



Government of Samoa



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2022

46th Edition



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2022

PREFACE

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present the 46th series of Publication of “STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2022”. This publication serves as an appropriate statistical reference, which presents annual aggregated statistical information collected and compiled by the Bureau pertaining to social, economic, environment and other detailed subject matters.

Emphasis is given to the most recent available statistical data obtained from source references of various Government Ministries, Corporations and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) cited. The count of the population, its migratory characteristics, and changes in prices of goods and services are exclusively collected and processed in-house through censuses and surveys.

We are very thankful and appreciative to the Government Ministries and Corporation for their determined cooperation and assistance in providing the required information and are urged to make their data needs known for consideration in planning future series.



Leota Aliielua Salani

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and abbreviations in tables

...	Not yet available
-	Zero
0	Negligible (Less than half the final digit shown - a value has been rounded down to zero)
000s	Thousands
F	Female
M	Male
m	Millions
NA	Not Applicable
P	Provisional
R	Revised

Units of Measurement

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

Exchange Rate (Tala per USD)

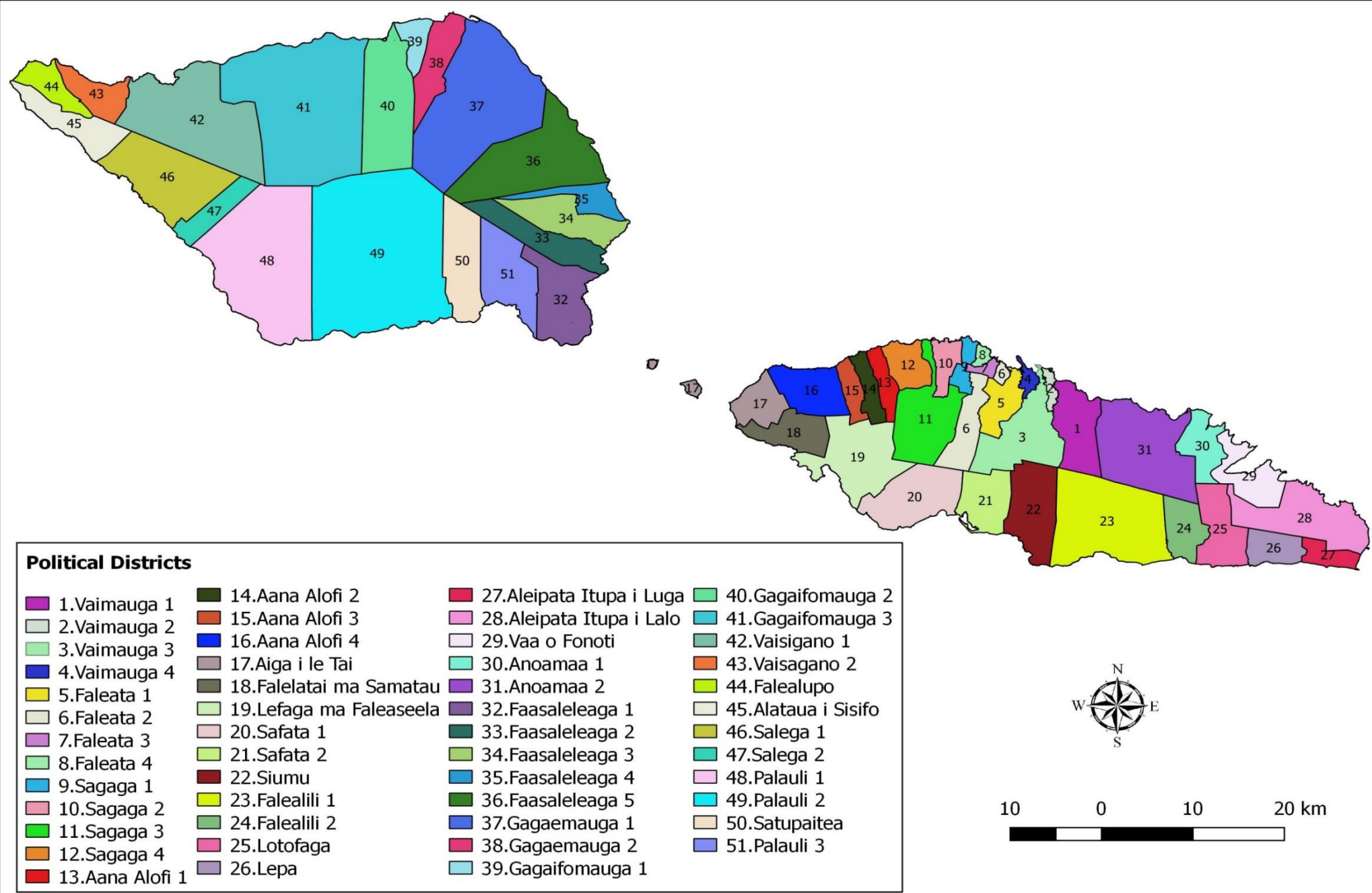
Year	End of Period Rate a/	Period Average b/
2012	2.2725	2.2800
2013	2.3291	2.2972
2014	2.4287	2.3100
2015	2.5044	2.5799
2016	2.5383	2.5554
2017	2.5382	5.5208
2018	2.5791	2.5361
2019	2.6536	2.6447
2020	2.6088	2.6695
2021	2.5221	2.4783
2022	2.6137	2.6066

Note: a/: figures quoted are end of December figures
b/: Arithmetic means of daily mid rates

Notes

This publication has been reviewed with the aim of making it easier for users to find information they need. Feedback on the usefulness of the publication can be given through the website www.sbs.gov.ws or using the contact details at the front of the publication.

Map of Samoa by Political Districts, 2022



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geography

The islands of Samoa in the Central South Pacific lies between latitudes 13 degrees and 15 degrees south and longitudes 168 degrees and 173 degrees west, close to the international dateline. The Samoa group is located 2,600 miles (4200 km) south-east of Hawaii, 1800 miles (2,900 km) from New Zealand and 2,700 miles (4300 km) from Sydney, Australia. The nearest neighbour is American Samoa, the capital Pago-Pago being only 80 miles (130 km) away. The Independent State of Samoa consists of two main islands, Savaii and Upolu, with eight smaller islands Apolima, Manono, Fanaatapu, Namu'a, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, Nu'ulopa, and Nu'usafe'e. The total land area is 1,100 sq. miles (2,830 sq. km.). Savaii is the largest island (660 sq. miles or 1,700 sq. km.). The second largest island is Upolu with an area of 430 Sq. miles or 1,100 sq. km where the capital Apia is located. In the Population and Housing Census 2021, Samoa's total population stood at 205,557.

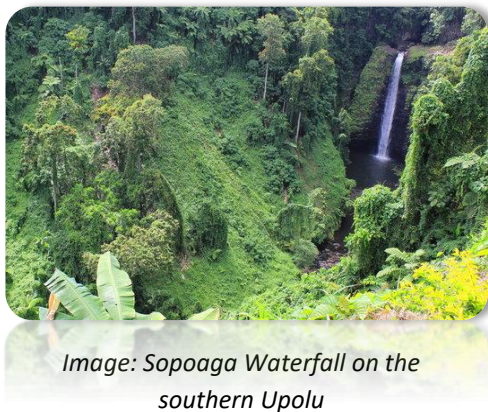


Image: Sopoaga Waterfall on the southern Upolu

The islands are of volcanic origin clearly visible in the form of several dormant volcanoes and lava fields. The highest point is Mt Silisili located in Savaii at 1,800 meters. Beyond the narrow coastal plains, the mountain ranges rise steeply to a maximum of 6,095 feet (1,859 meters) on Savaii and 3,608 feet (1,100 meters) on Upolu intersected by fertile valleys. Lush vegetation and rain forest cover the greater part of the country.

The country, which consists of 343 villages for administrative purposes, is divided into 51 districts. These districts are further grouped into four census regions namely Apia Urban Area (AUA), North-West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU) and Savaii (SAV).

The main Island of Upolu, where the capital of Apia is situated, has a total population of 159,664 persons representing 77.7 percent of the total population while the rest of the population resides in Savaii totalling 45,175 persons representing 22.0 percent and 718 for Manono and Apolima Islands with their total share of 0.3 percent. The official languages are Samoan and English.

1.2 Climate

The climate of Samoa is tropical with abundant rainfall. Humidity averages 80 percent. The average daily temperature range is from 22°C to 30°C with very little seasonal

variation. There are two major distinguishable seasons. The wet season extends from November through April, the dry season from May to October during which period the climate is pleasant because of fresh trade winds. The annual rainfall averages 2,880mm, although there is great variation with latitude and location.

1.3 Climate Change and Vulnerability



Image: Flooding in December 2020

The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) as discussed at the 2017 United Nations Climate Change Conference. PICTs such as Samoa experience a high level of risk from the effects of extreme weather and climate variability. Climate models suggest the tropical

Pacific region will continue to warm. This warming has the potential to alter and indeed increase such risks, through changing the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather or climate variability phenomena or through accelerated sea-level rise. The impacts of these climate events will exacerbate already stressed marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments.

1.4 History

It is believed by many that Samoa is the cradle of Polynesia in which Savaii is the legendary island Hawaii, the original home of Polynesians who later explored the Pacific from Hawaii to Easter Island. New Zealand archaeological research carried out in Samoa suggests that the islands have been inhabited for at least 2,500 years.



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

The first European who sighted the group and made brief contact with the population of Manu'a (American Samoa) was the Dutchman Jacob Roggerveen in 1722. The first 'papalagi' (white people) to settle in Samoa were sailors, whalers, beachcombers and escaped convicts, many of whom landed by chance in Samoa. The first notable 'agents of change' were the missionaries. After the arrival of

John Williams of the London Missionary Society in the 1830's the Samoans were rapidly converted to Christianity. Methodist and Catholic Missionaries established Missions in the following years. From the 1840's onward, Germany, the United States and Great Britain extended their influence on the island groups. In the 1880's as rivalry amongst the largest factions intensified, the Samoans turned to the foreign powers for

support. In 1889, naval ships arrived to settle the problems. A major battle was only averted by a hurricane, which wrecked six of the seven ships. The fighting ceased and an elaborate agreement was reached in Berlin by the major powers. Samoa was allowed to remain a neutral state ruled by the three nations.



Image: Black Saturday in Samoa, as Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III lying in state at Vaimoso, 1930

After some initial problems, the German Administration was relatively stable and Samoa prospered. However, with the onset of the First World War, in 1914 New Zealand assumed the occupation of Samoa and in 1919 was granted a 'League of Nations' mandate to administer the country. Over the years, challenges to the New Zealand authorities grew, especially from amongst the matai (chiefs), the traditional leaders, who organized themselves in forming a peaceful movement advocating independence (the Mau movement). Attempts to crush this movement failed and finally in 1936, with the Labour Party in power in New Zealand, the Mau was recognized as a 'Legitimate Political party'.

In 1953 preparations started for the transition to independence, which was finally obtained in January 1962 making Samoa the first South Pacific Island Nation to attain such status. In 2012 Samoa celebrated its 50 years of independence.

1.5 Government and Fa'asamoa

Samoa is a parliamentary democracy with a unicameral legislative assembly now consisting of 51 members elected by citizens aged 21 years and over, with an additional female candidate to meet the constitutional provision of 10 percent of seats to be held by women are not met. However, only holders of *matai* titles (customary title passed on land and kinship for most parts) are eligible to be elected as Members of Parliament. Therefore, according to the 2021 Census, only 14,638 males and 1,444 females are eligible to stand for the next general election in 2026. The general elections are held every five years.



Image: Samoa's first female PM, Afioga Fiame Naomi Mataafa

The Prime Minister is selected by the ruling party and he/she in turn selects twelve parliamentarians to form a cabinet. The Fa'atuatua I le Atua Samoa Ua Tasi (FAST), led by Samoa's first female Prime Minister, is currently the ruling party after winning the general elections in 2021 defeating the Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP) who has been in power since 1982.

The constitution, established in 1960, blends traditional and democratic institutions and processes and recognizes the separation of powers (legislature, judiciary and executive). Samoa has a Westminster legal system based on the English legal system as adopted by many of the Commonwealth countries.

Today, as in the past, the social unit of Samoan life is the ‘aiga’ or extended family. The ‘aiga’ is headed by at least one matai, who is appointed by the consensus of the aiga. There are two distinct types of matai titles, the “Ali’i” or Chief Matai and the ‘Tulafale’ or Orator Chief. The matai assumes responsibility for directing the use of family land, and, other assets belonging to the aiga. He must by his behaviour honour the title he bears and the people he represents. In return for his leadership, the matai is rendered services by the ‘tautua’ (untitled).

The 1990 Village Fono Act and 2017 Village Fono Amendment gives village councils authority over village law and order, health and social issues. The matai constitutes the council or ‘fono’ of the village. Presiding over the fono is the ‘Sui o le Malo’ (village mayor). A position appointed by Government on recommendation from the village council. A Women’s Representative ‘Sui Tamaita’i is also appointed by Government on the recommendation of the women’s’ councils act as the contact between the government and the women in the villages.

Rooted in this social organization is the Samoan Way or ‘fa’a-Samoa’, which places great importance on the dignity and achievement of the group rather than its individual



Image: Catholic Cathedral at Mulivai, Apia.

members. Religion plays an important role in Samoan life where the majority of the people are strong adherents to the Christian faith. This faith is symbolized in the motto of Samoa, ‘Fa’avae i le Atua Samoa’ (Samoa is founded on God) and is given physical expression in the impressive number of churches seen throughout the country. Based on the 2021 Census of Population and Housing, the predominant church affiliations are EFKS/ Congregational

Christian Church of Samoa, Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saints and Methodist Church with 30.0 percent, 18.0 percent, 17.6 percent and 11.8 percent respectively.

The social and cultural institutions of Samoa Society (fa’a-Samoa) are strong and more intact than in most parts of Polynesia. The country’s system of village government is particularly well organized and coherent and is the focal point of a network of social relationships that provide honour and prestige to its members. However, Samoa is no longer a society of largely self-sufficient local units. Imported food and other items are now established as basic household necessities.

1.6 Population

The people of Samoa are Polynesian. The population in 2021 totalled 205,557 and though mostly Samoans, included other Pacific Islanders, Europeans, mostly from New Zealand, some Chinese and other nationalities.

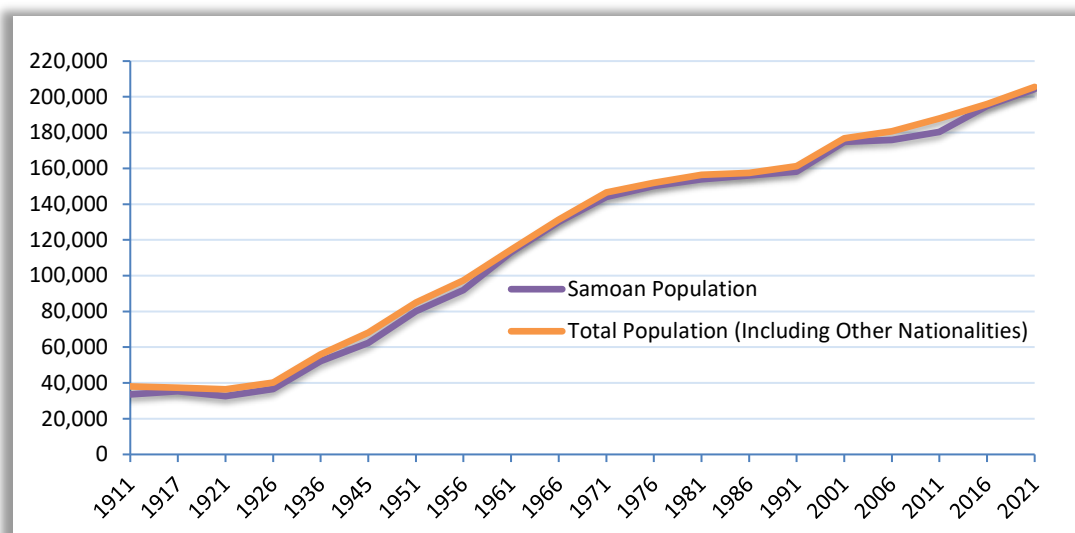
Very little is known about the size of the population of the Samoan Groups before the arrival of missionaries in the early 1830's. Some estimates are available but knowledge about the islands was too limited and estimates made by early settlers were generally unreliable. The situation improved during succeeding years, particularly as a result of missionary reports, but the difficulty of collecting and verifying figures led to considerable variations in the accuracy of early estimates.

The 1853 and 1869 Missionary Censuses were perhaps the first attempt at scientific measurement of the population of Samoa. However, these two censuses estimated the population at about 30,000 but given the limited capability to conduct censuses, they were both probably under counts of the true population. The various estimates available in the second half of the nineteenth century showed little variation from this figure. This relative stability over time was a consequence of the balance between the high birth rate, which led to rapid growth in some years, and the high death rates in other years as epidemics of diseases spread throughout the country.

The population of the Samoan archipelago since or even before Western contacts has been the subject of much discussion. Figures available for periods earlier than those covered by the Missionary census, suggest that in the 1830's the population was closer to 50,000, indicating that a steep decline in the population did occur in the islands that now constitute Samoa. During the nineteenth century a similar decline had been observed in other Polynesian countries. However, all these data should be treated with caution, since their source and reliability vary considerably. Though they provided some strong evidence that population decline occurred, the extent of that decline must remain very much in doubt.

More reliable population figures are available from censuses carried out during the twentieth century. The German Authorities made population counts in 1900, 1902, 1906 and 1911. In 1917 the New Zealand administration carried out its first census of Samoa and from 1921 introduced a regular 5 yearly census. In 1905 the German authorities also instituted a system of birth and death registration. The population as recorded at the various censuses from 1911 to 2021 is shown in figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Population of Samoa 1911 - 2021



Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

In the beginning of the twentieth century several epidemics reversed the increasing trend in population growth that had occurred in the earlier years. The 1918 epidemic was the first major setback to New Zealand prestige and consequently great emphasis was placed on the improvement of health conditions and sanitation. This proved successful as shown by the rate of population growth in the next decades, as a result of continuing high fertility and a drop-in mortality. After 1945, mortality continued to decline, though less pronounced than in the 1920 and 1930s Fertility remained at a high level in conformity with the Samoan cultural tradition favourable to large families.

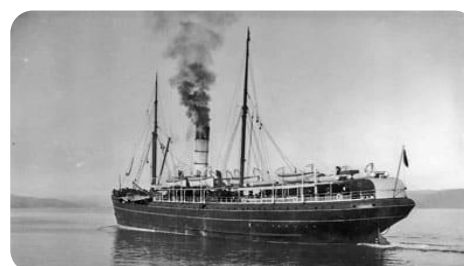


Image: SS Talune. The ship that brought the Spanish flu pandemic from NZ to Samoa, 1918

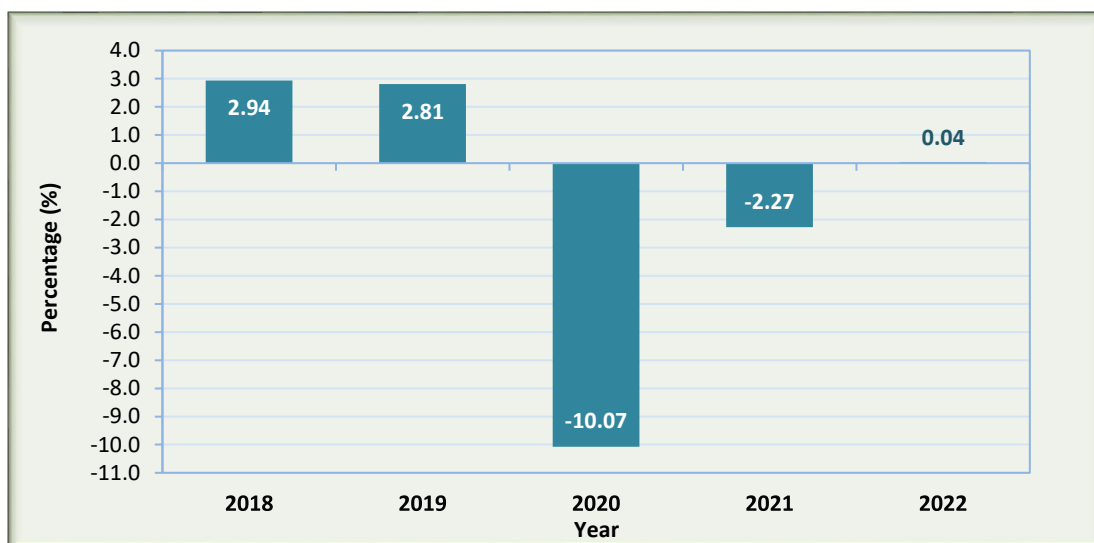
A distinctive feature of population of Samoa is emigration. Emigration in the first half of the twentieth century was of minor importance. It was only during 1960s that the trend of extensive overseas migration, especially to New Zealand began to accelerate. The impact of overseas migration on the growth of the population has been of major importance, and has also had a profound influence on the social and economic structure of the country. The greater part of the slowing growth rate at least up to the late 1980s, must consequently be explained by the large out flow of people from Samoa.

1.7 The Economy

Samoa's traditional village economy has historically been dominated by village and community-based agriculture. This provided food for the family and the potential for cash income from the sale of copra or other produce. However, in the years since independence the traditional village-economy has changed markedly, and now household

food consumption is supplemented by imported items and incomes are boosted by domestic employment and remittances from family members living and/or working overseas through the Recognized Seasonal Employment Scheme (RSE).

Figure 1.2 GDP Growth Rates (at constant prices), 2018 – 2022



Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Economic activity, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year 2022 at current market prices amounted to \$2,305.2 million, increasing by 5.2% compared to the year 2021. At this level, GDP per capita was \$11,203; increasing by 4.4% over the year 2021. GDP at constant 2013 prices was \$1,943.5 million in 2022; it went up by 0.04% compared to 2021. Figure 1.2 shows the annual growth rates in real GDP from 2018 to 2022 as measured by the percentage change in GDP at constant 2013 prices over the previous year.

The increase of 0.04% in 2022 was the first calendar year recording positive growth in real GDP after two consecutive years of negative economic growth caused by the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. The economy recorded a decline in growth for two consecutive years ending December with the year under review at a recorded growth of 0.04%. For the year under review, two quarters experienced negative growths with the September and December 2022 recording a positive growth. This was driven mainly by the increase in Taxes less subsidies, Personal and other services, Business services, FISIM, Food and Beverage manufacturing, and Accommodation and restaurants with respective contributions of 1.2 pp, 0.8 pp, 0.7 pp, 0.6 pp, 0.4 pp and 0.3 pp each to the overall growth of 0.04%



Image: Samoa during COVID-19 lockdown affecting economic growth

1.8 Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/22 – 2025/26

The Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/2022 – 2025/2026 has a new vision of Fostering Social Harmony, Safety, and Freedom for all. The pathway focuses on 5 Strategic Outcomes across 21 Priority Areas as shown below.

Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/2022 - 2025/2026	
Key Strategic Outcome 1: Improved Social Development	
Key Priority Area 1:	Alleviating Hardship
Key Priority Area 2:	Improved Public Health
Key Priority Area 3:	Quality Education
Key Priority Area 4:	People Empowerment
Key Priority Area 5:	Skilled Workforce
Key Strategic Outcome 2: Diversified and Sustainable Economy	
Key Priority Area 6:	Community Development
Key Priority Area 7:	Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture Productivity
Key Priority Area 8:	Tourism Revitalisation
Key Priority Area 9:	Business Innovation and Growth
Key Priority Area 10:	Increased Labour Mobility
Key Priority Area 11:	Macroeconomics Stability
Key Strategic Outcome 3: Security and Trusted Governance	
Key Priority Area 12:	Empowered Legislation
Key Priority Area 13:	Improved Accountability
Key Priority Area 14:	Dynamic Global Relations and Partnership
Key Strategic Outcome 4: Secured Environment and Climate Change	
Key Priority Area 15:	Build Climate Resilience
Key Priority Area 16:	Effective Environmental Protection and Management Frameworks
Key Priority Area 17:	Enhanced Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
Key Priority Area 18:	Sustainable Energy Development Enhance
Key Strategic Outcome 45: Structured Public Works and Infrastructure	
Key Priority Area 19:	Responsive Public Utility Services
Key Priority Area 20:	Innovative Information, Communication and Technology Use
Key Priority Area 21:	Consolidated Infrastructure Management

1.9 Samoa Statistics Strategy 2022-2026

In February 2023, the Samoa Bureau of Statistics released its second Statistics Strategy 2022-2026, the first being in July 2011 (SSDS 2011 – 2021), with two main objectives:

1. Meet the Need of the Users, by

❖ *Producing Priority Statistics*

- Having a core program for census and survey for the next 4 years
- Compiling Priority Statistics by Domain namely Social Statistics, Population, Demography and Vital Statistics, Economic Statistics and Sector and Environment Statistics

❖ *Make Statistics easy to access and Use*

- Improving access and Use of Statistics

2. Strengthen Samoa's Statistical Capacity, including;

❖ *The Statistical Environment*

- The regulatory framework, statistical standards and international best practise to ensure its credibility.

❖ *The Statistical Infrastructure*

- The frames and registers such as the Business Register, Household Frame and BDM Register
- Frameworks such as the System of National Accounts 2008 and the System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012
- Standards and Classifications such as International Standard Industrial Classification R4, International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008, Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose 2018, Standard International Trade Classification R4, International Standard Classification of Education 2011
- Analytical Tools and Systems for the collection and dissemination of statistical information such as CPro, STATA and SDMX

❖ *The Physical Infrastructure*

- Digitise the production and dissemination of official statistics.
- Appropriate office space

❖ ***Human Resource***

- Strengthening of data skills
- Foster on the job training due to the introduction of new tools and processes in the collection, processing and analysing data.

As a result of the full implementation of this strategy, the expected objectives and results would be to establish an Official Statistics System that:

- ❖ Better provides the information needed to develop and monitor policies for Samoa
- ❖ Better provide information to meet national, regional and international commitments
- ❖ Increases the timely availability, quality, coverage, transparency and usefulness of statistics on Samoa and its people
- ❖ Increases user satisfaction
- ❖ Increases skills and efficiency of those working in statistics
- ❖ Serves as a roadmap for actions by agencies that are part of Samoa's National Statistical System

CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Key points

- ❖ Samoa's Gross Domestic Production for 2022 was approximately \$2.3 billion Tala in current prices and \$1.9 billion in constant prices.
- ❖ GDP growth in 2022 was 0.04 percent in constant values.
- ❖ The major industries contributing to GDP in 2022 were Commerce, Financial Services, Public Administration, and Agriculture.
- ❖ In 2022, Samoa exported \$112.2 million worth of merchandise and imported \$1.2 billion Tala worth of merchandise.
- ❖ Merchandise trade balance was -\$1.1 billion Tala in 2022.
- ❖ Samoa's principal domestic exports in 2022 were Fish, Taro, Beer, Fruit Juice and Coconut.
- ❖ The main imports in 2022 were Food, Petroleum Products, Machinery and Vehicles and Manufactured Goods.

2.1 National Accounts / GDP



The National Accounts measure Samoa's Gross Domestic Production – the national measure of economic activity. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is Samoa's official measure of economic growth. GDP is compiled and published using the **production and expenditure approach**. The Production approach measures the total value of goods and services produced in Samoa, after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the production process also known as the value-added approach. The expenditure approach to calculating GDP takes into account the sum of all final goods and services purchased in an economy over a set period of time which includes all consumer spending, government spending, business investment and net exports.

Broad Industry Groups: The GDP tables below follows the broad groupings based on the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) 4.0. Classification of economic activity is important in the determination of the extent and nature of the information collected and the quality of the data compiled

- ❖ primary industries (agriculture and fishing)
- ❖ secondary or goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction, electricity & water);
- ❖ tertiary or service industries (wholesale trade; retail trade and accommodation; transport, postal, and warehousing; information media and telecommunications; finance and insurance services; rental, hiring, and real estate services; professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services; public administration and safety; education and training; health care and social assistance; arts, recreation, and other services);
- ❖ Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (IC); and
- ❖ Taxes less Subsidies.

Table 2.1.1: GDP at Market Prices by Industry, 2018 - 2022

<i>\$ In Million</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>At current prices</i>					
Agriculture	155.82	182.66	178.56	166.08	209.45
Fishing	47.89	43.73	43.56	37.43	35.54
Food & Beverages manufacturing	63.03	69.36	65.13	68.20	73.64
Other manufacturing	35.27	39.17	35.12	39.49	45.59
Electricity and water	45.94	49.36	48.01	52.48	46.09
Construction	116.84	131.89	101.34	94.72	84.17
Commerce	615.99	627.37	574.03	531.70	508.75
Transport	70.89	74.35	49.51	46.26	46.22
Accommodation and restaurants	41.18	51.71	18.51	19.67	27.99
Communication	125.38	120.70	112.48	114.72	97.87
Financial services	287.31	303.04	317.90	320.85	355.53
Business services	87.05	67.96	41.32	25.57	37.25
Owner-occupied dwellings	154.77	159.93	156.69	143.55	145.49
Public administration	177.72	186.76	213.42	267.04	310.81
Personal and other services	60.13	60.14	62.05	61.01	70.99
less FISIM IC	- 130.35	- 141.65	- 148.49	- 162.15	- 174.97
<i>Nominal GDP at basic prices</i>	1,954.87	2,026.48	1,869.14	1,826.63	1,920.40
<i>Taxes less Subsidies on Products</i>	358.33	390.72	340.45	364.75	384.76
<i>GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2,313.20	2,417.20	2,209.59	2,191.38	2,305.16
<i>At constant 2013 prices</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	152.59	160.72	155.91	153.55	149.88
Fishing	36.44	32.67	26.21	28.32	21.83
Food & Beverages manufacturing	61.10	67.37	59.19	58.37	65.82
Other manufacturing	27.75	32.41	28.01	28.47	31.86
Electricity and water	57.96	60.05	60.68	63.52	62.14
Construction	111.44	126.41	94.62	84.48	69.88
Commerce	569.99	575.32	541.55	489.38	457.58
Transport	66.40	69.58	47.34	43.33	42.78
Accommodation and restaurants	37.75	46.65	15.85	15.06	20.66
Communication	107.48	106.12	101.57	105.97	85.60
Financial services	282.44	301.52	310.13	305.56	304.68
Business services	92.28	70.13	40.81	24.22	35.19
Ownership of dwellings	155.19	160.63	165.59	170.70	175.96
Public administration	178.78	182.60	186.50	190.68	192.01
Personal and other services	57.37	57.20	60.40	64.83	77.95
less FISIM IC	- 130.99	- 144.89	- 147.45	- 151.82	- 141.06
<i>Real GDP at basic prices</i>	1,863.95	1,904.47	1,746.92	1,674.61	1,652.77
<i>Taxes less subsidies</i>	286.24	306.14	241.07	268.18	290.76
<i>GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2,150.19	2,210.61	1,987.99	1,942.79	1,943.53
<i>Implicit price deflator (2013=100)</i>	104.88	109.35	111.15	112.80	118.61

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2022 Quarter

Table 2.1.2: GDP by Industry – Percentage Change from Previous Years, 2018-2022

<i>Industry</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>At current prices</i>					
Agriculture	-1.9	17.2	-2.2	-7.0	26.1
Fishing	-16.6	-8.7	-0.4	-14.1	-5.1
Food & Beverages manufacturing	-1.7	10.0	-6.1	4.7	8.0
Other manufacturing	-42.4	11.0	-10.3	12.4	15.4
Electricity and water	-7.1	7.4	-2.7	9.3	-12.2
Construction	10.7	12.9	-23.2	-6.5	-11.1
Commerce	9.6	1.8	-8.5	-7.4	-4.3
Transport	-6.8	4.9	-33.4	-6.5	-0.1
Accommodation and restaurants	-1.6	25.6	-64.2	6.3	42.2
Communication	-1.0	-3.7	-6.8	2.0	-14.7
Financial services	12.1	5.5	4.9	0.9	10.8
Business services	3.8	-21.9	-39.2	-38.1	45.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.1	3.3	-2.0	-8.4	1.4
Public administration	0.3	5.1	14.3	25.1	16.4
Personal and other services	-4.3	0.0	3.2	-1.7	16.3
less FISIM IC	8.1	8.7	4.8	9.2	7.9
<i>Nominal GDP at basic prices</i>	2.2	3.7	-7.8	-2.3	5.1
<i>Taxes less Subsidies on Products</i>	5.6	9.0	-12.9	7.1	5.5
<i>GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2.7	4.5	-8.6	-0.8	5.2
<i>At constant 2013 prices</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	-9.88	5.33	-2.99	-1.51	-2.39
Fishing	-21.70	-10.35	-19.76	8.02	-22.93
Food & Beverages manufacturing	1.11	10.26	-12.15	-1.38	12.76
Other manufacturing	-47.18	16.78	-13.58	1.64	11.92
Electricity and water	-2.28	3.60	1.06	4.67	-2.16
Construction	12.42	13.43	-25.15	-10.72	-17.28
Commerce	7.50	0.94	-5.87	-9.63	-6.50
Transport	-6.45	4.79	-31.97	-8.47	-1.26
Accommodation and restaurants	0.19	23.57	-66.02	-5.02	37.24
Communication	-4.13	-1.26	-4.29	4.34	-19.22
Financial services	2.02	6.76	2.86	-1.47	-0.29
Business services	6.44	-24.00	-41.80	-40.65	45.27
Ownership of dwellings	3.08	3.51	3.09	3.09	3.08
Public administration	24.83	2.14	2.14	2.24	0.70
Personal and other services	-5.07	-0.29	5.59	7.34	20.25
less FISIM IC	-4.82	10.61	1.77	2.96	-7.09
<i>Real GDP at basic prices</i>	2.51	2.17	-8.27	-4.14	-1.30
<i>Taxes less subsidies</i>	5.81	6.95	-21.25	11.25	8.42
<i>GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2.94	2.81	-10.07	-2.27	0.04

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2022 Quarter

Table 2.1.3: GDP by Industry – Percentage-point Contributions to Change in GDP, 2018-2022

<i>Industry</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>At current prices</i>					
Agriculture	-0.16	1.37	-0.20	-0.67	2.37
Fishing	-0.50	-0.21	-0.01	-0.33	-0.10
Food & Beverages manufacturing	-0.06	0.32	-0.21	0.16	0.30
Other manufacturing	-1.36	0.20	-0.20	0.23	0.33
Electricity and water	-0.18	0.17	-0.07	0.24	-0.35
Construction	0.59	0.77	-1.51	-0.35	-0.58
Commerce	2.83	0.58	-2.63	-2.26	-1.26
Transport	-0.27	0.18	-1.23	-0.17	0.00
Accommodation and restaurants	-0.03	0.54	-1.64	0.06	0.46
Communication	-0.07	-0.24	-0.41	0.12	-0.92
Financial services	1.62	0.80	0.73	0.16	1.90
Business services	0.17	-0.98	-1.31	-0.84	0.64
Owner-occupied dwellings	0.25	0.26	-0.16	-0.70	0.11
Public administration	0.03	0.46	1.32	2.87	2.40
Personal and other services	-0.14	0.00	0.09	-0.06	0.55
<i>less FISIM IC</i>	-0.51	-0.58	-0.34	-0.73	-0.70
<i>Nominal GDP at basic prices</i>	2.20	3.66	-7.76	-2.27	5.13
<i>Taxes less Subsidies on Products</i>	0.84	1.40	-2.08	1.10	0.91
<i>GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2.71	4.50	-8.59	-0.82	5.19
<i>At constant 2013 prices</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	-0.92	0.44	-0.25	-0.13	-0.22
Fishing	-0.56	-0.20	-0.34	0.12	-0.39
Food & Beverages manufacturing	0.04	0.34	-0.43	-0.05	0.44
Other manufacturing	-1.36	0.25	-0.23	0.03	0.20
Electricity and water	-0.07	0.11	0.03	0.16	-0.08
Construction	0.68	0.80	-1.67	-0.58	-0.87
Commerce	2.19	0.29	-1.77	-2.99	-1.90
Transport	-0.25	0.17	-1.17	-0.23	-0.03
Accommodation and restaurants	0.00	0.48	-1.62	-0.05	0.33
Communication	-0.25	-0.07	-0.24	0.25	-1.22
Financial services	0.31	1.02	0.45	-0.26	-0.05
Business services	0.31	-1.19	-1.54	-0.95	0.65
Ownership of dwellings	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.31
Public administration	1.96	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.08
Personal and other services	-0.17	-0.01	0.17	0.25	0.78
<i>less FISIM IC</i>	0.36	-0.75	-0.13	-0.25	0.64
<i>Real GDP at basic prices</i>	2.51	2.17	-8.27	-4.14	-1.30
<i>Taxes less subsidies</i>	0.75	0.93	-2.94	1.36	1.16
<i>GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2.94	2.81	-10.07	-2.27	0.04

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2022 Quarter

Table 2.1.4: GDP by Industry – Percentage Shares of total Nominal GDP, 2018 – 2022

<i>In Million</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
At current prices					
Agriculture	6.7	7.6	8.1	7.6	9.1
Fishing	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5
Food & Beverages manufacturing	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2
Other manufacturing	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0
Electricity and water	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0
Construction	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.3	3.7
Commerce	26.6	26.0	26.0	24.3	22.1
Transport	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Accommodation and restaurants	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.2
Communication	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.2
Financial services	12.4	12.5	14.4	14.6	15.4
Business services	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.3
Public administration	7.7	7.7	9.7	12.2	13.5
Personal and other services	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.1
less FISIM IC	-5.6	-5.9	-6.7	-7.4	-7.6
Nominal GDP at basic prices	84.5	83.8	84.6	83.4	83.3
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	15.5	16.2	15.4	16.6	16.7
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2022 Quarter

Table 2.1.5: Percentage Distribution by Industry at current prices, 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Primary Industries</i>	8.81	9.37	10.05	9.29	10.63
<i>Secondary or Goods-Producing Industries</i>	11.29	11.99	11.30	11.63	10.82
<i>Services or Tertiary Industries</i>	62.37	60.62	60.30	57.65	55.96
<i>Public Administration</i>	7.68	7.73	9.66	12.19	13.48
<i>Less FISIM IC</i>	-5.64	-5.86	-6.72	-7.40	-7.59
<i>Tax less Subsidies</i>	15.49	16.16	15.41	16.64	16.69
Total Share	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2022 Quarter

Table 2.1.6: GDP Per capita (in Samoa Tala) 2018-2022

<i>Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)</i>	<i>Nominal GDP (million)</i>	<i>Population 1</i>	<i>GDP per Capita</i>
2018	2,313.20	199,243	11,610
2019	2,417.20	200,874	12,033
2020	2,209.60	202,506	10,911
2021	2,191.38	204,138	10,735
2022	2305.16	205,770	11,203
<i>Fiscal Year ending Jun (Jul-Jun)</i>			
2017/18	2,254.42	200,059	11,269
2018/19	2,390.09	204,138	11,708
2019/20	2,344.13	201,690	11,622
2020/21	2,191.38	203,322	10,778
2021/22	2,382.49	204,954	11,625

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: 1 – Total Estimate is based on the annual growth rate of 0.87 percent from Census 2016 except for 2016

Information for users

Further information can be obtained from <http://www.sbs.gov.ws>

2.2 Balance of Payments

The Balance of Payments is a record of Samoa's international transactions with the rest of the world (including merchandise trade (imports and exports), trade in services, international investment and remittances).

Table 2.2.1: Balance of payments (*), 2018 – 2022 (amount in million tala)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
GOODS					
Exports (fob)	109.5	134	102.0	74.1	110.2
Imports (fob)	861.5	945.7	759.9	863.1	1,089.0
Balance on Trade in Goods	-752	-811.7	-657.8	-789.0	-978.8
SERVICES					
Services Credit	670.3	759.5	209.0	175.9	354.7
Services Debit	227.2	265.1	241.5	236.6	293.0
Balance on Trade in Services	443.2	494.4	-32.5	-60.7	61.8
Balance on Goods and Services	-308.8	-317.4	-690.3	-849.6	-917.1
PRIMARY INCOME					
Primary Income Credit	14.3	18.3	25.3	31.4	43.9
Primary Income Debit	108.6	102.4	79.3	80.0	89.9
Balance on Primary Income	-94.4	-84.1	-54.0	-48.5	-46.0
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	-403.2	-401.4	-744.3	-898.2	-963.1
SECONDARY INCOME					
Secondary Income Credit	528.3	546.9	606.9	663.0	808.3
Secondary Income Debit	63.6	54.8	62.3	56.6	53.8
Balance on Secondary Income	464.7	492	544.6	606.4	754.6
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	61.5	90.6	-199.7	-291.8	-208.5
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
Capital Account Credit	81.5	62.7	278.1	152.8	312.9
Capital Account Debit	0.5	6.5	2.3	1.7	2.4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	80.9	56.2	275.7	151.0	310.5
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT N.I.E.	-85.3	114.9	43.1	23.2	151.1
Direct Investment (net)	-43.2	17.1	-7.2	-21.0	-13.1
Assets	0.1	11.4			
Liabilities	43.3	-5.7			
Portfolio Investment (net)	-27.8	46.5	27.8	2.9	34.6
Assets	-27.8	48.2			
Liabilities	0	1.8			
Other Investment (net)	-14.3	51.3	22.4	41.3	129.6
Assets	-98.2	-33			
Liabilities	-83.9	-84.3			
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-122.1	-80.6	196.8	164.3	116.0
OVERALL, BALANCE	105.7	-48.6	229.8	0.4	66.8

Source: Central Bank of Samoa

Note: (*) – Based on the 6th Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payment manual

Information for users

The latest Balance of Payments statistics, produced by the Central Bank of Samoa, can be found in the CBS Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics. <http://www.cbs.gov.ws/statistics>

2.3 Government Finance Statistics

Government Finance Statistics provide statistics that enable policymakers and analysts to study developments in the financial operations, financial position and liquidity situation of the government sector in a consistent and systematic manner. Balancing items have been created to provide summary information such as Net Operating Balance (NOB) and Net Lending (+) or Borrowing (-). The detailed data can also be used to examine specific areas of government operations, example: particular forms of taxation, level of expense and the amount of government borrowing etc. The harmonization of this system with other macroeconomic statistical systems like the System of National Accounts means that data from the GFS can be combined with data from NA to assess government performance in relation to the rest of the economy. Similarly, it can also be used for inter country analysis of government operations, such as comparisons of ratios of taxes or expense to gross domestic product.

SBS compiles using the GFS 2014 Manual. It provides detail information on revenues and expenses on a quarterly basis. Provided in this publication also is the Expenditure classified by Function of Government (COFOG) data set.



This is one of the developments that the Bureau has been working on in-conjunction with the Ministry of Finance with the technical assistance provided by the IMF Expert. This dataset adds more information in monitoring and evaluating progress of the Government Sector, as well as its contribution to various sectors of the economy.

Table 2.3.1: Statement of Government Operations, 2018 – 2022

TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A1	REVENUE	696.2	727.1	852.0	749.2	868.4
A11	Taxes	549.5	586.5	526.3	558.9	602.4
A13	Grants	69.5	55.2	238.6	100.7	191.7
A14	Other Revenue	77.2	85.5	87.1	89.6	74.4
A2	EXPENSE	537.0	623.0	653.3	670.7	713.0
A21	Compensation of Employees	222.4	240.6	262.2	274.4	282.6
A22	Use of Goods & services	169.6	204.0	174.6	171.1	180.4
A24	Interest	17.1	16.1	11.1	7.0	13.3
A25	Subsidies	6.1	11.7	11.4	13.0	15.3
A26	Grants	97.4	115.8	137.8	168.4	177.0
A27	Social Benefits	17.6	22.0	24.6	26.7	35.3
A28	Other Expense	6.7	12.8	31.6	10.0	9.2
NOB	Net operating balance	159.2	104.2	198.8	78.5	155.4
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:						
A31	Net Acquisition of nonfinancial Assets	130.9	131.9	132.9	133.9	134.9
A311	Fixed Assets	71.4	74.7	30.8	65.4	60.9
2M	Expenditure (A2+A31)	667.9	754.9	786.2	804.6	847.9
NLB	Net lending / borrowing	28.3	-27.7	65.9	-55.4	20.5
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS & LIABILITIES (FINANCING):						
A32	Net acquisition of financial assets	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5
A321	Domestic	78.4	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2
A33	Net incurrence of liabilities	-15.5	-14.5	-13.5	-12.5	-11.5
A331	Domestic	-9.9	-7.9	-5.1	3.8	-8.8
A332	Foreign	0.4	-31.6	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6
GDP Estimates (nominal)		2239.8	2417.2	2205.6	2191.4	2176.0
Vertical check: Difference between net lending/borrowing and financing (1-2-31=32-33-NLBz=0)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indicators as % of GDP						
Net Operating Balance		7.1	4.3	9.0	3.6	7.1
Net lending / Borrowing		1.3	-1.1	3.0	-2.5	0.9
Debt Service Ratio		3.3	3.0	2.8	1.8	4.0
Total Revenue & Grants		31.1	30.1	38.6	34.2	39.9
Total Expense		24.0	25.8	29.6	30.6	32.8
Revenue component as % of total revenue						
Taxes		78.9	80.7	61.8	74.6	69.4
Grants		10.0	7.6	28.0	13.4	22.1
Other Revenue		11.1	11.8	10.2	12.0	8.6
Expense component as % of total Expense						
Compensation of Employees		40.7	44.0	47.9	50.2	51.7
Use of Goods & Services		31.6	32.7	26.7	25.5	25.3
Interest		3.2	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.9
Subsidies		1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1
Grants		18.1	18.6	21.1	25.1	24.8
Social Benefits		3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.9
Other Expense		1.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	1.3

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

Table 2.3.2: Expenditure by Function of Government, 2018 – 2022

<i>REVENUE</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A1	REVENUE	696.2	727.1	852.0	749.2	1453.9
A11	Taxes	549.5	586.5	526.3	558.9	1022.2
A111	Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains	124.0	123.9	135.3	128.9	234.1
A1111	Payable by Individuals	69.9	64.3	69.3	69.9	128.8
A1112	Payable by Corporations & Other Enterprises	54.1	59.5	66.0	59.1	105.3
A113	Taxes on Property	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A114	Taxes on goods & Services	361.8	396.2	344.2	364.8	661.3
A1141	General taxes on goods & services (VAT)	220.1	243.9	204.5	223.6	416.4
A1142	Excises	129.6	137.1	128.7	133.3	232.9
A1144	Taxes on Specific Services	12.1	15.3	11.0	7.8	12.0
A1145	Taxes on Use of Goods, Permission to use Goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A115	Taxes on International trade & Transactions	62.8	66.4	46.8	65.2	126.8
A1151	Customs & other import Duties	62.8	66.4	46.8	65.2	126.8
A13	Grants	69.5	55.2	238.6	100.7	292.4
A131	From foreign governments	69.5	55.2	238.6	100.7	292.4
A1311	Current	69.5	55.2	238.6	100.7	292.4
A14	Other revenue	77.2	85.5	87.1	89.6	139.4
A141	Property Income	17.8	16.9	26.2	18.1	36.0
A1411	Interest	0.6	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.5
A1412	Dividends	12.2	10.6	22.3	15.5	31.9
A1415	Rent	5.0	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
A142	Sales of Goods and Services	54.1	68.2	60.2	70.8	102.3
A1422	Administrative fees	26.4	33.4	30.4	27.1	35.6
A1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	27.7	34.8	29.8	43.6	66.7
A143	Fines, Penalties 7 Forfeits	5.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1
A145	Miscellaneous & Unidentified Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 2.3.3: Expense by Type, 2018 – 2022

<i>EXPENSES</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A2	EXPENSE	537.0	623.0	653.3	670.7	713.0
A21	Compensation of Employees	222.4	240.6	262.2	274.4	282.6
A211	Wages and Salaries	206.2	222.2	239.5	248.9	255.4
A212	Social Contributions	16.2	18.4	22.6	25.5	27.2
A22	Use of Goods and Services	169.6	204.0	174.6	171.1	180.4
A24	Interest	17.1	16.1	11.1	7.0	13.3
A241	To non-residents	15.5	14.9	10.5	6.7	13.2
A242	To residents other than government	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
A25	Subsidies	6.1	11.7	11.4	13.0	15.3
A2512	To public corporations	5.3	11.0	10.7	12.5	15.3
A2521	To private enterprises	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1
A26	Grants	97.4	115.8	137.8	168.4	177.0
A262	To international organizations		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A2621	Current	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A263	To other general government units	97.4	115.8	137.8	168.4	177.0
A2631	Current	97.4	115.8	137.8	168.4	177.0
A27	Social benefits	17.6	22.0	24.6	26.7	35.3
A2721	Social assistance benefits	17.3	21.3	23.8	25.6	34.4
A2731	Employer social benefits	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9
A28	Other expense	6.7	12.8	31.6	10.0	9.2
A281	Property expense other than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A282	Miscellaneous other expense	6.7	12.8	31.6	10.0	9.2
A2821	Current	6.7	12.8	31.6	10.0	9.2
A2822	Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 2.3.4: Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 2018 – 2022

<i>TRANSACTION IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS C/	159.2	104.2	198.8	78.5	155.4
A31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets d/	71.4	74.7	30.8	65.4	60.9
A311	Fixed Assets	71.4	74.7	30.8	65.4	60.9
A3111	Acquisitions: Fixed Assets	71.4	74.7	30.8	65.4	60.9
A32	Net Acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323]	78.4	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2
A3202	Currency & deposits [3212+3222]	78.4	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2
A321	Domestic	78.4	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2
A3212	Currency & deposits	78.4	-10.0	123.7	-11.3	17.2
A33	Net Incurrence of liabilities [331+332]	-9.4	-39.5	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4
A3304	Loans [3314+3324]	-9.4	-39.5	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4
A331	Domestic	-9.9	-7.9	-5.1	3.8	-8.8
A3314	Loans	-9.9	-7.9	-5.1	3.8	-8.8
A332	Foreign	0.4	-31.6	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6
A3324	Loans	0.4	-31.6	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6
A3M2	Change in Net Financial Worth: Transactions (=32-33)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 2.3.5: Expenditure by Function of Government, 2018 – 2022

<i>EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE by FUNCTION	1116.1	697.6	684.0	736.1	773.9
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	263.9	179.5	182.5	159.0	179.0
7011	External Affairs	194.6	132.3	135.6	103.8	117.1
70111	Executive and legislative (CS)	40.4	23.9	22.7	23.6	26.6
70112	Financial and Fiscal Affairs (CS)	116.9	86.6	90.6	60.1	69.7
70113	External Affairs (CS)	37.3	21.8	22.3	20.2	20.7
7013	General services	37.3	27.1	31.6	41.4	45.4
70131	General personnel services (CS)	7.5	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.2
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.6
70133	Other general services (CS)	23.9	18.7	21.8	30.5	34.6
7016	General public services n.e.c.	3.9	3.9	4.2	6.6	3.1
7017	Public debt transactions	28.2	16.1	11.1	7.0	13.3
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	83.5	53.8	55.2	59.6	68.2
7031	Police services	23.6	16.6	15.9	16.9	17.8
7032	Fire protection services	10.3	6.8	7.9	9.3	11.9
7033	Law courts	22.5	14.1	15.0	15.2	19.0
7034	Prisons	10.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.7
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	16.8	9.3	10.0	11.3	12.8
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	304.5	166.8	138.2	154.9	146.4
7041	General economic, commercial, and labor affairs	17.3	12.1	9.8	12.6	13.7
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	48.5	87.1	31.6	22.4	26.6
70421	Agriculture (CS)	41.7	83.4	27.6	18.4	23.0
70422	Forestry (CS)	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9
7043	Fuel and energy	50.6	3.7	3.9	18.7	13.6
7044	Mining, manufacturing, and construction	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
7045	Transport	139.9	33.9	59.1	56.3	53.9
70451	Road transport (CS)	39.3	28.1	39.6	52.0	52.3
70452	Water transport (CS)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
70454	Air transport (CS)	99.5	5.1	18.8	3.6	0.8
7046	Communication	10.2	5.4	4.9	7.9	6.4
7047	Other industries	19.3	12.1	13.1	21.9	19.9
7048	R&D Economic affairs	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.4
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	13.3	7.8	12.3	11.1	6.4
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	51.0	34.3	28.5	30.1	24.1
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	36.3	18.7	19.1	25.6	22.1
707	HEALTH	159.2	107.0	116.9	135.4	137.1
708	RECREATION, CULTURE, AND RELIGION	5.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.0
709	EDUCATION	167.7	103.5	110.0	132.1	132.1
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	44.5	29.7	29.5	34.9	60.9

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

Table 2.3.6: External Debt, 2018 – 2022

<i>INSTITUTIONS</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Multilateral	553.5	550.5	529.4	500.2	480.8
<i>Asian Development Bank</i>	243.2	226.9	209.8	193.0	185.1
<i>World Bank</i>	279.1	295.2	294.7	285.1	275.8
<i>OPEC</i>	23.9	21.9	18.7	16.4	14.9
<i>European Investment Bank</i>	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.5
<i>International Food Agricultural Development Organization</i>	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6
Bilateral	510.4	477.9	475.7	498.4	421.6
<i>Government of the People's Republic of China</i>	420.5	391.4	390.3	419.3	355.3
<i>Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA)</i>	89.9	86.5	85.3	79.2	66.3
Total External Debt ¹	1063.9	1028.5	1005.1	998.7	902.4
Total Domestic Debt	19.2	11.4	6.3	2.9	1.1
Total Government Debt	1083.1	1039.8	1011.3	1001.5	903.5
<i>GDP \$ million (nominal)</i>	2159.8	2244.2	2056.9	2191.4	2176.0
<i>Total External Debt as % of GDP</i>	49.3	45.8	48.9	45.6	41.5
Total Government Debt as % of GDP	50.1	46.3	49.2	45.7	41.5

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

¹ These debts consist entirely of concessional loans that are mostly financed by the Asian Development Bank, World bank and China

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2.4 Consumer Price Index

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

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



The basket of goods that is priced is based on the average expenditures of households as recorded in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The HIES identifies how much households spend on different items. The more households spend on an item on average, the more important it is to price index, and the higher the weight in the index.

Monthly movements in the ‘headline’ CPI series can be volatile. This volatility reflects price changes in particular items that may be due, among other factors, to fluctuations in commodity markets and agricultural conditions, policy changes, or seasonal or infrequent price resetting.

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

Table 2.4.1: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, 2018 – 2022

<i>Description of Items</i>	<i>Based period average price February 2016=100</i>					
	Units	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
01 Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages						
<i>Bread</i>	loaf	1.68	1.70	1.67	1.64	1.74
<i>Flour</i>	lb	2.5	2.38	2.30	2.31	2.78
<i>Rice</i>	lb	3.22	3.03	2.80	2.71	3.26
<i>Biscuits Sky Flakes</i>	850 g	16.48	16.31	16.45	16.68	18.13
<i>Butter</i>	lb	13.46	14.77	15.68	16.05	17.69
<i>Milk Devondale</i>	1ltr	3.78	3.66	3.7	3.75	4.24
<i>Potatoes</i>	lb	4.11	3.88	3.76	4.18	4.89
<i>Taro</i>	lb	2.57	2.59	2.57	2.28	3.77
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	lb	6.16	6.97	6.12	5.85	6.53
<i>Cucumbers</i>	lb	3.91	4.67	4.43	4.66	5.04
<i>Onions</i>	lb	3.46	3.89	3.6	3.54	4.18
<i>Tomatoes</i>	lb	13.11	16.46	14.62	13.89	14.56
<i>Bananas</i>	lb	1.34	1.17	1.17	1.08	1.49
<i>Canned fish (Natural Oil)</i>	15oz	3.59	3.62	3.67	4.78	4.77
<i>Canned fish (Tomato Sauce)</i>	15oz	2.28	2.32	2.5	2.52	2.51
<i>Fresh fish</i>	lb	15.59	16.26	16.55	19.11	20.33
<i>Stewing beef</i>	lb	13.53	13.9	15.02	16.04	16.65
<i>Sausage beef</i>	lb	12.97	13.63	14.17	14.24	14.93
<i>Canned beef</i>	12oz	11.54	11.5	12.12	15.63	16.72
<i>Pork Pig Trotter</i>	lb	7.53	7.39	6.78	7.52	8.61
<i>Mutton flap</i>	lb	21.19	22.09	23.95	24.79	25.54
<i>Sausage Pork</i>	lb	13	13.71	13.91	14.19	14.56
<i>Chicken (Leg Quarters)</i>	lb	4.25	4.41	4.1	4.56	5.54
<i>Turkey Wings</i>	lb	6.16	6.68	7.48	9.47	13.23
<i>Soft Drink (Coke)</i>	750mls	3.82	3.93	4.14	3.39	3.05
<i>Raw Sugar (Brown)</i>	lb	2.83	2.52	2.58	2.74	3.17
02 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics						
<i>Beer Vailima</i>	350mls	3.41	3.44	3.54	3.59	3.62
<i>Cigarettes Pall Mall</i>	20 rolls	11	11.98	12.8	13.6	14.4
03 Clothing & Footwear						
<i>Uniform le Faitaga College boys</i>		32.88	32.44	31.42	29.64	29.67
<i>Uniform Pa'ave</i>		33.53	32.92	33.14	33.61	31.17
04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels						
<i>Electricity</i>	kwh	0.72	0.69	0.62	0.65	0.57
<i>Natural gas</i>	20lb	62.96	59.5	61.13	62	60.85
<i>Paint butex gloss</i>	4ltr	78.19	78.45	75.29	75.61	76.29
<i>Timber (2x4)</i>	per bd ft	6.72	6.83	6.92	7.04	7.09

Table 2.4.1: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, 2018 – 2022 (cont'd)

<i>Description of Items</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
05 Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance						
<i>Washing powder (klin)</i>	200g	1.80	1.80	1.89	1.87	2.01
<i>Washing soap yellow</i>	bar	2.89	2.77	2.76	2.81	3.23
06 Health						
<i>Tablets Amoxicillin</i>	500 mg	7.22	7.64	7.30	8.17	8.13
<i>Hospital Charge</i>	per night	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
07 Transport						
<i>Diesel</i>	ltr	2.80	2.71	2.31	2.54	3.69
<i>Petrol (unleaded)</i>	ltr	2.78	2.60	2.30	2.65	3.46
<i>Kerosene</i>	ltr	2.46	2.36	1.88	2.17	3.27
08 Communication						
<i>Calling per minute Rate cell phone¹</i>	per minute	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.48
<i>Internet data bundles per mb Rate¹</i>	per mb	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.31
09 Recreation and Culture						
<i>Television¹</i>	LCD 32"	973.68	874.72	854.88	857.68	854.89
10 Education						
<i>NUS registration</i>	registration	317.67	321.67	322.00	322.00	322.00
<i>Secondary Examination Fees¹</i>	Y12-13	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
11 Restaurants and hotels						
<i>Meal Fish & Chips</i>	1 serve	9.17	9.17	9.31	10.10	10.77
<i>Meal Curry & chopsuey</i>	1 serve	3.06	3.69	4.67	4.00	4.89
12 Miscellaneous goods and services						
<i>Paper Sofan deluxe ply Toilet Paper</i>	250 sheets	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.13
<i>Hair Gel</i>	1124ml	4.45	4.44	4.58	5.02	5.02

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average of mid-monthly Prices of main stores in Apia Urban Area.

Beginning with the year 2016, the Consumer Price Index introduced a change in reporting of CPI commodity measurements from Imperial to metric unit measurements.

1: New Commodities from February 2016

Table 2.4.2: Consumer Price Index, 2018 – 2022

GROUPS	2016 wt	2010 wt	2004 wt	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages² / Food and Beverages¹</i>	404	502	503	111.0	112.1	110.4	114.1	131.8
<i>Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco² / Alcohol and Tobacco¹</i>	128	97	122	112.3	116.8	120.0	121.6	122.8
<i>Clothing and Footwear^{1,2}</i>	21	17	20	95.3	93.8	93.5	98.9	108.3
<i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels²</i>	120	78		91.0	95.0	89.6	92.4	93.1
<i>Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance²</i>	31	31		98.0	96.4	98.1	98.9	105.0
<i>Housing and Household Operation¹</i>	111							
<i>Health²</i>	5	16		97.0	100.0	99.2	105.7	101.9
<i>Transport²</i>	148	97		115.0	111.3	104.4	111.7	131.0
<i>Communication²</i>	51	58		103.3	104.2	104.2	107.1	124.5
<i>Transport and Communication¹</i>	144							
<i>Recreation and Culture²</i>	6	34		92.6	88.7	88.5	88.2	91.0
<i>Education²</i>	20	31		110.4	113.5	114.9	109.9	109.4
<i>Restaurants²</i>	22	15		99.0	103.3	109.4	111.2	126.2
<i>Miscellaneous goods and services²</i>	44	24		97.8	97.8	98.8	97.2	102.1
<i>Miscellaneous¹</i>	100							
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS	1,000	1,000	1,000					

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: ¹ The Groups from 2004

² The New Divisions from August 2010 based on COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose)

Table 2.4.3: Consumer Price Index – Percentage Change, 2018 – 2022

Base Period Average Prices February 2016 = 100

Period	All group Annual Average	Last 12 months over previous 12 months	Imported Component	Last 12 months over previous 12 months	Local Component	Last 12 months over previous 12 months
2018	107.2	4.2	111.9	4.3	102.6	4.1
2019	108.3	1.0	111.1	-0.7	105.5	2.8
2020	106.6	-1.6	107.9	-2.9	105.3	-0.2
2021	109.9	3.3	114.0	6.0	105.9	0.6
2022	122.0	10.9	131.5	15.3	112.6	6.3

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.4.4: Quantity Supplied (in Pounds), 2018 – 2022

<i>Produce</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Taro</i>	7,305	6,342	7,501	6,651	4,949
<i>Banana</i>	1,373	2,652	2,314	1,950	1,696
<i>Ta'amu</i>	466	336	62	92	55
<i>Coconut</i>	6,482	6,564	4,681	4,541	4,090
<i>Breadfruit</i>	254	323	202	181	195
<i>Yam</i>	109	198	172	159	135
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	710	595	407	467	552
<i>Tomatoes</i>	242	158	122	211	279
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	157	136	126	159	183
<i>Cucumber</i>	917	854	763	757	1,048
<i>Pumpkin</i>	12,154	10,192	7,754	6,430	10,566

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average monthly Quantity Supplied beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements

Table 2.4.5: Volume Index (2010 = 100), 2018 – 2022

<i>Produce</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Taro</i>	97	84	100	88	66
<i>Banana</i>	52	100	88	74	64
<i>Ta'amu</i>	57	41	8	11	7
<i>Coconut</i>	81	82	59	557	51
<i>Breadfruit</i>	137	174	109	97	105
<i>Yam</i>	84	153	133	123	104
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	88	73	50	58	68
<i>Tomatoes</i>	95	62	48	82	109
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	122	105	98	123	142
<i>Cucumber</i>	169	158	141	140	193
<i>Pumpkin</i>	196	164	125	103	170

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average monthly Volume Index beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements.

Table 2.4.6: Weighted Average Price per Pound (in Tala), 2018 – 2022

<i>Produce</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Taro</i>	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.27	3.74
<i>Banana</i>	1.32	1.16	1.15	1.08	1.49
<i>Ta'amu</i>	5.84	6.41	5.80	4.47	8.03
<i>Coconut</i>	0.94	1.02	0.99	0.93	0.87
<i>Breadfruit</i>	1.47	1.50	1.54	1.4	1.73
<i>Yam</i>	4.57	4.79	3.99	3.74	4.74
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	8.80	8.73	9.09	7.96	8.87
<i>Tomatoes</i>	12.89	16.32	14.85	13.95	14.56
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	6.12	7.10	6.14	5.82	6.60
<i>Cucumber</i>	3.90	4.64	4.41	4.65	5.05
<i>Pumpkin</i>	3.22	3.44	3.75	3.48	3.31

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average Monthly Prices beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements.

Table 2.4.7: Price Index (2010 = 100), 2018 – 2022

<i>Produce</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Taro</i>	175	175	174	153	253
<i>Banana</i>	174	153	152	142	196
<i>Ta'amu</i>	210	231	209	161	289
<i>Coconut</i>	151	164	160	150	140
<i>Breadfruit</i>	157	159	164	149	184
<i>Yam</i>	145	152	126	118	150
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	163	162	168	147	164
<i>Tomatoes</i>	135	171	155	146	152
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	140	162	140	133	151
<i>Cucumber</i>	130	155	148	156	169
<i>Pumpkin</i>	123	132	144	133	127

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average Monthly Prices beginning with the year 2015, the Quantity Supplied of Produce introduced a change in measurements from imperial to Metric unit measurements.

Table 2.4.8: Value Supplies (in Tala thousands), 2018 – 2022

<i>Produce</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Taro</i>	17.9	16.2	18.7	13.4	18.2
<i>Banana</i>	1.6	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.5
<i>Ta'amu</i>	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>Coconut</i>	5.9	6.6	4.6	4.3	3.5
<i>Breadfruit</i>	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
<i>Yam</i>	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	5.8	5.0	3.3	3.6	4.6
<i>Tomatoes</i>	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.9
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2
<i>Cucumber</i>	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.5	5.4
<i>Pumpkin</i>	37.7	33.9	25.8	21.8	34.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Average Monthly Value Supplies.

Table 2.4.9: Total Number of Sellers, 2018 – 2022

<i>Produce</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Taro</i>	667	666	620	561	471
<i>Banana</i>	226	365	335	299	269
<i>Ta'amu</i>	61	40	16	23	10
<i>Coconut</i>	493	568	494	469	425
<i>Breadfruit</i>	70	72	46	43	28
<i>Yam</i>	39	63	54	50	36
<i>Head Cabbage</i>	168	124	79	114	126
<i>Tomatoes</i>	395	267	199	295	351
<i>Chinese Cabbage</i>	217	190	168	182	172
<i>Cucumber</i>	495	369	360	380	381
<i>Pumpkin</i>	1165	1038	767	660	816
<i>TOTAL Sellers</i>	3990	3760	3136	3072	3082

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Information for users

The Consumer Price Index series introduced in 2016 were based on the findings of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2013-2014. The new CPI series replaces the previous one, which was based in 2010.

The latest monthly statistics can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

2.5 Trade – Imports, Exports and Prices



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

Trade statistics record the movement of goods between Samoa and other countries through exports and imports.

Table 2.5.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2012–2022

<i>Period</i>	Exports (fob) (a)	% change over previous year	Imports (cif) (b)	% change over previous year	Trade Balance (a-b)
2012	176,427,617	15.23	791,973,802	-1.71	-615,546,185
2013	144,103,211	-18.32	851,292,154	7.49	-707,188,943
2014	117,400,172	-18.53	895,325,981	5.17	-777,925,809
2015	136,017,834	15.86	855,389,663	-4.46	-719,371,829
2016	143,755,166	5.69	899,005,164	5.10	-755,249,998
2017	112,215,339	-21.94	900,997,424	0.22	-788,782,085
2018	119,204,456	6.23	939,443,298	4.27	-820,238,842
2019	130,097,456	9.14	1,031,312,647	9.78	-901,215,191
2020	99,338,183	-23.64	828,650,379	-19.65	-729,312,196
2021	73,773,960	-25.73	941,261,076	13.59	-867,487,116
2022	112,231,080	52.13	1,187,587,201	26.17	-1,075,356,121

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports are valued f.o.b (free on board). Imports are valued c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight)

Table 2.5.2: Balance of Trade by Major Partners (thousands tala), 2012-2022

<i>Period</i>	Total F.O. B	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2012	176,428	10,680	95,089	2150	19,779	5,058	43,670
2013	144,103	13,051	81,995	717	19,800	4,177	24,363
2014	117,773	7,348	68,294	325	22,628	4,441	14,737
2015	136,018	24,943	57,224	5,214	20,201	7,256	21,180
2016	143,755	37,059	51,623	4,238	17,181	9,592	24,062
2017	112,215	29,876	24,051	4,028	22,076	6,253	25,931
2018	119,204	31,799	12,850	3,995	21,101	11,214	38,245
2019	130,097	40,422	10,663	5,640	20,762	15,127	37,483
2020	99,341	33,011	8,253	5,258	17,447	10,868	24,504
2021	737,740	15,567	6,391	2,833	17,094	13,525	682,329
2022	112,231	26,972	6,740	1,358	22,855	17,981	36,326
<i>Period</i>	Total C.I. F	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2012	791,974	1,226	72,758	32,240	215,244	100,779	369,727
2013	851,292	1,642	61,611	31,275	254,361	105,248	397,155
2014	895,326	1,587	79,086	32,724	250,392	90,139	441,398
2015	855,389	3,123	90,829	42,362	253,903	82,683	382,489
2016	899,004	1,892	95,104	44,649	239,876	92,621	424,862
2017	900,997	2,033	94,593	38,474	237,966	100,314	427,617
2018	939,443	4,511	93,040	39,987	255,627	92,867	453,411
2019	1,031,313	3,076	93,043	40,280	270,086	90,688	534,140
2020	828,650	1,281	93,847	36,584	237,309	87,320	372,309
2021	941,261	1,671	82,868	24,138	287,967	94,764	449,854
2022	1,187,587	1,900	83,276	55,467	296,920	130,432	619,593
<i>Period</i>	Trade Balance	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
2012	-615,546	9,454	22,331	-30,090	-195,465	-95,721	-326,057
2013	-707,189	11,409	20,384	-30,558	-234,561	-101,071	-372,792
2014	-777,926	5,761	-10,792	-32,399	-227,764	-85,698	-427,033
2015	-719,371	21,820	-33,605	-37,148	-233,702	-75,427	-361,309
2016	-755,249	35,167	-43,481	-40,411	-222,695	-83,029	-400,800
2017	-788,782	27,843	-70,542	-34,446	-215,890	-94,061	-401,686
2018	-820,239	27,288	-80,190	-35,992	-234,526	-81,653	-415,166
2019	-901,216	37,346	-82,380	-34,640	-249,324	-75,561	-496,657
2020	-729,309	31,730	-85,594	-31,326	-219,862	-76,452	-347,805
2021	-203,521	13,896	-76,476	-21,305	-270,872	-81,239	232,475
2022	-1,075,356	25,072	-76,536	-54,109	-274,065	-112,452	-583,267

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (include re-exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board). Imports are valued c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight)

Table 2.5.3: Direction of Foreign Trade by Region (thousands tala), 2020-2022

<i>Country / Region</i>	2020		2021		2022	
TOTAL	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	99,340	828,650	73,774	941,271	112,231	1,187,587
(1) Pacific	75,098	408,729	49,606	458,896	78,181	499,852
<i>American Samoa</i>	27,945	1,281	15,567	1,671	26,792	1,900
<i>Australia</i>	7,392	32,511	6,391	82,867	6,740	83,276
<i>Fiji</i>	695	67,871	1,290	84,910	2,676	117,435
<i>New Zealand</i>	15,072	242,860	17,094	287,967	22,855	296,920
<i>Others</i>	23,994	64,206	9,264	1,481	19,118	321
(2) Africa	0	153	0	87	0.1	18
(3) America	11,016	87,589	13,732	95,659	17,389	131,923
<i>Canada</i>	0	166	2	34	0	191
<i>USA</i>	8,285	86,911	13,523	94,773	17,017	130,432
<i>Others</i>	2,731	512	207	852	372	1,300
(4) Asia	11,314	328,371	10,097	384,282	15,467	551,534
<i>China</i>	1,040	64,085	367	82,781	1,582	110,144
<i>Hong Kong</i>	202	46,396	39	42,481	139	30,594
<i>India</i>	0	1,568	67	2,613	0	1,559
<i>Indonesia</i>	0	7,483	0	8,755	0	4,597
<i>Japan</i>	4,695	35,730	2,833	24,138	1,301	55,467
<i>Singapore</i>	205	118,582	805	147,259	2,723	241,503
<i>Taiwan</i>	4,520	1,550	4,047	897	7,635	1,277
<i>Others</i>	652	52,977	1,939	75,358	2,087	106,443
(5) Europe	1,911	3,808	339	2,347	1,194	4,260
<i>Belgium</i>	0	21	0	2	0	63
<i>France</i>	44	152	0	8	0	103
<i>Germany</i>	278	1,452	48	309	176	215
<i>Netherlands</i>	134	307	0	43	0	482
<i>Switzerland</i>	442	17	278	603	337	123
<i>United Kingdom</i>	61	518	1	104	681	2,284
<i>Others</i>	952	1,341	12	978	0	990
(6) Middle East	1	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Other Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (include re-exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board). Imports are valued c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight)

Table 2.5.4: Value of Exports by Harmonised System (Thousands of Tala), 2018 – 2022

HS Sections	Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Food etc...live animals; animal products	39,161	47,417	34,260	13,323	24,305
2	Vegetable products	10,111	11,476	14,624	11,652	8,489
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2,268	4,740	9,076	11,377	16,746
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	22,620	21,351	12,110	15,078	13,850
5	Mineral products	30,954	32,433	14,296	8,215	29,328
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	984	2,615	583	618	950
7	Plastic and rubber articles	3,679	1,108	1,181	343	386
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins, handbags	21	50	2	13	105
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting materials; basketware	494	426	857	852	1,514
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard	160	116	130	282	258
11	Textiles and textile articles	511	677	202	564	912
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	467	218	316	208	380
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	65	59	263	83	711
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	942	237	74	268	260
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	955	1,101	1,508	0	2,582
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	3,778	4,722	8,325	1,612	0
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	435	794	694	8,585	10,756
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	24	53	11	17	9
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	0
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	789	501	829	684	691
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	4	1	1	1
22	Miscellaneous provisions	786	0	0	0	0
	Total	119,204	130,097	99,340	73,773	112,231

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (include re-exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board).

HS: Harmonised System

Table 2.5.5: Value of Imports by Harmonised System (Thousands of Tala), 2018 - 2022

<i>HS Sections</i>	DESCRIPTIONS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Food etc...live animals; animal products	100,440	107,504	100,604	115,497	136,931
2	Vegetable products	47,909	43,207	43,712	43,850	53,653
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	8,495	8,136	8,304	9,704	17,776
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	110,985	104,562	101,499	122,712	142,605
5	Mineral products	194,915	201,393	132,760	171,365	269,600
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	63,255	62,644	68,894	71,153	76,543
7	Plastic and rubber articles	39,034	37,627	28,170	28,766	36,780
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins, handbags	894	873	695	1,051	1,524
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting materials; basketware	31,236	35,081	27,603	36,487	35,505
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paper-board	19,094	20,616	22,234	21,554	26,903
11	Textiles and textile articles	24,900	32,311	17,430	25,976	34,986
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	3,543	3,618	3,162	4,515	5,079
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	17,152	19,951	15,347	16,488	17,989
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	355	347	216	385	658
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	63,585	73,941	49,815	58,606	63,504
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	106,232	134,450	107,440	98,811	99,293
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	69,891	96,829	60,082	73,203	117,894
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	9,741	10,723	17,210	12,522	19,054
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	128	252	100	202	350
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27,421	37,202	23,357	28,409	30,939
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	40	22	17	6	22
22	Miscellaneous provisions	198	22	0	0	0
	Total	939,443	1,031,313	828,650	941,261	1,187,587

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Imports are valued cif (cost insurance and freight)

HS: Harmonised System

Table 2.5.6: Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (thousands of tala), 2012 – 2022

YEAR	TOTAL F.O.B.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Materials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufac- tured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscella- neous Manufac- tured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012	176,428	23,363	13,331	936	40,559	8,829	397	1,492	84,483	992	2,044
2013	144,103	20,452	13,907	1,630	35,090	1,482	933	1,593	66,423	2,593	0
2014	117,400	14,933	7,681	1,022	39,417	4,012	145	498	47,979	1,714	0
2015	136,018	47,028	6,788	3,474	34,396	2,785	250	861	38,877	1,559	0
2016	143,756	60,826	4,532	1,993	30,888	2,242	249	975	40,685	1,366	0
2017	112,215	54,898	5,683	2,081	32,613	1,398	1,447	2,548	9,475	2,072	0
2018	119,205	63,598	8,012	1,017	30,656	1,580	1,649	2,904	4,212	5,577	0
2019	130,097	73,254	6,563	910	32,159	1,603	4,446	2,123	6,382	2,637	20
2020	99,341	51,302	7,732	1,543	14,146	7,170	1,791	2,376	10,339	2,931	11
2021	73,774	30,893	8,775	1,647	8,023	123	11,856	2,010	8,586	1,861	0
2022	112,231	39,372	6,765	2,842	28,872	90	17,657	3,354	10,755	2,523	0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports (includes re-Exports) are valued f.o.b (free on board)

Table 2.5.7: Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (thousands of tala), 2012 – 2022

YEAR	TOTAL C.I.F.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Ma- terials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufac- tured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscella- neous Manufac- tured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012	791,974	202,861	10,161	23,921	179,846	3,424	48,500	123,731	132,606	64,793	2,130
2013	851,292	218,037	10,596	29,164	187,139	3,497	54,434	136,336	136,354	75,452	283
2014	895,326	204,677	8,107	25,342	216,582	4,496	62,018	131,927	150,072	90,601	1,503
2015	855,391	214,576	10,141	20,136	126,996	4,835	69,000	151,599	157,332	100,722	54
2016	899,005	235,810	12,568	21,317	122,284	5,654	67,573	144,926	190,595	98,260	18
2017	900,996	232,794	11,548	24,438	143,389	5,766	62,072	148,194	178,973	93,809	13
2018	939,442	249,568	11,226	31,810	173,370	6,144	70,209	139,555	175,742	81,783	35
2019	1,031,313	246,220	10,100	35,062	175,246	5,940	69,884	159,098	230,974	98,777	11
2020	828,651	239,225	7,260	26,190	112,034	6,489	75,048	118,935	171,299	72,101	69
2021	941,261	263,627	13,581	35,353	149,859	8,119	75,147	134,906	173,111	87,352	206
2022	1,187,587	318,966	15,563	33,449	241,402	15,230	81,457	159,031	221,181	101,235	73

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Imports are valued CIF (cost including insurance and freight to Samoa)

Table 2.5.8: Exports of Main Commodities, 2018 – 2022 (thousands tala)

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Fish</i>	33,847	34,001	32,774	12,527	7,113
<i>Ignition wiring sets, other wiring sets for vehicles, aircrafts....</i>	833	2,862	536	7,778	10,382
<i>Petroleum oils other than crude oil ¹</i>	30,153	31,555	13,744	8,011	28,872
<i>Fruit Juices</i>	10,033	15,804	6,406	3,118	2,423
<i>Taro</i>	7,018	7,700	8,579	7,200	4,463
<i>Beer</i>	6,906	4,712	4,964	5,717	4,002
<i>Tobacco and manufactures substitutes</i>	700	1,337	2,399	196	2,539
<i>Coconut oil</i>	1,100	2,325	9,060	1,089	162
<i>Crisp savoury food products</i>	614	640	492	122	166
<i>Coconut</i>	1,571	1,580	1,202	1,995	1,809
<i>Other Commodities</i>	26,429	27,580	19,184	16,103	50,300
Total	119,204	130,097	99,340	63,857	112,231

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exports and Re-Exports are valued f.o.b (free on board)

1: Include re-exports of fuel for airlines and shipping vessels

Table 2.5.9: Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) Group (amount in tala), 2012 - 2022

	Capital Goods		Intermediate Goods			Consumption goods	Other Categories			All Merchandise Imports
	Machinery & Plant	Transport Equipment	Crude Oil	Other	Total		Passenger Motor Cars	Petrol & Avgas	Military & Other Goods	
BEC codes	41	521	313	111, 121 2, 311, 312, 314, 322, 42, 53	111, 121 2, 31, 322, 42, 53	112, 122, 522, 526	51	321	7	
2012	62,982,795	16,641,146	0	305,817,886	305,817,886	220,228,248	10,186,662	173,969,818	2,147,247	791,973,802
2013	62,838,724	17,656,149	0	332,487,300	332,487,300	243,193,291	14,712,277	180,045,082	359,331	851,292,154
2014	69,509,637	24,639,944	0	322,890,566	322,890,566	250,220,454	18,974,382	207,558,160	1,532,838	895,325,981
2015	61,378,697	28,931,292	0	364,956,220	364,956,220	261,358,696	18,931,294	119,731,140	102,324	855,389,663
2016	80,312,463	33,500,400	0	371,063,381	371,063,381	330,966,004	27,135,159	55,973,504	54,253	899,005,164
2017	74,917,246	29,167,531	0	392,619,045	392,619,045	311,147,714	25,135,509	67,913,366	97,013	900,997,424
2018	77,144,810	37,022,266	0	383,756,185	383,756,185	338,741,389	26,272,432	76,486,762	19,454	939,443,298
2019	99,670,125	49,927,042	0	441,365,972	441,365,972	34,394,526	3,880,286	57,274,024	327,403	1,031,312,686
2020	81,196,642	2,991,666	0	349,331,339	349,331,339	304,865,396	23,453,136	114,425,345	798,269	82,865,071
2021	70,836,373	43,813,153	0	505,435,778	505,435,778	234,775,219	23,206,777	62,976,353	217,423	941,261,076
2022	75,899,246	87,466,795	0	629,478,970	629,478,970	290,384,612	22568747	81577710	211,121	1,187,587,201

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2.5.10: Import Price Index, 2018 – 2022

DESCRIPTION		I. ANIMAL PRODUCTS	II. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	III. FATS & OILS	IV. FOOD & BEVERAGE	V. MINERAL
YEAR	MONTH	Index Numbers (Base March Quarter 2018 = 100.0)				
2018	Mar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Jun	101.7	100.2	95.6	96.6	99.8
	Sep	104.8	99.3	94.7	98.5	108.6
	Dec	101.5	98.3	93.1	113.5	112.7
2019	Mar	100.7	104.7	97.3	96.3	92.1
	Jun	104.0	104.9	96.6	101.8	104.1
	Sep	108.8	103.3	97.4	99.8	98.9
	Dec	106.1	101.0	94.4	101.9	107.2
2020	Mar	113.0	100.1	93.8	102.0	113.0
	Jun	106.6	100.6	93.1	109.9	80.9
	Sep	109.6	105.3	93.2	118.1	80.2
	Dec	107.5	101.6	90.1	104.9	75.2
2021	Mar	106.2	117.1	95.9	103.0	73.9
	Jun	115.0	107.8	94.0	107.0	92.7
	Sep	115.8	111.1	99.1	112.8	103.0
	Dec	116.6	114.7	99.5	112.4	110.9
2022	Mar	115.3	121.4	101.4	116.8	119.4
	Jun	117.0	127.5	107.3	123.9	148.0
	Sep	143.9	131.5	112.5	119.0	222.2
	Dec	138.9	133.7	109.9	122.6	177.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Rebase Import Price Index March 2018 = 100 (MPI March 2018 = 100 applies to March 2009 and later data. MPI March 2009 = 100 is used for earlier data) Revised figure from March 2009 to Dec 2018

Information for users

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

The Import Price Index commenced in 2009 while Import prices are collected directly from importers.

2.6 Household Income and Expenditure

Household income and expenditure statistics reports contain a wealth of information about households in Samoa. They can provide estimates of the relative level of hardship or well-being experienced amongst households.

Table 2.6.1: Total Weekly Income by Income Decile and Region, 2018

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
<i>Total</i>	Total Income	%	Total Income	%	Total Income	%	Total Income	%	Total Income	%
	22,126,938	100	6,435,134	100	7,648,961	100	4,447,769	100	3,595,074	100
<i>1st Decile</i>	335,552	1.5	36,930	0.6	151,163	2.0	64,229	1.4	83,229	2.3
<i>2nd Decile</i>	624,615	2.8	105,476	1.6	154,750	2.0	175,942	4.0	188,448	5.2
<i>3rd Decile</i>	861,999	3.9	82,821	1.3	304,548	4.0	228,801	5.1	245,830	6.8
<i>4th Decile</i>	1,085,513	4.9	154,156	2.4	370,164	4.8	250,975	5.6	310,218	8.6
<i>5th Decile</i>	1,352,384	6.1	165,682	2.6	573,643	7.5	302,784	6.8	310,275	8.6
<i>6th Decile</i>	1,654,679	7.5	283,033	4.4	602,028	7.9	402,757	9.1	366,861	10.2
<i>7th Decile</i>	2,036,051	9.2	386,715	6.0	766,263	10.0	481,049	10.8	402,024	11.2
<i>8th Decile</i>	2,652,983	12.0	657,141	10.2	829,158	10.8	662,064	14.9	504,621	14.0
<i>9th Decile</i>	3,653,474	16.5	1,172,512	18.2	1,307,487	17.1	662,068	14.9	511,406	14.2
<i>10th Decile</i>	7,869,689	35.6	3,390,670	52.7	2,589,757	33.9	1,217,100	27.4	672,163	18.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

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

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
<i>Total</i>	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%
	21,503,931	100	5,661,842	100	7,524,483	100	4,570,039	100	3,747,566	100
<i>1st Decile</i>	832,886	3.9	125,144	2.2	396,346	5.3	127,009	2.8	184,387	4.9
<i>2nd Decile</i>	1,135,333	5.3	207,902	3.7	310,274	4.1	332,547	7.3	284,610	7.6
<i>3rd Decile</i>	1,327,139	6.2	178,625	3.2	452,585	6.0	349,464	7.6	346,465	9.2
<i>4th Decile</i>	1,402,635	6.5	204,225	3.6	495,416	6.6	323,505	7.1	379,490	10.1
<i>5th Decile</i>	1,612,592	7.5	190,238	3.4	671,177	8.9	379,934	8.3	371,243	9.9
<i>6th Decile</i>	1,986,442	9.2	350,464	6.2	675,569	9.0	566,498	12.4	393,912	10.5
<i>7th Decile</i>	2,203,122	10.2	445,962	7.9	791,903	10.5	518,455	11.3	446,803	11.9
<i>8th Decile</i>	2,487,200	11.6	636,215	11.2	761,917	10.1	620,472	13.6	468,595	12.5
<i>9th Decile</i>	2,968,424	13.8	938,860	16.6	1,030,170	13.7	556,912	12.2	442,482	11.8
<i>10th Decile</i>	5,548,156	25.8	2,384,208	42.1	1,939,127	25.8	795,242	17.4	429,580	11.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

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

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
<i>Total</i>	Household	Average	Household	Average	Household	Average	Household	Average	Household	Average
	29,229	757.0	5,849	1,100.2	10,404	735.2	6,588	675.1	6,388	562.8
<i>1st Decile</i>	2,921	114.9	358	103.1	1,345	112.4	507	126.6	710	117.3
<i>2nd Decile</i>	2,919	214.0	491	214.7	724	213.6	817	215.4	887	212.5
<i>3rd Decile</i>	2,927	294.5	282	293.7	1,028	296.3	775	295.3	842	291.8
<i>4th Decile</i>	2,920	371.7	414	372.8	996	371.5	677	371.0	834	371.9
<i>5th Decile</i>	2,927	462.0	361	458.8	1,241	462.3	649	466.5	676	459.0
<i>6th Decile</i>	2,920	566.7	496	570.2	1,060	567.7	714	563.8	649	565.7
<i>7th Decile</i>	2,916	698.3	555	696.9	1,097	698.8	691	696.2	573	701.1
<i>8th Decile</i>	2,931	905.1	716	917.8	920	901.6	742	892.3	553	911.9
<i>9th Decile</i>	2,917	1,252.6	915	1,280.9	1,053	1,242.0	546	1,213.6	403	1,268.9
<i>10th Decile</i>	2,931	2,684.6	1,260	2,691.1	940	2,755.0	471	2,585.4	261	2,578.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.4: Average Weekly Expenditure by Income Decile and Region, 2018

<i>National Income Decile</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
<i>Total</i>	Household	Mean	Household	Mean	Household	Mean	Household	Mean	Household	Mean
	29,229	735.7	5,849	968.0	10,404	723.2	6,588	693.7	6,388	586.7
<i>1st Decile</i>	2,921	285.2	358	349.2	1,345	294.6	507	250.3	710	259.8
<i>2nd Decile</i>	2,919	388.9	491	423.2	724	428.3	817	407.2	887	320.9
<i>3rd Decile</i>	2,927	453.4	282	633.4	1,028	440.4	775	451.1	842	411.3
<i>4th Decile</i>	2,920	480.3	414	493.8	996	497.3	677	478.2	834	455.0
<i>5th Decile</i>	2,927	550.9	361	526.8	1,241	540.9	649	585.4	676	549.2
<i>6th Decile</i>	2,920	680.4	496	706.1	1,060	637.1	714	793.0	649	607.4
<i>7th Decile</i>	2,916	755.6	555	803.6	1,097	722.1	691	750.4	573	779.2
<i>8th Decile</i>	2,931	848.6	716	888.5	920	828.5	742	836.2	553	846.8
<i>9th Decile</i>	2,917	1,017.7	915	1,025.7	1,053	978.6	546	1,020.8	403	1,097.9
<i>10th Decile</i>	2,931	1,892.7	1,260	1,892.3	940	2,062.9	471	1,689.3	261	1,648.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

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

<i>Commodity Code (COICOP Division)</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%	Total Item Expenditure	%
<i>All Items</i>	21,503,931	100	5,661,842	100	7,524,483	100	4,570,039	100	3,747,566	100
<i>01 - Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	8,310,646	38.6	1,516,312	26.8	2,795,357	37.2	2,119,245	46.4	1,879,731	50.2
<i>02 - Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics</i>	358,912	1.7	81,582	1.4	121,746	1.6	112,181	2.5	43,403	1.2
<i>03 - Clothing and Footwear</i>	377,286	1.8	106,008	1.9	134,075	1.8	73,608	1.6	63,594	1.7
<i>04 - Housing Water Electricity Gas and Other Fuels</i>	5,289,472	24.6	1,830,447	32.3	1,946,211	25.9	804,450	17.6	708,365	18.9
<i>05 - Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance</i>	572,254	2.7	169,575	3.0	194,047	2.6	112,060	2.5	96,571	2.6
<i>06 - Health</i>	62,951	0.3	17,727	0.3	23,033	0.3	12,390	0.3	9,801	0.3
<i>07 - Transport</i>	2,018,784	9.4	502,528	8.9	800,960	10.6	445,444	9.7	269,852	7.2
<i>08 - Information and Communication</i>	707,060	3.3	221,711	3.9	257,783	3.4	131,570	2.9	95,996	2.6
<i>09 - Recreation and Culture</i>	75,464	0.4	25,772	0.5	20,681	0.3	22,369	0.5	6,642	0.2
<i>10 - Education</i>	327,975	1.5	121,243	2.1	129,098	1.7	47,967	1.0	29,666	0.8
<i>11 - Restaurant and Hotels</i>	946,078	4.4	320,919	5.7	338,218	4.5	170,964	3.7	115,977	3.1
<i>12 - Miscellaneous Goods and Services</i>	565,944	2.6	204,986	3.6	188,421	2.5	88,223	1.9	84,314	2.2
<i>90 - Other Expenditure N.E.C. and Faalavelave (excl 902 - 906)</i>	1,891,105	8.8	543,032	9.6	574,853	7.6	429,567	9.4	343,653	9.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.6: Average Weekly Expenditure by COICOP Item Division and Region, 2018

<i>Commodity Code (COICOP Division)</i>	Samoa		Apia Urban Area		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	Household	Total Item Exp	Household	Total Item Exp	Household	Total Item Exp	Household	Total Item Exp	Household	Total Item Exp
<i>01 - Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	29,214	8,310,646	284.5	5,849	1,516,312	259.2	10,404	2,795,357	268.7	6,588
<i>02 - Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics</i>	12,840	358,912	28.0	2,430	81,582	33.6	4,468	121,746	27.3	3,339
<i>03 - Clothing and Footwear</i>	25,411	377,286	14.9	5,064	106,008	20.9	9,159	134,075	14.6	5,647
<i>04 - Housing Water Electricity Gas and Other Fuels</i>	29,229	5,289,472	181.0	5,849	1,830,447	313.0	10,404	1,946,211	187.1	6,588
<i>05 - Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance</i>	27,540	572,254	20.8	5,551	169,575	30.6	9,925	194,047	19.6	6,118
<i>06 - Health</i>	14,517	62,951	4.3	3,357	17,727	5.3	5,028	23,033	4.6	3,251
<i>07 - Transport</i>	22,292	2,018,784	90.6	4,659	502,528	107.9	7,923	800,960	101.1	4,858
<i>08 - Information and Communication</i>	28,685	707,060	24.7	5,753	221,711	38.5	10,259	257,783	25.1	6,438
<i>09 - Recreation and Culture</i>	10,787	75,464	7.0	2,987	25,772	8.6	3,863	20,681	5.4	2,082
<i>10 - Education</i>	21,317	327,975	15.4	4,212	121,243	28.8	7,935	129,098	16.3	4,622
<i>11 - Restaurant and Hotels</i>	24,532	946,078	38.6	5,231	320,919	61.4	8,966	338,218	37.7	5,435
<i>12 - Miscellaneous Goods and Services</i>	26,784	565,944	21.1	5,410	204,986	37.9	9,777	188,421	19.3	5,839
<i>90 - Other Expenditure N.E.C. and Faalavelave (excl 902 - 906)</i>	28,801	1,891,105	65.7	5,663	543,032	95.9	10,246	574,853	56.1	6,522

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.7: Average Weekly Expenditure on Major Expenditure Group and Income Decile, 2018

<i>Commodity Code (COICOP Division)</i>	HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME DECILE										
	All Income Decile	1 st Decile	2 nd Decile	3 rd Decile	4 th Decile	5 th Decile	6 th Decile	7 th Decile	8 th Decile	9 th Decile	10 th Decile
<i>01 - Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	284.47	134.64	175	224.69	228.98	263.41	324.05	322.59	361.85	376.41	432.72
<i>02 - Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics</i>	27.95	17.6	19.24	21.99	20.14	23.46	28.33	26.91	30.35	31.57	55.57
<i>03 - Clothing and Footwear</i>	14.85	8	7.99	9.64	9.34	13.09	12.91	14.61	16.26	19.58	33.62
<i>04 - Housing Water Electricity Gas and Other Fuels</i>	180.97	55.86	77.99	89.07	94.27	104.07	145.68	160.94	180.26	251.83	648.35
<i>05 - Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance</i>	20.78	8.85	10.62	12.04	13.5	14.88	17.11	20.73	22.79	29.95	55.38
<i>06 - Health</i>	4.34	2.75	2.6	3.75	3.35	3.86	4.16	4.47	4.37	4.66	7.26
<i>07 - Transport</i>	90.56	33.94	64.34	38.77	47.52	54.85	50.5	72.51	101.45	114.75	247.27
<i>08 - Information and Communication</i>	24.65	11.02	11.45	12.92	16.87	16.39	21.51	25.03	30.28	39.07	60.35
<i>09 - Recreation and Culture</i>	7.0	2.25	4.41	2.74	2.19	5.14	4.62	5.33	8.49	6.86	14.91
<i>10 - Education</i>	15.39	7.85	7.59	4.81	7.39	9.77	11.24	14.08	15.23	21.98	46.89
<i>11 - Restaurant and Hotels</i>	38.56	16.96	19.08	23.34	22.21	26.11	32.83	33.04	45.49	59.5	92.23
<i>12 - Miscellaneous Goods and Services</i>	21.13	9.39	11.2	13.14	13.67	16.09	17.6	18.21	20.94	25.35	62.73
<i>90 - Other Expenditure N.E.C. and Faalavelave (excl 902 - 906)</i>	65.66	20.48	30.37	39.15	40.01	40.53	54.4	76.16	63.21	83.55	206.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

Table 2.6.8: Household Weekly Income and Source of Income, 2018

Source of Income	Region									
	Samoa	%	AUA	%	NWU	%	ROU	%	SAV	%
TOTAL INCOME	22,126,938	100.0	6,435,134	100.0	7,648,961	100.0	4,447,769	100.0	3,595,074	100.0
<i>Income (Wages and Salaries)</i>	10,644,243	48.1	4,060,955	63.1	3,868,198	50.6	1,583,950	35.6	1,131,140	31.5
<i>Income (Non-subsistence Business)</i>	833,754	3.8	210,506	3.3	234,005	3.1	217,241	4.9	172,001	4.8
<i>Income (Agricultural Activity)</i>	647,851	2.9	16,897	0.3	252,520	3.3	200,210	4.5	178,224	5.0
<i>Income (Horticulture/Floriculture)</i>	13,898	0.1	4,452	0.1	4,133	0.1	4,106	0.1	1,207	0.0
<i>Income (Home Processed Food)</i>	91,001	0.4	31,136	0.5	27,519	0.4	16,772	0.4	15,574	0.4
<i>Income (Handicraft)</i>	169,788	0.8	8,263	0.1	37,584	0.5	64,885	1.5	59,056	1.6
<i>Income (Non-food Home Processed)</i>	23,512	0.1	0	0.0	3,148	0.0	664	0.0	19,700	0.5
<i>Income (Livestock)</i>	7,347	0.0	303	0.0	1,988	0.0	2,266	0.1	2,790	0.1
<i>Income (Fishing/Gathering Sea Products)</i>	70,907	0.3	3,939	0.1	23,045	0.3	32,285	0.7	11,638	0.3
<i>Income (Property)</i>	256,477	1.2	143,157	2.2	78,536	1.0	12,035	0.3	22,749	0.6
<i>Income (Transfer)</i>	659,280	3.0	156,371	2.4	260,672	3.4	131,679	3.0	110,557	3.1
<i>Income (Remittances Received)</i>	1,661,936	7.5	220,005	3.4	615,183	8.0	482,615	10.9	344,133	9.6
<i>Income (Cash Received)</i>	136,863	0.6	25,296	0.4	40,881	0.5	33,272	0.7	37,413	1.0
<i>Income (Value of Goods Received)</i>	696,964	3.1	98,802	1.5	233,119	3.0	181,537	4.1	183,506	5.1
<i>Income (Own Produced Goods)</i>	3,013,995	13.6	287,368	4.5	854,319	11.2	964,061	21.7	908,248	25.3
<i>Imputed House Rental</i>	3,164,157	14.3	1,164,130	18.1	1,105,155	14.4	500,257	11.2	394,614	11.0
<i>Other Income N.E.C.</i>	34,968	0.2	3,554	0.1	8,955	0.1	19,934	0.4	2,525	0.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2018, Tabulation Report June 2020

2.7 Other economic indicators

The following Indicators assist in monitoring changes in the economy such as indicators of production, building activity, companies and cargo shipping.

Table 2.7.1: Arrival of Vessels by Type of Class, 2012 - 2022

Total					General Cargo Vessel				Container Vessel				Mineral Tanker			
Year	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T	# Of Ships	G.R.T	N.R.T	D.W.T
2012	115	1,050	510	1,204	29	12	4	11	63	679	336	803	23	359	170	390
2013	148	1,242	573	1,569	45	18	5	18	81	805	397	970	22	419	171	581
2014	176	1,417	663	1,835	46	18	5	18	108	1,010	499	1,299	22	389	159	518
2015	166	1,404	636	1,906	38	17	5	17	105	989	475	1,303	23	398	156	586
2016	188	1,856	845	2,473	42	27	13	19	118	1,313	613	1,649	28	516	219	805
2017	230	2,176	977	2,790	54	65	25	68	153	1,711	790	2,112	23	401	163	610
2018	276	2,287	1,037	2,887	95	153	72	153	159	1,776	810	2,190	22	357	156	544
2019	268	2,250	1,035	2,849	85	44	12	27	159	1,819	869	2,223	24	387	155	599
2020	215	1,920	925	2,405	60	30	8	20	134	1,606	788	1,961	21	284	130	424
2021	196	1,802	847	2,184	52	26	7	16	122	1,533	735	1,798	22	243	105	370
2022	181	1,877	847	2,294	42	21	6	15	122	1,601	755	1,874	17	255	86	405

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: GRT: Gross Registered Tonnage NRT: Net Registered Tonnage DWT: Dead Weight Tonnage

Table 2.7.2: Annual Comparative Statement of Cargo Handled at the Port of Apia, 2012-2022

Year	No: of Incoming Vessels	Cargo Landed	Cargo Loaded
2012	134	205,244	50,530
2013	168	228,687	45,141
2014	196	338,145	54,886
2015	186	263,105	53,542
2016	199	286,133	49,809
2017	230	299,855	35,759
2018	276	336,950	50,881
2019	268	389,027	75,378
2020	215	313,921	56,131
2021	196	337,378	187,701
2022	181	268,907	44,949

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Samoa Ports Authority and Local Shipping Agents.

Information for users

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

2.8 Business Statistics



An increasing demand to improve in-depth analysis of businesses coupled with the need to rapidly generate national economic and financial statistics has led to the development of Samoa's Integrated Business Information System (IBIS).

As part of Samoa Bureau of Statistics' (SBS) development initiatives, the IBIS project utilizes available administrative datasets collected from the Ministry of Revenue (MfR), Samoa's Na-

tional Provident Fund (SNPF), Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour (MCIL) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF). It provides business statistics and labour market information in a fast and cost-effective manner. The IBIS project was coordinated by the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour and implemented by the Finance Statistics Division (FSD) of the Samoa's Bureau of Statistics (SBS)

Table 2.8.1: Number of Enterprises by Industry 2012 – 2019

<i>Industry</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	21	27	35	39	45	47	58	52
Fishing	9	12	9	9	13	16	16	15
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	46	50	56	60	61	55	55	60
Other Manufacturing	170	195	211	231	212	200	216	216
Construction	167	200	217	236	241	223	266	276
Electricity & Water	19	26	28	30	34	28	32	30
Commerce	1,645	1,735	1,875	1,961	2,058	1,952	1,796	1,726
Acc & Restaurants	253	269	266	272	283	264	294	320
Transport	393	419	917	1,034	1,226	1,211	1,110	1,239
Communication	57	60	66	75	77	67	68	74
Public Administration	27	28	29	29	31	31	30	30
Financial Services	85	92	99	111	114	128	131	134
Business Services	521	537	552	592	629	614	652	700
Personal & Other Services	180	191	208	213	220	196	223	219
TOTAL	3,593	3,841	4,568	4,892	5,244	5,032	4,947	5,091
Share of Enterprise by Industry								
Agriculture	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
Fishing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other Manufacturing	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2
Construction	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.4
Electricity & Water	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Commerce	45.8	45.2	41.0	40.1	39.2	38.8	36.3	33.9
Acc & Restaurants	7.0	7.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.9	6.3
Transport	10.9	10.9	20.1	21.1	23.4	24.1	22.4	24.3
Communication	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Public Administration	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Financial Services	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
Business Services	14.5	14.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.2	13.2	13.7
Personal & Other Services	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage Changes								
Agriculture	28.6	29.6	11.4	15.4	4.4	23.4	-10.3	28.6
Fishing	33.3	-25.0	0.0	44.4	23.1	0.0	-6.3	33.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	8.7	12.0	7.1	1.7	-9.8	0.0	9.1	8.7
Other Manufacturing	14.7	8.2	9.5	-8.2	-5.7	8.0	0.0	14.7
Construction	19.8	8.5	8.8	2.1	-7.5	19.3	3.8	19.8
Electricity & Water	36.8	7.7	7.1	13.3	-17.6	14.3	-6.3	36.8
Commerce	5.5	8.1	4.6	4.9	-5.2	-8.0	-3.9	5.5
Acc & Restaurants	6.3	-1.1	2.3	4.0	-6.7	11.4	8.8	6.3
Transport	6.6	118.9	12.8	18.6	-1.2	-8.3	11.6	6.6
Communication	5.3	10.0	13.6	2.7	-13.0	1.5	8.8	5.3
Public Administration	3.7	3.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	-3.2	0.0	3.7
Financial Services	8.2	7.6	12.1	2.7	12.3	2.3	2.3	8.2
Business Services	3.1	2.8	7.2	6.3	-2.4	6.2	7.4	3.1
Personal & Other Services	6.1	8.9	2.4	3.3	-10.9	13.8	-1.8	6.1
TOTAL	6.9	18.9	7.1	7.2	-4.0	-1.7	2.9	6.9

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Customs and Revenue

Table 2.8.2: Number of Establishments by Industry 2012 – 2019

Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	17	24	35	43	48	54	79	73
Fishing	11	16	13	12	18	19	21	17
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	69	71	72	81	81	83	75	80
Other Manufacturing	221	272	283	311	282	274	300	305
Construction	180	221	243	291	305	310	350	374
Electricity & Water	35	42	49	51	62	52	60	52
Commerce	1,963	2,016	2,161	2,277	2,448	2,344	2,184	2,127
Acc & Restaurants	332	358	351	382	396	377	431	453
Transport	464	464	1,046	1,172	1,407	1,394	1,280	1,379
Communication	84	82	90	112	112	105	103	108
Financial Services	105	113	118	129	144	166	165	176
Business Services	616	640	696	764	844	819	903	958
Personal & Other Services	198	211	233	247	258	237	272	272

TOTAL	4,295	4,530	5,390	5,872	6,405	6,234	6,223	6,374
	Share of Establishment by Industry							
Agriculture	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1
Fishing	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Other Manufacturing	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8
Construction	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9
Electricity & Water	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Commerce	45.7	44.5	40.1	38.8	38.2	37.6	35.1	33.4
Acc & Restaurants	7.7	7.9	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.9	7.1
Transport	10.8	10.2	19.4	20.0	22.0	22.4	20.6	21.6
Communication	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Financial Services	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8
Business Services	14.3	14.1	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.5	15.0
Personal & Other Services	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percentage Changes							
Agriculture	41.2	45.8	22.9	11.6	12.5	46.3	(7.6)	41.2
Fishing	45.5	(18.8)	(7.7)	50.0	5.6	10.5	(19.0)	45.5
Food & Beverage Manufacturing	2.9	1.4	12.5	-	2.5	(9.6)	6.7	2.9
Other Manufacturing	23.1	4.0	9.9	(9.3)	(2.8)	9.5	1.7	23.1
Construction	22.8	10.0	19.8	4.8	1.6	12.9	6.9	22.8
Electricity & Water	20.0	16.7	4.1	21.6	(16.1)	15.4	(13.3)	20.0
Commerce	2.7	7.2	5.4	7.5	(4.2)	(6.8)	(2.6)	2.7
Acc & Restaurants	7.8	(2.0)	8.8	3.7	(4.8)	14.3	5.1	7.8
Transport	-	125.4	12.0	20.1	(0.9)	(8.2)	7.7	-
Communication	(2.4)	9.8	24.4	-	(6.3)	(1.9)	4.9	(2.4)
Financial Services	7.6	4.4	9.3	11.6	15.3	(0.6)	6.7	7.6
Business Services	3.9	8.8	9.8	10.5	(3.0)	10.3	6.1	3.9
Personal & Other Services	6.6	10.4	6.0	4.5	(8.1)	14.8	-	6.6
TOTAL	5.5	19.0	8.9	9.1	(2.7)	(0.2)	2.4	5.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Customs and Revenue

CHAPTER 3: POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

Key Points

- ❖ Samoa's population in 2021 was 205,557 of whom 38.5 percent were aged under 15 and 5.5 percent were aged 65 or over.
- ❖ The average annual growth rate of the population between 2016 and 2021 was 0.9%.
- ❖ Total Arrivals of 76,053 reported in 2022 increased by 68,590 when compared to 7,463 reported in 2021 due to COVID-19 international travel restrictions.
- ❖ Total Visitors of 50,629 reported in 2022 increased by 48,038 when compared to 2,591 reported in 2021 due to COVID-19 international travel restrictions.

3.1 Population

Population information comes from the Population and Housing Census. The Census counts every person in the country and collects a wide range of social, economic and demographic information about each individual and their housing. The Census is carried out every five years. The most recent census was held in November 2021 and the next census will be conducted in October - November 2026.



Table 3.1.1: Total population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2006 - 2022

Year	Total Population	% Annual Growth	Urban Population	% Annual Growth	Rural Population	% Annual Growth
2006 ²	180,741	0.8	37,708	-0.5	143,033	1.1
2007 ¹	182,157	0.8	37,513	-0.5	144,643	1.1
2008 ¹	183,573	0.8	37,319	-0.5	146,254	1.1
2009 ¹	184,988	0.8	37,124	-0.5	147,864	1.1
2010 ¹	186,404	0.8	36,930	-0.5	149,475	1.1
2011 ²	187,820	0.9	36,735	0.4	151,085	1.0
2012 ¹	189,452	0.9	36,866	0.4	152,586	1.0
2013 ¹	191,084	0.9	36,997	0.4	154,086	1.0
2014 ¹	192,715	0.8	37,129	0.4	155,587	1.0
2015 ¹	194,347	0.8	37,260	0.4	157,087	1.0
2016 ²	195,979	0.8	37,391	0.4	158,588	0.9
2017 ³	197,611	0.8	37,522	0.3	160,089	0.9
2018 ³	199,243	0.8	37,653	0.3	161,589	0.9
2019 ³	200,874	0.8	37,785	0.3	163,090	0.9
2020 ³	202,506	0.8	37,916	0.3	164,590	0.9
2021 ²	205,557	1.5	35,974	-5.1	169,583	3.0
2022 ³	207,473	0.9	35,691	-0.8	171,782	1.3

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006 - 2021

Note 1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.2: Midyear population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2006 – 2022

<i>Year</i>	Midyear Population	% Annual Growth	Midyear Urban Population	% Annual Growth	Midyear Rural Population	% Annual Growth
2006²	180,237	0.8	37,777	-0.5	142,459	1.1
2007¹	181,653	0.8	37,583	-0.5	144,070	1.1
2008¹	183,068	0.8	37,388	-0.5	145,680	1.1
2009¹	184,484	0.8	37,194	-0.5	147,291	1.1
2010¹	185,900	0.7	36,999	-0.8	148,901	1.1
2011²	187,239	0.9	36,688	0.4	150,551	1.0
2012¹	188,871	0.9	36,819	0.4	152,051	1.0
2013¹	190,502	0.9	36,951	0.4	153,552	1.0
2014¹	192,134	0.8	37,082	0.4	155,052	1.0
2015¹	193,766	0.8	37,213	0.4	156,553	1.0
2016²	195,398	0.8	37,344	0.4	158,054	0.9
2017³	197,030	0.8	37,475	0.4	159,554	0.9
2018³	198,661	0.8	37,607	0.3	161,055	0.9
2019³	200,293	0.8	37,738	0.3	162,555	0.9
2020³	201,925	0.8	37,869	0.3	164,056	0.9
2021²	204,841	1.4	35,993	-5.3	168,848	2.9
2022³	206,730	0.9	35,723	-0.8	171,007	1.3

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006 - 2021

1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.3: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2001 – 2022

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	% of Urban Population	Rural Population	% of Rural Population	Land area km ²	Population Density/ km ²
2006 ²	180,741	37,708	21	143,033	79	2,830	64
2007 ¹	182,157	37,513	21	144,643	79	2,830	64
2008 ¹	183,573	37,319	20	146,254	80	2,830	65
2009 ¹	184,988	37,124	20	147,864	80	2,830	65
2010 ¹	186,404	36,930	20	149,475	80	2,830	66
2011 ²	187,820	36,735	20	151,085	80	2,830	66
2012 ¹	189,452	36,866	19	152,586	81	2,830	67
2013 ¹	191,084	36,997	19	154,086	81	2,830	68
2014 ¹	192,715	37,129	19	155,587	81	2,830	68
2015 ¹	194,347	37,260	19	157,087	81	2,830	69
2016 ²	195,979	37,391	19	158,588	81	2,830	69
2017 ³	197,611	37,522	19	160,089	81	2,830	70
2018 ³	199,243	37,653	19	161,589	81	2,830	70
2019 ³	200,874	37,785	19	163,090	81	2,830	71
2020 ³	202,506	37,916	19	164,590	81	2,830	72
2021 ²	205,557	35,974	18	169,583	82	2,830	73
2022 ³	207,473	35,691	17	171,782	83	2,830	73

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006- 2021

1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.4: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2001 – 2022

Year	Midyear Population	Midyear Urban Population	% of Midyear Urban Population	Midyear Rural Population	% of Midyear Rural Population	Land area km ²	Population Density/ km ²
2006²	180,237	37,777	21	142,459	79	2,830	64
2007¹	181,653	37,583	21	144,070	79	2,830	64
2008¹	183,068	37,388	20	145,680	80	2,830	65
2009¹	184,484	37,194	20	147,291	80	2,830	65
2010¹	185,900	36,999	20	148,901	80	2,830	66
2011²	187,239	36,688	20	150,551	80	2,830	66
2012¹	188,871	36,819	19	152,051	81	2,830	67
2013¹	190,502	36,951	19	153,552	81	2,830	67
2014¹	192,134	37,082	19	155,052	81	2,830	68
2015¹	193,766	37,213	19	156,553	81	2,830	68
2016²	195,398	37,344	19	158,054	81	2,830	69
2017³	197,030	37,475	19	159,554	81	2,830	70
2018³	198,661	37,607	19	161,055	81	2,830	70
2019³	200,293	37,738	19	162,555	81	2,830	71
2020³	201,925	37,869	19	164,056	81	2,830	71
2021²	204,921	35,993	18	168,848	82	2,830	72
2022³	206,730	35,723	17	171,007	83	2,830	72

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2006-2021

Note 1: Revised Figure

2: Census year

3: Projected

Table 3.1.5: Population of Samoa, by age group 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021

<i>Age Group</i>	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
<i>Total</i>	131,377	146,627	151,983	156,349	157,158	161,298	176,710	180,741	187,820	195,979	205,557
<i>0-4</i>	25,903	26,768	24,646	22,866	21,859	23,245	26,028	24,737	26,826	28,159	27,593
<i>5-9</i>	23,318	24,918	24,973	22,848	21,023	21,177	24,917	23,547	23,045	25,019	27,491
<i>10-14</i>	18,219	22,154	23,627	23,525	21,713	21,047	20,985	22,653	22,020	21,438	23,995
<i>15-19</i>	13,976	17,137	19,552	20,896	21,135	20,280	17,608	17,945	19,814	18,952	19,066
<i>20-24</i>	9,330	10,520	12,049	15,000	15,797	15,647	14,281	14,057	14,832	15,919	14,984
<i>25-29</i>	8,204	8,040	7,881	9,673	11,563	12,375	13,197	12,494	12,767	13,332	13,876
<i>30-34</i>	6,354	7,158	6,685	6,862	8,617	9,927	12,258	11,870	11,543	11,916	11,952
<i>35-39</i>	6,499	6,371	6,676	6,165	6,365	7,643	10,385	11,319	10,877	10,799	10,923
<i>40-44</i>	4,622	5,741	5,790	6,000	5,929	6,009	8,855	9,724	10,436	10,252	10,215
<i>45-49</i>	4,133	4,740	5,302	5,158	5,396	5,179	6,833	8,249	8,887	9,774	9,773
<i>50-54</i>	3,068	4,102	4,530	4,895	4,891	4,880	5,081	6,711	7,577	8,448	9,599
<i>55-59</i>	2,297	2,720	3,360	3,955	4,083	4,089	4,417	4,819	5,905	7,010	8,067
<i>60-64</i>	1,829	2,220	2,415	2,880	3,391	3,452	3,659	3,811	3,978	5,225	6,474
<i>65-69</i>	1,450	1,593	1,715	1,876	2,160	2,987	2,975	3,270	3,374	3,475	4,661
<i>70-74</i>	804	1,085	1,198	1,242	1,415	1,661	2,272	2,346	2,556	2,688	2,860
<i>75+</i>	1,371	1,360	1,584	1,618	1,782	1,700	2,656	3,131	3,354	3,429	3,852
<i>Not Stated</i>	0	0	0	890	39	0	303	58	29	144	176

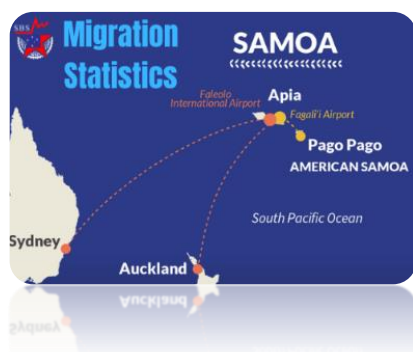
Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: figures were those of the Population Census and housing of each census year

Information for users

Detailed population tables are available for the 2021 Census from Samoa Bureau of Statistics (www.sbs.gov.ws).

3.2 Migration Statistics



International Arrivals and Departures are very important indicators of the contribution of tourism to the economy as well as providing information about the Samoan population movements.

Table 3.2.1: Arrivals and Departures by Sex and Net Migration, 2012 - 2022

<i>Period</i>	Arrivals			Departures			Net Migration
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2012	172,720	90,479	82,241	174,139	91,699	82,440	-1,419
2013	162,877	85,275	77,602	168,218	87,833	80,385	-5,341
2014	173,713	91,270	82,443	179,017	94,475	84,545	-5,304
2015	185,030	97,013	88,017	190,210	99,524	90,686	-5,180
2016	197,396	103,016	94,380	203,714	105,909	97,805	-6,318
2017	212,240	110,239	102,001	220,055	130,904	89,151	-7,815
2018	236,506	121,576	114,930	240,549	117,042	123,507	-4,043
2019	249,971	129,892	120,079	258,334	124,578	133,756	-8,363
2020	42,373	23,925	18,448	50,582	22,608	27,974	-8,209
2021	7,463	5,608	1,855	12,994	3,366	9,628	-5,531
2022	76,053	42,066	33,987	70,485	39,869	30,616	5,578

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

Table 3.2.2: Arrivals by Age, Purpose of Entry and Sex, 2022

Age	Purpose of Entry														
	Total			Visitors			Returning Residence			Transit			Temporary Resident		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	76,053	42,066	33,987	47,367	24,005	23,362	25,424	16,113	9,311	1,230	759	471	2,032	1,189	843
0 - 4	2,559	1,305	1,254	2,055	1,051	1,004	421	211	210	31	17	14	52	26	26
5 - 9	2,721	1,393	1,328	2,189	1,144	1,045	445	211	234	40	16	24	47	22	25
10 - 14	3,033	1,481	1,552	2,465	1,194	1,271	467	238	229	39	17	22	62	32	30
15 - 19	3,645	1,658	1,987	2,730	1,186	1,544	802	404	398	51	31	20	62	37	25
20 - 24	6,181	3,552	2,629	3,344	1,571	1,773	2,564	1,803	761	100	70	30	173	108	65
25 - 29	7,470	4,554	2,916	3,953	1,969	1,984	3,277	2,431	846	114	82	32	126	72	54
30 - 34	7,011	4,410	2,601	3,802	2,040	1,762	2,851	2,122	729	161	105	56	197	143	54
35 - 39	6,012	3,624	2,388	3,431	1,782	1,649	2,290	1,656	634	138	91	47	153	95	58
40 - 44	6,139	3,497	2,642	3,587	1,876	1,711	2,254	1,454	800	125	74	51	173	93	80
45 - 49	5,909	3,157	2,752	3,562	1,756	1,806	2,039	1,218	821	112	66	46	196	117	79
50 - 54	6,719	3,645	3,074	4,229	2,164	2,065	2,192	1,291	901	100	65	35	198	125	73
55 - 59	6,096	3,189	2,907	3,861	1,973	1,888	1,956	1,062	894	88	50	38	191	104	87
60 - 64	4,999	2,691	2,308	3,187	1,715	1,472	1,583	850	733	54	35	19	175	91	84
65 - 69	3,639	1,849	1,790	2,351	1,191	1,160	1,139	578	561	44	23	21	105	57	48
70 - 74	2,129	1,186	943	1,429	789	640	618	349	269	14	7	7	68	41	27
75 +	1,791	875	916	1,192	604	588	526	235	291	19	10	9	54	26	28
% DISTRIBUTION ¹	100.0	55.3	44.7	62.3	31.6	30.7	33.4	21.2	12.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.6	1.1

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

Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.3: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Mode of Travel, 2022

<i>Country of Usual Residence</i>	MODE OF TRAVEL			Percentage
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Sea</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
OCEANIA	41,166	1,318	42,484	83.9
<i>American Samoa</i>	4,365	342	4,707	9.3
<i>Fiji</i>	1,413	114	1,527	3.0
<i>Cook Island</i>	9	5	14	0.0
<i>Other Pacific Is</i>	843	257	1,100	2.2
<i>New Zealand</i>	21,761	489	22,250	43.9
<i>Australia</i>	12,775	111	12,886	25.5
EUROPE	652	92	744	1.5
<i>United Kingdom</i>	229	29	258	0.5
<i>Scandinavia</i>	71	5	76	0.2
<i>Benelux</i>	21	11	32	0.1
<i>Germany</i>	91	7	98	0.2
<i>Other Europe</i>	240	40	280	0.6
AMERICA	3,710	230	3,940	7.8
<i>USA</i>	3,648	223	3,871	7.6
<i>Canada</i>	62	7	69	0.1
ASIA	1,476	1,779	3,255	6.4
<i>Japan</i>	106	5	111	0.2
<i>China</i>	531	433	964	1.9
<i>Korea</i>	69	3	72	0.1
<i>Other Asia</i>	770	1,338	2,108	4.2
OTHERS	200	6	206	0.4
TOTAL	47,204	3,425	50,629	100%
% DISTRIBUTION	93.2	6.8	100%	

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

Table 3.2.4: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Purpose of Visit, 2022

Country of Usual Residence	PURPOSE OF VISIT							
	TOTAL	Percentage	Holiday/Vacation	Business/Conference	Visit Friends/Relatives	Sports	Transit	Others
OCEANIA	42,484	83.9	12,598	2,814	19,253	150	784	6,885
<i>American Samoa</i>	4,707	9.3	988	220	1,849	31	335	1,284
<i>Fiji</i>	1,527	3.0	311	408	252	3	139	414
<i>Cook Island</i>	14	0.0	2	1	2	0	0	9
<i>Other Pacific Is</i>	1,100	2.2	287	221	116	6	105	365
<i>New Zealand</i>	22,250	43.9	7,325	1,141	10,696	60	149	2,879
<i>Australia</i>	12,886	25.5	3,685	823	6,338	50	56	1,934
EUROPE	744	1.5	430	86	101	5	13	109
<i>United Kingdom</i>	258	0.5	125	35	35	3	3	57
<i>Scandinavia</i>	76	0.2	46	5	16	1	1	7
<i>Benelux</i>	32	0.1	27	2	0	0	1	2
<i>Germany</i>	98	0.2	68	9	8	1	4	8
<i>Other Europe</i>	280	0.6	164	35	42	0	4	35
AMERICA	3,940	7.8	1,024	230	1,770	21	89	806
<i>USA</i>	3,871	7.6	990	220	1,755	20	88	798
<i>Canada</i>	69	0.1	34	10	15	1	1	8
ASIA	3,255	6.4	635	171	142	1	322	1,984
<i>Japan</i>	111	0.2	33	34	15	0	2	27
<i>China</i>	964	1.9	163	65	47	1	55	633
<i>Korea</i>	72	0.1	37	6	18	0	1	10
<i>Other Asia</i>	2,108	4.2	402	66	62	0	264	1,314
OTHER COUNTRIES	206	0.4	64	39	19	0	22	62
TOTAL	50,629	100.0	14,751	3,340	21,285	177	1,230	9,846
% Distribution¹	100.0		29.1	6.6	42.0	0.3	2.1	19.4

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

Note: 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.5: Departures by Nationality, Citizenship and Sex, 2022¹

<i>Nationality</i>	TOTAL				Samoa Citizens			Temporary Residents			Visitors		
	TOTAL		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	70,485	% ²	30,616	39,869	27,029	9,404	17,625	1,466	661	805	41,990	20,551	21,439
<i>Samoa</i>	27,029	38.3	9,404	17,625	27,029	9,404	17,625	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>American Samoa</i>	1,478	2.1	802	676	0	0	0	2	1	1	1,476	801	675
<i>Fiji</i>	1,461	2.1	639	822	0	0	0	96	42	54	1,365	597	768
<i>Cook Island</i>	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Pacific Is</i>	1,114	1.6	460	654	0	0	0	86	33	53	1,028	427	601
<i>New Zealand</i>	24,147	34.3	12,562	11,585	0	0	0	713	347	366	23,434	12,215	11,219
<i>Australia</i>	5,463	7.8	2,821	2,642	0	0	0	191	74	117	5,272	2,747	2,525
<i>United Kingdom</i>	397	0.6	159	238	0	0	0	23	7	16	374	152	222
<i>Scandinavia</i>	76	0.1	37	39	0	0	0	2	1	1	74	36	38
<i>Benelux</i>	59	0.1	23	36	0	0	0	2	1	1	57	22	35
<i>Germany</i>	108	0.2	46	62	0	0	0	3	2	1	105	44	61
<i>Other Europe</i>	287	0.4	138	149	0	0	0	11	6	5	276	132	144
<i>USA</i>	5,226	7.4	2,720	2,506	0	0	0	179	100	79	5,047	2,620	2,427
<i>Canada</i>	82	0.1	39	43	0	0	0	3	2	1	79	37	42
<i>Japan</i>	125	0.2	43	82	0	0	0	31	12	19	94	31	63
<i>Other Asia</i>	2,068	2.9	382	1,686	0	0	0	26	4	22	2,042	378	1,664
<i>Others</i>	369	0.5	143	226	0	0	0	19	10	9	350	133	217
<i>China</i>	953	1.4	178	775	0	0	0	78	19	59	875	159	716
<i>Korea</i>	43	0.1	20	23	0	0	0	1	0	1	42	20	22
% Distribution ²	100.0		43.4	56.6	38.3	13.3	25.0	2.1	0.9	1.1	59.6	29.2	30.4

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

Note: 1: Provisional Figures

2: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.6: Departures by Travel Purpose and Sex, 2022¹ (Samoan Citizens ONLY)

<i>Purpose of Travel</i>	Samoan Citizens			
	TOTAL		Male	Female
TOTAL	27,029	% ²	9,404	17,625
<i>Holiday/ Vacation</i>	5,814	21.5	2,333	3,481
<i>Visit Friends/ Relatives</i>	7,628	28.2	3,189	4,439
<i>Business/Conference</i>	1,137	4.2	499	638
<i>Sporting/Activities</i>	324	1.2	75	249
<i>Others</i>	12,126	44.9	3,308	8,818
% Distribution ²	100.0		34.8	66.2

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

Note: 1 Provisional Figures

2 Figures are subject to rounding errors.

Information for users

The source of the data on arrivals and departures are the cards completed by departing and arriving passengers collected by the Ministry of Prime Minister & Cabinet (Immigration Division), Ministry of Agriculture (Quarantine Division) and the Ministry of Revenue (Customs Division), and processed and analysed by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

Missing information were completed where possible, from scanned passport information from the Immigration Border Management system. Further information can be obtained from www.sbs.gov.ws

3.3 Births, Deaths and Marriage Statistics

Table 3.3.1: Registered Births, Deaths and Marriages, 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL BIRTHS	12,323	7,703	7,912	8,002	7,232
<i>Male</i>	6,460	3,985	4,209	4,205	3,764
<i>Female</i>	5,863	3,718	3,703	3,797	3,468
TOTAL DEATHS	1,113	1,712	1,908	1,285	1,515
<i>Male</i>	612	939	1066	695	847
<i>Female</i>	501	773	842	590	668
TOTAL MARRIAGES	2,828	2,134	1,187	855	1,868
<i>Marriages</i>	2,828	2,134	1,187	855	1,868

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.3.2: Total Registered by Year of Occurrence and Sex, 2016-2022

<i>Year of Occurrence</i>	<i>Registration</i>		
	Female	Male	Total
2018	1,697	1,894	3,591
2019	1,743	1,981	3,724
2020	2,412	2,612	5,024
2021	1,537	1,798	3,335
2022	2,062	1,859	3,921

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS



“Environment Statistics provide information about the state and changes of environmental conditions, the quality and availability of environmental resources, the impact of human activities and natural events on the environment and the impact of changing environmental conditions.

They also provide information about the social actions and economic measures that societies take to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain the capacity of the environment to provide the services that are essential for life and human well-being” *Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, 2013 (FDES)*

Climate: Seasonal temperature differences in Samoa are very small. The wet season extends from November to April. Rainfall is greatly influenced by the position and strength of the South Pacific Convergence Zone, which lies between Samoa and Fiji during the wet season.

Southern Upolu gets more rain than the northern, but much of it falls at night. Upolu is generally wetter than Savaii. The rainfall feeds Samoa’s many spectacular waterfalls and supports the luxuriant vegetation.

December to March is the hurricane season. In recent years, Samoa has suffered an increasing number of devastating hurricanes as the surrounding seas warm up due to climate change.

Water: Samoa is blessed with abundance of water resources. Most of all water use in Samoa is abstracted from surface water and the majority of the supplied water use is consumed by households. The bureau compiled water aggregates and indicators using the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Energy: One of Samoa’s main goals for the energy sector is to achieve 70% renewable energy use by the end of 2031, as stipulated in its Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS 2021/22-2025/26). Electricity statistics show a positive trend for renewable electricity for the last ten years with increased effort from renewable energy sources such as solar, hydro, wind and biomass electricity.

4.1 Climate Statistics

Table 4.1.1: Rainfall at Selected Stations (mm), 2012 - 2022

Year	UPOLU										SAVAII							
	Mulinnu/Apia		Afiamalu		Fasitoo-uta		Lotofaga		Moamoa		Asau		Fatausi		Salailua		Neiafu	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
2012	2,351.5	196.0	5,537.3	461.4	3,313.7	276.1	4,586.3	382.1	182.0	15.1	2,409.1	200.7	1,756.8	146.4	2,921.0	243.4	2,093.0	174.4
2013	3,368.6	280.7	5,445.4	453.7	3,170.0	264.1	4,291.7	357.6	3,519.5	293.2	2,118.3	176.5	3,031.7	256.6	1,234.0	102.8	2,270.8	189.2
2014	3,301.9	275.2	5,311.4	442.6	1,719.4	143.2	5,067.1	422.2	336.9	28.0	2,537.2	211.4	2,547.6	212.3	1,963.7	163.6	3,085.9	257.1
2015	2,849.7	237.5	4,794.5	399.5	2,198.8	182.8	5,205.2	433.8	4,008.9	334.1	471.8	39.3	1,572.2	131.0	1,783.2	148.6	1,655.2	137.9
2016	2,888.8	240.7	4,380.8	365.1	2,172.9	181.1	4,607.2	384.0	2,347.8	195.7	302.8	25.2	-	-	1,016.0	84.7	2,021.8	168.5
2017	3,983.1	331.9	5,765.7	480.5	3,806.4	317.2	4,346.5	362.2	4,081.1	340.1	302.8	33.6	3,193.6	266.1	2,500.0	208.3	1,180.5	131.2
2018	3,479.7	289.9	5,947.8	495.7	2,434.3	202.9	4,548.9	379.1	3,797.2	316.4	3,826.3	318.9	2,772.6	231.1	1,938.7	161.6	1,592.0	132.7
2019	2,911.6	242.6	5,179.3	431.6	2,631.6	219.3	5,108.3	425.7	2,593.9	216.2	1,973.8	219.3	2,884.2	240.4	1,120.4	124.5	1,448.6	120.7
2020	4,170.8	347.6	6,739.3	561.6	2,275.5	189.6	4,719.8	393.3	3,880.3	323.4	3,874.8	322.9	4,663.2	388.6	457.5	50.8	1,398.8	155.4
2021	2,977.0	248.1	4,989.1	415.8	745.8	248.6	3,236.7	269.7	1,024.6	341.5	...	...	2,834.8	236.2	...	...	...	...
2022	3,013.8	251.2	4,800.0	400.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

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

.... Not available due to covid 19 restrictions limiting monthly readings of rain gauges on family lands where these gauges are located.

Table 4.1.2: Observations Recorded at Mulinuu (9.00am), 2012 – 2022

Year	Rainfall (mm)		Wind Speed (km)		Average Temp (C)	Max Temp (C)	Min. Temp (C)	Relative Humidity (%)
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
2012	2,351.5	196.0	27.5	2.2	26.9	30.4	23.6	84.7
2013	3,368.6	280.7	37.6	3.1	27.4	30.6	24.4	85.0
2014	3,301.9	275.2	32.9	2.7	27.8	31.2	24.6	80.8
2015	2,849.7	237.5	31.8	2.7	28.0	31.7	24.3	80.3
2016	2,888.8	240.7	32.3	2.7	28.8	32.6	24.6	74.4
2017	3,983.4	332.0	25.9	2.2	...	...	24.1	80.6
2018	3,479.7	290.0	34.8	2.9	...	...	24.2	76.9
2019	2,911.6	242.6	31.5	2.6	27.8	30.7	24.7	78.5
2020	4,170.8	347.6	33.5	2.8	...	...	24.1	80.0
2021	2,997.0	248.1	37.4	3.1	...	...	24.2	78.0
2022	3,013.8	251.2	37.8	3.2	...	...	23.8	78.8

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

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

: Grass Thermometer was damaged in January 2005

- No data collected due to technical difficulties

... Not available

Table 4.1.3: Samoa Annual Rainfall Averages 2012 – 2022 (mm)

Year	Annual Averages	Long Term Annual Averages	Monthly Averages	Minimum Monthly Value		Maximum Monthly Value	
2012	2,351.5	2,872.4	196.0	45.9	Aug	449.0	Jan
2013	3,368.6	2,872.4	280.7	120.8	Sep	811.8	Jan
2014	3,301.9	2,872.4	275.2	46.8	Jun	965.1	Jan
2015	2,879.7	2,872.4	240.0	4.6	Jul	713.2	Dec
2016	2,894.2	2,872.4	241.2	24.6	Jul	650.0	Apr
2017	3,983.1	2,872.4	331.9	90.6	Sep	882.2	May
2018	3,479.7	2,872.4	290.0	74.0	Aug	895.0	Feb
2019	2,911.6	2,872.4	242.6	46.9	Aug	554.0	Feb
2020	4,170.8	2,872.4	347.6	88.7	Aug	922.7	Feb
2021	2,977.0	2,872.4	248.1	66.6	Sep	635.1	Jan
2022	3,013.8	2,872.4	251.2	121.1	Sep	761.7	Feb

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

Note: Long Term Annual Averages 30-year period ranges from 1991 to 2020 (VMO updated CLINO – Climatological Normals)

4.2 Greenhouse Gas Statistics

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

YEAR	SUBSTANCES			
	Chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs)	Hydrochlorofluoro-carbons (HCFCs)	Methyl Bromide	TOTAL
2012	-	2.310	-	2.310
2013	-	1.970	-	1.970
2014	-	1.500	-	1.500
2015	-	1.265	-	1.265
2016	-	1.050	-	1.050
2017	-	1.346	-	1.346
2018	-	0.231	-	0.231
2019	-	0.190	-	0.190
2020	-	0.775	-	0.775
2021	-	0.122	-	0.122
2022	-	0.286	-	0.286

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

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

: Consumption = Production + imports - exports

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

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
HFC 32	0.680	-	0	0.09
HFC 134a	1.068	2.773	1.659	0.544
RA04A	3.221	3.319	1.143	1.427
R410A	4.472	3.647	0.197	0.226
Total	9.441	9.739	1.339	1.921

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Note: R is Refrigerant

: HFC is Hydrofluorocarbon

4.3 Water Statistics

Table 4.3.1: Total Water Abstraction, Water Use by Water Type and by Industries & Households, FY2015-16 to 2019-20 (Megalitres)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Abstraction by Water Type	101,836	82,530	114,144	163,005	136,951
Surface Water	93,335	74,045	106,846	155,587	129,212
Ground Water	7,912	7,843	6,634	7,147	7,448
Rainwater (a)	589	641	665	272	291
Total Abstraction by Industry & Households	101,836	82,530	114,144	163,005	136,951
Industries	101,247	81,892	113,482	162,733	136,660
Electricity	68,130	50,180	80,050	130,060	106,230
Water Supply Industry	29,727	28,164	29,949	28,783	28,180
Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing (b)	3,127	3,277	3,393	3,538	1,899
Manufacturing & Construction	83	92	66	333	297
All other Industries	180	180	25	19	54
Households	589	637	662	272	291
Total Water Use by Industry & Households (c)	101,836	82,530	114,144	163,005	136,951
Industries	75,230	57,771	87,312	137,828	111,624
Electricity	68,131	50,184	80,062	130,117	106,291
Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	3,206	3,369	3,476	3,644	2,033
All other Industries	3,475	3,765	3,339	3,284	2,722
Manufacturing & Construction	415	449	413	700	556
Sewerage	1	2	16	78	18
Water Supply Industry	2	2	6	4	4
Households	13,574	13,994	13,060	12,783	12,997
Losses (d)	13,032	10,765	13,772	12,394	12,330

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: (a) Rainwater is estimated only for the proportion of households not supplied by other water suppliers

(b) Actual Livestock numbers based on 2019 Agriculture Census

(c) Total Water Use = Self-Abstracted Water Use + Distributed Water Use

(d) Include distribution losses through leakages, illegal connections, overflows and other authorised unbilled consumption

Table 4.3.2: Partial Monetary Supply and Use Table for 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Volume in Megalitres (ML)		
Metered Water Use	12,729.50	13,512.28	13,005.32
Industry	3,573.20	3,779.79	2,975.12
Households	9,156.30	9,732.49	10,030.20
Unmetered Water Use	3,446.10	2,877.20	2,844.25
Industry (a)	205.67	98.09	168.79
Households (b)	3,240.43	2,779.10	2,675.46
Total Distributed Water	16,175.60	16,389.48	15,849.57
	Expenditure in Million Tala (SAT\$)		
Metered Water Use	19.94	20.84	21.39
Industry	8.21	8.57	6.47
Households	11.73	12.27	14.92
Unmetered Water Use	0.65	0.53	0.55
Industry (c)	0.03	0.02	0.03
Households (d)	0.62	0.51	0.53
Total Value	20.59	21.37	21.94
Implicit Price (\$/m3) (e)	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Metered Industry	2.30	2.27	2.17
Metered Households	1.28	1.26	1.49
Unmetered Industry	0.14	0.24	0.15
Unmetered Households	0.19	0.18	0.20

Source: Samoa Water Authority, Independent Water Scheme and Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- (a) Unmetered water use for industry was estimated by calculating the average metered water use for each individual industry.
- (b) Unmetered household water use was estimated by calculating the average household metered water use.
- (c) Revenue for unmetered industries was estimated at \$SAT32/month flat rate for SWA commercial customers and \$SAT10 for IWS Commercial customers.
- (d) Revenue for unmetered households was estimated by \$SAT10 maintenance fee/month for IWS customers and \$SAT20/month flat rate for SWA household customers.
- (e) Implicit Price represents a price that is not recorded but instead implies or imputed calculated by Water Value/Water Supplied (\$SAT/m3)

Table 4.3.3: Estimated Expenditure on Distributed Water Use by Industries and Households, 2015-16 to 2019-20 (\$SAT)

<i>Industries</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2016-17</i>	<i>2017-18</i>	<i>2018-19</i>	<i>2019-20</i>
<i>Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing</i>	147,916.7	152,762.7	156,964.7	206,714.0	300,453.2
<i>Manufacturing and Construction</i>	606,379.8	628,073.2	662,035.7	712,484.8	570,969.7
<i>Manufacturing</i>	538,457.2	546,828.7	543,855.5	590,403.6	497,509.9
<i>Construction</i>	62,250.1	79,926.5	89,085.8	87,426.4	60,165.6
<i>Mining & Quarrying</i>	5,672.5	1,318.0	9,094.4	34,654.8	13,294.2
<i>Electricity Industry</i>	1,379.0	6,749.0	23,236.5	113,889.0	137,662.4
<i>Water Supply Industry</i>	480.0	400.0	7,094.5	7,586.5	6,020.3
<i>Sewerage</i>	1,364.0	3,542.0	55,795.5	52,081.7	13,289.0
<i>Other Industries</i>	5,815,303.5	6,434,566.5	7,334,470.2	7,500,143.7	546,8378.2
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	1,010,250.4	1,415,161.1	1,704,785.9	1,469,555.4	1,022,296.5
<i>Education</i>	1,108,299.4	1,102,703.0	1,112,031.9	1,096,745.1	1,149,935.7
<i>Public Administration and Defense</i>	753,963.2	754,431.9	841,490.2	1,155,997.6	739,416.9
<i>Human Health and Social Work</i>	384,237.2	607,176.1	1,015,173.8	1,030,093.1	831,389.4
<i>Wholesale & Retail Trade</i>	665,723.0	710,681.4	675,623.6	748,139.1	444,095.8
<i>Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities</i>	480,756.3	499,702.6	382,479.6	412,395.8	93,823.4
<i>Other Service Activities</i>	465,054.1	379,767.1	477,654.7	465,451.3	484,765.0
<i>Financial and Insurance Services</i>	443,391.0	356,712.6	479,765.9	512,414.5	135,916.9
<i>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</i>	171,747.5	214,746.8	169,762.4	182,955.5	130,408.6
<i>Transportation and Storage</i>	170,033.3	197,676.1	234,326.4	213,779.0	160,594.3
<i>Administrative & Support Service Activities</i>	88,250.1	92,106.6	87,171.3	73,431.9	90,986.1
<i>Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations</i>	47,850.3	63,120.5	76,316.0	77,706.0	91,277.4
<i>Information and Communication</i>	13,295.0	20,158.8	29,728.0	21,947.8	20,734.6
<i>Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities</i>	12,452.7	14,483.9	14,340.0	14,733.6	9,441.2
<i>Waste Collection and Management</i>	-	5,938.0	6,383.5	6,507.0	6,360.3
<i>Unclassified</i>	-	-	27,437.0	18,291.0	34,755.0
<i>Total Industries</i>	6,572,823.0	7,226,093.4	8,239,597.1	8,592,899.7	6,496,772.6
<i>Households</i>	10,356,546.3	11,182,834.0	12,439,347.2	12,779,568.1	15,447,145.1
<i>Grand Total</i>	16,929,369.3	18,408,927.4	20,678,944.3	21,372,467.8	21,943,917.7

Source: Samoa Water Authority, Independent Water Scheme and Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Unclassified – are unidentified industries

–: Nil or not available

Table 4.3.4: Samoa Water Productivity, 2015-16 to 2019-20

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Total Water Abstracted (m³)</i>	<i>GDP (Billion Tala)</i>	<i>Water Productivity (\$/m³)</i>
2015-16	101,836,320	2,107,457,000	20.69
2016-17	82,529,566	2,109,400,000	25.56
2017-18	114,144,000	2,105,500,000	18.45
2018-19	163,005,000	2,231,200,000	13.69
2019-20	106,208,849	2,177,400,000	15.99

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Water Productivity is the amount of GDP \$ generated per cubic meter of water abstracted, calculated by GDP divided by total water abstraction.

Table 4.3.5: Total Estimates of Water Use by Households FY2015-16 to 2019-20 (ML).

<i>Estimated Water Use by Households</i>	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Supplied by SWA	10,566.8	11,756.0	9,548.7	10,023.8	10,276.1
<i>Metered</i>	7,709.6	8,617.7	9,156.3	9,732.5	10,030.2
<i>Unmetered</i>	2,857.2	3,138.3	392.3	291.3	245.9
Supplied by IWS	2,417.9	2,600.5	2,848.0	2,487.8	2,429.6
Self-abstracted	588.8	637.4	662.3	271.6	290.9
Total	13,573.7	14,993.9	13,059.0	12,783.2	12,997.6

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3.6: Wastewater Treatment Use and Expenditure, Samoa FY2017-18 to 2019-20

<i>Industries</i>	<i>Megalitres (ML)</i>			<i>Expenditure \$SAT</i>		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Human Health & Social Work Act.</i>	118.6	115.5	117.0	686,930.9	666,417.0	677,460.6
<i>Public Administration</i>	80.2	111.8	119.7	439,241.6	612,123.5	663,274.3
<i>Wholesale & Retail Trade</i>	33.6	47.3	44.2	159,482.7	202,564.2	188,901.6
<i>Accommodation & Food Services</i>	53.9	45.4	42.7	301,857.7	230,009.9	229,662.6
<i>Financial and Insurance Activities</i>	38.7	43.5	41.1	218,984.6	247,164.9	232,141.8
<i>Other Service Activities</i>	12.6	21.5	11.9	63,758.9	107,157.9	57,355.1
<i>Real Estate Activities</i>	17.5	13.1	24.6	97,372.1	71,818.4	137,833.8
<i>Sewerage</i>	7.2	6.8	4.8	38,291.5	35,683.7	247,48.5
<i>Agriculture & Fishing</i>	5.0	5.5	5.2	14,473.3	16,907.2	16,961.2
<i>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</i>	3.9	5.1	6.2	15,780.2	20,814.7	26,981.7
<i>Education</i>	5.6	4.5	7.1	27,423.2	22,290.1	38,281.2
<i>Information and Communication</i>	2.0	1.2	0.7	9,087.8	4,922.1	25,38.1
<i>Activities of Extraterritorial Org.</i>	0.5	0.9	2.2	1,858.5	3,076.5	9,199.5
<i>Manufacturing and Construction</i>	0.7	0.8	1.9	2,292.5	2,709.0	9,177.7
<i>Transportation and Storage</i>	0.3	0.4	1.6	1,011.5	1,456.0	7,519.8
Total Wastewater Discharge	380.2	423.1	430.9	2,077,847.0	2,245,125.1	2,322,037.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics and Samoa Water Authority

Table 4.3.7: Other Key Water Indicators, FY2015-16 to 2019-20

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Unit</i>	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Total Population (Nov) (a)</i>	#	194,238.0	195,979.0	97,611.0	199,243.0	202,506.0
<i>Total number of households (Nov)</i>	HHs	27,748.0	28,880.0	29,060.0	29,950.0	30,485.0
<i>Total number of metered households</i>	HHs	18,768.0	19,686.0	19,832.0	20,737.0	22,793.0
Water use by Industry	ML	75,230.0	57,771.0	87,312.3	137,827.9	111,624.4
Water use by Households (b)	ML	13,574.0	13,994.0	13,059.9	12,783.2	12,996.6
Total Water Use	ML	88,804.0	71,765.0	100,372.2	150,611.2	124,621.0
Water use per capita (c)	m³	457.2	366.2	507.9	755.9	615.4
HHs with Metered Water Use (d)	%	67.6	68.2	68.2	69.2	74.8

Source: Samoa Water Authority and Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- a) Projection based on average household size of 7 people for all years except 2016-17, the Census year
- b) Calculated by **water use by households** divided by the total number of households multiply by 1000
- c) Calculated by **total water use** divided by the total population multiply by 1000
- d) Calculated by Total number of metered households divided by Total Number of Households

4.4 Electricity Statistics

Table 4.4.1: Electricity Production by Sources 2012-2022 (MWh)

Year	Total		Total Diesel		Total Renewable Energy		Renewable Energy							
							Hydro		Solar		Wind		Biomass	
	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%
2012	112,216.9	100.0	75,442.1	67.2	36,774.8	32.8	36,774.8	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	112,717.0	100.0	80,340.5	71.3	32,376.5	28.7	32,376.5	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	125,016.1	100.0	94,713.5	75.8	30,302.6	24.2	29,989.1	24.0	313.4	0.3	-	-	-	-
2015	131,280.4	100.0	96,775.6	73.7	34,504.8	26.3	30,897.6	23.5	3,430.9	2.6	176.2	0.1	-	-
2016	149,448.4	100.0	100,840.7	67.5	48,607.7	32.5	32,846.8	22.0	15,558.3	10.4	202.5	0.1	-	-
2017	154,382.8	100.0	107,617.7	69.7	46,765.1	30.3	26,425.9	17.1	20,184.1	13.1	155.1	0.1	-	-
2018	153,520.7	100.0	89,476.0	58.3	64,044.7	41.7	42,814.4	27.9	21,096.2	13.7	134.1	0.1	-	-
2019	169,268.3	100.0	95,662.8	56.5	73,605.5	43.5	49,816.3	29.4	23,573.1	13.9	216.1	0.1	-	-
2020	172,470.2	100.0	106,984.7	62.0	65,481.5	38.0	41,363.7	24.0	23,854.7	13.8	217.5	0.1	45.7	0.0
2021	170,693.1	100.0	93,740.3	54.9	76,952.8	45.1	55,282.6	32.4	21,421.7	12.6	105.8	0.1	142.7	0.1
2022	171,803.8	100.0	114,048.5	66.4	57,755.4	33.6	35,367.8	20.6	22,172.1	12.9	177.1	0.1	38.4	0.0

Source: Electric Power Corporation

Note: - not available

Table 4.4.2: Electricity Sales 2012-2022 (MWh)

End Use Sectors	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Domestic	25,875.2	26,507.4	29,123.3	31,240.8	37,367.5	45,118.8	45,908.8	43,656.9	47,393.5	49,685.6	50,835.2
Commercial	41,401.3	40,917.2	48,363.9	47,586.5	47,434.8	38,114.6	38,977.9	48,200.8	48,454.9	48,351.5	49,696.5
Government	9,082.3	9,039.1	9,938.6	18,003.3	28,998.9	27,527.5	26,635.8	30,925.4	32,203.0	29,797.4	28,647.8
Hotels	3,236.1	3,042.0	2,934.7	2,813.9	4,739.8	5,302.9	5,594.3	7,460.3	6,836.3	4,407.1	3,903.8
Industrial	5,628.3	5,756.0	7,687.3	8,993.0	5,706.5	10,707.7	9,625.5	9,557.8	9,745.5	3,622.0	3,452.4
Religions	5,360.7	5,440.9	6,723.6	5,483.1	6,883.6	6,948.9	6,531.2	6,808.6	6,287.7	6,412.5	5,854.1
Schools	2,257.1	2,319.6	2,441.7	2,298.3	2,208.9	2,386.7	2,280.8	2,395.0	2,382.1	2,606.7	2,323.6
Street lights	-	-	-	-	936.1	2,270.7	2,869.2	2,740.3	3,513.6	3,373.2	3,815.2
EPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,207.9	5,064.0
TOTAL	92,841.0	93,022.1	107,213.2	116,419.1	134,276.1	138,377.7	138,423.5	151,745.1	156,816.6	152,464.0	153,592.5

Source: Electric Power Corporation

Note: - not available

CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL STATISTICS

5.1 Health

Health Statistics are mainly sourced from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multi Clustered Indicator Surveys (MICS), which collected information on population and health. The first ever survey conducted by the bureau where the 2 surveys were merged together to be called DHS-MICS was conducted in 2019-2020, where it will be carried out every five years and covering subjects such as fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, and diseases. Health indicators include General Fertility rates and Crude Birth rates by residence, Early Childhood Mortality rates, Knowledge of AIDS, as well as Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

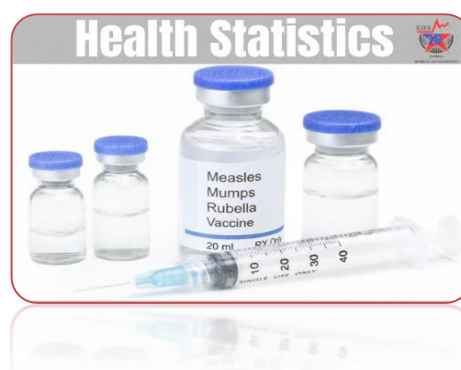


Table 5.1.1: Health SDG 2030 Indicators

	SDG 2030 Indicator	Value
2.2.1	Stunting Prevalence: Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) Minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) Below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	7.3% 3.5%
2.2.2	Wasting Prevalence: Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.1% 1.2%
2.2.2	Overweight Prevalence: Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	8.7% 2.5%
3.1.2	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	88.9%
3.2.1	Under 5 Mortality Rate (Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1,000 live births)	20
3.2.2	Neonatal Mortality Rate (Probability of dying within the first month of life per 1,000 live births)	5
3.7.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	29.4%
3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	55
3.8.1	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	72.4%
3.a.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month: -Women -Men	12.5% 35.4%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics DHS-MICS 2019-2020 Survey, Fact Sheet - Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

Table 5.1.2: Population aged 5 years and above by functional domains, degree of difficulty and background characteristics, 2016

Functional Domain	Total			Age Group			Region			
	Total	Male	Female	5-17	18-49	50+	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Vision										
Total	7,151	3,415	3,736	4,96	1,111	5,544	1,468	2,180	1,570	1,993
Some difficulty	6,026	2,878	3,148	370	923	4,733	1,242	1,843	1,320	1,581
A lot of difficulty	843	397	446	79	123	641	144	252	176	271
Cannot do at all	282	140	142	47	65	170	42	85	74	81
Hearing										
Total	4,252	2,124	2,128	495	576	3,181	687	1,207	1,032	1,326
Some difficulty	3,303	1,629	1,674	361	431	2511	561	942	793	1007
A lot of difficulty	680	349	331	77	80	523	92	197	165	226
Cannot do at all	269	146	123	57	65	147	34	68	74	93
Mobility										
Total	5,060	2,255	2,805	390	571	4,099	851	1,426	1,225	1,558
Some difficulty	3,334	1,494	1,840	249	351	2,734	603	924	809	998
A lot of difficulty	1,023	450	573	69	106	848	151	273	239	360
Cannot do at all	703	311	392	72	114	517	97	229	177	200
Memory										
Total	4,361	2,076	2,285	833	625	2,903	609	1,177	1,097	1,478
Some difficulty	3,349	1,600	1749	624	412	2,313	466	913	847	1,123
A lot of difficulty	668	317	351	119	120	429	107	166	162	233
Cannot do at all	344	159	185	90	93	161	36	98	88	122
Self-Care										
Total	3,800	1,764	2,036	955	452	2,393	592	992	975	1,241
Some difficulty	2,420	1,159	1,261	697	240	1483	394	591	619	816
A lot of difficulty	780	347	433	153	98	529	118	217	201	244
Cannot do at all	600	258	342	105	114	381	80	184	155	181
Communication										
Total	3,181	1,569	1,612	973	595	1,613	462	798	804	1,117
Some difficulty	2,238	1,096	1,142	670	367	1,201	327	553	576	782
A lot of difficulty	605	303	302	190	126	289	94	155	140	216
Cannot do at all	338	170	168	113	102	123	41	90	88	119

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Samoa Disability Monograph, 2018

5.2 Education

While the Samoan education system has achieved much over the years, we still have room to grow, especially in terms of dropout and retention rates. Recent Samoan national reports highlight education as a critical issue in the perpetuation of rural poverty. The 2018 Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report described a strong correlation between poverty, vulnerability status and the level of education of Samoan citizens. The analysis found that males in the North West Upolu Region with only primary school education are more likely to be vulnerable to poverty than other demographics



Table 5.2.1: Education SDG 2030 Indicators

SDG 2030 Indicator		Value
4.1.1	(a) Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks <div> Age 7-14 45.5% Age for grade 2/3 31.5% Attending grade 2/3 21.6% </div> (b) Percentage of children who successfully completed foundational number tasks <div> Age 7-14 22.7% Age for grade 2/3 17.2% Attending grade 2/3 11.7% </div>	
4.1.2	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade <div> (a) Primary School 97.0% (b) Lower Secondary School 96.5% (c) Upper Secondary School 56.1% </div>	
4.2.1	Early Child Development Index: Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are develop mentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning	73.3%
4.2.2	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	55.0%
4.4.1	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months <div> Women: (a) Age 15-24 22.8% (b) Age 15-49 18.3% Men: (a) Age 15-24 20.5% (b) Age 15-49 16.9% </div>	

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics DHS-MICS 2019-2020 Survey, Fact Sheet - Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

Table 5.2.1a: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Early Childhood Education (ECE), 2022

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
2	1	2	2	1.72
3	13	13	13	1.06
4	25	28	26	1.13
5	30	36	32	1.19

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Note: GPI is Gender Parity Index – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.1b: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Primary Level, 2022

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
5	59	70	64	1.18
6	88	94	91	1.07
7	104	109	106	1.06
8	103	101	102	0.99
9	114	129	121	1.13
10	126	120	123	0.95
11	149	135	142	0.91
12	107	115	111	1.07
13	59	45	54	0.84
14	19	13	16	0.70

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Table 5.2.1c: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Secondary Education, 2022

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
12	4	9	6	1.98
13	38	56	47	1.45
14	96	103	100	1.08
15	97	135	114	1.39
16	64	90	76	1.41
17	63	75	69	1.19
18	38	50	44	1.31
19	9	10	9	1.16
20	1	1	1	1.16

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Table 5.2.2: Gross Intake Rate and Net Intake Rate for Primary Level 2018 - 2022

Year	GIR - Primary				NIR - Primary			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
2018	107	117	112	1.09	63	72	67	1.14
2019	109	119	113	1.09	60	69	64	1.15
2020	99	110	104	1.11	57	65	60	0.95
2021	106	117	111	1.10	62	71	66	1.14
2022	100	112	105	1.12	54	62	58	1.15

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Table 5.2.3: Students with Disability enrolled in Primary and Secondary Education, 2018-2022

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Male	166	186	141	158	74
Female	92	95	62	78	128
Total Primary	258	281	203	236	202
Gender	SECONDARY EDUCATION				
Male	6	5	14	9	9
Female	6	4	10	8	7
Total Secondary	12	9	24	17	16
Grand Total	270	290	227	253	218

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Table 5.2.4a: Early School Leaver Rate (ESLR) in Primary, 2018-2022

Year Level	Rate (%)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year 2	8.1	4.2	6.6	0.0	2.2
Year 3	0	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.2
Year 4	0.4	0.6	0	0.0	1.6
Year 5	4.4	2.8	2.5	0.9	2.6
Year 6	2.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.5
Year 7	3.5	0.0	1.2	1.0	2.6
Year 8	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Table 5.2.4b: Early School Leaver Rate in Secondary, 2018-2022

Year Level	Rate (%)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year 9	13.2	8.1	10.4	5.1	8.9
Year 10	9.8	5.1	6.2	4.4	9.6
Year 11	19.3	20.1	21.2	21.1	24.9
Year 12	4.0	5.9	7.0	0.0	2.1
Year 13	29.6	24.6	22.9	25.3	28.3

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

Table 5.2.5: Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary Education 2018 – 2022

Year	Transition Rate (%)			GPI
	Male	Female	Total	
2018	82.8	90.4	86.5	1.1
2019	90.3	93.2	91.7	1.0
2020	80.7	93.4	86.9	1.2
2021	91.1	96.2	93.6	1.1
2022	84.9	95.6	90.2	1.1

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Statistical Digest 2022

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

Indicator (Education Sector Plan)	Number	Percentage/Rate (%)
Number of PSET Programmes accredited by SQA	131	
Gross Enrolment in Formal PSET	Female: 3,692 Male: 2,748	Female: 40 Male: 28
Gross Graduation in Formal PSET	Female: 1,392 Male: 962	Female: 36 Male: 34
Number of students with disability enrolled at all levels	Female: 4 Male: 2	
Percentage of PSET Graduates finding Employment within 6 months of Completion (2017, 2018 & 2019)	742	52
Percentage of employers of PSET Graduates satisfied with the Application of Graduates' Knowledge and Skills in the Workplace (2017, 2018 & 2019)	-	92
Percentage of PSET graduates with Nationally and Regionally Recognised Qualifications	Female: 546 Male: 527	Female: 39 Male: 55

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.8: Enrolment by Service Provider, 2018 - 2022

Service Provider	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Formal Enrolments	4,777	4,804	4,969	6,440	6,678
Universities	3,756	3,301	3,604	4,546	4,659
TVET Providers	756	1,098	876	1,277	1,500
Religious Providers	265	405	492	617	519

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.9: Enrolments by Field of Study, 2018 -2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Formal Enrolments	4,777	4,804	4,969	6,440	6678
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	348	286	138	188	283
Architecture and Building	120	168	161	286	315
Creative Arts	49	53	56	93	50
Education	714	573	815	766	683
Engineering and related Technologies	474	501	418	564	566
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	270	344	284	389	360
Health	450	405	360	418	394
Information Technology	93	88	293	181	209
Management and Commerce	693	905	803	1,223	1505
Mixed Field Programmes	350	211	343	491	512
Natural and Physical Sciences	385	291	257	411	404
Society and Culture	831	979	1,041	1,430	1397

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.10: Graduates by Field of Study, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Formal Graduates	1,859	1,909	1,704	1,779	2,354
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	204	133	38	24	68
Architecture and Building	64	90	74	152	185
Creative Arts	19	8	26	31	14
Education	296	220	225	147	204
Engineering and related Technologies	203	297	212	290	272
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	134	150	167	217	172
Health	152	148	116	58	179
Information Technology	88	34	64	49	85
Management and Commerce	162	293	211	283	478
Mixed Field Programmes	178	117	170	157	112
Natural and Physical Sciences	140	116	119	123	153
Society and Culture	219	303	282	248	432

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.11: Certificate Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	3,403	100.0	1,707	50.2	1,696	49.8
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	55	1.6	37	67.3	18	32.7
Architecture and Building	315	9.3	57	18.1	258	81.9
Creative Arts	47	1.4	2	4.3	45	95.7
Education	229	6.7	165	72.1	64	27.9
Engineering and related Technologies	512	15.0	41	8.0	471	92.0
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	284	8.3	229	80.6	55	19.4
Health	100	2.9	86	86.0	14	14.0
Information Technology	190	5.6	130	68.4	60	31.6
Management and Commerce	474	13.9	376	79.3	98	20.7
Mixed Field Programmes	481	14.1	177	36.8	304	63.2
Natural and Physical Sciences	166	4.9	93	56.0	73	44.0
Society and Culture	550	16.2	314	57.1	236	42.9

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.12: Certificate Graduates by Qualification Field, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	1,644	100.0	915	55.7	729	44.3
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	28	1.7	18	64.3	10	35.7
Architecture and Building	185	11.3	33	17.8	152	82.2
Creative Arts	12	0.7	1	8.3	11	91.7
Education	120	7.3	92	76.7	28	23.3
Engineering and related Technologies	265	16.1	24	9.1	241	90.9
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	150	9.1	122	81.3	28	18.7
Health	71	4.3	58	81.7	13	18.3
Information Technology	85	5.2	57	67.1	28	32.9
Management and Commerce	257	15.6	203	79.0	54	21.0
Mixed Field Programmes	112	6.8	70	62.5	42	37.5
Natural and Physical Sciences	107	6.5	67	62.6	40	37.4
Society and Culture	252	15.3	170	67.5	82	32.5

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.13: Diploma Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	735	100.0	458	62.3	277	37.7
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	37	5.0	25	67.6	12	32.4
Creative Arts	3	0.4	1	33.3	2	66.7
Engineering and related Technologies	49	6.7	20	40.8	29	59.2
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	76	10.3	67	88.2	9	11.8
Health	50	6.8	42	84.0	8	16.0
Information Technology	10	1.4	5	50.0	5	50.0
Management and Commerce	255	34.7	205	80.4	50	19.6
Society and Culture	255	34.7	93	36.5	162	63.5

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.14: Diploma Graduates by Qualification Field, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	207	100.0	134	64.7	73	35.3
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	9	4.3	8	88.9	1	11.1
Creative Arts	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Engineering and related Technologies	7	3.4	5	71.4	2	28.6
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	22	10.6	18	81.8	4	18.2
Health	22	10.6	17	77.3	5	22.7
Management and Commerce	83	40.1	67	80.7	16	19.3
Society and Culture	62	30.0	19	30.6	43	69.4

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.15: Bachelor Level Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	2,115		1,451	68.6	664	31.4
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	163	7.7	73	44.8	90	55.2
Education	392	18.5	316	80.6	76	19.4
Engineering and Related Technologies	5	0.2	1	20.0	4	80.0
Health	226	10.7	166	73.5	60	26.5
Information and Technology	8	0.4	2	25.0	6	75.0
Management and Commerce	672	31.8	499	74.3	173	25.7
Natural and Physical Sciences	184	8.7	96	52.2	88	47.8
Society and Culture	465	22.0	298	64.1	167	35.9

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.16: Bachelor Graduates by Qualification Field, 2022

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	370	100.0	256	69.2	114	30.8
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	24	6.5	14	58.3	10	41.7
Education	61	16.5	48	78.7	13	21.3
Health	70	18.9	50	71.4	20	28.6
Management and Commerce	103	27.8	85	82.5	18	17.5
Natural and Physical Sciences	31	8.4	14	45.2	17	54.8
Society and Culture	81	21.9	45	55.6	36	44.4

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.17: Graduates and Postgraduates Level Enrolments by Field of Study, 2022

	Field of Study	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
Graduates Diploma	All Formal Enrolments	37	100.0	29	78.4	15	21.6
	Education	30	81.1	21	70.0	9	30.0
	Management and Commerce	7	18.9	5	71.4	2	28.6
Bachelor with Honours	All Formal Enrolments	24		2		22	
	Society and Culture	24	100	2	8.3	22	91.6
Postgraduate Certificate	All Formal Enrolments	35		23		12	
	Education	1	6.7	0	0	1	100.0
	Management and Commerce	34	73.3	23	67.6	11	32.3
Postgraduate Diploma	All Formal Enrolments	190		130		60	
	Agriculture, Env. and Related Studies	18	9.5	10	55.6	8	44.4
	Education	28	14.7	22	78.6	6	21.4
	Health	18	9.5	16	88.9	2	11.1
	Information Technology	1	0.5	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Management and Commerce	32	16.8	28	87.5	4	12.5
	Natural and Physical Science	31	16.3	19	61.3	12	38.7
	Society and Culture	62	32.6	34	54.8	28	45.2
Master and Doctorate	All Formal Enrolments	100		56		44	
	Agriculture, Env. and Related Studies	10	10.0	4	40.0	6	60.0
	Education	3	3.0	1	33.3	2	66.7
	Management and Commerce	28	28.0	19	67.9	9	32.1
	Natural and Physical Science	18	18.0	12	66.7	6	33.3
	Society and Culture	41	41.0	20	48.8	21	51.2

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.18: Graduates and Postgraduates by Qualification and Field of Study, 2022

Qualification	Field of Study	Female	Male	Total
Graduate Diploma	Education	9	3	12
	Management and Commerce	1	1	2
Bachelor with Honours	Society and Culture	0	5	5
Postgraduate Certificate	Education	0	1	1
Postgraduate Diploma	Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	5	1	6
	Education	8	1	9
	Health	14	2	16
	Management and Commerce	4	1	5
	Natural and Physical Science	9	3	12
	Society and Culture	12	7	19
Masters	Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	0	1	1
	Education	0	1	1
	Management and Commerce	19	9	28
	Natural and Physical Science	1	2	3
	Society and Culture	4	8	12
Total	All Fields of Study	86	46	132

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

Table 5.2.19: Lecturers and Trainers by Provider Type, 2022

	Total	Female	Male
Type of Provider	447	169	278
Religious Instructors	96	15	81
TVET Institutes	141	53	88
Universities	210	101	109

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2022

5.3 Labour Force

The labour force, or currently active population, comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the **employed** and the **unemployed**. The **employed** are defined as those who work for pay or profit for at least one hour a week, including those who were absent from the job or enterprise temporarily such as those who were sick, or on paternity, maternity or annual leave. The **unemployed** are defined as those who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment AND currently available.



Table 5.3.1: Labour Force by Age Group, Sex, Urban-Rural area and Region, 2017

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

¹ Classification based on ICSE 3 (International Classification of Status in Employment)

Table 5.3.6: Distribution of the population outside the Labour Force by Reason, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2017

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

Table 5.3.10: Distribution of NEET Youth, 2017

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

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

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

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2017

5.4 Formal Employment



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

Formal Employment is employment that is Government regulated, such that workers are ensured a wage and certain employment rights. It includes all employees and employers in the formal sectors who have registered under the SNPF. It

does not include the informal sectors and individual contributors such as proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers.

Table 5.4.1: Total Registered Employees by Industry, 2019 - 2022

Industry	Total Registered Employees				Employment Index			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Agriculture</i>	151	179	198	163	77.2	91.5	89.2	76.6
<i>Fishing</i>	114	106	90	73	188.3	175.9	131.9	99.3
<i>Food manufacturing</i>	538	592	635	623	126.4	139.2	147.0	143.8
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	501	511	496	502	37.8	38.6	37.9	36.8
<i>Electricity</i>	341	352	357	369	62.1	64.1	66.5	67.4
<i>Water</i>	316	340	345	346	111.5	119.7	122.1	121.0
<i>Construction</i>	1,124	1,056	952	944	109.5	102.9	92.8	90.5
<i>Commerce</i>	3,619	3,752	3,777	3,955	124.0	128.5	134.5	135.7
<i>Accommodation</i>	1,514	985	569	541	100.5	65.4	36.1	39.4
<i>Restaurants</i>	459	414	435	416	108.2	97.6	101.0	94.3
<i>Transport</i>	1,942	1,873	1,830	1,785	90.0	86.8	83.3	83.7
<i>Communication</i>	388	442	504	479	105.9	120.5	134.6	120.9
<i>Finance services</i>	1,091	1,200	1,232	1,256	97.4	107.1	111.3	112.5
<i>Business Services</i>	698	723	709	715	114.9	119.0	119.7	117.3
<i>Public administration</i>	5,863	5,973	6,146	6,164	108.2	110.2	113.5	114.5
<i>Education</i>	583	647	714	736	112.4	124.9	140.1	143.8
<i>Health</i>	1,050	1,100	1,104	1,095	118.7	124.3	124.1	123.5
<i>Personal services</i>	1,407	1,368	1,410	1,468	101.5	98.7	105.5	102.7
<i>Other services</i>	2,772	2,756	2,716	2,616	109.6	109.0	104.1	103.1
Total Males & Females	24,471	24,370	24,220	24,247	103.2	102.8	102.4	102.1

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report

Table 5.4.1: Total Wages by Industry, 2018 – 2022 (millions of tala)

Industry	Total Wages					Employment Index			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Agriculture</i>	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	106	108	165	203
<i>Fishing</i>	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	198	185	197	234
<i>Food manufacturing</i>	9.3	9.9	11.2	13.1	13.1	106	108	120	124
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	10.5	8.0	8.6	10.4	10.3	137	146	178	182
<i>Electricity</i>	9.4	10.2	11.5	13.4	14.5	119	130	147	157
<i>Water</i>	8.4	9.0	10.4	12.6	12.9	129	139	165	170
<i>Construction</i>	17.2	18.7	18.8	17.6	17.2	108	112	120	120
<i>Commerce</i>	55.2	55.8	56.4	59.4	59.9	106	102	104	104
<i>Accommodation</i>	17.1	17.1	13.1	8.1	8.7	113	131	150	147
<i>Restaurants</i>	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.8	6.3	108	118	143	165
<i>Transport</i>	37.1	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.5	112	114	117	117
<i>Communication</i>	16.8	17.0	17.7	18.8	18.2	122	110	106	114
<i>Finance services</i>	38.8	37.4	40.4	42.1	42.6	105	103	104	104
<i>Business Services</i>	11.4	12.1	13.5	13.9	13.3	90	95	99	98
<i>Public administration</i>	181.2	188.0	191.3	19.3	19.7	138	138	135	136
<i>Education</i>	8.2	8.8	9.7	11.6	13.2	113	112	119	132
<i>Health</i>	36.3	37.3	39.2	39.7	38.7	113	113	115	112
<i>Personal services</i>	31.8	32.1	31.8	33.4	33.1	111	114	112	113
<i>Other services</i>	58.6	57.9	48.4	36.7	34.7	87	76	58	55
Total Male & Female Wages	555.2	564.1	566.2	569.7	572.5	116	117	118	119

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report

Base Period: Average Employment Wage & Salaries 2013=100

CHAPTER 6: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

What are the SDGs? The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals for Sustainable Development, are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015. The formal name for the SDGs is: “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. That has been shortened to “2030 Agenda”. The goals are broad and interdependent, yet each has a separate list of targets to achieve. Achieving all 169 targets would signal accomplishing all 17 goals. The SDGs cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice.

The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.



6.2 Samoa's Global Indicator Framework for SDG 2030 Agenda

 Samoa Proxy Indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural). (Samoa classified as lower-middle income class with USD3.20 per day)	7.3% in 2008 (HIES 2008) and 6.1% in 2013 (HIES 2013)	11.30%	SBS (HIES 2018)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	26.9% in 2008 (HIES 2008) and 18.8% in 2013 (HIES 2013)	21.90%	SBS (HIES 2018)
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	10.9% (HIES 2018)	10.9% (HIES 2018)	SBS (HIES 2018)
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable			
	1.3.1.a Proportion of older persons receiving and old-age pension by sex	98.9%. SBS (PHC 2016) and NPF (SSCBF Annual Report 2019-2020)	98.5%.	SBS (PHC 2021) and NPF (SSCBF Annual Report 2021-2022)
	1.3.1.b Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury by sex	(ACC/ NPF/ SBS)		
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (a) Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time (b) Percentage of household members with a hand washing facility where water and soap or detergent are present (c) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Access to safe drinking water 97.7% Access to sanitation services 94.1% Source: DHS 2009	(a) 98.8 % (b) 78.8% (c) 96.1% (provisional figure)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized	0		

	documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure			
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000 Source: MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, homeless 0	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2012 TC Evans USD\$ 210.7 M or 28% of 2011 GDP [SAT 480M]. Source: SOE 2013	Cyclone Gita USD\$0.45m or 0.1% of 2017 GDP (SAT\$2.5m)	World Bank Samoa IDA Document Oct 2019/ MNRE
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Yes. (Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. The communities also have disaster and climate management plans).		MNRE-NDMO/ UNISDR
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated Source: Samoa's 6th Report 2018 to the CBD	94 community and village Disaster and Climate Management Plans already developed with NDMO and MWCSO assistance. 48 District Development Plans completed 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated	MNRE/ MWCSO/ NDMO/ (2020)
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	26.3% (2015/2016) Source: GFS 2015/16	25.2%	SBS (GFS 2021/2022)
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	40% (Percentage of Total Government Expenditure) 2015 Source: GFS 2015/16	43.5%	SBS (GFS 2021/22)

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	0		
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment			
	Food Poverty Line (FPL)	10.6% (HIES 2002) 4.9% (HIES 2008) 4.3% (HIES 2013/14)	5.2%	SBS (HIES 2018)
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	22.4% (moderate) and 2.4% (severe) (provisional figures)		SBS (HIES 2018)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Moderate to Severe Stunting is 5% in children in the 0-59 months age bracket. Severe stunting of 3% of children in the 18-23 months range. Source: DHS 2014	<-2 standard deviation (moderate to severe stunting) is 7.3% while <3- standard deviations (severe) is 3.5%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Moderate to Severely wasted 0-59 months was 4% 0-6 months with 9% moderate to severely wasted 6-8 months had 5% moderately wasted and 2% severely wasted Source: DHS 2014	<-2 standard deviations (moderate to severe) is 3.1 and <-3 standard deviations (severe) is 1.2%. +2 standard deviations (moderate to severe) is 8.7% and +3 standard deviations (severe) is 2.5%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	2016: Reproductive women with anaemia 31.3% Pregnant women with anaemia 42.5%		WHO (2019): Samoa Country Overview - Malnutrition Burden

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	(SBS/ MAF/ FAO)		
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	(SBS/ MAF/ FAO)		
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	12.7%	SBS (Agriculture Census 2009)	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1.a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	(FAO/ MAF)		
	2.5.1.b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	0 (2010) Source: FAO	0 (2019)	FAO
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	(FAO/ MAF)		
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.2306 (2013) Source: FAO	0.03784 (2018)	FAO
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	SAT\$21.6M Source: GFS 2014/2015	SAT\$19.5m	SBS (GFS 2021/2022)

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	0 (No Export Subsidies)		
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	1.2 (2016) Source: FAO (http://www.fao.org/sustainabledevelopmentgoals/indicators/2c1/en/)	-0.3 (2017)	FAO
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	40.2 per 100,000 live births or 0.402 per 1,000 live births (2011) Source: MOH	37.6/100,000 live births or 0.376/1,000 live births (2019)	MOH (Health Sector Plan 2019-2030, National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2018-2023) and SBS (Population Census 2016)
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	81% Source: DHS 2009	88.90%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20)
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	22/1,000 Source: Population and Housing Census 2011	15.8/1,000	Population and Housing Census 2021
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	5/1,000 Source: DHS 2009	5/1,000	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	.01 (2012) Source: Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report	0.01 (2019)	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report

diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	10.0 (2012) Source: MOH 2012	9.63 (2019)	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0		
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	3% prevalence in the population (2012) Source: MOH 2012	1.12% (2019)	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	61,325 (2015)		Global Health Observatory
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease			
	Mortality from NCDs for the 4 selected NCDs, Cardiovascular, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes	34% cardiovascular, 15% cancer, 5% chronic respiratory, 9% diabetes and 18% other NCDS SBS (STEP 2013)		
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	4.5 (2015) Source: World Bank Report 2016	10.65/ 100,000 (2019)	MOH (PATIS 2019)
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	0		
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2.8 (2018)		WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	15.8/100,000 (2015) Source: WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015	11.3/ 100,000 (2018)	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	36% (2009) Source: DHS 2009	29.4%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	39 (15 – 19 years) Source: Population and Housing Census 2011	26 (15 - 19 years)	SBS (Population and Housing Census 2021)
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new born and child health, infectious diseases, ncds, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantage population)			

access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all				
	(a) Antenatal Care coverage (b) Care-seeking for children with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms (c) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP (d) Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods (e) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	(a) 92.7% (2009) Source: DHS 2009	(a) 94.1% (b) 72.4% (c) 39.0% (d) 29.4% (e) 98.1%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income			
	Proportion of total health expenditure paid for by households	9% out of pocket, 21% donors, 66% Government of Samoa and 4% other		SBS (DHS 2009)
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	0		
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	1.5 (2016)		Global Health Observatory 2016
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0		
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month, by sex	35 Male & 15 Female Source: DHS 2009	Men 35.4% Women 12.5%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	53% (2014) Source: DHS 2014	95%	Ministry of Health EPI report
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	USD\$5.161 million (2015) Source: OECD 2015	USD\$3.663 million (2018)	OECD
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	(MOH/ WHO)		

health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all				
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	0.069 (dentist); 1.345 (nurses/midwives); 0.048 (Pharmacy); 0.47 (Physicians) Source: (Health Sector Plan Report 2008-2018)	0.069 (dentist 0.08, 2.25 nurses/ midwives, 0.1 pharmacist and 0.61 physician)	MOH (Annual Review FY 18/19)
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	70 (2013) Source: Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 Full Review Report	100% (2018). The Samoa Health Sector is assessed to be 100% compliant with the 13 core capacities of the International Health Regulations.	Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 full Review Report
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	0		
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	(a) English: Yr 4 26.5 T, 18% F 35% M. Yr 6 43.5 T, 32% F 55% M. Numeracy Yr 4 27.5 T, 23% F, 32% M Yr 6 56% T, 50% F, 62% M (a) English Yr 12 T 46%, F 43% M27% Yr 13 T 45.5% F 53% M38% Yr 12 (Maths) 7% (2012) Source: Review of the Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018), Samoa Governance Support Programme	Children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks: age 7-14 - 45.5%, age for grade 2/3 - 31.5%, attending grade 2/3 - 21.6%. Children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks Age 7-14 Age - 22.7%, for grade 2/3 - 17.2% attending grade 2/3 - 11.7%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary school 97.0%, Lower secondary school, Secondary 96.5 and Upper secondary school 56.1%		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	73.3%		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex			
	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	26% (2015) Source: Samoa Education Statistical Digest 2015	55.0%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex			
	Post School Education and Training (PSET) graduation rate	32.5% (44% males and 21% females) - 2016 Source: Education Sector 5th Annual Review MESC 2017-2018	38.8% (38.2% males and 39.5% females) - 2018	MESC (Education Sector 5th Annual Review 2017/2018)
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill			
	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	Men (15 - 24 years: 20.5% & 15 - 49 years: 16.9%) Women (15 - 24 years: 22.8% & 15 - 49 years: 18.3%)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Net attendance ratio Primary 90.9 (T) (90.5 M, 91.3 F). Secondary 63.7 (T) (57.7 M, 70.5 F). Rural residence Primary 91.3(T) (90.9 M, 91.7 F) Secondary 62.5(T) 64.6 M, 73. F). Urban residence Primary 89.0 (T) (88.4 M, 89.7 F) Secondary 69.1 (T) 64.6 M, 73.6 F). Poorest quintile Primary 89(T) (88.0)	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 1.11 (b) primary school 1.01 (c) lower secondary school 1.06 (d) upper	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

		<p>M, 90.5 F) Secondary/53(T) 47.7, 58.7 F). Richest quintile Primary 89 (T) (88.0 M, 90.5 F) Secondary/53(T) 47.7, 58.7 F</p> <p>Source: DHS 2014</p>	<p>secondary school 1.21. Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.63 (b) primary school 0.92 (c) lower secondary school 0.92 (d) upper secondary school 0.73. Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.92 (b) primary school 0.98 (c) lower secondary school 1.00 (d) upper secondary school 0.91. Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading age 7-14 years 1.29 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 1.40. Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by</p>	
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			<p>foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading age 7-14 years 0.56 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 0.51.</p> <p>Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7-14 years 0.92 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 0.77. Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading age 7-14 years 0.29 (f) numeracy age 7-14 years 0.31</p>	
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	PHC 2016 - (a) 96.6% (Total) 96.8% (Female) 96.5% (Male)	(a) 87.4% (Total) 90.4% (Female) 84.4% (Male)	SBS (PHC 2021)
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	<p>Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 59% Female: 41% Maritime Male: 91% Female: 9% Nursing Male: 28% Female: 72%.</p> <p>Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism</p> <p>Source: NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administration</p>	<p>Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 41% Female: 59%: Maritime Male: 88% Female: 12%: Nursing Male 26% Female 74%: Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism: Japanese & Chinese Language: Courses as Minor/Electives for</p>	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (AR-TENA)/NUS Calendar 2017

		Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2015	Diploma & Degree level: Japanese & Chinese Lan- guage Community Courses	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	(a) 100 % access to electricity (b) 100% access to internet for pedagogical purposes in Upper secondary (c) Computer laboratories: Government primary schools: 34%, Govt secondary schools: 91% (e) 100% access to basic drinking water (f) 100% access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (g): Government primary schools: 97%, Govt secondary schools: 100% access to basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)		MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2017)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	USD\$7.499 million (2015) Source: OECD	USD\$9.982 million (2018)	OECD
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	(a) ECE: 100% (b) Upper-sec: 37% Source: MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2017)	(a) 100% ECE (b) 100% Primary School teachers (c) 100% Secondary teachers	MESC (Education Statistical Digest 2022)

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes		Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age			
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence (all forms of violence) committed by their current husband/ partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)	(1) 46% of women 2049years experienced domestic violence in their lifetime (2) 24% of the above women 20-49 years experienced violence in the past 12 months Source: Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	In the past 12 months - 32.6%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence			
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator)	10.6% of respondents of the 2000 Family Health and Safety Survey Source: Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	In the past 12 months - 12.6%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	15 years = 0.7% 18 years = 10.8% Source: DHS 2014	Before age 15 - female 0.9% male 0% before age 18 - female 7.4% male 2.0%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0		
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			
	Proportion of time spent by those outside the labor force on unpaid domestic and care work	93.5%		SBS (LFS 2017)
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	a) 6.1% in 2011 Source: Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)	(a) 11.3% (2022)	Government Website
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	36% Source: Population and Housing Census 2011	44.3%	SBS (Population and Housing Census 2021)
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			
	Proportion of married women 15-49 who make their own health care decisions	90.% Source: DHS 2009	93.2%	SBS (DHS 2014)
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	There is a National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy		
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	The existing legal framework guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and /or control		
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	The existing legal framework guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and /or control		
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	41.1% (T); 20.9% (M); 20.4% (F) Source: HIES 2013	15 - 49 age group Men (80.6%) Women (77.4%)	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Existence/ Establishments of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment	(MOF/ MWCSO)		
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	54.7%	54.7%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	(a) 96.1% (b) 78.8%	(a) 96.1% (b) 78.8%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	660 properties within CBD connected to the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Sogi. (100%; annual average compliance rate against SPREP effluent discharge standards) Sewerage Coverage %: 6.6%		Samoa Water Authority, PWWA Benchmarking report 2017
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	75% (2019)		MNRE (Water Sector)
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	SAT\$17.52/m³ (USD\$7.00/m³) 2014/2015 Source: SBS (Water Account Report 2017/18)	SAT\$15.99/m3 (USD\$6.76/m3) 2019/20	SBS (Water Account Report 2019/20)
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	(MNRE/ SWA)		
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	70 (2017)		UNEP /SOPAC IWRM 2017 Baseline Survey
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	(MNRE/ SWA)		
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	(MNRE/ SWA)		

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	SAT\$16 million Source: Government of Samoa Budget 2015/16	SAT\$12 million	Government of Samoa Budget 2018/19
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	31 independent Water Schemes and Village Watershed Management Plans for the Independent Water Schemes.		Water and Sanitation Sector 11th Annual Performance Review report 2017/18
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	96.4% Source: PHC 2011	99.2%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Cooking only 25.5% Source: PHC 2011	47.4%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	30.8% (2016) SBS (Energy Account 2020)	32.0% (2020)	SBS (Energy Account 2020)
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	0.8MJ Source: SBS 2020 Energy Account Report	0.7MJ	SBS (Energy Account Report 2020)
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	0 (2016) Source: DAC Statistics Database	USD\$2 million (2017)	DAC Statistics Database
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries,	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	(MOF/ MNER/ ADB)		

in accordance with their respective programmes of support				
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita`	9.9 % (2015) Source: SBS GDP Report De- cember 2022	7.9% (2022)	SBS GDP Report De- cember 2022
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person			
	Real GDP per employed person	83.48 (2015)	98.26 (2022)	SBS GDP & Empl Rep December 2022
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex			
	Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex	37.3% (Male - 42.4% Female - 27.0%)		SBS (LFS 2017)
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	No data collection		
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No data collection		
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities			
	(a) Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees by sex (b)Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees with disabilities, by sex	Total SAT\$1,296: male SAT\$1,366 female SAT\$1,173 Source: SBS (LFS 2012)	(a) Total SAT\$1,268: male SAT\$1,219, female SAT\$1,351 (b) Total SAT\$ 1,653: male SAT\$ 1,507, female SAT\$ 1.806	SBS (LFS 2017)

	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total 10.8%: Male 11.1 % Female 10.5%		SBS (LFS 2017)
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	35.0% (2012) Source: LFS 2012	37.9%	SBS (LFS 2017)
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	13.9%		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status			
	Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents reported	50 Source: MCIL (Annual report 2015/2016)	17	MCIL (Annual report 2017/2018)
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Samoa and the tripartite partners signed the MOU for decent work country programme, 2013		MCIL/ ILO
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate			
	Tourism earnings ratio to GDP	18.06% (2015) Source: CBS	23.11% (2019)	CBS
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	(a) 1.92 (b) 3.34 (2015) Source: CBS	(a) 2.01 (b) 5.88	CBS (2019)
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
	Percentage of adults with at least one type of regulated deposit account	39.0%		CBS (2015)

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Samoa received support under Tier I and Tier II of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). The EIF supports LDCs and Samoa was afforded a transitional five period after graduating from LDC status in 2014. The Samoa-EIF Tier II Project (Trade Sector Support Programme) mobilized USD\$2.9 million for attaining medium to long term goals in the trade sector. The Samoa EIF Tier II Project ended in 2019. ODA received for Samoa for Aid for Trade In 2015 was USD\$31.5million and in 2017 it increased to USD\$75.3 million		UNCTAD, UNCTAD-Stat, WB, World Development Indicators, OECD (from the OECD/WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019: Economic Diversification and Empowerment Report)
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Samoa National Action Plan on Youth Employment 2016-2020 and National Youth Policy 2016-2020		MWCS (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development), ILO and SNYC (Samoa National Youth Council)
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			
	Total population who has direct road access.	98% (2015)		MWTI (PUMA - City Development Strategy)
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passenger Arrivals: 212,240 Departures: 220,055. Cargo Unloaded: 299,855 Metric Tonnes (2017) Source: SBS (Migration Annual Migration Report 2017 & Annual Ship-ping Statistics 2017)	Passenger Arrivals: 249,971 Departures: 258,334. Cargo Unloaded 313,921 metric tons Cargo Loaded 56,131 metric tons	SBS (Migration Annual Migration Report 2019 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2020)
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	8.1% Source: SBS Statistical Abstract 2015	5.8% (2018)	SBS Statistical Abstract 2018

gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Total 6.7% male 7.1% female 6.2% Source: SBS (LFS 2012)	Total 6.8 % male 5.2% female 9.8%	SBS (LFS 2017)
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	(MCIL/ SBS)		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	No data collection		
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	234kt (2011) Source: Actualitix World Atlas Statistics	0.1 million tonnes (2018)	World Atlas 2018
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP			
	Proportion of government expenditure to the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa (SROS)	SAT\$3.5 million (FY 2015/2016) Source: Government of Samoa	SAT\$5.7 million (FY 2021/2022)	MOF Budget Estimate
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants			
	Number of full-time researchers at the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS)	36 researchers (2020)		Government of Samoa
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	SAT\$44 million (FY 2015/2016) Source: Government of Samoa Budget	SAT\$65 million (FY 2018/2019)	Government of Samoa Budget
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia,	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	No data collection		

industrial diversification and value addition to commodities				
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	97% (2015) Source: MCIT	98% (2019)	ESCAP Oct 2019
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries				
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Total - 7.5%, Lowest 4 deciles – 7.6%. SAT\$117.34 per week Lowest Four Deciles SAT\$53.49 per week Source: SBS (HIES 2008)	Total - 3.0%, Lowest 4 deciles - 4.3%. SAT\$138.18 per week Lowest Four Deciles: SAT\$67.30 per week	SBS (HIES 2013)
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
	Proportion of People Living Below 50 percent of Median by (1) expenditure per capita per week (2) by sex and (3) age group	(1) SAT\$49.27 (2) T 12.1% M 6.3% F 5.9% (3). 0-14 years T 14.4% M 7.3%, F 7.0%. 15-29 years T 12.3% M 6.5%, F 5.7%. 15-59 years T 11.2 M 5.9, F 5.3%. 60+ years T 7.9% M 3.5%, F 4.4% Source: SBS (HIES 2013/14)	(1) SAT\$44.85 (2) T 13.6% M 7.0% F 6.7% (3) 0-14 years T16.8% M 8.8% F 8.0%. 15-29 years T 12.5% M 6.2% F 6.3%. 15-59 years T 12.0% M 6.0% F 6.0%. 60+ years T 9.6% M 4.7% F 4.9% (provisional figures)	SBS (HIES 2018): preliminary findings
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Women 17.0 % Men 20.8%		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			
	Social protection transfers share of GDP	1.56% Source: SBS GFS 2018/19	2.44%	SBS (GFS 2021/22)

	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy (Gini Coefficient)	0.56 Source: HIES 2013	0.58	SBS (HIES 2018)
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	1. Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures – 22.6% 2. Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – 7.3% 3. Total capital to total assets – 16.2% 4. Non-performing loans to total loans – 5.3% 5. Return on assets – 1.4% 6. Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – 20.8% 7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – 9.5% (2015) Source: CBS	1. Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures – 22.1% 2. Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – 2.7% 3. Total capital to total assets – 15.1% 4. Non-performing loans to total loans – 4.0% 5. Return on assets – 2.5% 6. Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – 20.1% 7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – 23.5% (2019)	CBS
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	No data collection		
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	(SBS/ MCIL)		
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Samoa has Immigration Act (MPMC) Labour Migration Policy 2013 (MCIL)		
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	0		
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	0		
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Only 5 lines under preferential agreements such as PICTA and Pacer Plus. No specific lines for LDCs outside of these preferential trade agreements (2020)		MCR

countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements				
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	ODA USD\$109.7 million and BOP FDI SAT\$9.72 million Source: MOF (2015/2016) & CBS (2015)	ODA USD\$99 million and BOP FDI SAT\$11.4million	MOF (2018/2019) & CBS 2019
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	13.42% Source: CBS 2015	11.01%	CBS (2019)
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	0		
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	58% of HH the population use buses and taxis for land transportation and 34% use private vehicles. 44% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle. Source: SBS (PHC 2016)	47.5% of HH use buses and taxis for land transportation and 51.6% use private vehicles. 52.1% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle.	SBS (PHC 2021)
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	(MWTI - PUMA)		
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	(MWTI - PUMA/ MWCS)		

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	(MESC/ UNESCO)		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000 Source: MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, 0 homeless	MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	2012 TC Evans USD\$210.7 M or 28% of 2011 GDP (SAT 480M) Source: MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019	TC Gita USD\$0.45M or 0.1% of 2017 GDP [SAT2.5M]	MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Based on Time and Motion Survey in 2017, proportion of urban area covered by collection contractors was an average of 67% of set collection route.		MNRE
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	(MNRE)		
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	(MNRE)		
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	46.4% (2000)		Samoa MWCSD Family Health and Safety Survey
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	National Urban Development Policy Draft City Development Strategy CIM plans District Development Plans (MWTI – PUMA/ MNRE)		
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (MNRE)		

policies and plans towards inclusion, re-source efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Many villages and districts have DRM plans. Also, Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. In relation to work concerning mainstreaming of DRM across the 14 Sectors, seven (7) sectors have integrated DRM into sectoral planning, programming and implementation including the Environment Sector, Water and Sanitation Sector, Agriculture Sector, Health Sector, Infrastructure Sector (Building), Community Sector, Tourism Sector and the Education Sector (MNRE)
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings utilizing local materials	0
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Have a National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan, Community Based Fisheries Management Plan 2017, Fisheries Management Act 2016, Aquaculture development and Management Plan, Water Resource Management Regulations 2013, National Water Resources Management Strategy 2007-2017; Waste Management Act 2010, National Waste Management Strategy 2019-2023, Forestry Management Act 2011, National Forestry Plan 2016- 2020, Samoa Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan 2013-2016. At the local level, there are numerous district and village sustainable consumption and development plans including 43 District (265 villages) Community Integrated Management Plans (CIM), 109 Village Fisheries Management Plans, 78 Village by-laws, 32 Village Sustainable Development Plans (SVDPs) and 19 Village Watershed Resource Management Plans. (Source: Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD). Also have the 2018 Waste Management Policy – already amended and banning Styrofoam plates, cups by June 2020 (MNRE)
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	(MNRE)
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	(MNRE)
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index	(MNRE)

reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (b) food waste index	(MNRE)
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Samoa continues to pursue compliance with Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and other related to hazardous and chemical waste including regional conventions such as the Waigani Convention, a regional convention to ban the importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region. Stockholm convention – already updated National Implementation plan for POPs Trans boundary movement – 13 assessed in 2018, 7 more in 2019. Will establish a Pesticide Monitoring and Management System including proper disposal. SPREP – Samoa done a lot of work on plastic pollution. Under the Minamata Convention an Initial assessment report on priority mercury management areas in Samoa has been developed. Samoa's National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs has been updated and in the process of being finalised. In relation to the Basel Convention (international MEA) and Waigani Convention (regional MEA) monitoring of radioactive wastes and transboundary movement of hazardous waste is ongoing. Applications from national recyclers and countries on transboundary movement of chemicals are received, assessed and monitored by MNRE. Ongoing monitoring from 2018 to date has received 13 applications in total so far. No applications have been declined to date. Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on trading of pesticides at the national level is overseen by the Technical Pesticides Committee (TPC) chaired by MAF. The TPC regulates the importation of pesticides. Samoa has also implemented projects funded by the Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). Samoa has also achieved its zero CFC consumption target and is currently phasing-out 80% of HCFC targeting total phase-out by 2040. Samoa is therefore in full compliance in terms of its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and the Montreal Protocol. (Samoa 2013 State of Environment Report)
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	(MNRE)
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	(MNRE/ SPREP)

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	No data collection	
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	Samoa has a Public Procurement Policy and Legislation framework.	
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Family Life Education, enabled MESC to prioritise areas of study such as human rights, rights of the child, gender equality as well as climate change studies into the curriculum. Teacher training is ongoing to build capacity to deliver these courses. National Environment Week each year – awareness programmes and awards to students for climate change and environmental knowledge	MESC & MNRE (2012)
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	(SROS/ MOF)	
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	There is a Samoa National Tourism Policy UNEP: Regional Tourism Ministers Apia meeting 2019 – endorsed a Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Pacific.	
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	0	

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000 Source: MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, 0 homeless	MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2017-2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. Seven sectors have integrated DRM into sectoral planning, programming and implementation including the Environment, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Health, Infrastructure (Building), Community, Tourism and the Education Sectors. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is in place for the operation of the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) during a Disaster. The Agriculture Sector has also developed a SOP to facilitate sector response during a disaster.		
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	94 of the 330 (28.5%) of villages have Community Disaster Response Plans already developed by MWCSO, DMO with villages and other stakeholders. 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated (Source: Samoa's 6th Report 2018 to the CBD). National Forest Inventory – 2014: looks at forest cover of Samoa, linking to 2 million tree campaign. Updated every 7 years. Forest Fire Index – under NAPA. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Tool developed and implemented across all 14 sectors. National Risk Standards developed and approved by the Disaster Advisory Committee. Also 48 District Development plans completed with 22 launched which includes disaster risk reduction strategies for the districts.		
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Existence of the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).	Yes. (There is a National Climate Change Policy. MNRE have worked with various sectors to mainstream CC and resilience into sector plans. (Agriculture climate strategy Health, Education, Tourism, Forest, Private Sector Org) over the past 10 years. There is a National Climate Change Bill. EWACC implemented the review of the National Building Code 2017 Integrated Watershed Management Plan for Greater Apia Urban Area, Develop		

		designs for hard adaptation Solution for Vaisigano river Catchment. Flood modelling of Vaisigano Water Catchment. QGIS training for technical Staff to develop mapping skills. CDCRM Household Survey and data Analysis for 123 Villages and 25 districts. Partnerships to increase resilience through the improvement of livelihoods/social status of vulnerable families through the increase in income generation opportunities such as MoU of selected families supplied items for starting your microenterprise & entrepreneurship to alleviate adverse effects of CC. Some villages now have a Village Disaster & Climate Management Plan (VDCMP) containing mitigation and response plans & establishing village responses).	
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	(MNRE)	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Yes. (Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools DRM Teachers Toolkit Reviewed and launched in May 2019 & launching of a Disaster and Energy Climate Change Course by SQA (Service Provider: National University of Samoa).	MESC & SQA 2019
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	Global indicator with ongoing discussions with UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)	
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of UNFCCC	Yes. (Samoa continues to receive climate support from several donor partners and international funds and community).	MNRE/ MOF

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	(MNRE/ SPREP/ UNEP)	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Approximately 0.1% of the EEZ under integrated protected area or the equivalent of approximately 14% of the total inshore area (MPA and fisheries reserves exclusive of mangroves). 100% of EEZ is a marine sanctuary for Sharks, Dolphins and turtles. 41 District wide integrated management plans completed and actioned (these apply the ridge to reef approach addressing the thematic areas of infrastructure environment and biological resources that encourage and support the healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems). Marine spatial planning underway for 100% of EEZ by 2023	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	(MNRE)	
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	(MAF)	
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	0.099% (0.1%) of EEZ exclusive of Mangroves ecosystems reserves. Total Coverage protected in marine areas - 0.099% (0.1%) of EEZ exclusive of mangroves ecosystem reserves. Total MPAs - 110.02km ² (2010 baseline). Total FR (CBMFRA) - 7.99km ² - raw data used for 6NR. 100% of EEZ is a marine sanctuary for Sharks, Dolphins and turtles.	MNRE/ MAF (2020)

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	GOS scored .631 (Band 4) which means High Implementation of Applicable instruments Source: MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey 2018	A score of 0.530 (Band 3) which means medium implementation of applicable instruments	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey (2020)
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	(MAF)		
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	(MNRE/ MAF/ UNESCO)		
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	A score of 0.7 (Band 4) meaning “High implementation of instruments for access to resources and markets for small scale fisheries” Source: MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey (2018)	A score of 1.0 (Band 5) which means “very high implementation of applicable instruments”	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey (2020)

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	UNCLOS, UNFSA, FAO Port States Measures linked to all other resource management plans listed in SDG 11, 12, 13		MFAT/MAF/MNRE
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	58.0% (2015)	58.2% (2020)	WB
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Terrestrial Reserve Area – 226 Ha. National Parks - 25,117Ha. Community Conservation Areas (CCA) - 18637.90Ha Source: MNRE 2014	Total Terrestrial Reserve Area 27,399.60 Ha. Total community and Conservation Area 3,801.6Ha. Total Parks Area 23,538 Ha	National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Samoa already half way through its 2 million trees planting target with 1,010,429 total seedlings planted as of Dec 2019. Hectares already restored through 2M tree programme. CIM plans – Ridge to reef approach also cover forests SMCL project support community engagement and ownership of their forest restoration, management plan – conservation areas – and sustainable land management plans. National parks, CCAs, water catchment areas – most of the reforestation work happening at water catchment areas. Forest Area Certification Increasingly identifying baselines for biodiversity through BIORAPS. MNRE Payment for ecosystems services now being piloted		National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	(MNRE)		

floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world				
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	26.28%		UNSDG Dashboard 2017
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	(MNRE)		
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	0.84 (2000) Source: Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to CBD	0.81 in 2017.	Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to CBD
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Yes; Agreements relating to transferring plant genetic resources 3		Environment Management Conservation Bill – makes provision for ABS. Set out in the Environment Sector Plan NBISAP –letter of agreement
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0		
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	While there are a number of invasive species management projects in Samoa there is still insufficient and inconsistent attention and resources to implementation and monitoring.		Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and	(MNRE/ SBS)		

	reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting			
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	USD\$2.18 million (2015) Source: OECD/ MOF	USD\$0.417 million (2018)	OECD/ MOF
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	USD\$2.18 million (2015) Source: OECD/ MOF	USD\$0.417 million (2018)	OECD/ MOF
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0		
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2017 Total 3.5: female 0.5 male 6.0 Source: Samoa Law and Justice Sector United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS) - 2019	2018: Total 6.5: female 0.5 male 6.0	Samoa Law and Justice Sector United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS) - 2019
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	0		
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	a) Physical Violence - Serious Assault 0.00012 (12 per 100,000 in 2018) b) Sexual Violence - .00069 (69 per 100,000 in 2018). c) Rape - .000125 (12.5 per 100,000 in 2018)		Law Justice Sector MOP Inquiry into Family Violence in Samoa, 2018 report

	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Men - 96.2% Women 80.8% (provisional figure)		SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			
	Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	69% of girls, and 63% of boys have experienced violence in the past 12 months. 43% of children were subjected to emotional abuse 35% both emotional and physical abuse. 12% subjected to physical abuse only. 79% of the abusers were parents (48% male and 31% female) Source: Samoa Family Safety Study 2017	90.8%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	No reported cases		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	(MOP/ MWCS)		
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	7% (2015) Source: MOP	Men - 21.5% Women - 47.8%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	32% (2020)		MOP
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	No data collection		

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Inflows - US\$9 million Outflows - US\$21 million		Global Financial integrity Illicit Financial Flows to and from 148 Developing Countries: 2006 - 2015 Report
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	322 firearms (2015) Source: MOP	72 firearms (2018)	Gun Amnesty 2018
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	(PSC/ UNDP)		
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	(PSC/ UNDP)		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	(MOF/ OECD/ PEFAs)		
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Overall satisfaction with Government Ministries Service Delivery: Strongly agree – 26% Somewhat agree – 39% Neither agree nor disagree – 6% Somewhat disagree – 5% Strongly disagree – 6% Not answered – 18% Source: PSC Client Satisfaction Survey Report 2014	8% very satisfied, 9% satisfied, 9% neutral, 8% dissatisfied, 10% very dissatisfied, 24% N/A, 32% Not complete	Government Service Delivery Survey 2017
	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups			

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions in the legislature, by sex	(a) Total 50: male 45 (90%) & female 5 (10%). 2 out of 13 cabinet ministers are female (15.4%) (b) Total 4,156, male 1,768 (42.5%) & female 2,388 (57.5%) (c) male 23(79%) & female 6 (21%), 2016	(a) Total 53: male 47 (88.7%) & female 6 (11.3%). 3 out of 13 cabinet ministers are female (23.1%)	CEDAW report 2017
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	(PSC/ MPMC)		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Global indicator		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	47.7% (2009) Source: DHS 2009	66.9%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	No recorded cases		
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	SLRC have advised that the Parliamentary Committee Report on the Commission's Exchange of Information in the Public Sector Final Report was tabled in the January Parliamentary sitting (on 22/01/20) and Parliament approved the Commission's Final Report on the same day. Work being done by MCIT for Freedom of Information Act.		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Yes, pursuant to the Ombudsman Act 2013, the NHRI was established in June within the Ombudsman's office and is mandated to monitor, promote and protect human rights in Samoa. In Jan 2016, the NHRI submitted its application for accreditation as compliant with the Paris Principles to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) where it was graded as an "A status" in the GANHRI's accreditation meeting in May 2016.		
	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Women 17.0 % Men 20.8%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development			
Finance			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	29.0% Source: SBS (GFS 2015/2016)	39.2% SBS (GFS 2021/2022)
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	26.3% Source: SBS (GFS 2018/2019)	29.4% SBS (GFS 2018/2019)
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)		
	Total actual ODA to Samoa	USD\$109.7 million (2015/2016) Source: MOF	USD\$99 million (2018/2019) MOF
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income		
	Foreign Direct Investment to Samoa	SAT\$9.72 million (2015) Source: CBS	SAT\$11.4 million (2019) CBS
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	15.4% Source: SBS (GDP) & CBS (BOP) (2015/2016)	33.8% SBS (GDP) & CBS (BOP) (2021/2021)
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	8.5% Source: SBS (GFS) & CBS (BOP) (2015/2016)	8.4% SBS (GFS) & CBS (BOP) (2018/2019)

debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress				
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	YES. MCIL is the Investment Promotion Agency for Samoa and they do Investment Facilitation. MCIL also have in place Investment Incentives for attracting foreign direct investment. Samoa has a National Investment Policy Statement which sets out Government policies for promoting and facilitating foreign and private sector investments. The establishment of the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee to speed up the facilitation of major investment activities is a reflection of the commitment by Government to promote foreign investment.		
Technology				
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed ⁵	(MOF/ MFAT)		
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	(MOF/ MOF)		
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	13% (2013) Source: HIES 2013	Men (during the last 3 months: 71.0% and at least once a week during the last 3 months: 64.4%). Women (during the last 3 months: 54.3%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 20)

			and at least once a week during the last 3 months: 46.6%)	
Capacity-building				
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	USD\$31.4 million (2016)		OECD - Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database 2018.
Trade				
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	11.4% (2012) Source: Source: WTO tariff analysis online & Samoa Trade Policy Review (secretariat report)	11.5% (2018)	WTO tariff analysis online & Samoa Trade Policy Review (secretariat report)
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports			
	Percentage of total exports to the top 5 country destinations	1. New Zealand – 23.7% 2. American Samoa – 18.0% 3. Australia – 17.3% 4. USA – 10.1% 5. Fiji – 4.7% Total: 73.8% (2017) Source: CBS	1. American Samoa – 26.6% 2. USA – 23.1% 3. New Zealand – 15.9% 4. Australia – 8.1% 5. Japan – 3.4% Total: 77.1% (2019)	CBS
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	MFAT/ MCR		

Systemic issues				
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>				
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	MOF		
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Yes. Samoa has a NPCC (National Policy Coordination Committee); SDS (Strategy for the Development of Samoa) 2016-2020; 14 sector plans and strategies and a National Development Cooperation Policy (NDCP).		
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation		Use of country PFM systems: 57% in 2018	MOF
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>				
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	All development partners are also invited to participate in relevant 14 sector coordinating steering committees who hold annual Sector reviews of sector progress against the sector plans/strategies. Samoa has established Joint Policy Matrices (JPM) with development partners that governs joint accountability and monitoring with development partners on progress of expected implementation and results		
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	USD\$210,000 (ADB & TA contract) (2018) Source: Data from MOF, CSSP and MPE	USD\$258,000 (ADB & TA contract) (2019)	Data from MOF, CSSP and MPE
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>				
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring			
	Increase in the number of disaggregated SDGs indicators that will be collected through future surveys (HIES, DHS-MICS, CENSUS etc.)	SBS has collected data for 52 indicators in 2016 (20.8%). Source: SDG Task force 2020	76.0%	SBS
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes, have the Statistics Act 2015		

status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Yes, have a Samoa Statistics Strategy 2022 - 2026		
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	SAT\$4.2 million (2015) Source: SBS 2015 Annual Report	SAT\$5.888 million	SBS (Budget 2022/2023))
	17.19.2 Countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	(a) Yes. Conducted census in 2011 (b) 59% of children under age 5 were registered and 46% had birth certificates Source: SBS	(a) Yes. NSO conducted population census in 2016 (b) 79.2% of Births that are registered within 1 year of occurrence and 70.5% of Deaths were registered in 2018	SBS