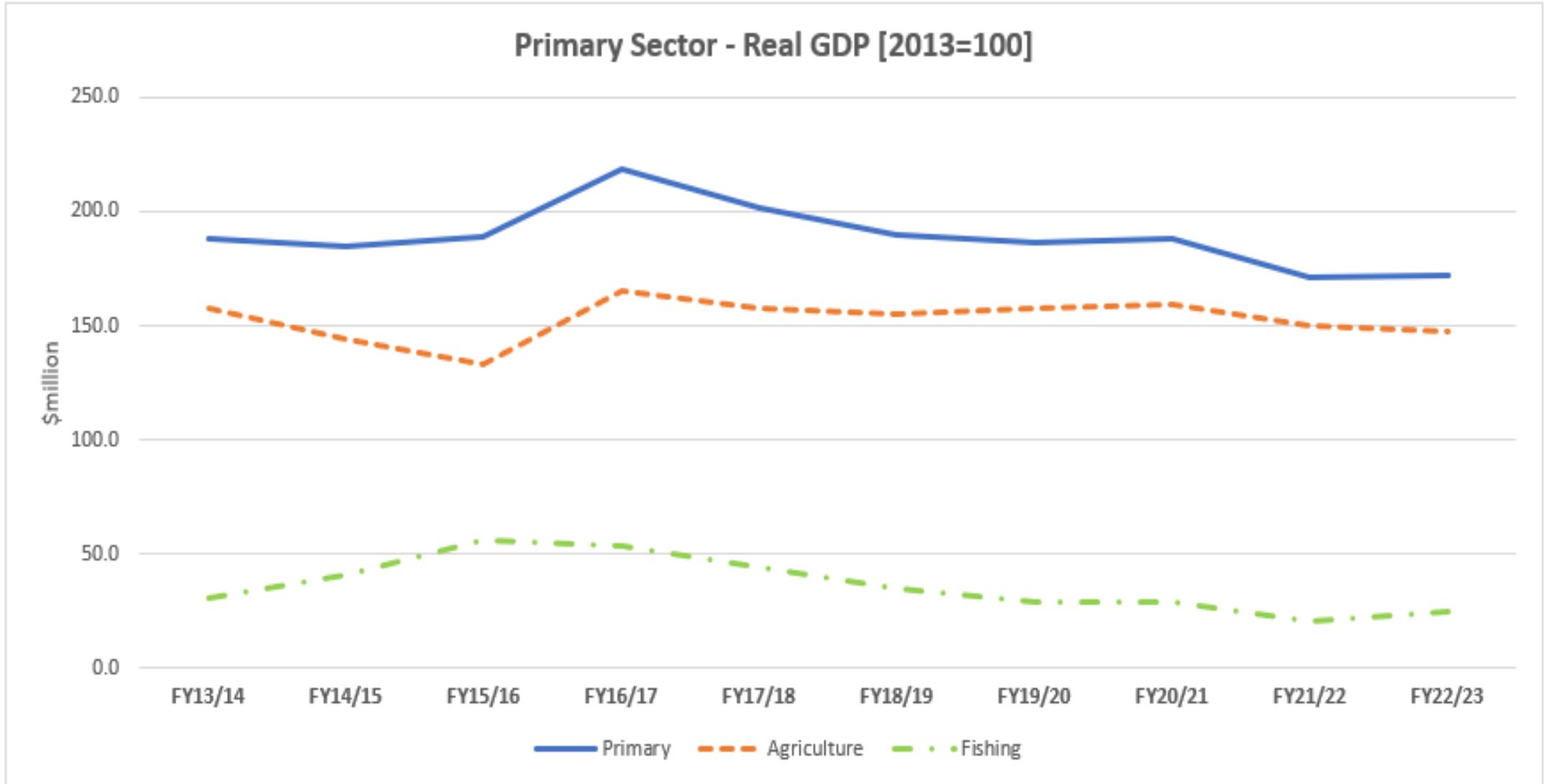


GDP at Constant Prices by Sector

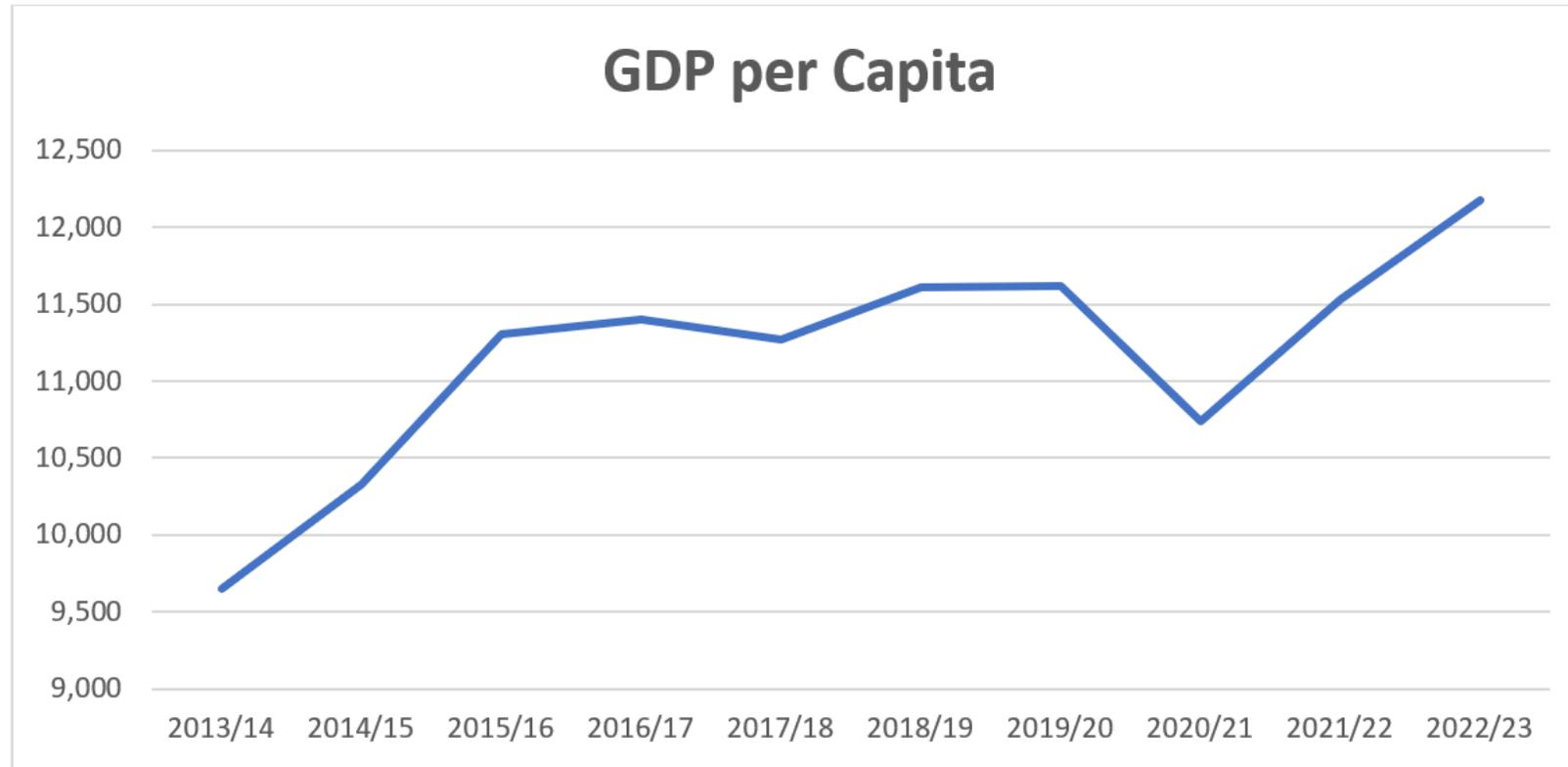
Secondary Sector



GDP at Constant Prices by Sector



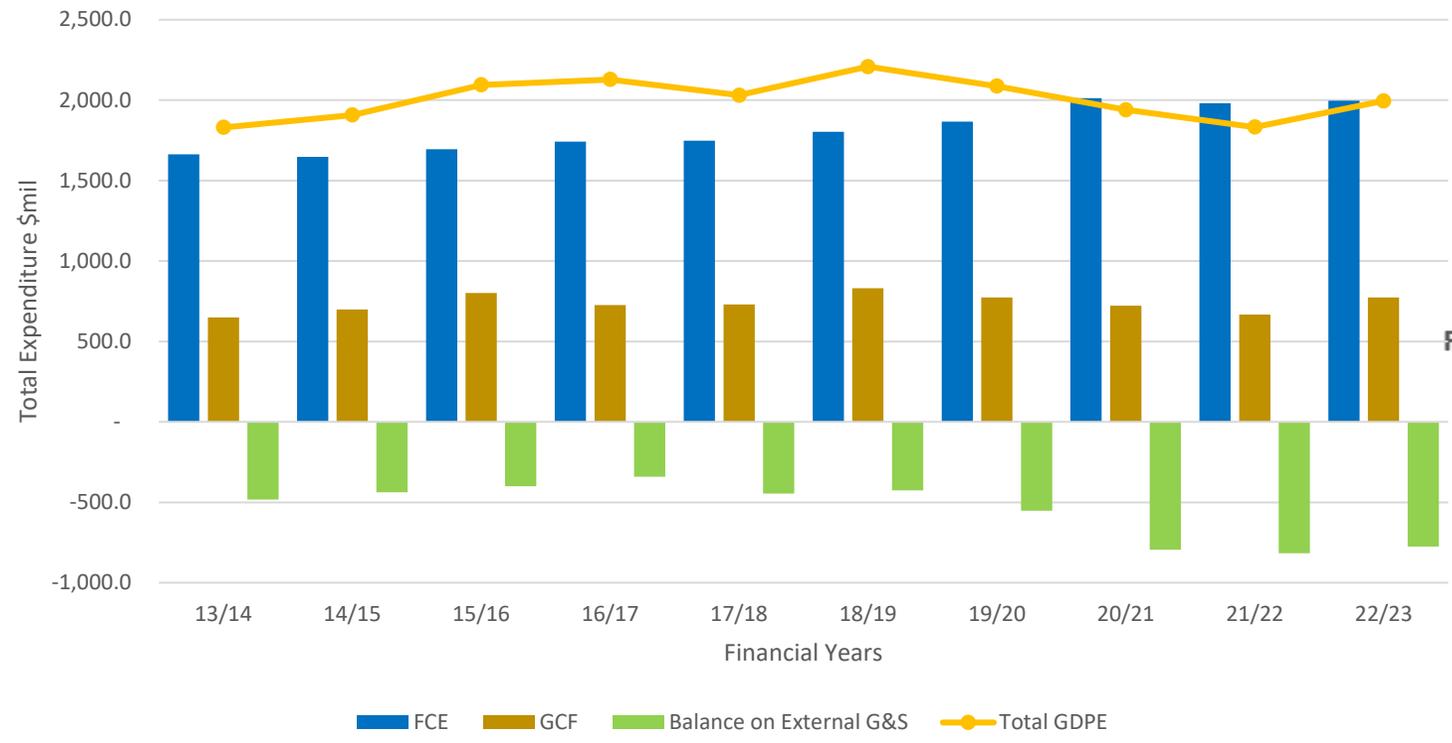
Nominal GDP per Capita



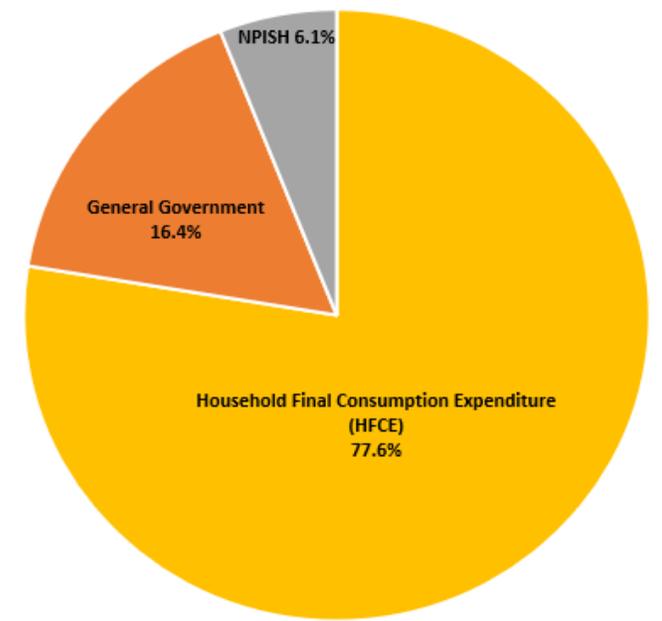
- GDP per capita gradually increased throughout the pre-pandemic period with exception of FY17/18 with a recorded decline of 1.2%.
- Post-pandemic decline recorded in FY20/21 of 7.6%, economic recovery recorded for subsequent fiscal years.

GDP Expenditure – Consumption Component

Total Expenditure by Component

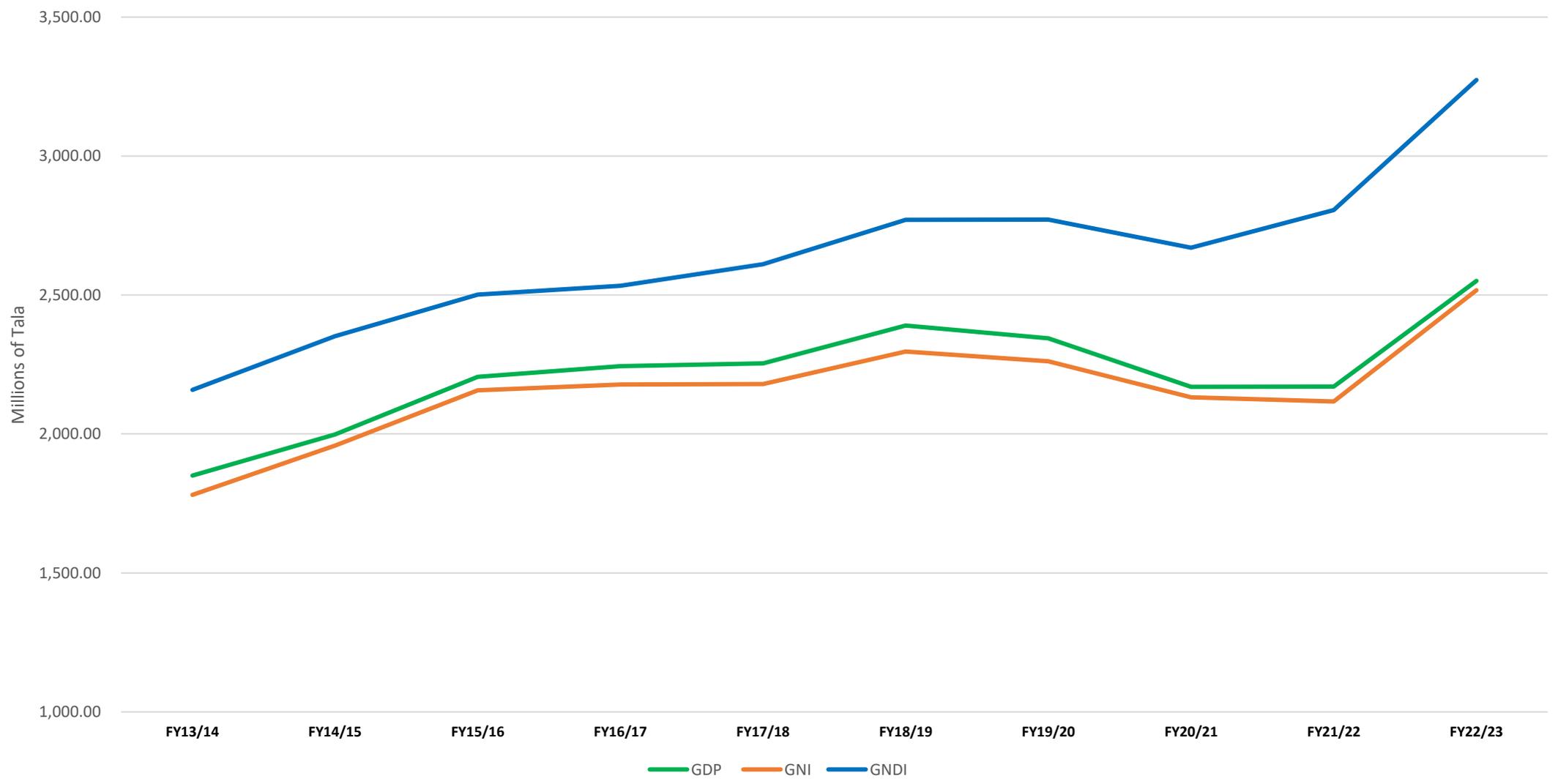


Final Consumption Expenditure Composition - FY22/23



National Accounts Aggregates

NAA for FY2013/14 - FY2022/23



Sustainable Development Goals

SDG INDICATORS

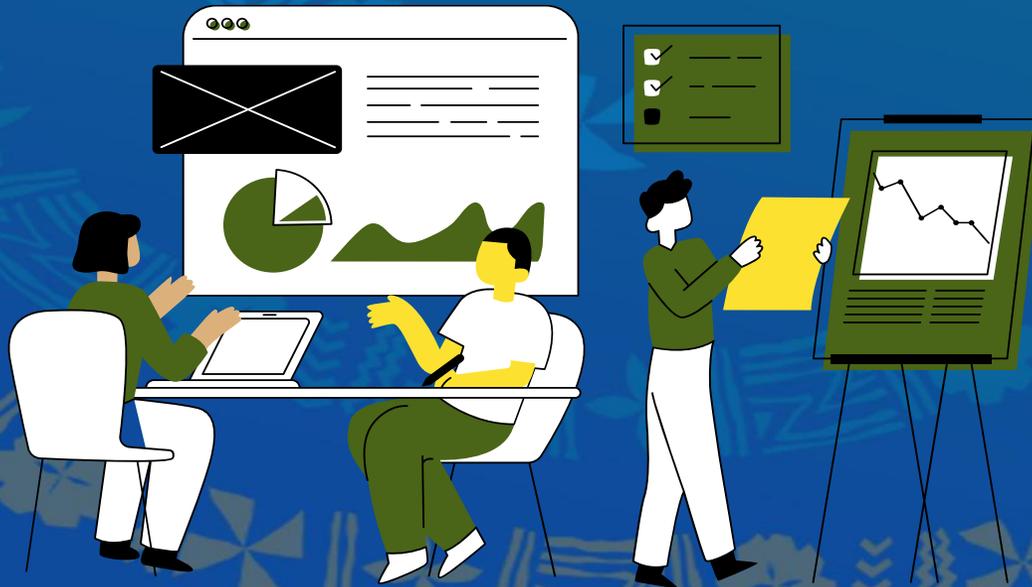
TARGET	INDICATOR	2002	2008	2013/14	2018
By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere	SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line (<i>Samoa classified as lower middle income class with USD3.20 per day rather than USD1.90</i>)	-	7.3	6.1	11.3
By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of population living in poverty according to national definitions	SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national basic need poverty line poverty line, by sex and age	22.9	26.9	18.8	21.9
	SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	-	-	-	10.9
By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	SDG 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (Proportion of HHs with per capita expenditure below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FPL) - proxy indicator)	10.6	4.9	4.3	5.2

SDG INDICATORS

TARGET	INDICATOR	2022
Sustain at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum	SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	7.9%
Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being	SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passenger Arrived - 76,053 Departed - 70,485. Cargo Unloaded - 268,907 metric tones, Loaded - 44,949 metric tones
Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances	SDG 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	5.5%
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.8% (2017)



Dissemination



ENHANCING DATA DISSEMINATION



01

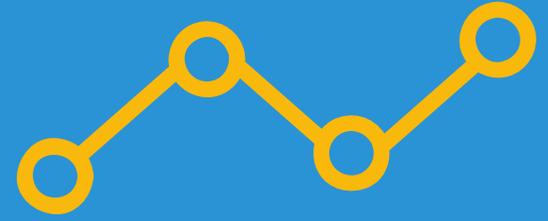
02

03

OBJECTIVE

- To explore how SBS leverages its website and social media platforms for effective data dissemination.
- Challenges.
- Way forward.

IMPORTANCE OF DATA DISSEMINATION



ACCESSIBILITY AND REACH

Global Access and 24/7 Availability - Worldwide distribution of stats and enabling users to access info whenever they need.



TRANSPARENCY

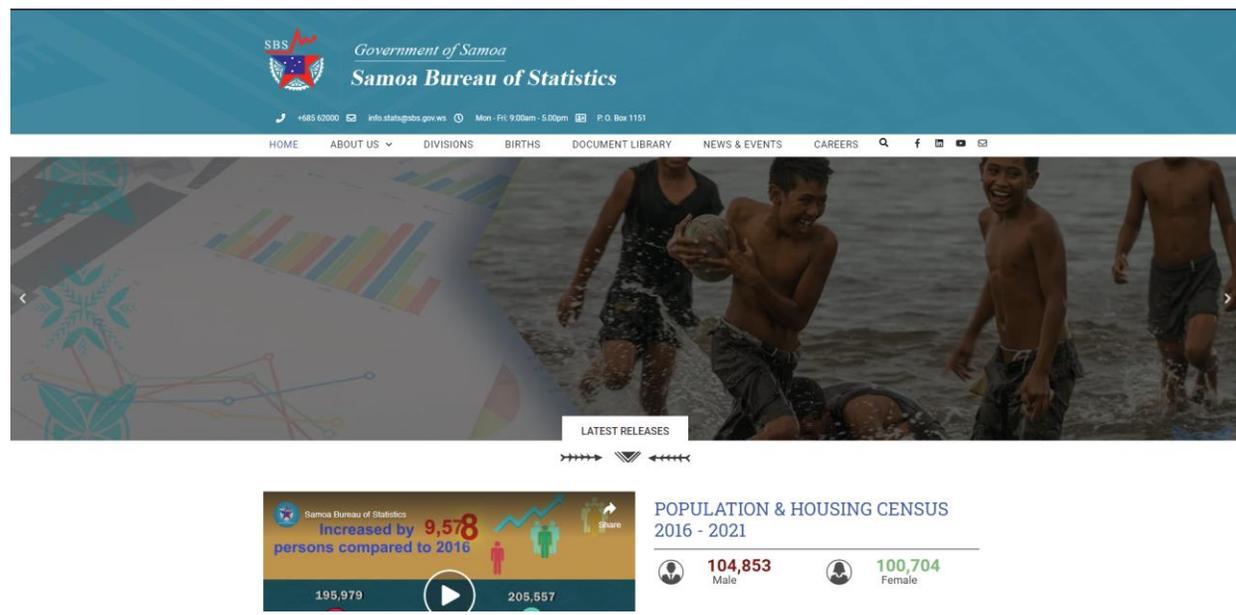
Openness and Accountability - Builds trust, ensures accountability, and communicates openly.



USER ENGAGEMENT

Feedback Mechanism- Collaboration, addressing needs in a professional environment.

THE ROLE OF SBS WEBSITE



KEY FEATURES:

- ✗ User-friendly
- ✗ Up-to-date information
- ✗ Searchable Reports
- ✗ Downloadable reports and datasets

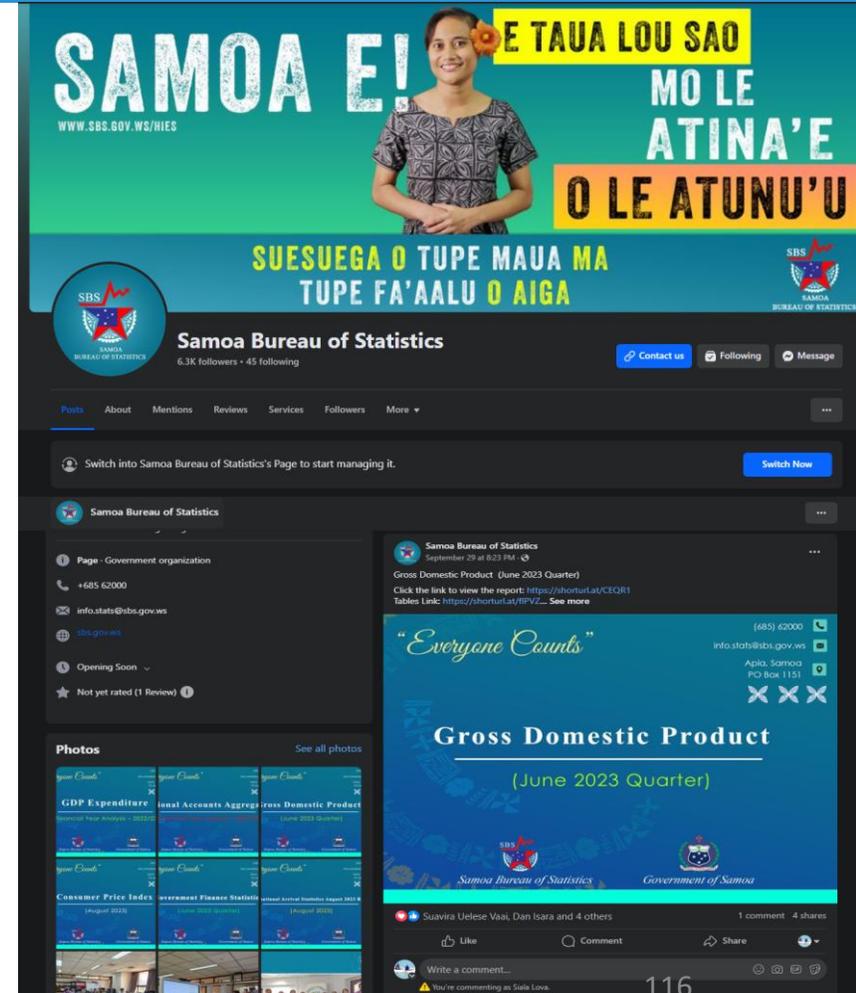
SBS WEBSITE AS A CENTRAL HUB FOR DATA DISSEMINATION.

LEVERAGING SOCIAL MEDIA



BENEFITS

- Rapid dissemination of key statistics and updates.
- Increased reach to diverse demographics.
- Interaction with the audience through comments, shares, and likes.
- Opportunities for multimedia content (videos, infographics).



CURRENT DATA DISSEMINATION AT SBS

- **Website Dissemination** 
- **National Summary Data Page (NSDP) – SDMX** 
- **Annual Statistics Forum for Calendar Year releases.** 
- **Email correspondence to all Stakeholders** 
- **Hardcopy delivery to all Government entities.** 
- **Media awareness.** 

STATISTICAL REPORT FREQUENCY

- ✓ Statistical Reports are mainly published on a quarterly and monthly basis.
- ✓ Monetary statistical data provided by CBS are also published on a quarterly and monthly basis.
- ✓ NSDP hosted by SBS is updated by SBS IT Team every time data is available to be updated.
- ✓ Slight lapse in communication between SBS and CBS which sometimes causes a lag in update.



STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE DATA DISSEMINATION

1



Cross-Platform Promotion

- Linking website content to social media posts.

2



External Awareness

- Awareness programs for public to understand the wealth of data available for informed decision making.

3



Regular Updates

- Consistent posting schedules to keep the audience engaged.

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

CHALLENGES:



- Ensuring data accuracy and privacy.
- Managing online interactions and feedback.
- Reaching underserved communities with limited internet access.

WAY FORWARD



- Invest in data visualization tools.
- Expand presence on emerging social media platforms.
- Collaborate with other government agencies and international organizations.

CONCLUSION

- Effective data dissemination through the SBS website and social media is crucial for informed decision-making and public engagement.
- SBS is committed to enhancing its data dissemination efforts to better serve its citizens and international statistical bodies.



New Developments

New Developments

- National ID
- Conduct household Surveys:
 - DHS MICS
 - Agriculture Survey
- Business Activity Survey
- GDP Rebasing
- Development of:
 - SUTs
 - Tourism Satellite Accounts

CONTACT



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