



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2024



48th Edition

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2024

PREFACE

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present the 48th series of Publication of “STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2024”. 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 Government Ministries and Corporation and NGOs for their determined cooperation and assistance in providing the required information and are further encouraged to make their data needs known for consideration in planning future series.



Leota Aliielua Salani

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

Contents

PREFACE.....	II
EXPLANATORY NOTES	V
Map of Samoa by Political Districts, 2023	VI
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	7
1.1 Geography.....	7
1.2 Climate.....	7
1.3 Climate Change and Vulnerability	8
1.4 History	8
1.5 Government and Fa'asamoa.....	9
1.6 Population.....	11
1.7 The Economy.....	13
1.8 Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/22 – 2025/26.....	14
1.9 Samoa Statistics Strategy 2022-2026.....	15
2.0 Communications Strategy and Costed Implementation Plan/Monitoring & Evaluation 2023-2026	16
CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS	17
2.1 National Accounts / GDP.....	17
2.2 Balance of Payments	26
2.3 Government Finance Statistics	27
2.4 Consumer Price Index.....	34
2.5 Trade – Imports, Exports and Prices	41
2.6 Household Income and Expenditure	51
2.7 Other economic indicators.....	68
2.8 Business Statistics	69
CHAPTER 3: POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS.....	72
3.1 Population.....	72
3.2 Migration Statistics	77
3.3 Births, Deaths and Marriage Statistics	82
CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS	83
4.1 Climate Statistics	84
4.2 Greenhouse Gas Statistics	86
4.3 Water Statistics	87
4.4 Electricity Statistics	94
4.5 Energy Statistics.....	96

CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL STATISTICS.....	99
5.1 Health.....	99
5.2 Education	101
5.3 Labour Force	111
5.4 Formal Employment.....	123
CHAPTER 6: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	125
6.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	125
6.2 Samoa’s Global Indicator Framework for SDG 2030 Agenda.....	126

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and Abbreviations in Tables

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

Units of Measurement

Length	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 (1,000) kg	0.984206 long tons
	1 long ton (2,240 lbs)	1.016047 metric
Currency	1 Tala (SAT\$)	100 cents
Volume	1 megalitre (ML)	1,000 cubic meters
	1 cubic meter	1,000 litres
Energy	1 kWh	3.6 megajoules

Exchange Rate (Tala per USD)

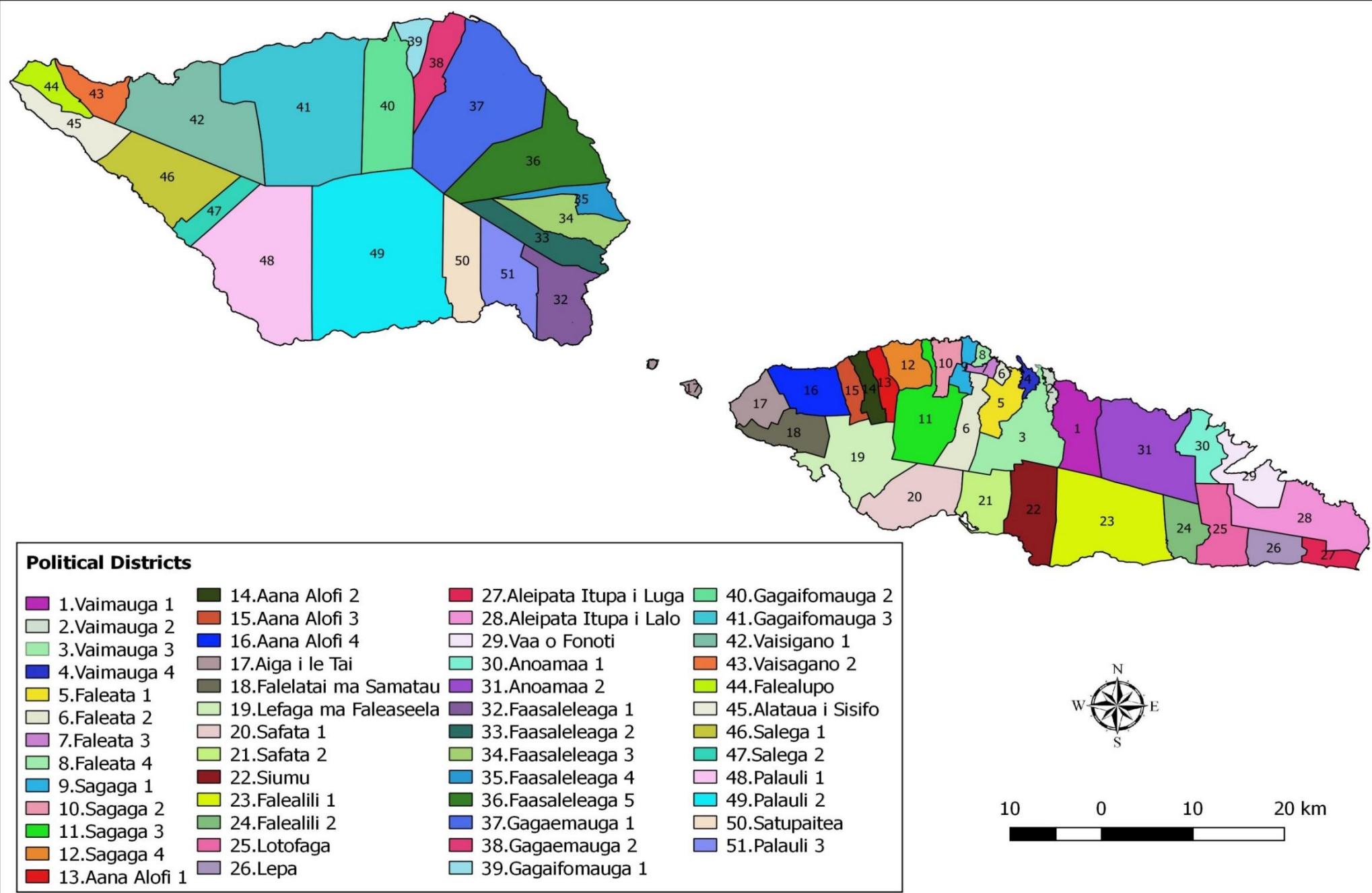
Year	End of Period Rate a/	Period Average b/
2015	2.5044	2.5799
2016	2.5383	2.5554
2017	2.5382	5.5208
2018	2.5791	2.5361
2019	2.6536	2.6447
2020	2.6088	2.6695
2021	2.5221	2.4783
2022	2.6137	2.6066
2023	2.6116	2.6263
2024	2.7450	2.6673

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 web-site www.sbs.gov.ws or using the contact details at the front of the publication.

Map of Samoa by Political Districts, 2023



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, Fanauatapu, 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: To Sua Ocean Trench

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: Disconnected Bridge at Moamoa during flooding in March 2025

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

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

1.4 History

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

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

After the arrival of John Williams of the London Missionary Society in the 1830's the Samoans were rapidly converted to Christianity. Methodist and Catholic Missionaries established Missions in the following years. From the 1840's onward, Germany, the United States and Great Britain extended their influence on the island groups. In the 1880's as rivalry amongst the largest factions intensified, the Samoans turned to the foreign powers for support. In 1889, naval ships arrived to settle the problems. A



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

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

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



Image: Mau Leaders and Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III (centre in white) in front of Mau Office, Vaimoso 1929

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 Parliament House

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.



Image: Latter-Day Saints Temple at Pesega

Rooted in this social organization is the Samoan Way or ‘fa’a-Samoa’, which places great importance on the dignity and achievement of the group rather than its individual members. Religion plays an important role in Samoan life where the majority of the people are strong adherents to the Christian faith. This faith is symbolized in the motto of Samoa, ‘Fa’avae i 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.

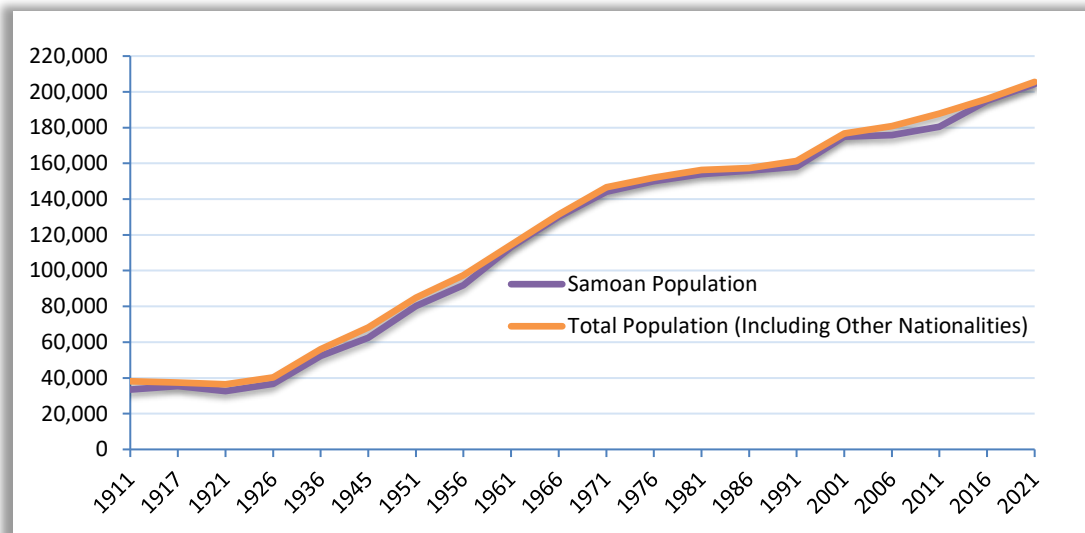
Very little is known about the size of the population of the Samoan Groups before the arrival of missionaries in the early 1830's. Some estimates are available but knowledge about the islands was too limited and estimates made by early settlers were generally unreliable. The situation improved during 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.

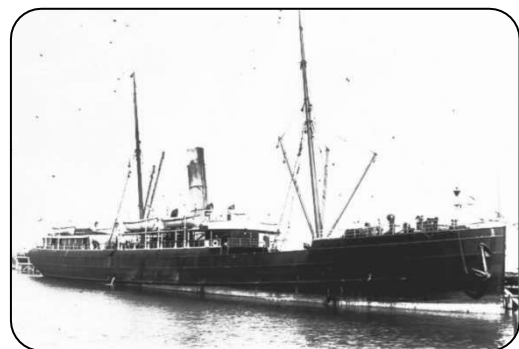


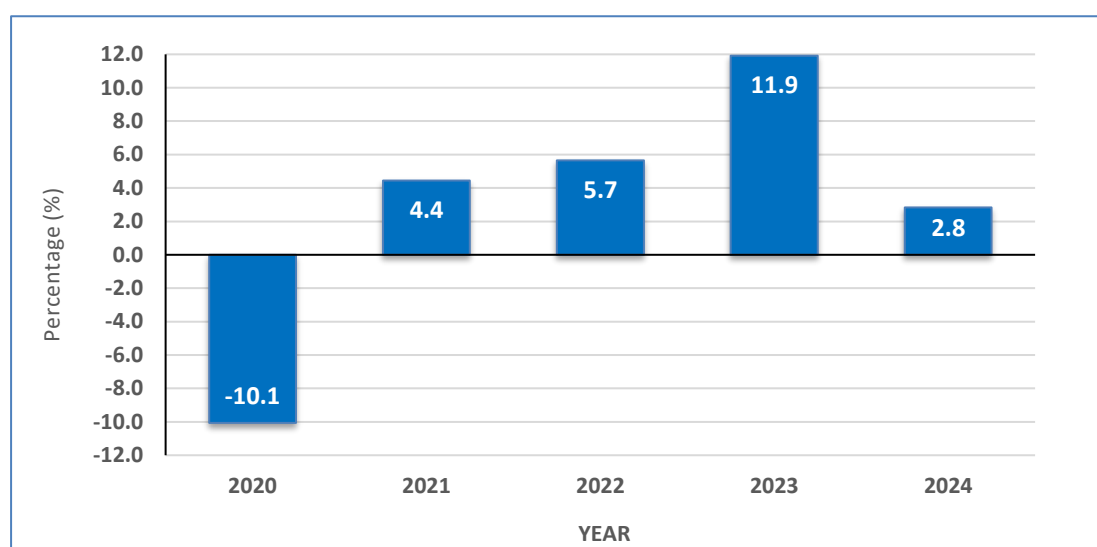
Image: SS Talune. The ship that brought the Spanish flu pandemic from NZ to Samoa, 1918

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), 2020 – 2024



Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Economic activity as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the calendar year 2024 produced a total real value added of \$2,524.3 million (\$2.5 billion) in constant 2013 prices. This was translated into an increase of 2.8% compared to the year 2023 with all its quarters recording positive growths. The economy's positive performance reflected the country's development and commitment as it progresses to recover from the adverse effects of the pandemic which crippled the economy in the previous year.

The favourable performance recorded in 2024 was boosted by strong growths in the Commerce Industry, in the wholesaling and retailing of food & beverages, as well as Accommodations and Restaurants, activities pertaining to Business and Professional Services, reflecting Government's commitment with preparations when Samoa hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in October 2024.



Image: Samoa's dollar notes

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 5: 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 practice 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 CSPro, 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

2.0 Communications Strategy and Costed Implementation Plan/Monitoring & Evaluation 2023-2026

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics launched its first Communications Strategy on 30th May 2024 in Savaii. The strategy has one goal with two main objectives as shown below.

❖ ***Goal***

- To “Make statistics easy to access and promote their use” through the development of relevant communications products and relative services.

❖ ***Objectives***

1. Develop simplified communication products (summary reports, website content, presentations, video clips, infographics, press release, pull-up banners, TV ads) and make available in most suitable format and mode for target audiences.
2. Establish a communication unit to provide an enabling environment to engage audiences and to implement all activities and services to achieve Objective 1.

CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Key points

- ❖ Samoa's Gross Domestic Production for 2024 was approximately \$3.5 billion Tala in current prices and \$2.5 billion in constant prices.
- ❖ Real GDP growth in 2024 was 2.8 percent.
- ❖ Industries with the biggest shares of GDP in 2024 were Commerce, Financial Services, Public Administration, Agriculture, Food, Communications, Construction and Food and Beverage Manufacturing.
- ❖ In 2024, Samoa exported \$114.9 million worth of merchandise and imported \$1.3 billion Tala worth of merchandise.
- ❖ Merchandise trade balance was -\$1.2 billion Tala in 2024.
- ❖ Samoa's principal domestic exports in 2024 were Petroleum Products, Machinery and Vehicles Equipment and Food.
- ❖ The main imports in 2024 were Food, Machinery and Vehicles, Petroleum Products and Manufactured Goods.

2.1 National Accounts / GDP



National Accounts are statistics focusing on the structure and evolution of economies and provide information on economic performance. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is Samoa's official measure of economic growth, is compiled and published using the **production** and **expenditure approaches**. The Production approach (also known as the value-added approach)

measures the total value of goods and services produced in Samoa, minus the cost of goods and services used in the production process. 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 follow the broad groupings based on the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Rev 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 (SAT\$ m), 2020 - 2024

	2020	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
<i>At current prices</i>					
Agriculture	178.56	166.08	209.45	254.47	251.23
Fishing	43.56	37.43	35.54	59.61	67.26
Food & Beverages manufacturing	65.13	65.51	74.24	96.99	110.68
Other manufacturing	35.12	44.24	37.33	56.18	64.15
Electricity and water	48.01	55.12	47.90	46.71	52.94
Construction	101.34	98.93	87.14	121.67	124.28
Commerce	574.03	565.24	646.45	776.78	865.50
Transport	49.51	58.81	47.71	88.02	105.16
Accommodation and restaurants	18.51	20.53	35.36	68.43	71.30
Communication	112.48	122.00	118.68	169.82	137.05
Financial services	317.90	320.85	355.53	384.60	463.05
Business services	41.32	48.85	69.19	121.56	126.34
Owner-occupied dwellings	156.69	143.55	145.49	154.14	191.51
Public administration	213.42	267.04	310.95	311.58	432.89
Personal and other services	62.05	75.64	87.12	87.50	83.57
less FISIM IC	-148.49	-162.15	-174.97	-180.20	-216.26
<i>Nominal GDP at basic prices</i>	1,869.14	1,927.67	2,133.10	2,617.88	2,930.65
<i>Taxes less Subsidies on Products</i>	340.45	364.75	384.76	492.81	521.32
<i>GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	2,209.59	2,292.42	2,517.86	3,110.69	3,451.97
<i>At constant 2013 prices</i>	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Agriculture	155.91	153.55	149.88	147.62	151.82
Fishing	26.21	28.32	21.83	28.47	30.77
Food & Beverages manufacturing	59.19	56.08	66.53	62.49	66.91
Other manufacturing	28.01	32.00	25.99	28.06	29.37
Electricity and water	60.68	65.90	64.03	65.33	73.55
Construction	94.62	88.10	72.34	78.75	79.35
Commerce	541.55	542.07	581.08	651.67	694.87
Transport	47.34	54.11	44.22	73.84	83.99
Accommodation and restaurants	15.85	15.75	25.53	51.08	53.17
Communication	101.57	112.19	103.13	126.52	98.07
Financial services	310.13	305.56	304.68	311.97	323.88
Business services	40.81	46.64	65.42	98.27	87.03
Ownership of dwellings	165.59	170.70	175.96	181.37	186.94
Public administration	186.50	199.78	228.22	224.53	226.51
Personal and other services	60.40	77.38	89.44	90.12	82.93
less FISIM IC	-147.45	-151.82	-141.06	-136.88	-142.26
<i>Real GDP at basic prices</i>	1,746.92	1,796.30	1,877.22	2,083.22	2,126.91
<i>Taxes less subsidies</i>	241.07	279.86	316.26	371.60	397.39
<i>GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies</i>	1,987.99	2,076.16	2,193.49	2,454.82	2,524.30
<i>Implicit price deflator (2013=100)</i>	111.15	110.45	114.78	126.72	136.75

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2024 Quarter

Table 2.1.2: GDP by Industry – Percentage Change from Previous Years, 2020-2024

Industry	2020	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
At current prices					
Agriculture	-2.2	-7.0	26.1	21.5	-1.3
Fishing	-0.4	-14.1	-5.1	67.7	12.8
Food & Beverages manufacturing	-6.1	0.6	13.3	30.6	14.1
Other manufacturing	-10.3	26.0	-15.6	50.5	14.2
Electricity and water	-2.7	14.8	-13.1	-2.5	13.3
Construction	-23.2	-2.4	-11.9	39.6	2.1
Commerce	-8.5	-1.5	14.4	20.2	11.4
Transport	-33.4	18.8	-18.9	84.5	19.5
Accommodation and restaurants	-64.2	10.9	72.2	93.5	4.2
Communication	-6.8	8.5	-2.7	43.1	-19.3
Financial services	4.9	0.9	10.8	8.2	20.4
Business services	-39.2	18.2	41.6	75.7	3.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	-2.0	-8.4	1.4	5.9	24.2
Public administration	14.3	25.1	16.4	0.2	38.9
Personal and other services	3.2	21.9	15.2	0.4	-4.5
less FISIM IC	4.8	9.2	7.9	3.0	20.0
Nominal GDP at basic prices	-7.8	3.1	10.7	22.7	11.9
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	-12.9	7.1	5.5	28.1	5.8
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	-8.6	3.7	9.8	23.5	11.0
At constant 2013 prices	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Agriculture	-3.0	-1.5	-2.4	-1.5	2.8
Fishing	-19.8	8.0	-22.9	30.4	8.1
Food & Beverages manufacturing	-12.1	-5.3	18.6	-6.1	7.1
Other manufacturing	-13.6	14.3	-18.8	8.0	4.7
Electricity and water	1.1	8.6	-2.8	2.0	12.6
Construction	-25.1	-6.9	-17.9	8.9	0.8
Commerce	-5.9	0.1	7.2	12.1	6.6
Transport	-32.0	14.3	-18.3	67.0	13.7
Accommodation and restaurants	-66.0	-0.6	62.1	100.1	4.1
Communication	-4.3	10.5	-8.1	22.7	-22.5
Financial services	2.9	-1.5	-0.3	2.4	3.8
Business services	-41.8	14.3	40.3	50.2	-11.4
Ownership of dwellings	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Public administration	2.1	7.1	14.2	-1.6	0.9
Personal and other services	5.6	28.2	15.6	0.8	-8.0
less FISIM IC	1.8	3.0	-7.1	-3.0	3.9
Real GDP at basic prices	-8.27	2.8	4.5	11.0	2.1
Taxes less subsidies	-21.25	16.1	13.0	17.5	6.9
GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies	-10.07	4.4	5.7	11.9	2.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2024 Quarter

Table 2.1.3: GDP by Industry – Percentage-point Contributions to Change in GDP, 2020-2024

Industry	2020	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
At current prices					
Agriculture	-0.20	-0.67	2.25	2.11	-0.12
Fishing	-0.01	-0.33	-0.10	1.13	0.29
Food & Beverages manufacturing	-0.21	0.02	0.45	1.07	0.52
Other manufacturing	-0.20	0.49	-0.36	0.88	0.30
Electricity and water	-0.07	0.38	-0.37	-0.06	0.24
Construction	-1.51	-0.13	-0.61	1.62	0.10
Commerce	-2.63	-0.47	4.21	6.11	3.39
Transport	-1.23	0.50	-0.58	1.89	0.65
Accommodation and restaurants	-1.64	0.11	0.77	1.55	0.11
Communication	-0.41	0.51	-0.17	2.40	-1.25
Financial services	0.73	0.16	1.80	1.36	3.00
Business services	-1.31	0.40	1.05	2.46	0.18
Owner-occupied dwellings	-0.16	-0.70	0.10	0.41	1.43
Public administration	1.32	2.87	2.28	0.03	4.63
Personal and other services	0.09	0.73	0.60	0.02	-0.15
less FISIM IC	-0.34	-0.73	-0.66	-0.25	-1.38
Nominal GDP at basic prices	-7.76	3.13	10.66	22.73	11.95
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	-2.08	1.10	0.87	4.29	0.92
GDP at current prices after taxes less subsidies	-8.59	3.75	9.83	23.54	10.97
At constant 2013 prices	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Agriculture	-0.25	-0.13	-0.20	-0.12	0.20
Fishing	-0.34	0.12	-0.36	0.35	0.11
Food & Beverages manufacturing	-0.43	-0.18	0.58	-0.22	0.21
Other manufacturing	-0.23	0.23	-0.33	0.11	0.06
Electricity and water	0.03	0.30	-0.10	0.07	0.39
Construction	-1.67	-0.37	-0.88	0.34	0.03
Commerce	-1.77	0.03	2.17	3.76	2.07
Transport	-1.17	0.39	-0.55	1.58	0.49
Accommodation and restaurants	-1.62	-0.01	0.54	1.36	0.10
Communication	-0.24	0.61	-0.50	1.25	-1.37
Financial services	0.45	-0.26	-0.05	0.39	0.57
Business services	-1.54	0.33	1.05	1.75	-0.54
Ownership of dwellings	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27
Public administration	0.21	0.76	1.58	-0.20	0.10
Personal and other services	0.17	0.97	0.67	0.04	-0.35
less FISIM IC	-0.13	-0.25	0.60	0.22	-0.26
Real GDP at basic prices	-8.27	2.83	4.51	10.97	2.10
Taxes less subsidies	-2.94	1.95	1.75	2.52	1.05
GDP at constant prices after taxes less subsidies	-10.07	4.44	5.65	11.91	2.83

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2024 Quarter

Table 2.1.4: GDP by Industry – Percentage Shares of total Nominal GDP, 2020 – 2024

Industry	2020	202 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
At current prices					
Agriculture	8.1	7.2	8.3	8.2	7.3
Fishing	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.9
Food & Beverages manufacturing	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2
Other manufacturing	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9
Electricity and water	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5
Construction	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.6
Commerce	26.0	24.7	25.7	25.0	25.1
Transport	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.8	3.0
Accommodation and restaurants	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.1
Communication	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.5	4.0
Financial services	14.4	14.0	14.1	12.4	13.4
Business services	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.9	3.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.0	5.5
Public administration	9.7	11.6	12.3	10.0	12.5
Personal and other services	2.8	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4
less FISIM IC	-6.7	-7.1	-6.9	-5.8	-6.3
Nominal GDP at basic prices	84.6	84.1	84.7	84.2	84.9
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	15.4	15.9	15.3	15.8	15.1
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 2024 Quarter

Table 2.1.5: Percentage Distribution by Industry at current prices, 2020 – 2024

	2020 ^R	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
Primary Industries	10.1	9.2	10.0	10.5	9.6
Secondary or Goods-Producing Industries	11.3	11.9	10.1	10.8	10.6
Services or Tertiary Industries	60.3	61.4	61.5	61.9	61.4
Public Administration	9.7	12.1	12.7	10.4	13.0
Less FISIM IC	-6.7	-7.3	-7.1	-6.0	-6.5
Tax less Subsidies	15.4	12.7	12.9	12.4	11.9
Total Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, GDP Report December 2024 Quarter

Table 2.1.6: GDP by Expenditure at Current Prices (SAT\$ m), 2020-2024

GDP by Expenditure	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	2,096.0	2,295.9	2,476.0	2,834.9	3,171.1
Households	1,617.4	1,765.9	1,834.7	2,175.4	2,272.8
General Government	358.4	404.2	498.8	480.3	685.5
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	120.2	125.8	142.6	179.3	212.7
Gross Capital Formation	707.2	749.9	924.0	961.1	1,089.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	676.4	701.2	812.4	898.4	994.0
Construction	340.0	374.9	433.8	472.2	464.6
Durable equipment	335.5	325.4	377.6	425.2	528.4
Cultivated biological resources	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Changes in Inventories	30.8	48.5	111.4	62.0	92.3
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	3.3
Balance on External Goods and Services	-688.3	-849.6	-917.2	-718.5	-692.8
Exports of Goods and Services	311.1	250.0	464.8	842.4	938.5
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	102.0	74.1	110.1	118.8	107.2
Services	209.0	175.9	354.6	723.5	831.3
Less Imports of Goods and Services	999.4	1,099.6	1,382.0	1,560.9	1,631.3
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	759.9	863.1	1,089.0	1,201.7	1,253.3
Services	239.5	236.6	293.0	359.2	377.9
Statistical Discrepancy	94.7	96.3	35.0	33.2	-116.0
Total GDP Production	2,209.6	2,292.4	2,517.9	3,110.7	3,452.0
Discrepancy (%)	4.3%	4.2%	1.4%	1.1%	-3.4%
Sum of Expenditure Components	2,114.9	2,196.2	2,482.8	3,077.5	3,567.9

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1.7: GDP by Expenditure at Constant Prices (SAT\$ m), 2020-2024

GDP by Expenditure	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	1,952.7	2,134.6	2,093.9	2,249.1	2,350.8
Households	1,520.9	1,686.2	1,581.0	1,743.3	1,767.4
General Government	318.7	327.6	389.5	366.3	410.7
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	113.1	120.8	123.4	139.5	172.7
Gross Capital Formation	683.3	709.3	791.8	733.2	816.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	667.1	660.0	684.1	682.9	739.6
Construction	329.0	334.9	332.3	345.3	349.9
Durable equipment	337.4	324.3	351.0	336.7	388.8
Cultivated biological resources	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Changes in Inventories	16.1	49.1	107.4	49.9	74.1
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.5
Balance on External Goods and Services	-681.7	-830.2	-780.2	-696.5	-681.1
Exports of Goods and Services	291.3	236.0	417.6	611.9	633.5
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	104.5	70.3	89.2	94.8	86.5
Services	186.8	165.7	328.5	517.1	547.0
Less Imports of Goods and Services	973.0	1,066.2	1,197.9	1,308.4	1,314.6
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	738.5	837.0	918.6	986.9	1,002.4
Services	234.6	229.2	279.2	321.5	312.2
Statistical Discrepancy	33.7	62.5	88.0	169.0	38.3
Total GDP Production	1,988.0	2,076.2	2,193.5	2,454.8	2,524.3
Discrepancy (%)	1.7%	3.0%	4.0%	6.9%	1.5%
Sum of Expenditure Components	1,954.3	2,013.6	2,105.4	2,285.8	2,486.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1.8: GDP by Expenditure at Current Prices – Percentage Change, 2020-2024

GDP by Expenditure	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	4.7	9.5	7.8	14.5	11.9
Households	5.1	9.2	3.9	18.6	4.5
General Government	6.7	12.8	23.4	-3.7	42.7
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	-6.5	4.6	13.4	25.8	18.6
Gross Capital Formation	-18.2	6.0	23.2	4.0	13.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-18.9	3.7	15.9	10.6	10.6
Construction	-14.6	10.2	15.7	8.9	-1.6
Durable equipment	-22.9	-3.0	16.0	12.6	24.3
Cultivated biological resources	4.1	2.9	8.1	7.3	7.1
Changes in Inventories	0.2	57.7	129.4	-44.3	48.8
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-76.5	265.9	61.1	98.8	448.6
Balance on External Goods and Services	101.9	23.4	8.0	-21.7	-3.6
Exports of Goods and Services	-65.0	-19.6	85.9	81.2	11.4
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	-23.8	-27.4	48.6	7.9	-9.8
Services	-72.3	-15.9	101.6	104.0	14.9
Less Imports of Goods and Services	-18.8	10.0	25.7	12.9	4.5
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	-19.7	13.6	26.2	10.3	4.3
Services	-15.9	-1.2	23.8	22.6	5.2
GDP-Production	-8.6	3.7	9.8	23.5	11.0
Sum of Expenditure Components	-16.3	3.8	13.1	24.0	15.9

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1.9: GDP by Expenditure at Constant Prices – Percentage Change, 2020-2024

GDP by Expenditure	2020	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	5.1	9.3	-1.9	7.4	4.5
Households	6.9	10.9	-6.2	10.3	1.4
General Government	0.5	2.8	18.9	-6.0	12.1
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	-4.1	6.8	2.2	13.0	23.8
Gross Capital Formation	-20.8	3.8	11.6	-7.4	11.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-20.3	-1.1	3.7	-0.2	8.3
Construction	-16.5	1.8	-0.8	3.9	1.3
Durable equipment	-23.6	-3.9	8.2	-4.1	15.5
Cultivated biological resources	5.2	4.7	6.4	6.1	6.1
Changes in Inventories	-36.5	205.1	118.5	-53.5	48.5
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-76.3	255.0	47.7	82.1	435.7
Balance on External Goods and Services	45.5	21.8	-6.0	-10.7	-2.2
Exports of Goods and Services	-61.1	-19.0	77.0	46.5	3.5
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	-24.5	-32.8	26.9	6.3	-8.7
Services	-69.4	-11.3	98.2	57.4	5.8
Less Imports of Goods and Services	-20.1	9.6	12.3	9.2	0.5
Merchandise goods, f.o.b.	-21.2	13.3	9.8	7.4	1.6
Services	-16.4	-2.3	21.8	15.2	-2.9
GDP-Production	-10.1	4.4	5.6	4.1	10.6
Sum of Expenditure Components	-13.2	3.0	4.6	8.6	8.8

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1.10: GDP Per capita (SAT\$), 2020-2024

Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)	Nominal GDP (million)	Population ¹	GDP per Capita
2020	2,209.60	202,506	10,911
2021 ^R	2,292.42	205,557	11,152
2022 ^R	2,517.86	207,571	12,130
2023 ^R	3,118.71	209,606	14,879
2024	3,409.17	211,660	16,107
Fiscal Year ending June (Jul-Jun)			
2019/20	2,344.13	201,690	11,622
2020/21 ^R	2,210.07	204,032	10,832
2021/22 ^R	2,317.66	206,564	11,220
2022/23 ^R	2,853.12	208,589	13,678
2023/24	3,240.40	210,633	15,384

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. Revised population for Census year 2021 with an annual growth rate of 0.98 percent thereafter from Census 2021.

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 (*), 2020 – 2024 (SAT\$ m)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
GOODS					
Exports (fob)	102.0	74.1	110.2	118.8	116.5
Imports (fob)	759.9	863.1	1089.0	1176.1	1233.2
Balance on Trade in Goods	-657.8	-789.0	-978.8	-1057.3	-1116.7
SERVICES					
Services Credit	209.0	175.9	354.7	833.5	902.1
Services Debit	241.5	236.6	293.0	362.3	352.5
Balance on Trade in Services	-32.5	-60.7	61.8	471.2	549.6
Balance on Goods and Services	-690.3	-849.6	-917.1	-586.1	-567.1
PRIMARY INCOME					
Primary Income Credit	25.3	31.4	43.9	87.1	97.3
Primary Income Debit	79.3	80.0	89.9	110.2	125.8
Balance on Primary Income	-54.0	-48.5	-46.0	-23.1	-28.5
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	-744.3	-898.2	-963.1	-609.2	-595.6
SECONDARY INCOME					
Secondary Income Credit	606.9	663.0	808.3	827.4	902.5
Secondary Income Debit	62.3	56.6	53.8	92.2	128.7
Balance on Secondary Income	544.6	606.4	754.6	735.2	773.9
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-199.7	-291.8	-208.5	126.0	178.3
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
Capital Account Credit	278.1	152.8	312.9	312.4	396.8
Capital Account Debit	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.2	2.0
CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	275.7	151.0	310.5	308.2	394.8
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT N.I.E.	43.1	23.2	151.1	451.7	84.6
Direct Investment (net)	-7.2	-21.0	-13.1	0.0	-4.7
Assets					5.6
Liabilities					10.4
Portfolio Investment (net)	27.8	2.9	34.6	22.5	-5.2
Assets					0.6
Liabilities					5.7
Other Investment (net)	22.4	41.3	129.6	58.4	94.5
Assets					25.0
Liabilities					-69.5
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	196.8	164.3	116.0	17.5	-283.0
OVERALL, BALANCE	229.8	0.4	66.8		205.6

Source: Central Bank of Samoa

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

Information for users

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

2.3 Government Finance Statistics

Government Finance Statistics provide statistics that enable policymakers and analysts to study developments in the financial operations, financial position and liquidity situation of the government sector in a consistent and systematic manner. Balancing items have been created to



provide summary information such as Net Operating Balance (NOB) and Net Lending (+) or Borrowing (-). The detailed data can also be used to examine specific areas of government operations, example: particular forms of taxation, level of expense and the amount of government borrowing etc. The harmonization of this system with other macroeconomic statistical systems like the System of National Accounts means that data from the GFS can be combined with data from NA to assess government perfor-

mance 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 (SAT\$ m), 2020 – 2024

TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:		2020^R	2021^R	2022^R	2023^R	2024
A1	REVENUE	852.0	749.3	889.7	996.9	1162.7
A11	Taxes	526.3	558.9	610.8	738.3	807.9
A13	Grants	238.6	100.8	204.1	167.6	250.2
A14	Other Revenue	87.1	89.6	74.7	90.9	104.6
A2	EXPENSE	647.5	664.2	706.1	739.3	821.8
A21	Compensation of Employees	262.2	274.4	282.9	288.2	303.9
A22	Use of Goods & services	174.6	171.2	186.5	189.9	271.0
A24	Interest	11.1	7.0	13.3	13.7	13.6
A25	Subsidies	5.7	6.4	8.0	5.6	1.0
A26	Grants	137.8	168.4	171.0	192.6	190.5
A27	Social Benefits	24.6	26.7	35.3	40.7	32.7
A28	Other Expense	31.6	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.1
NOB	Net operating balance	204.5	85.1	183.5	257.6	340.9
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:						
A31	Net Acquisition of nonfinancial Assets	36.5	72.0	111.4	50.2	111.5
A311	Fixed Assets	36.5	72.0	111.4	50.2	111.5
2M	Expenditure (A2+A31)	684.0	736.2	817.5	789.6	933.3
NLB	Net lending / borrowing	168.0	13.1	72.1	207.3	229.4
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS & LIABILITIES (FINANCING):						
A32	Net acquisition of financial assets	123.7	-11.3	-5.2	124.3	146.1
A321	Domestic	123.7	-11.3	-5.2	124.3	146.1
A33	Net incurrence of liabilities	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4	-83.0	-83.3
A331	Domestic	-5.1	3.8	-8.8	-1.9	-1.6
A332	Foreign	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6	-81.2	-81.7
GDP Estimates (nominal)		2209.6	2292.4	2517.9	3,110.7	3,452.0
Vertical check: Difference between net lending/borrowing and financing (1-2-31=32-33-NLBz=0)		-	-	-	-	-
Indicators as % of GDP						
Net Operating Balance		9.3	3.7	7.3	8.3	9.9
Net lending / Borrowing		7.6	0.6	2.9	6.7	6.6
Debt Service Ratio		2.8	1.7	3.5	3.0	2.7
Total Revenue & Grants		38.6	32.7	35.3	32.0	33.7
Total Expense		29.3	29.0	28.0	23.8	23.8
Revenue component as % of total revenue						
Taxes		61.8	74.6	68.7	74.1	69.5
Grants		28.0	13.5	22.9	16.8	21.5
Other Revenue		10.2	12.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
Expense component as % of total Expense						
Compensation of Employees		40.5	41.3	40.1	39.0	37.0
Use of Goods & Services		27.0	25.8	26.4	25.7	33.0
Interest		1.7	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
Subsidies		0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.1
Grants		21.3	25.4	24.2	26.0	23.2
Social Benefits		3.8	4.0	5.0	5.5	4.0
Other Expense		4.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1

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

Table 2.3.2: Revenue by Function of Government (SAT\$ m), 2020 – 2024

<i>FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2020	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
A1	REVENUE	852.0	749.3	889.7	996.9	1162.7
A11	Taxes	526.3	558.9	610.8	738.3	807.9
A111	Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains	135.3	128.9	142.3	159.0	198.2
A1111	Payable by Individuals	69.3	69.9	75.9	82.6	95.9
A1112	Payable by Corporations & Other Enterprises	66.0	59.1	66.5	76.4	102.3
A113	Taxes on Property	-	-	-	-	-
A114	Taxes on goods & Services	344.2	364.8	393.1	492.8	521.3
A1141	General taxes on goods & services (VAT)	204.5	223.6	251.7	302.0	322.7
A1142	Excises	128.7	133.3	134.4	173.1	179.1
A1144	Taxes on Specific Services	11.0	7.8	7.1	17.8	19.6
A1145	Taxes on Use of Goods, Permission to use Goods	-	-	-	-	-
A115	Taxes on International trade & Transactions	46.8	65.2	75.4	86.5	88.4
A1151	Customs & other import Duties	46.8	65.2	75.4	86.5	88.4
A13	Grants	238.6	100.8	204.1	167.6	250.2
A131	From foreign governments	238.6	100.8	204.1	167.6	250.2
A1311	Current	238.6	100.8	204.1	167.6	250.2
A14	Other revenue	87.1	89.6	74.7	90.9	104.6
A141	Property Income	26.2	18.1	28.1	23.5	35.7
A1411	Interest	3.3	2.1	1.9	12.2	9.0
A1412	Dividends	22.3	15.5	26.0	10.8	26.4
A1415	Rent	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
A142	Sales of Goods and Services	60.2	70.8	46.1	66.8	66.9
A1422	Administrative fees	30.4	28.7	12.3	32.6	35.0
A1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	29.8	42.1	33.7	34.3	32.0
A143	Fines, Penalties 7 Forfeits	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.0
A145	Miscellaneous & Unidentified Revenues	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 2.3.3: Expense by Type (SAT\$ m), 2020 – 2024

<i>EXPENSES BY TYPE</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2020 ^R	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
A2	EXPENSE	647.5	664.2	706.1	739.3	821.8
A21	Compensation of Employees	262.2	274.4	282.9	288.2	303.9
A211	Wages and Salaries	239.5	248.9	255.7	260.3	274.7
A212	Social Contributions	22.6	25.5	27.2	27.9	29.3
A22	Use of Goods and Services	174.6	171.2	186.5	189.9	271.0
A24	Interest	11.1	7.0	13.3	13.7	13.6
A241	To non-residents	10.5	6.7	13.2	12.3	10.9
A242	To residents other than govern- ment	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.5	2.7
A25	Subsidies	5.7	6.4	8.0	5.6	1.0
A2512	To public corporations	5.0	5.9	7.7	5.3	0.3
A2521	To private enterprises	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
A26	Grants	137.8	168.4	171.0	192.6	190.5
A262	To international organizations	0.0	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	137.8	168.4	171.0	192.6	190.5
A2631	Current	137.8	168.4	171.0	192.6	190.5
A27	Social benefits	24.6	26.7	35.3	40.7	32.7
A2721	Social assistance benefits	23.8	25.6	34.4	39.9	31.4
A2731	Employer social benefits	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3
A28	Other expense	31.6	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.1
A281	Property expense other than inter- est	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A282	Miscellaneous other expense	31.6	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.1
A2821	Current	31.6	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.1
A2822	Capital	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 2.3.4: Statement of Assets and Liabilities (SAT\$ m), 2020 – 2024

<i>TRANSACTION IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</i>		<i>Calendar Year</i>				
		2020 ^R	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
A3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS C/	204.5	85.1	183.5	257.6	340.9
A31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets d/	36.5	72.0	111.4	50.2	111.5
A311	Fixed Assets	36.5	72.0	111.4	50.2	111.5
A3111	Acquisitions: Fixed Assets	36.5	72.0	111.4	50.2	111.5
A32	Net Acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323]	123.7	-11.3	-5.2	124.3	146.1
A3202	Currency & deposits [3212+3222]	123.7	-11.3	-5.2	124.3	146.1
A321	Domestic	123.7	-11.3	-5.2	124.3	146.1
A3212	Currency & deposits	123.7	-11.3	-5.2	124.3	146.1
A33	Net Incurrence of liabilities [331+332]	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4	-83.0	-83.3
A3304	Loans [3314+3324]	-44.3	-24.4	-77.4	-83.0	-83.3
A331	Domestic	-5.1	3.8	-8.8	-1.9	-1.6
A3314	Loans	-5.1	3.8	-8.8	-1.9	-1.6
A332	Foreign	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6	-81.2	-81.7
A3324	Loans	-39.2	-28.3	-68.6	-81.2	-81.7
A3M2	Change in Net Financial Worth: Transactions (=32-33)	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 2.3.5: Expenditure by Function of Government (SAT\$ m), 2020 – 2024

<i>EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT</i>		Calendar Year				
		2020 ^R	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE by FUNCTION	684.0	736.2	817.5	789.6	933.3
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	176.8	152.4	173.1	167.2	217.7
7011	External Affairs	129.9	96.8	105.4	105.3	136.1
70111	Executive and legislative (CS)	22.7	23.6	26.6	27.6	28.9
70112	Financial and Fiscal Affairs (CS)	84.9	53.0	57.2	51.9	81.9
70113	External Affairs (CS)	22.3	20.2	21.6	25.8	25.3
7013	General services	31.6	41.9	51.2	43.5	64.7
70131	General personnel services (CS)	5.2	6.6	7.3	10.4	14.0
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	4.6	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.3
70133	Other general services (CS)	21.8	31.0	40.3	28.9	47.4
7016	General public services n.e.c.	4.2	6.6	3.1	4.6	3.3
7017	Public debt transactions	11.1	7.0	13.3	13.7	13.6
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	55.2	59.6	68.3	70.7	80.2
7031	Police services	15.9	16.9	17.7	18.5	22.4
7032	Fire protection services	7.9	9.3	12.0	13.3	14.0
7033	Law courts	15.0	15.2	19.3	19.8	21.4
7034	Prisons	6.4	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.3
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	10.0	11.3	12.7	12.0	15.1
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	143.9	158.9	182.5	130.1	157.5
7041	General economic, commercial, and labor affairs	9.8	14.1	13.5	13.6	18.1
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	33.5	22.9	32.3	28.4	38.7
70421	Agriculture (CS)	29.5	18.9	28.5	24.4	22.8
70422	Forestry (CS)	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	13.9
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1
7043	Fuel and energy	4.5	19.8	19.5	11.2	4.8
7044	Mining, manufacturing, and construction	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.8
7045	Transport	62.3	56.6	70.1	49.0	69.0
70451	Road transport (CS)	39.6	51.9	68.6	46.1	64.8
70452	Water transport (CS)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
70454	Air transport (CS)	22.0	4.1	0.8	2.1	3.5
7046	Communication	4.9	8.4	6.4	7.3	7.4
7047	Other industries	13.1	22.3	26.3	11.4	8.5
7048	R&D Economic affairs	2.0	2.5	4.4	2.9	3.0
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	12.3	10.9	8.3	4.6	5.0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	28.5	30.7	23.8	23.5	35.2
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	19.1	25.6	27.8	16.6	17.0
707	HEALTH	116.9	137.0	143.6	144.5	163.2
708	RECREATION, CULTURE, AND RELIGION	4.1	4.5	6.0	5.9	4.5
709	EDUCATION	110.0	132.5	131.3	137.6	150.1
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	29.5	34.9	61.1	93.5	107.9

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

Table 2.3.6: External Debt (SAT\$ m), 2020 – 2024

<i>INSTITUTIONS</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Multilateral	529.4	500.2	480.8	453.7	441.8
<i>Asian Development Bank</i>	209.8	193.0	185.1	168.9	158.7
<i>World Bank</i>	294.7	285.1	275.8	265.8	264.9
<i>OPEC</i>	18.7	16.4	14.9	14.3	13.8
<i>European Investment Bank</i>	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.9
<i>International Food Agricultural Development Organization</i>	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Bilateral	475.7	498.4	421.6	356.7	307.6
<i>Government of the People's Republic of China</i>	390.3	419.3	355.3	299.8	258.6
<i>Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA)</i>	85.3	79.2	66.3	56.9	49.0
Total External Debt ¹	1,005.1	998.7	902.4	810.4	749.4
Total Domestic Debt	6.3	2.9	1.1	54.2	52.5
Total Government Debt	1,011.4	1,001.6	903.5	864.6	801.9
<i>GDP \$ million (nominal)^R</i>	2,209.6	2,292.4	2,517.9	3,110.7	3,452.0
<i>Total External Debt as % of GDP^R</i>	45.5	43.6	35.8	26.1	21.7
Total Government Debt as % of GDP^R	45.8	43.7	35.9	27.8	23.2

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

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

2.4 Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the rate of inflation for Samoa. It is designed to measure the change in prices for the goods and services purchased by households in Samoa, by comparing the prices for a basket of goods and services at the collection period with the price for the same goods in a base period.

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 the price index and therefore the higher its weight in the index.

The groups with the largest weights in the basket are Food and Non-alcoholic beverages, Transport, Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels. The most common food items are chicken leg quarters, sugar, bread, corned beef, taro, rice and biscuits. The main items in the Transport index are petrol, taxi and bus fares, air fares and used and new cars. Beer and cigarettes are the main items in the Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco group and electricity, water, liquid gas and housing rentals are the main ones in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels.

The Local Market Survey collects the price and volume of selected agricultural produce every month from the local markets and stalls around Upolu and Savaii such as the Fugalei, Taufusi, Afega and the Salelologa markets while stalls include Vaitele, Lotopa, Ululoloa, Saleimoa, Vaoala, Faato'ia and Moata'a. This survey is conducted every Thursday for rural markets in Upolu and Savaii and every Friday for urban markets in Upolu. Weights are based on the year 2014 (base period).

Staple food such as taro, coconut and banana and vegetables such as pumpkins, cabbages and cucumbers are the main produce being supplied at both markets and stalls.



Table 2.4.1: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, 2020 – 2024

Based period average price February 2016=100						
Description of Items	Units	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01 Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages						
Bread	loaf	1.67	1.64	1.74	1.92	1.96
Flour	lb	2.3	2.31	2.78	3.52	3.61
Rice	lb	2.8	2.71	3.26	3.65	3.45
Biscuits Sky Flakes	850 g	16.45	16.68	18.13	20.31	21.69
Butter	lb	15.68	16.05	17.69	19.09	20.31
Milk Devondale	1ltr	3.7	3.75	4.24	5.57	5.60
Potatoes	lb	3.76	4.18	4.89	6.48	4.50
Taro	lb	2.57	2.28	3.77	4.84	5.51
Chinese Cabbage	lb	6.12	5.85	6.53	9.26	11.21
Cucumbers	lb	4.43	4.66	5.04	7.03	7.02
Onions	lb	3.6	3.54	4.18	5.53	4.05
Tomatoes	lb	14.62	13.89	14.56	22.27	23.28
Bananas	lb	1.17	1.08	1.49	1.84	2.22
Canned fish (Natural Oil)	15oz	3.67	4.78	4.77	5.09	5.32
Canned fish (Tomato Sauce)	15oz	2.5	2.52	2.51	2.62	2.56
Fresh fish	lb	16.55	19.11	20.33	27.10	26.42
Stewing beef	lb	15.02	16.04	16.65	18.47	19.87
Sausage beef	lb	14.17	14.24	14.93	15.35	15.53
Canned beef	12oz	12.12	15.63	16.72	19.54	10.72
Pork Pig Trotter	lb	6.78	7.52	8.61	9.38	9.60
Mutton flap	lb	23.95	24.79	25.54	25.09	26.58
Sausage Pork	lb	13.91	14.19	14.56	15.28	15.40
Chicken (Leg Quarters)	lb	4.1	4.56	5.54	6.35	7.29
Turkey Wings	lb	7.48	9.47	13.23	15.55	15.16
Soft Drink (Coke)	600mls	4.14	3.39	3.05	3.67	3.82
Raw Sugar (Brown)	lb	2.58	2.74	3.17	3.93	4.35
02 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics						
Beer Taula	350mls	3.62	3.66	3.76	3.80	4.29
Cigarettes Pall Mall	20 rolls	14.4	14.60	14.60	14.80	15.60
03 Clothing & Footwear						
Uniform le Faitaga College boys		29.67	33.33	38.28	38.60	37.67
Uniform Pa'ave		31.17	33.61	42.39	44.61	44.83
04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels						
Electricity	kwh	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.58
Natural gas	20lb	60.85	60.27	70.43	71.44	72.50
Paint butex gloss	4ltr	76.29	75.82	83.03	85.51	87.17
Timber (2x4)	per bd ft	7.09	8.90	10.78	10.97	10.03

Description of Items	Units	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	05 Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance					
Washing powder (klin)	200g	1.89	1.87	2.01	2.06	2.03
Washing soap yellow	bar	2.76	2.81	3.23	3.39	3.65
	06 Health					
Tablets Amoxicillin	500 mg	7.3	8.17	8.13	7.92	7.83
Hospital Charge	per night	22.5	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.5
	07 Transport					
Diesel	ltr	2.31	2.54	3.69	3.49	2.99
Petrol (unleaded)	ltr	2.3	2.65	3.46	3.27	2.88
Kerosene	ltr	1.88	2.17	3.27	3.12	2.61
	08 Communication					
Calling per minute Rate cell phone ¹	per minute	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.59
Internet data bundles per mb Rate ¹	per mb	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.33
	09 Recreation and Culture					
Television ¹	LCD 32"	854.88	857.68	854.89	805.89	795.83
	10 Education					
NUS registration	registration	322	322.00	322.00	257.88	122.00
Secondary Examination Fees ¹	Y12-13	25.5	25.50	25.50	25.50	28.00
	11 Restaurants and hotels					
Meal Fish & Chips	1 serve	9.31	10.10	10.77	11.58	11.83
Meal Curry & chop suey	1 serve	4.67	4.00	4.89	5.28	5.33
	12 Miscellaneous goods and services					
Paper Sofan deluxe ply Toilet Paper	250 sheets	1.05	1.13	1.13	1.24	1.26
Hair Gel	1124ml	4.58	5.02	5.02	5.69	5.50

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, 2020 – 2024*Base Period Average Prices February 2016 = 100*

GROUPS	2016 wt	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages ² / Food and Beverages ¹	404	110.4	114.1	131.8	152.7	158.8
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco ² / Alcohol and Tobacco ¹	128	120.0	121.6	122.8	123.8	125.5
Clothing and Footwear ^{1,2}	21	93.5	98.9	108.3	110.4	109.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels ²	120	89.6	92.4	93.1	93.9	92.8
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance ²	31	98.1	98.9	105.0	108.2	113.6
Housing and Household Operation ¹						
Health ²	5	99.2	105.7	101.9	98.4	107.5
Transport ²	148	104.4	111.7	131.0	131.1	130.6
Communication ²	51	104.2	107.1	124.5	132.0	133.7
Transport and Communication ¹						
Recreation and Culture ²	6	88.5	88.2	91.0	92.8	96.7
Education ²	20	114.9	109.9	109.4	97.4	97.0
Restaurants ²	22	109.4	111.2	126.2	140.0	142.8
Miscellaneous goods and services ²	44	98.8	97.2	102.1	111.2	112.4
Miscellaneous ¹						
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS	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, 2020 – 2024

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
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
2023	131.6	7.9	141.3	7.4	122.2	8.5
2024	134.5	2.2	143.9	1.9	125.2	2.5

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.4.4: Quantity Supplied (in Kilograms), 2020 – 2024

Produce	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Taro	7,501	6,651	4,949	4,740	6,036
Banana	2,314	1,950	1,696	1,777	1,667
Ta'amu	62	92	55	69	439
Coconut	4,681	4,541	4,090	4,552	6,881
Breadfruit	202	181	195	197	231
Yam	172	159	135	189	158
Head Cabbage	407	467	552	841	707
Tomatoes	122	211	279	216	151
Chinese Cabbage	126	159	183	200	176
Cucumber	763	757	1,048	951	754
Pumpkin	7,754	6,430	10,566	7,031	6,971

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.5: Volume Index (2014 = 100), 2020 – 2024

Produce	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Taro	100	88	66	63	80
Banana	88	74	64	67	63
Ta'amu	8	11	7	8	54
Coconut	59	557	51	57	70
Breadfruit	109	97	105	106	124
Yam	133	123	104	147	122
Head Cabbage	50	58	68	104	87
Tomatoes	48	82	109	84	59
Chinese Cabbage	98	123	142	155	136
Cucumber	141	140	193	175	139
Pumpkin	125	103	170	113	112

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.6: Weighted Average Price per Kilogram (in Tala), 2020 – 2024

Produce	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Taro	2.57	2.27	3.74	4.81	4.74
Banana	1.15	1.08	1.49	1.86	1.97
Ta'amu	5.80	4.47	8.03	14.62	6.81
Coconut	0.99	0.93	0.87	0.95	0.96
Breadfruit	1.54	1.40	1.73	2.64	2.37
Yam	3.99	3.74	4.74	6.28	7.01
Head Cabbage	9.09	7.96	8.87	12.44	13.92
Tomatoes	14.85	13.95	14.56	22.08	32.44
Chinese Cabbage	6.14	5.82	6.60	9.36	11.46
Cucumber	4.41	4.65	5.05	7.07	8.74
Pumpkin	3.75	3.48	3.31	5.46	6.48

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.7: Price Index (2014 = 100), 2020 – 2024

Produce	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Taro	174	153	253	325	320
Banana	152	142	196	245	259
Ta'amu	209	161	289	526	245
Coconut	160	150	140	154	155
Breadfruit	164	149	184	281	252
Yam	126	118	150	199	222
Head Cabbage	168	147	164	230	258
Tomatoes	155	146	152	231	340
Chinese Cabbage	140	133	151	214	262
Cucumber	148	156	169	236	292
Pumpkin	144	133	127	209	248

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Table 2.4.8: Value Supplies (SAT\$ 000s), 2020 – 2024

Produce	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Taro	18.7	13.4	18.2	22.2	27.6
Banana	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.2
Ta'amu	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.0
Coconut	4.6	4.3	3.5	4.4	5.3
Breadfruit	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Yam	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.0
Head Cabbage	3.3	3.6	4.6	10.1	9.2
Tomatoes	1.6	2.8	3.9	4.4	4.2
Chinese Cabbage	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.9
Cucumber	3.2	3.5	5.4	6.8	6.6
Pumpkin	25.8	21.8	34.7	36.8	44.4

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Local market survey

Note: Average Monthly Value Supplies.

Table 2.4.9: Total Number of Sellers, 2020 – 2024

Produce	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Taro	620	561	471	484	542
Banana	335	299	269	309	273
Ta'amu	16	23	10	21	83
Coconut	494	469	425	399	526
Breadfruit	46	43	28	43	46
Yam	54	50	36	47	43
Head Cabbage	79	114	126	151	154
Tomatoes	199	295	351	247	224
Chinese Cabbage	168	182	172	160	188
Cucumber	360	380	381	341	337
Pumpkin	767	660	816	700	700
TOTAL Sellers	3,136	3,072	3,082	2,904	3,115

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.

2.5 Trade – Imports, Exports and Prices



Overseas Merchandise Trade provides statistics on the exports, imports and the trade balance of a country. It records the movement of goods between Samoa and other countries. Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at Samoa ports before export) and include re-exports. Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to Samoa. The trade balance is the difference between the total exports and total imports of goods.

Our major export markets are New Zealand, Australia and Tokelau, USA and Singapore. The top commodities exported in 2024 were Mineral Fuels, Machinery & Transport Equipment and Food.

For imports, our major import markets are New Zealand, Singapore, China and Fiji. The top commodities imported in 2024 were Food, Mineral Fuels and Machinery & Transport Equipment.

Import Price Index (IPI)

The Import Price Index measures changes in the cost, insurance, and freights (CIF) prices of imports of goods into Samoa. The items included in the index were selected on the basis of their importance to total import.

Table 2.5.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2015–2024

Period	Exports (fob) (a)	% change over previous year	Imports (cif) (b)	% change over previous year	Trade Balance (a-b)
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
2023	116,401,042	3.70	1,282,557,264	8.00	-1,166,156,222
2024	114,998,210	-1.20	1,344,785,179	4.90	-1,229,786,969

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 (SAT\$ 000s), 2015-2024

Period	Total F.O. B	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
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	73,774	15,567	6,391	2,833	17,094	13,525	18,364
2022	112,231	26,972	6,740	1,358	22,855	17,981	36,326
2023	116,401	22,930	15,067	1,160	24,352	13,848	39,045
2024	114,998	5,425	12,506	1,243	20,283	15,170	60,370
Period	Total C.I. F	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
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
2023	1,282,557	3,141	104,713	39,870	302,556	105,057	727,221
2024	1,344,785	4,245	118,015	43,960	334,208	121,075	723,281
Period	Trade Balance	American Samoa	Australia	Japan	New Zealand	USA	Other Countries
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
2023	-1,166,156	19,790	-89,646	-38,710	-278,204	-91,208	-688,176
2024	-1,229,787	1,180	-105,509	-42,717	-313,925	-105,905	-662,912

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 (SAT\$ 000s), 2022-2024

Country / Region	2022		2023		2024	
TOTAL	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	112,231	1,187,587	116,401	1,282,557	114,998	1,344,785
(1) Pacific	78,181	499,852	81,497	542,850	54,210	592,716
American Samoa	26,792	1,900	22,931	3,141	5,425	4,245
Australia	6,740	83,276	15,077	104,286	12,506	118,015
Fiji	2,676	117,435	4,320	127,079	3,070	134,859
New Zealand	22,855	296,920	24,352	307,222	20,283	334,208
Others	19,118	321	14,817	1,123	12,926	1,388
(2) Africa	0.1	18	-	13	-	160
(3) America	17389	131,923	14,017	107,581	15,391	121,284
Canada	-	191	-	873	27	23
USA	17,017	130,432	13,853	105,267	15,170	121,075
Others	372	1,300	164	1,441	194	186
(4) Asia	15,467	551,534	18,291	627,112	43,651	619,911
China	1,582	110,144	3,137	128,648	1,680	164,514
Hong Kong	139	30,594	5	24,795	7	29,347
India	-	1,559	-	1,736	-	2,965
Indonesia	-	4,597	-	10,096	-	18,052
Japan	1,301	55,467	1,160	38,146	1,243	43,960
Singapore	2,723	241,503	6,380	293,465	37,813	258,717
Taiwan	7,635	1,227	5,992	2,117	1,525	3,101
Others	2,087	106,443	1,617	128,108	1,383	99,255
(5) Europe	1,194	4,260	2,596	5,001	1,745	9,890
Belgium	-	63	-	679	-	-
France	-	103	2	16	3	179
Germany	176	215	190	1,319	-	1,756
Netherlands	-	482	-	582	-	3,280
Switzerland	337	123	403	121	1,058	1,854
United Kingdom	681	2,284	1,849	1,541	9	970
Others	-	990	152	743	675	1,851
(6) Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	825
(7) Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 (SAT\$ 000s), 2020 – 2024

HS Sections	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Food etc...live animals; animal products	34,260	13,323	24,305	21,450	6,153
2	Vegetable products	14,624	11,652	8,489	8,316	6,745
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	9,076	11,377	16,746	10,311	9,743
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	12,110	15,078	13,850	7,238	8,059
5	Mineral products	14,296	8,215	29,328	49,134	38,465
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	583	618	950	855	691
7	Plastic and rubber articles	1,181	343	386	80	166
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins, handbags	2	13	105	10	12
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting materials; basketware	857	852	1,514	247	703
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard	130	282	258	248	122
11	Textiles and textile articles	202	564	912	765	157
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	316	208	380	289	160
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	263	83	711	325	146
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	74	268	260	107	120
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	1,508	-	2,582	3,308	2,264
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	8,325	1,612	-	11,873	35,559
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	694	8,585	10,756	316	163
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	11	17	9	66	5,043
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	-	-	-	-	-
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	829	684	691	1,463	526
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1	1	1	-	-
22	Miscellaneous provisions	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	99,340	73,773	112,231	116,401	114,998

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2.5.5: Value of Imports by Harmonised System (SAT\$ 000s), 2020 - 2024

HS Sections	DESCRIPTIONS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Food etc...live animals; animal products	100,604	115,497	136,931	149,759	155,796
2	Vegetable products	43,712	43,850	53,653	59,720	61,734
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	8,304	9,704	17,776	6,933	10,157
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages & tobacco	101,499	122,712	142,605	169,947	171,918
5	Mineral products	132,760	171,365	269,600	319,873	291,476
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	68,894	71,153	76,543	79,823	79,078
7	Plastic and rubber articles	28,170	28,766	36,780	42,469	40,109
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins, handbags	695	1,051	1,524	1,735	1,612
9	Wood, charcoal; cork; plaiting materials; basketware	27,603	36,487	35,505	32,516	37,220
10	Pulp of wood; paper and paper-board	22,234	21,554	26,903	26,417	28,494
11	Textiles and textile articles	17,430	25,976	34,986	41,935	42,062
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers	3,162	4,515	5,079	6,026	5,597
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products; glassware	15,347	16,488	17,989	20,699	18,137
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	216	385	658	758	2,065
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	49,815	58,606	63,504	72,223	73,396
16	Machinery Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	107,440	98,811	99,293	111,725	162,167
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	60,082	73,203	117,894	91,017	104,627
18	Optical, photographic, medical & musical instruments; watches	17,210	12,522	19,054	13,611	20,996
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	100	202	350	371	315
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23,357	28,409	30,939	34,972	37,628
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	17	6	22	28	202
22	Miscellaneous provisions	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	828,650	941,261	1,187,587	1,282,557	1,344,786

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2.5.6: Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SAT\$ 000s), 2015 – 2024

YEAR	TOTAL F.O.B.	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Crude Materials	Petroleum Products	Animal & vegetable Oils	Chemicals	Manufac- tured Goods	Machinery & Vehicles	Miscellane- ous Manu- factured Goods	Items N.E.C
S.I.T.C. Code	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2015	136,018	47,028	6,788	3,474	34,396	2,785	250	861	38,877	1,559	-
2016	143,756	60,826	4,532	1,993	30,888	2,242	249	975	40,685	1,366	-
2017	112,215	54,898	5,683	2,081	32,613	1,398	1,447	2,548	9,475	2,072	-
2018	119,205	63,598	8,012	1,017	30,656	1,580	1,649	2,904	4,212	5,577	-
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	-
2022	112,231	39,372	6,765	2,842	28,872	90	17,657	3,354	10,755	2,523	-
2023	116,401	34,366	2,100	2,255	48,540	869	10,295	3,489	12,161	2,325	2
2024	114,998	16,883	3,331	2,592	38,253	661	9,786	1,666	35,720	6,106	-

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 (SAT\$ 000s), 2015 – 2024

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
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
2023	1,282,557	354,110	27,344	30,839	291,280	3,852	85,009	173,858	202,986	113,203	76
2024	1,344,786	365,143	25,831	36,299	261,345	7,066	85,186	174,623	274,514	113,293	1,485

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 (SAT\$ 000s), 2020 – 2024

Commodity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fish	32,774	12,527	22,444	19,289	3,615
Ignition wiring sets, other wiring sets for vehicles, aircrafts....	536	7,778	10,095	11,104	25,940
Petroleum oils other than crude oil ¹	13,744	8,011	27,904	47,708	37,397
Fruit Juices	6,406	3,118	2,271	1,951	1,800
Taro	8,579	7,200	4,464	5,021	3,412
Beer	4,964	5,717	4,044	1,084	1,571
Tobacco and manufactures substitutes	2,399	196	2,567	857	1,239
Coconut oil	9,060	1,089	16,738	10,296	9,052
Crisp savoury food products	492	122	351	207	163
Coconut	1,202	1,995	789	711	1,541
Other Commodities	19,184	16,103	20,564	18,174	29,267
Total	99,340	63,857	112,231	116,401	114,998

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 (SAT\$), 2015 - 2024

	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	
2015	61,378,697	28,931,292	-	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	-	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	-	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	-	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	-	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	-	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	-	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	-	629,478,970	629,478,970	290,384,612	22568747	81577710	211,121	1,187,587,201
2023	77,171,814	38,712,010	-	707,700,729	707,700,729	319,514,079	39,178,892	100,219,801	74,910	1,282,572,235
2024	117,864,697	45,361,153	-	704,391,436	704,391,436	336,028,441	48,568,238	91,110,717	1,461,070	1,344,785,752

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2.5.10: Quarterly Import Price Index, 2020 – 2024

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)				
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
2023	Mar	132.6	138.3	111.0	119.2	153.7
	Jun	139.6	138.1	117.0	128.9	140.7
	Sep	140.4	140.1	118.0	133.9	132.3
	Dec	137.9	148.0	115.9	133.8	165.7
2024	Mar	136.7	141.1	112.8	134.3	143.8
	Jun	148.6	135.8	111.3	138.4	153.6
	Sep	152.9	133.1	111.5	133.7	147.4
	Dec	152.6	127.6	118.0	129.3	133.9

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Rebase Import Price Index March 2018 = 100 (IPI March 2018 = 100 applies to March 2009 and later data. IPI March 2009 = 100 is used for earlier data.

Information for users

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

Table 2.6.1: Total Annual Household Income and Expenditure (SAT\$) by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

	Total Annual Household Income	Average Annual Household Income	Total Annual Household Expenditure	Average Annual Household Expenditure
Samoa	\$2,030,461,824	\$63,373	\$1,962,664,448	\$61,257
Urban area	\$466,244,896	\$79,159	\$412,016,064	\$69,952
Rural area	\$1,564,216,832	\$59,817	\$1,550,648,448	\$59,298
Apia Urban Area	\$466,244,896	\$79,159	\$412,016,064	\$69,952
North West of Upolu	\$724,503,872	\$60,175	\$726,802,368	\$60,366
Rest of Upolu	\$365,105,792	\$50,228	\$364,709,344	\$50,173
Savaii	\$474,607,232	\$69,377	\$459,136,704	\$67,115

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.2: Total Weekly Household Income and Expenditure (SAT\$) by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

	Total Weekly Household Income	Average Weekly Household Income	Total Weekly Household Expenditure	Average Weekly Household Expenditure
Samoa	\$39,047,343	\$1,219	\$37,743,547	\$1,178
Urban area	\$8,966,248	\$1,522	\$7,923,386	\$1,345
Rural area	\$30,081,093	\$1,150	\$29,820,162	\$1,140
Apia Urban Area	\$8,966,248	\$1,522	\$7,923,386	\$1,345
North West of Upolu	\$13,932,767	\$1,157	\$13,976,969	\$1,161
Rest of Upolu	\$7,021,265	\$966	\$7,013,641	\$965
Savaii	\$9,127,062	\$1,334	\$8,829,552	\$1,291

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.3: Total Annual Household Income and Expenditure (SAT\$) by Quintile, 2023

	Total Annual Household Income	Average Annual Household Income	Total Annual Household Expenditure	Average Annual Household Expenditure
Samoa	\$2,030,461,824	\$63,373	\$1,962,664,448	\$61,257
Quintile 1	\$171,685,376	\$38,700	\$143,726,656	\$32,398
Quintile 2	\$267,103,280	\$52,148	\$228,989,152	\$44,707
Quintile 3	\$316,375,584	\$53,893	\$307,070,368	\$52,307
Quintile 4	\$444,085,184	\$67,613	\$421,403,552	\$64,159
Quintile 5	\$831,212,352	\$82,765	\$861,474,752	\$85,778

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.4: Total Weekly Household Income and Expenditure (SAT\$) by Quintile, 2023

	Total Weekly Household Income	Average Weekly Household Income	Total Weekly Household Expenditure	Average Weekly Household Expenditure
Samoa	\$39,047,343	\$1,219	\$37,743,547	\$1,178
Quintile 1	\$3,301,642	\$744	\$2,763,974	\$623
Quintile 2	\$5,136,602	\$1,003	\$4,403,638	\$860
Quintile 3	\$6,084,146	\$1,036	\$5,905,199	\$1,006
Quintile 4	\$8,540,100	\$1,300	\$8,103,914	\$1,234
Quintile 5	\$15,984,853	\$1,592	\$16,566,822	\$1,650

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.5: Average Annual Per Capita Income and Expenditure (SAT\$) by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

	Total Annual Per Capita Income	Average Annual Per Capita Expenditure
Samoa	\$9,707	\$9,382
Urban area	\$13,187	\$11,653
Rural area	\$8,999	\$8,921
Apia Urban Area	\$13,187	\$11,653
North West of Upolu	\$9,337	\$9,367
Rest of Upolu	\$7,238	\$7,230
Savaii	\$10,365	\$10,027

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.6: Average Weekly Per Capita Income and Expenditure (SAT\$) by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

	Total Weekly Per Capita Income	Average Weekly Per Capita Expenditure
Samoa	\$187	\$180
Urban area	\$254	\$224
Rural area	\$173	\$172
Apia Urban Area	\$254	\$224
North West of Upolu	\$180	\$180
Rest of Upolu	\$139	\$139
Savaii	\$199	\$193

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.7: Total Household Weekly Income by Source of Income (SAT\$) and Percent Distribution by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>Source of Income</i>	Samoa	%	Urban area	%	Rural area	%	Apia Urban Area	%	North West of Upolu	%	Rest of Upolu	%	Savaii	%
<i>Employee benefits</i>	\$22,939,688	58.7	\$6,545,381	73.0	\$16,394,308	54.5	\$6,545,381	73.0	\$8,749,958	62.8	\$3,624,299	51.6	\$4,020,050	44.0
<i>Agriculture, fisheries, live-stock and handicraft</i>	\$5,863,581	15.0	\$386,595	4.3	\$5,476,987	18.2	\$386,595	4.3	\$1,462,343	10.5	\$1,225,686	17.5	\$2,788,959	30.6
<i>Exchange, barter</i>	\$10,818	0.0	\$835	0.0	\$9,984	0.0	\$835	0.0	\$3,035	0.0	\$547	0.0	\$6,401	0.1
<i>Home rental</i>	\$59,857	0.2	\$21,066	0.2	\$38,791	0.1	\$21,066	0.2	\$18,850	0.1	\$16,170	0.2	\$3,771	0.0
<i>Land lease</i>	\$16,921	0.0	\$12,395	0.1	\$4,525	0.0	\$12,395	0.1	\$1,065	0.0	\$1,183	0.0	\$2,278	0.0
<i>Royalties</i>	\$362	0.0	-	-	\$362	0.0	-	-	-	-	\$362	0.0	-	-
<i>Dividend</i>	\$561,891	1.4	\$165,966	1.9	\$395,925	1.3	\$165,966	1.9	\$257,310	1.8	\$65,258	0.9	\$73,358	0.8
<i>Superannuation, pension</i>	\$516,178	1.3	\$87,164	1.0	\$429,014	1.4	\$87,164	1.0	\$163,482	1.2	\$128,757	1.8	\$136,775	1.5
<i>Child support</i>	\$3,361	0.0	\$130	0.0	\$3,231	0.0	\$130	0.0	\$2,455	0.0	\$503	0.0	\$273	0.0
<i>Grants, Scholarships and other grants</i>	\$17,221	0.0	\$6,588	0.1	\$10,633	0.0	\$6,588	0.1	\$9,277	0.1	\$1,160	0.0	\$196	0.0
<i>Insurance claim</i>	\$3,531	0.0	\$2,207	0.0	\$1,324	0.0	\$2,207	0.0	\$1,324	0.0	-	-	-	-
<i>Inheritance</i>	\$7,738	0.0	-	-	\$7,738	0.0	-	0.0	\$123	0.0	\$743	0.0	\$6,872	0.1
<i>Winnings from gambling</i>	\$73,302	0.2	\$9,576	0.1	\$63,727	0.2	\$9,576	0.1	\$13,518	0.1	\$15,919	0.2	\$34,290	0.4
<i>Other casual income</i>	\$388,526	1.0	\$98,585	1.1	\$289,941	1.0	\$98,585	1.1	\$72,040	0.5	\$95,464	1.4	\$122,437	1.3
<i>Cash gifts/remittances received</i>	\$3,309,727	8.5	\$507,903	5.7	\$2,801,824	9.3	\$507,903	5.7	\$1,296,057	9.3	\$623,905	8.9	\$881,862	9.7
<i>Gift received</i>	\$2,666,491	6.8	\$411,528	4.6	\$2,254,963	7.5	\$411,528	4.6	\$831,744	6.0%	\$612,359	8.7%	\$810,860	8.9
<i>Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free</i>	\$3,362,375	8.6	\$819,001	9.1	\$2,543,374	8.5	\$819,001	9.1	\$1,301,025	9.3	\$719,273	10.2	\$523,076	5.7
<i>Intermediate expenditure - subsistence</i>	-\$754,228	-1.9	-\$108,671	-1.2	-\$645,558	-2.1	-\$108,671	-1.2	-\$250,839	-1.8	-\$110,322	-1.6	-\$284,396	-3.1
TOTAL	\$39,047,342	100.0	\$8,966,248	100.0	\$30,081,093	100.0	\$8,966,248	100.0	\$13,932,766	100.0	\$7,021,265	100.0	\$9,127,062	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.8: Average Annual Household Income by Source of Income (SAT\$) and Percent Distribution by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>Source of Income</i>	Samoa	%	Urban area	%	Rural area	%	Apia Urban Area	%	North West of Upolu	%	Rest of Upolu	%	Savaii	%
<i>Employee benefits</i>	\$37,230	58.7	\$57,786	73.00	\$32,601	54.5	\$57,786	73.0	\$37,791	62.8	\$25,927	51.6	\$30,557	44.0
<i>Agriculture, fisheries, livestock and handicraft</i>	\$9,516	15.0	\$3,413	4.31	\$10,891	18.2	\$3,413	4.3	\$6,316	10.5	\$8,768	17.5	\$21,200	30.6
<i>Exchange, barter</i>	\$18	0.0	\$7	0.01	\$20	0.0	\$7	0.0	\$13	0.0	\$4	0.0	\$49	0.1
<i>Home rental</i>	\$97	0.2	\$186	0.23	\$77	0.1	\$186	0.2	\$81	0.1	\$116	0.2	\$29	0.0
<i>Land lease</i>	\$27	0.0	\$109	0.14	\$9	0.0	\$109	0.1	\$5	0.0	\$8	0.0	\$17	0.0
<i>Royalties</i>	\$1	0.0	-	-	\$1	0.0	-	-	-	-	\$3	0.0	-	-
<i>Dividend</i>	\$912	1.4	\$1,465	1.85	\$787	1.3	\$1,465	1.9	\$1,111	1.8	\$467	0.9	\$558	0.8
<i>Superannuation, pension</i>	\$838	1.3	\$770	0.97	\$853	1.4	\$770	1.0	\$706	1.2	\$921	1.8	\$1,040	1.5
<i>Child support</i>	\$5	0.0	\$1	0.00	\$6	0.0	\$1	0.0	\$11	0.0	\$4	0.0	\$2	0.0
<i>Grants, Scholarships and other grants</i>	\$28	0.0	\$58	0.07	\$21	0.0	\$58	0.1	\$40	0.1	\$8	0.0	\$1	0.0
<i>Insurance claim</i>	\$6	0.0	\$19	0.02	\$3	0.0	\$19	0.0	\$6	0.0	-	-	-	-
<i>Inheritance</i>	\$13	0.0	-	-	\$15	0.0	-	-	\$1	0.0	\$5	0.0	\$52	0.1
<i>Winnings from gambling</i>	\$119	0.2	\$85	0.11	\$127	0.2	\$85	0.1	\$58	0.1	\$114	0.2	\$261	0.4
<i>Other casual income</i>	\$631	1.0	\$870	1.10	\$577	1.0	\$870	1.1	\$311	0.5	\$683	1.4	\$931	1.3
<i>Cash gifts/remittances received</i>	\$5,372	8.5	\$4,484	5.66	\$5,572	9.3	\$4,484	5.7	\$5,598	9.3	\$4,463	8.9	\$6,703	9.7
<i>Gift received</i>	\$4,328	6.8	\$3,633	4.59	\$4,484	7.5	\$3,633	4.6	\$3,592	6.0	\$4,381	8.7	\$6,164	8.9
<i>Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free</i>	\$5,457	8.6	\$7,231	9.13	\$5,058	8.5	\$7,231	9.1	\$5,619	9.3	\$5,145	10.2	\$3,976	5.7
<i>Intermediate expenditure - subsistence</i>	-\$1,224	-1.9	-\$959	-1.21	-\$1,284	-2.1	-\$959	-1.2	-\$1,083	-1.8	-\$789	-1.6	-\$2,162	-3.1
TOTAL	\$63,373	100.0	\$79,159	100.0	\$59,817	100.0	\$79,159	100.0	\$60,175	100.0	\$50,228	100.0	\$69,377	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.9: Average Annual Per Capita Income by Source of Income (SAT\$) and Percent Distribution by Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>Source of Income</i>	Samoa	%	Urban area	%	Rural area	%	Apia Urban Area	%	North West of Upolu	%	Rest of Upolu	%	Savaii	%
<i>Employee benefits</i>	\$5,702	58.7	\$9,626	73.0	\$4,904	54.5	\$9,626	73.0	\$5,864	62.8	\$3,736	51.6	\$4,565	44.0
<i>Agriculture, fisheries, livestock and handi-craft</i>	\$1,458	15.0	\$569	4.3	\$1,638	18.2	\$569	4.3	\$980	10.5	\$1,264	17.5	\$3,167	30.6
<i>Exchange, barter</i>	\$3	0.0	\$1	0.0	\$3	0.0	\$1	0.0	\$2	0.0	\$1	0.0	\$7	0.1
<i>Home rental</i>	\$15	0.2	\$31	0.2	\$12	0.1	\$31	0.2	\$13	0.1	\$17	0.2	\$4	0.0
<i>Land lease</i>	\$4	0.0	\$18	0.1	\$1	0.0	\$18	0.1	\$1	0.0	\$1	0.0	\$3	0.0
<i>Royalties</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dividend</i>	\$140	1.4	\$244	1.9	\$118	1.3	\$244	1.9	\$172	1.8%	\$67	0.9	\$83	0.8
<i>Superannuation, pension</i>	\$128	1.3	\$128	1.0	\$128	1.4	\$128	1.0	\$110	1.2	\$133	1.8	\$155	1.5
<i>Child support</i>	\$1	0.0	-	-	\$1	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$2	0.0	\$1	0.0	-	-
<i>Grants, Scholarships and other grants</i>	\$4	0.0	\$10	0.1	\$3	0.0	\$10	0.1	\$6	0.1	\$1	0.0	-	-
<i>Insurance claim</i>	\$1	0.0	\$3	0.0	-	-	\$3	0.0	\$1	0.0	-	-	-	-
<i>Inheritance</i>	\$2	0.0	-	-	\$2	0.0	-	-	-	-	\$1	0.0	\$8	0.1
<i>Winnings from gambling</i>	\$18	0.2	\$14	0.1	\$19	0.2	\$14	0.1	\$9	0.1	\$16	0.2	\$39	0.4
<i>Other casual income</i>	\$97	1.0	\$145	1.1	\$87	1.0	\$145	1.1	\$48	0.5	\$98	1.4	\$139	1.3
<i>Cash gifts/remittances received</i>	\$823	8.5	\$747	5.7	\$838	9.3	\$747	5.7	\$869	9.3	\$643	8.9	\$1,001	9.7
<i>Gift received</i>	\$663	6.8	\$605	4.6	\$675	7.5	\$605	4.6	\$557	6.0	\$631	8.7	\$921	8.9
<i>Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free</i>	\$836	8.6	\$1,205	9.1	\$761	8.5	\$1,205	9.1	\$872	9.3	\$741	10.2	\$594	5.7
<i>Intermediate expenditure - subsistence</i>	-\$187	-1.9	-\$160	-1.2	-\$193	-2.1	-\$160	-1.2	-\$168	-1.8	-\$114	-1.6	-\$323	-3.1
TOTAL	\$9,707	100.0	\$13,187	100.0	\$8,999	100.0	\$13,187	100.0	\$9,337	100.0	\$7,238	100.0	\$10,365	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.10: Total Household Weekly Expenditure (SAT\$) and Percent Distribution by COICOP Item Division, Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>COICOP Division</i>	Samoa	%	Urban area	%	Rural area	%	Apia Urban Area	%	North West of Upolu	%	Rest of Upolu	%	Savaii	%
<i>Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	\$10,867,715	28.8	\$1,977,178	25.0	\$8,890,537	29.8	\$1,977,178	25.0	\$3,756,405	26.9	\$2,251,351	32.1	\$2,882,781	32.6
<i>Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics</i>	\$1,284,187	3.4	\$283,517	3.6	\$1,000,669	3.4	\$283,517	3.6	\$433,814	3.1	\$283,773	4.0	\$283,082	3.2
<i>Clothing and Footwear</i>	\$1,177,187	3.1	\$212,601	2.7	\$964,586	3.2	\$212,601	2.7	\$393,204	2.8	\$171,463	2.4	\$399,919	4.5
<i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels</i>	\$5,028,340	13.3	\$1,229,678	15.5	\$3,798,662	12.7	\$1,229,678	15.5	\$2,002,561	14.3	\$997,300	14.2	\$798,800	9.0
<i>Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance</i>	\$1,157,883	3.1	\$252,287	3.2	\$905,596	3.0	\$252,287	3.2	\$408,626	2.9	\$192,323	2.7	\$304,647	3.5
<i>Health</i>	\$189,595	0.5	\$41,825	0.5	\$147,770	0.5	\$41,825	0.5	\$69,193	0.5	\$34,524	0.5	\$44,053	0.5
<i>Transport</i>	\$4,089,851	10.8	\$929,411	11.7	\$3,160,440	10.6	\$929,411	11.7	\$1,560,136	11.2	\$709,495	10.1	\$890,809	10.1
<i>Communication</i>	\$1,037,056	2.7	\$247,991	3.1	\$789,065	2.6	\$247,991	3.1	\$382,208	2.7	\$203,201	2.9	\$203,656	2.3
<i>Recreation and Culture</i>	\$602,617	1.6	\$133,689	1.7	\$468,928	1.6	\$133,689	1.7	\$217,376	1.6	\$102,361	1.5	\$149,192	1.7
<i>Education</i>	\$497,892	1.3	\$156,479	2.0	\$341,413	1.1	\$156,479	2.0	\$241,387	1.7	\$58,909	0.8	\$41,117	0.5
<i>Restaurants and Hotels</i>	\$4,513,679	12.0	\$1,071,451	13.5	\$3,442,228	11.5	\$1,071,451	13.5	\$1,950,031	14.0	\$657,650	9.4	\$834,546	9.5
<i>Miscellaneous Goods and Services</i>	\$1,252,832	3.3	\$278,853	3.5	\$973,979	3.3	\$278,853	3.5	\$411,883	2.9	\$212,526	3.0	\$349,571	4.0
<i>Non-consumption - Cash Transfer</i>	\$5,290,485	14.0	\$999,754	12.6	\$4,290,730	14.4	\$999,754	12.6	\$1,899,306	13.6	\$1,028,443	14.7	\$1,362,981	15.4
<i>Non-consumption - Intermediate Expenditure</i>	\$754,228	2.0	\$108,671	1.4	\$645,558	2.2	\$108,671	1.4	\$250,839	1.8	\$110,322	1.6	\$284,396	3.2
TOTAL	\$37,743,547	100.0	\$7,923,386	100.0	\$29,820,161	100.0	\$7,923,386	100.0	\$13,976,968	100.0	\$7,013,641	100.0	\$8,829,552	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.11: Average Annual Household Expenditure (SAT\$) and Percent Distribution by COICOP Item Division, Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>COICOP Division</i>	Samoa	%	Urban area	%	Rural area	%	Apia Urban Area	%	North West of Upolu	%	Rest of Upolu	%	Savaii	%
<i>Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	\$17,638	28.8	\$17,456	25.0	\$17,679	29.8	\$17,456	25.0	\$16,224	26.9	\$16,105	32.1	\$21,913	32.6
<i>Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics</i>	\$2,084	3.4	\$2,503	3.6	\$1,990	3.4	\$2,503	3.6	\$1,874	3.1	\$2,030	4.0	\$2,152	3.2
<i>Clothing and Footwear</i>	\$1,911	3.1	\$1,877	2.7	\$1,918	3.2	\$1,877	2.7	\$1,698	2.8	\$1,227	2.4	\$3,040	4.5
<i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels</i>	\$8,161	13.3	\$10,856	15.5	\$7,554	12.7	\$10,856	15.5	\$8,649	14.3	\$7,134	14.2	\$6,072	9.0
<i>Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance</i>	\$1,879	3.1	\$2,227	3.2	\$1,801	3.0	\$2,227	3.2	\$1,765	2.9	\$1,376	2.7	\$2,316	3.5
<i>Health</i>	\$308	0.5	\$369	0.5	\$294	0.5	\$369	0.5	\$299	0.5	\$247	0.5	\$335	0.5
<i>Transport</i>	\$6,638	10.8	\$8,205	11.7	\$6,285	10.6	\$8,205	11.7	\$6,738	11.2	\$5,075	10.1	\$6,771	10.1
<i>Communication</i>	\$1,683	2.7	\$2,189	3.1	\$1,569	2.6	\$2,189	3.1	\$1,651	2.7	\$1,454	2.9	\$1,548	2.3
<i>Recreation and Culture</i>	\$978	1.6	\$1,180	1.7	\$932	1.6	\$1,180	1.7	\$939	1.6	\$732	1.5	\$1,134	1.7
<i>Education</i>	\$808	1.3	\$1,381	2.0	\$679	1.1	\$1,381	2.0	\$1,043	1.7	\$421	0.8	\$313	0.5
<i>Restaurants and Hotels</i>	\$7,326	12.0	\$9,459	13.5	\$6,845	11.5	\$9,459	13.5	\$8,422	14.0	\$4,705	9.4	\$6,344	9.5
<i>Miscellaneous Goods and Services</i>	\$2,033	3.3	\$2,462	3.5	\$1,937	3.3	\$2,462	3.5	\$1,779	2.9	\$1,520	3.0	\$2,657	4.0
<i>Non-consumption - Cash Transfer</i>	\$8,586	14.0	\$8,826	12.6	\$8,532	14.4	\$8,826	12.6	\$8,203	13.6	\$7,357	14.7	\$10,360	15.4
<i>Non-consumption - Intermediate Expenditure</i>	\$1,224	2.0	\$959	1.4	\$1,284	2.2	\$959	1.4	\$1,083	1.8	\$789	1.6	\$2,162	3.2
TOTAL	\$61,257	100.0	\$69,952	100.0	\$59,298	100.0	\$69,952	100.0	\$60,366	100.0	\$50,173	100.0	\$67,115	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.12: Average Annual Per Capita Expenditure (SAT\$) and Percent Distribution by COICOP Item Division, Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>COICOP Division</i>	Samoa	%	Urban area	%	Rural area	%	Apia Urban Area	%	North West of Upolu	%	Rest of Upolu	%	Savaii	%
<i>Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	\$2,702	28.8	\$2,908	25.0	\$2,660	29.8	\$2,908	25.0	\$2,517	26.9	\$2,321	32.1	\$3,274	32.6
<i>Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics</i>	\$319	3.4	\$417	3.6	\$299	3.4	\$417	3.6	\$291	3.1	\$293	4.0	\$321	3.2
<i>Clothing and Footwear</i>	\$293	3.1	\$313	2.7	\$289	3.2	\$313	2.7	\$264	2.8	\$177	2.4	\$454	4.5
<i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels</i>	\$1,250	13.3	\$1,809	15.5	\$1,136	12.7	\$1,809	15.5	\$1,342	14.3	\$1,028	14.2	\$907	9.0
<i>Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance</i>	\$288	3.1	\$371	3.2	\$271	3.0	\$371	3.2	\$274	2.9	\$198	2.7	\$346	3.5
<i>Health</i>	\$47	0.5	\$62	0.5	\$44	0.5	\$62	0.5	\$46	0.5	\$36	0.5	\$50	0.5
<i>Transport</i>	\$1,017	10.8	\$1,367	11.7	\$945	10.6	\$1,367	11.7	\$1,046	11.2	\$731	10.1	\$1,012	10.1
<i>Communication</i>	\$258	2.7	\$365	3.1	\$236	2.6	\$365	3.1	\$256	2.7	\$209	2.9	\$231	2.3
<i>Recreation and Culture</i>	\$150	1.6	\$197	1.7	\$140	1.6	\$197	1.7	\$146	1.6	\$106	1.5	\$169	1.7
<i>Education</i>	\$124	1.3	\$230	2.0	\$102	1.1	\$230	2.0	\$162	1.7	\$61	0.8	\$47	0.5
<i>Restaurants and Hotels</i>	\$1,122	12.0	\$1,576	13.5	\$1,030	11.5	\$1,576	13.5	\$1,307	14.0	\$678	9.4	\$948	9.5
<i>Miscellaneous Goods and Services</i>	\$311	3.3	\$410	3.5	\$291	3.3	\$410	3.5	\$276	2.9	\$219	3.0	\$397	4.0
<i>Non-consumption - Cash Transfer</i>	\$1,315	14.0	\$1,470	12.6	\$1,284	14.4	\$1,470	12.6	\$1,273	13.6	\$1,060	14.7	\$1,548	15.4
<i>Non-consumption - Intermediate Expenditure</i>	\$187	2.0	\$160	1.4	\$193	2.2	\$160	1.4	\$168	1.8	\$114	1.6	\$323	3.2
TOTAL	\$9,382	100.0	\$11,653	100.0	\$8,921	100.0	\$11,653	100.0	\$9,367	100.0	\$7,230	100.0	\$10,027	100.0

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.13: Total Annual Household Expenditure (SAT\$) by Commodity Class, Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>Commodity Class</i>	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Bread and cereals</i>	\$68,264,174	\$13,667,315	\$54,596,859	\$13,667,315	\$25,430,651	\$14,246,134	\$14,920,075
<i>Meat</i>	\$121,068,344	\$22,562,382	\$98,505,962	\$22,562,382	\$42,174,493	\$27,208,280	\$29,123,189
<i>Fish and sea food</i>	\$69,004,636	\$11,433,496	\$57,571,139	\$11,433,496	\$23,176,308	\$13,874,200	\$20,520,631
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	\$33,892,649	\$7,630,096	\$26,262,553	\$7,630,096	\$14,094,829	\$6,174,645	\$5,993,079
<i>Oils and fats</i>	\$18,069,359	\$3,696,035	\$14,373,324	\$3,696,035	\$6,854,793	\$3,281,049	\$4,237,482
<i>Fruit</i>	\$47,368,054	\$7,122,951	\$40,245,103	\$7,122,951	\$13,743,232	\$8,532,991	\$17,968,880
<i>Vegetables</i>	\$107,451,234	\$17,044,431	\$90,406,802	\$17,044,431	\$35,105,027	\$22,967,477	\$32,334,299
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</i>	\$23,385,305	\$4,085,113	\$19,300,192	\$4,085,113	\$8,093,594	\$5,172,578	\$6,034,021
<i>Food products n.e.c.</i>	\$30,517,425	\$7,325,102	\$23,192,323	\$7,325,102	\$10,450,998	\$6,837,658	\$5,903,667
<i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i>	\$34,716,845	\$5,043,131	\$29,673,714	\$5,043,131	\$11,577,317	\$7,118,892	\$10,977,505
<i>Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices</i>	\$11,383,150	\$3,203,205	\$8,179,945	\$3,203,205	\$4,631,812	\$1,656,325	\$1,891,807
<i>Spirits</i>	\$857,308	\$635,707	\$221,602	\$635,707	\$90,582	\$21,481	\$109,538
<i>Wine</i>	\$1,301,625	\$582,848	\$718,777	\$582,848	\$650,850	\$17,050	\$50,876
<i>Beer</i>	\$16,677,274	\$4,103,298	\$12,573,976	\$4,103,298	\$6,028,843	\$4,622,106	\$1,923,027
<i>Tobacco</i>	\$47,941,491	\$9,421,037	\$38,520,454	\$9,421,037	\$15,788,063	\$10,095,558	\$12,636,833
<i>Clothing materials</i>	\$3,817,221	\$691,935	\$3,125,286	\$691,935	\$1,706,835	\$571,446	\$847,005
<i>Garments</i>	\$43,830,218	\$8,273,447	\$35,556,771	\$8,273,447	\$14,323,028	\$5,973,027	\$15,260,717
<i>Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories</i>	\$557,728	\$88,871	\$468,857	\$88,871	\$147,045	\$88,744	\$233,068
<i>Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing</i>	\$2,324,833	\$322,960	\$2,001,873	\$322,960	\$807,497	\$319,971	\$874,405
<i>Shoes and other footwear</i>	\$10,683,728	\$1,678,033	\$9,005,696	\$1,678,033	\$3,462,194	\$1,962,909	\$3,580,593
<i>Actual rentals paid by tenants</i>	\$5,152,400	\$1,689,138	\$3,463,262	\$1,689,138	\$3,062,573	\$400,689	-

Commodity Class	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Imputed rentals of owner occupiers</i>	\$174,843,511	\$42,588,062	\$132,255,449	\$42,588,062	\$67,653,323	\$37,402,179	\$27,199,947
<i>Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	\$1,390,805	\$225,310	\$1,165,495	\$225,310	\$680,589	\$149,728	\$335,179
<i>Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	\$5,482,094	\$1,303,026	\$4,179,069	\$1,303,026	\$2,193,158	\$972,506	\$1,013,404
<i>Water supply</i>	\$21,076,172	\$5,277,056	\$15,799,116	\$5,277,056	\$8,862,416	\$3,375,844	\$3,560,855
<i>Electricity</i>	\$29,946,868	\$7,525,748	\$22,421,120	\$7,525,748	\$11,781,497	\$4,985,216	\$5,654,407
<i>Gas</i>	\$22,230,280	\$4,501,641	\$17,728,639	\$4,501,641	\$9,572,114	\$4,528,523	\$3,628,001
<i>Liquid fuels</i>	\$846,837	\$633,214	\$213,624	\$633,214	\$164,598	\$27,419	\$21,607
<i>Solid fuels</i>	\$504,701	\$200,074	\$304,627	\$200,074	\$162,915	\$17,490	\$124,222
<i>Furniture and furnishings,</i>	\$4,703,717	\$853,747	\$3,849,970	\$853,747	\$1,545,852	\$1,303,562	\$1,000,556
<i>Carpets and other floor coverings</i>	\$1,779,393	\$174,954	\$1,604,439	\$174,954	\$721,948	\$189,717	\$692,774
<i>Household textiles</i>	\$6,321,309	\$1,159,704	\$5,161,605	\$1,159,704	\$2,576,443	\$894,456	\$1,690,706
<i>Major household appliances whether electric or not</i>	\$6,748,967	\$1,875,255	\$4,873,712	\$1,875,255	\$2,113,957	\$1,379,341	\$1,380,413
<i>Small electric household appliance</i>	\$616,945	\$141,592	\$475,352	\$141,592	\$220,822	\$125,103	\$129,427
<i>Glassware, tableware and household utensils</i>	\$2,764,486	\$383,724	\$2,380,762	\$383,724	\$940,994	\$446,810	\$992,959
<i>Major tools and equipment</i>	\$1,775,539	\$290,204	\$1,485,336	\$290,204	\$392,325	\$334,500	\$758,511
<i>Small tools and miscellaneous accessories</i>	\$1,327,255	\$97,413	\$1,229,842	\$97,413	\$407,842	\$186,428	\$635,572
<i>Non-durable household goods</i>	\$28,631,166	\$5,711,189	\$22,919,977	\$5,711,189	\$10,706,227	\$4,907,229	\$7,306,521
<i>Domestic services and household services</i>	\$5,541,160	\$2,431,149	\$3,110,011	\$2,431,149	\$1,622,125	\$233,658	\$1,254,229
<i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	\$5,501,808	\$1,231,605	\$4,270,203	\$1,231,605	\$2,029,389	\$958,678	\$1,282,135
<i>Therapeutic appliances and equipment</i>	\$72,171	\$25,219	\$46,952	\$25,219	\$7,116	\$21,361	\$18,474
<i>Medical services</i>	\$3,228,631	\$767,570	\$2,461,061	\$767,570	\$1,266,942	\$573,142	\$620,976
<i>Paramedical services</i>	\$1,056,310	\$150,482	\$905,828	\$150,482	\$294,592	\$242,072	\$369,164

Commodity Class	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Motor cars</i>	\$54,624,394	\$12,736,945	\$41,887,450	\$12,736,945	\$21,404,332	\$11,277,568	\$9,205,549
<i>Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment</i>	\$15,184,187	\$3,207,631	\$11,976,556	\$3,207,631	\$5,419,577	\$1,893,710	\$4,663,269
<i>Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</i>	\$79,114,969	\$18,323,170	\$60,791,799	\$18,323,170	\$29,965,677	\$13,661,472	\$17,164,650
<i>Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</i>	\$5,463,426	\$1,299,369	\$4,164,057	\$1,299,369	\$1,712,922	\$589,205	\$1,861,930
<i>Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</i>	\$8,850,715	\$2,131,908	\$6,718,808	\$2,131,908	\$3,185,434	\$1,900,465	\$1,632,909
<i>Passenger transport by road</i>	\$35,533,420	\$6,274,715	\$29,258,705	\$6,274,715	\$14,659,029	\$6,379,559	\$8,220,117
<i>Passenger transport by air</i>	\$11,299,659	\$4,042,186	\$7,257,473	\$4,042,186	\$4,057,387	\$1,096,577	\$2,103,509
<i>Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway</i>	\$2,601,495	\$313,439	\$2,288,056	\$313,439	\$722,709	\$95,188	\$1,470,159
<i>Postal services</i>	\$443,384	\$127,910	\$315,474	\$127,910	\$141,271	\$134,231	\$39,971
<i>Telephone and telefax equipment</i>	\$8,651,917	\$2,057,598	\$6,594,319	\$2,057,598	\$3,103,339	\$1,912,459	\$1,578,520
<i>Telephone and telefax services</i>	\$44,831,624	\$10,710,034	\$34,121,590	\$10,710,034	\$16,630,217	\$8,519,774	\$8,971,599
<i>Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures</i>	\$2,386,982	\$522,144	\$1,864,837	\$522,144	\$894,177	\$453,317	\$517,343
<i>Information processing equipment</i>	\$808,091	\$351,025	\$457,066	\$351,025	\$279,408	\$82,697	\$94,961
<i>Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture</i>	\$726,001	\$155,879	\$570,121	\$155,879	\$33,847	\$95,104	\$441,171
<i>Games, toys and hobbies</i>	\$194,522	\$11,987	\$182,534	\$11,987	\$182,534	-	-
<i>Pets and related products</i>	\$395,651	\$246,786	\$148,865	\$246,786	\$125,358	\$23,507	-
<i>Veterinary and other services for pets</i>	\$182,492	\$39,542	\$142,950	\$39,542	\$127,974	\$12,943	\$2,033
<i>Recreational and sporting services</i>	\$3,089,704	\$1,232,469	\$1,857,235	\$1,232,469	\$759,277	\$556,845	\$541,113
<i>Cultural services</i>	\$9,942,905	\$2,496,293	\$7,446,612	\$2,496,293	\$3,918,495	\$1,438,194	\$2,089,923

Commodity Class	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Games of chance</i>	\$12,878,955	\$1,604,920	\$11,274,035	\$1,604,920	\$4,646,380	\$2,618,046	\$4,009,609
<i>Books</i>	\$543,491	\$191,019	\$352,472	\$191,019	\$275,720	\$38,282	\$38,471
<i>Newspapers and periodicals</i>	\$187,303	\$99,768	\$87,536	\$99,768	\$60,366	\$3,833	\$23,337
<i>Pre-primary and primary education</i>	\$21,112,720	\$7,190,441	\$13,922,279	\$7,190,441	\$10,724,648	\$2,074,181	\$1,123,449
<i>Education not defined by level</i>	\$4,777,653	\$946,474	\$3,831,179	\$946,474	\$1,827,475	\$989,066	\$1,014,639
<i>Restaurants, cafes and the like</i>	\$231,992,673	\$54,748,620	\$177,244,053	\$54,748,620	\$100,748,486	\$33,957,228	\$42,538,338
<i>Accommodation services</i>	\$2,718,635	\$966,845	\$1,751,791	\$966,845	\$653,125	\$240,591	\$858,074
<i>Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</i>	\$2,543,701	\$736,554	\$1,807,147	\$736,554	\$918,137	\$258,301	\$630,710
<i>Other appliances, articles and products for personal care</i>	\$48,729,677	\$10,584,372	\$38,145,306	\$10,584,372	\$16,509,493	\$8,613,827	\$13,021,986
<i>Other personal effects</i>	\$816,951	\$97,694	\$719,257	\$97,694	\$332,360	\$59,850	\$327,046
<i>Insurance connected with the dwelling</i>	\$574,164	\$269,239	\$304,925	\$269,239	\$301,751	-	\$3,175
<i>Insurance connected with health</i>	\$183,004	\$75,449	\$107,554	\$75,449	\$107,554	-	-
<i>Insurance connected with transport</i>	\$1,127,340	\$421,594	\$705,746	\$421,594	\$652,297	\$1,453	\$51,996
<i>Other insurance</i>	\$497,215	\$110,114	\$387,102	\$110,114	\$148,613	\$63,870	\$174,618
<i>Other services n.e.c.</i>	\$5,398,525	\$939,872	\$4,458,653	\$939,872	\$2,002,903	\$1,381,788	\$1,073,963
<i>Income in-kind from employer</i>	\$5,276,687	\$1,265,473	\$4,011,213	\$1,265,473	\$444,783	\$672,241	\$2,894,190
<i>Non-consumption expenditure - cash donation to others</i>	\$205,106,019	\$39,874,997	\$165,231,022	\$39,874,997	\$68,326,460	\$41,390,577	\$55,513,985
<i>Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines</i>	\$45,097	\$1,201	\$43,896	\$1,201	\$11,296	\$3,058	\$29,541
<i>Non-consumption expenditure - home investment</i>	\$69,954,087	\$12,111,029	\$57,843,058	\$12,111,029	\$30,426,164	\$12,085,404	\$15,331,490
<i>Non-consumption - intermediate</i>	\$39,219,875	\$5,650,882	\$33,568,992	\$5,650,882	\$13,043,627	\$5,736,754	\$14,788,611
Total	\$1,962,664,438	\$412,016,054	\$1,550,648,384	\$412,016,054	\$726,802,351	\$364,709,340	\$459,136,694

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

Table 2.6.14: Average Annual Per Capita Expenditure (SAT\$) by COICOP Class, Urban-Rural Area and Region, 2023

<i>Commodity Class</i>	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Bread and cereals</i>	\$326	\$387	\$314	\$387	\$328	\$282	\$326
<i>Meat</i>	\$579	\$638	\$567	\$638	\$544	\$539	\$636
<i>Fish and sea food</i>	\$330	\$323	\$331	\$323	\$299	\$275	\$448
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	\$162	\$216	\$151	\$216	\$182	\$122	\$131
<i>Oils and fats</i>	\$86	\$105	\$83	\$105	\$88	\$65	\$93
<i>Fruit</i>	\$226	\$201	\$232	\$201	\$177	\$169	\$392
<i>Vegetables</i>	\$514	\$482	\$520	\$482	\$452	\$455	\$706
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</i>	\$112	\$116	\$111	\$116	\$104	\$103	\$132
<i>Food products n.e.c.</i>	\$146	\$207	\$133	\$207	\$135	\$136	\$129
<i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i>	\$166	\$143	\$171	\$143	\$149	\$141	\$240
<i>Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices</i>	\$54	\$91	\$47	\$91	\$60	\$33	\$41
<i>Spirits</i>	\$4	\$18	\$1	\$18	\$1	\$0	\$2
<i>Wine</i>	\$6	\$16	\$4	\$16	\$8	\$0	\$1
<i>Beer</i>	\$80	\$116	\$72	\$116	\$78	\$92	\$42
<i>Tobacco</i>	\$229	\$266	\$222	\$266	\$203	\$200	\$276
<i>Clothing materials</i>	\$18	\$20	\$18	\$20	\$22	\$11	\$18
<i>Garments</i>	\$210	\$234	\$205	\$234	\$185	\$118	\$333
<i>Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories</i>	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$5
<i>Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing</i>	\$11	\$9	\$12	\$9	\$10	\$6	\$19
<i>Shoes and other footwear</i>	\$51	\$47	\$52	\$47	\$45	\$39	\$78
<i>Actual rentals paid by tenants</i>	\$25	\$48	\$20	\$48	\$39	\$8	\$0

Commodity Class	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Imputed rentals of owner occupiers</i>	\$836	\$1,205	\$761	\$1,205	\$872	\$741	\$594
<i>Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	\$7	\$6	\$7	\$6	\$9	\$3	\$7
<i>Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	\$26	\$37	\$24	\$37	\$28	\$19	\$22
<i>Water supply</i>	\$101	\$149	\$91	\$149	\$114	\$67	\$78
<i>Electricity</i>	\$143	\$213	\$129	\$213	\$152	\$99	\$123
<i>Gas</i>	\$106	\$127	\$102	\$127	\$123	\$90	\$79
<i>Liquid fuels</i>	\$4	\$18	\$1	\$18	\$2	\$1	-
<i>Solid fuels</i>	\$2	\$6	\$2	\$6	\$2	-	\$3
<i>Furniture and furnishings,</i>	\$22	\$24	\$22	\$24	\$20	\$26	\$22
<i>Carpets and other floor coverings</i>	\$9	\$5	\$9	\$5	\$9	\$4	\$15
<i>Household textiles</i>	\$30	\$33	\$30	\$33	\$33	\$18	\$37
<i>Major household appliances whether electric or not</i>	\$32	\$53	\$28	\$53	\$27	\$27	\$30
<i>Small electric household appliance</i>	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$3
<i>Glassware, tableware and household utensils</i>	\$13	\$11	\$14	\$11	\$12	\$9	\$22
<i>Major tools and equipment</i>	\$8	\$8	\$9	\$8	\$5	\$7	\$17
<i>Small tools and miscellaneous accessories</i>	\$6	\$3	\$7	\$3	\$5	\$4	\$14
<i>Non durable household goods</i>	\$137	\$162	\$132	\$162	\$138	\$97	\$160
<i>Domestic services and household services</i>	\$26	\$69	\$18	\$69	\$21	\$5	\$27
<i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	\$26	\$35	\$25	\$35	\$26	\$19	\$28
<i>Therapeutic appliances and equipment</i>	-	\$1	-	\$1	-	-	-
<i>Medical services</i>	\$15	\$22	\$14	\$22	\$16	\$11	\$14
<i>Paramedical services</i>	\$5	\$4	\$5	\$4	\$4	\$5	\$8

Commodity Class	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Motor cars</i>	\$261	\$360	\$241	\$360	\$276	\$224	\$201
<i>Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment</i>	\$73	\$91	\$69	\$91	\$70	\$38	\$102
<i>Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</i>	\$378	\$518	\$350	\$518	\$386	\$271	\$375
<i>Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</i>	\$26	\$37	\$24	\$37	\$22	\$12	\$41
<i>Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</i>	\$42	\$60	\$39	\$60	\$41	\$38	\$36
<i>Passenger transport by road</i>	\$170	\$177	\$168	\$177	\$189	\$126	\$180
<i>Passenger transport by air</i>	\$54	\$114	\$42	\$114	\$52	\$22	\$46
<i>Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway</i>	\$12	\$9	\$13	\$9	\$9	\$2	\$32
<i>Postal services</i>	\$2	\$4	\$2	\$4	\$2	\$3	\$1
<i>Telephone and telefax equipment</i>	\$41	\$58	\$38	\$58	\$40	\$38	\$34
<i>Telephone and telefax services</i>	\$214	\$303	\$196	\$303	\$214	\$169	\$196
<i>Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures</i>	\$11	\$15	\$11	\$15	\$12	\$9	\$11
<i>Information processing equipment</i>	\$4	\$10	\$3	\$10	\$4	\$2	\$2
<i>Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture</i>	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$4	-	\$2	\$10
<i>Games, toys and hobbies</i>	\$1	-	\$1	-	\$2	-	-
<i>Pets and related products</i>	\$2	\$7	\$1	\$7	\$2	-	-
<i>Veterinary and other services for pets</i>	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$2	-	-
<i>Recreational and sporting services</i>	\$15	\$35	\$11	\$35	\$10	\$11	\$12
<i>Cultural services</i>	\$48	\$71	\$43	\$71	\$50	\$29	\$46

Commodity Class	Samoa	Urban area	Rural area	Apia Urban Area	North West of Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
<i>Games of chance</i>	\$62	\$45	\$65	\$45	\$60	\$52	\$88
<i>Books</i>	\$3	\$5	\$2	\$5	\$4	\$1	\$1
<i>Newspapers and periodicals</i>	\$1	\$3	\$1	\$3	\$1	-	\$1
<i>Pre-primary and primary education</i>	\$101	\$203	\$80	\$203	\$138	\$41	\$25
<i>Education not defined by level</i>	\$23	\$27	\$22	\$27	\$24	\$20	\$22
<i>Restaurants, cafes and the like</i>	\$1,109	\$1,548	\$1,020	\$1,548	\$1,298	\$673	\$929
<i>Accommodation services</i>	\$13	\$27	\$10	\$27	\$8	\$5	\$19
<i>Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</i>	\$12	\$21	\$10	\$21	\$12	\$5	\$14
<i>Other appliances, articles and products for personal care</i>	\$233	\$299	\$219	\$299	\$213	\$171	\$284
<i>Other personal effects</i>	\$4	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$4	\$1	\$7
<i>Insurance connected with the dwelling</i>	\$3	\$8	\$2	\$8	\$4	-	-
<i>Insurance connected with health</i>	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$2	\$1	-	-
<i>Insurance connected with transport</i>	\$5	\$12	\$4	\$12	\$8	-	\$1
<i>Other insurance</i>	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$4
<i>Other services n.e.c.</i>	\$26	\$27	\$26	\$27	\$26	\$27	\$23
<i>Income in-kind from employer</i>	\$25	\$36	\$23	\$36	\$6	\$13	\$63
<i>Non-consumption expenditure - cash donation to others</i>	\$981	\$1,128	\$951	\$1,128	\$881	\$821	\$1,212
<i>Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1
<i>Non-consumption expenditure - home investment</i>	\$334	\$343	\$333	\$343	\$392	\$240	\$335
<i>Non-consumption - intermediate</i>	\$187	\$160	\$193	\$160	\$168	\$114	\$323
Total	\$9,382	\$11,653	\$8,921	\$11,653	\$9,367	\$7,230	\$10,027

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2023 Samoa Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report.

2.7 Other economic indicators

The Shipping statistics provide the total number of international sea going vessels arriving at the port. The information is collected from shipping forms and cargo manifests which are completed by the Shipping agents and Stevedores as a port requirement. They record the number of tons of cargo by Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT), the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) and the Net Registered Tonnage (NRT) of inward vessels such as Container Vessels, Mineral Oil Tanker Vessels and General Cargo Container Vessels.

Table 2.7.1: Arrival of Vessels by Type of Class, 2015 - 2024

Year	Total				General Cargo Vessel				Container Vessel				Mineral Tanker			
	# of Ships	GRT	NRT	DWT	# of Ships	GRT	NRT	DWT	# of Ships	GRT	NRT	DWT	# of Ships	GRT	NRT	DWT
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
2023	213	2,251	1,028	2,819	48	32	12	25	141	1,831	891	2,172	24	388	125	622
2024	210	2,317	993	2,933	39	19	5	14	141	1,843	845	2,202	30	454	143	717

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.7.2: Annual Comparative Statement of Cargo Handled at the Port of Apia, 2015-2024 (metric tonnes)

Year	No: of Incoming Vessels	Cargo Landed	Cargo Loaded
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
2023	213	460,314	99,596
2024	210	348,458	45,272

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

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 Customs and Revenue (MCR),

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

Table 2.8.1: Number of Enterprises by Industry 2012 – 2019

<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
<i>Share of Enterprise by Industry</i>								
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 Change							
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

	<i>Share of Establishment by Industry</i>							
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
	<i>Percentage Change</i>							
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	0.0	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	0.0	125.4	12.0	20.1	-0.9	-8.2	7.7	0.0
Communication	-2.4	9.8	24.4	0.0	-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	0.0	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 years old 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 251,147 reported in 2024 increased by 9,871 when compared to 241,276 reported in 2023.
- ❖ Total Visitors of 179,590 reported in 2024 increased by 4,623 when compared to 174,967 reported in 2023.

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, 2007 - 2024

<i>Year</i> ¹	Total Population	% Annual Growth	Urban Population	% Annual Growth	Rural Population	% Annual Growth
2007	182,157	0.8	37,513	-0.5	144,643	1.1
2008	183,573	0.8	37,319	-0.5	146,254	1.1
2009	184,988	0.8	37,124	-0.5	147,864	1.1
2010	186,404	0.8	36,930	-0.5	149,475	1.1
2011	187,820	0.9	36,735	0.4	151,085	1.0
2012	189,452	0.9	36,866	0.4	152,586	1.0
2013	191,084	0.9	36,997	0.4	154,086	1.0
2014	192,715	0.8	37,129	0.4	155,587	1.0
2015	194,347	0.8	37,260	0.4	157,087	1.0
2016	195,979	0.8	37,391	0.4	158,588	0.9
2017	197,611	0.8	37,522	0.3	160,089	0.9
2018	199,243	0.8	37,653	0.3	161,589	0.9
2019	200,874	0.8	37,785	0.3	163,090	0.9
2020	202,506	0.8	37,916	0.3	164,590	0.9
2021	205,557	0.9	35,974	-0.8	169,583	1.3
2022	207,473	0.9	35,691	-0.8	171,782	1.3
2023	209,388	0.9	35,407	-0.8	173,981	1.3
2024	211,304	0.9	35,124	-0.8	176,180	1.3

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

Note 1: Projected figures for the years except for the Census years in 2011, 2016 and 2021.

Table 3.1.2: Midyear population by urban-rural residency, year and percentage of annual growth, 2007 – 2024

<i>Year¹</i>	Midyear Population	% Annual Growth	Midyear Urban Population	% Annual Growth	Midyear Rural Population	% Annual Growth
2007	181,653	0.8	37,583	-0.5	144,070	1.1
2008	183,068	0.8	37,388	-0.5	145,680	1.1
2009	184,484	0.8	37,194	-0.5	147,291	1.1
2010	185,900	0.7	36,999	-0.8	148,901	1.1
2011	187,239	0.9	36,688	0.4	150,551	1.0
2012	188,871	0.9	36,819	0.4	152,051	1.0
2013	190,502	0.9	36,951	0.4	153,552	1.0
2014	192,134	0.8	37,082	0.4	155,052	1.0
2015	193,766	0.8	37,213	0.4	156,553	1.0
2016	195,398	0.8	37,344	0.4	158,054	0.9
2017	197,030	0.8	37,475	0.4	159,554	0.9
2018	198,661	0.8	37,607	0.3	161,055	0.9
2019	200,293	0.8	37,738	0.3	162,555	0.9
2020	201,925	0.8	37,869	0.3	164,056	0.9
2021	204,841	1.4	35,993	-5.3	168,848	2.9
2022	206,730	0.9	35,723	-0.8	171,007	1.3
2023	208,618	0.9	35,453	-0.8	173,166	1.3
2024	210,507	0.9	35,183	-0.8	175,325	1.3

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

Note: 1: Projected figures for the years except for the Census years in 2011, 2016 and 2021.

Table 3.1.3: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2007 – 2024

<i>Year¹</i>	Total Population	Urban Population	% of Urban Population	Rural Population	% of Rural Population	Land area km²	Population Density/ km²
2007	182,157	37,513	21	144,643	79	2,830	64
2008	183,573	37,319	20	146,254	80	2,830	65
2009	184,988	37,124	20	147,864	80	2,830	65
2010	186,404	36,930	20	149,475	80	2,830	66
2011	187,820	36,735	20	151,085	80	2,830	66
2012	189,452	36,866	19	152,586	81	2,830	67
2013	191,084	36,997	19	154,086	81	2,830	68
2014	192,715	37,129	19	155,587	81	2,830	68
2015	194,347	37,260	19	157,087	81	2,830	69
2016	195,979	37,391	19	158,588	81	2,830	69
2017	197,611	37,522	19	160,089	81	2,830	70
2018	199,243	37,653	19	161,589	81	2,830	70
2019	200,874	37,785	19	163,090	81	2,830	71
2020	202,506	37,916	19	164,590	81	2,830	72
2021	205,557	35,974	18	169,583	82	2,830	73
2022	207,473	35,691	17	171,782	83	2,830	73
2023	209,388	35,407	17	173,981	83	2,830	74
2024	211,304	35,124	17	176,180	83	2,830	75

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

Note: 1: Projected figures for the years except for the Census years in 2011, 2016 and 2021.

Table 3.1.4: Total population by urban-rural residency and population density per square kilometre, 2007 – 2024

<i>Year</i> ¹	Midyear Population	Midyear Urban Population	% of Midyear Urban Population	Midyear Rural Population	% of Midyear Rural Population	Land area km ²	Population Density/ km ²
2007	181,653	37,583	21	144,070	79	2,830	64
2008	183,068	37,388	20	145,680	80	2,830	65
2009	184,484	37,194	20	147,291	80	2,830	65
2010	185,900	36,999	20	148,901	80	2,830	66
2011	187,239	36,688	20	150,551	80	2,830	66
2012	188,871	36,819	19	152,051	81	2,830	67
2013	190,502	36,951	19	153,552	81	2,830	67
2014	192,134	37,082	19	155,052	81	2,830	68
2015	193,766	37,213	19	156,553	81	2,830	68
2016	195,398	37,344	19	158,054	81	2,830	69
2017	197,030	37,475	19	159,554	81	2,830	70
2018	198,661	37,607	19	161,055	81	2,830	70
2019	200,293	37,738	19	162,555	81	2,830	71
2020	201,925	37,869	19	164,056	81	2,830	71
2021	204,921	35,993	18	168,848	82	2,830	72
2022	206,730	35,723	17	171,007	83	2,830	72
2023	208,628	35,562	17	173,066	83	2,830	74
2024	210,507	39,996	19	170,511	81	2,830	74

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

Note: 1: Projected figures for the years except for the Census years in 2011, 2016 and 2021.

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>	-	-	-	890	39	-	303	58	29	144	176

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Figures were those of the Population and Housing Census of each census year

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.

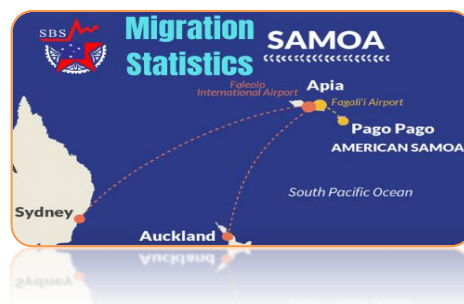


Table 3.2.1: Arrivals and Departures by Sex and Net Migration, 2014 - 2024

Period	Arrivals			Departures			Net Migration
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
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	5,568
2023	241,276	125,151	116,125	242,298	125,583	116,715	-1,022
2024	251,147	130,044	121,103	254,321	122,750	131,571	-3,174

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

Table 3.2.2: Arrivals by Age, Purpose of Entry and Sex, 2024

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	251,147	130,044	121,103	163,469	80,353	83,116	71,557	40,615	30,942	6,771	3,939	2,832	9,350	5,137	4,213
0 - 4	9,162	4,636	4,526	7,233	3,696	3,537	1,540	748	792	154	84	70	235	108	127
5 - 9	10,008	4,979	5,029	7,684	3,816	3,868	1,784	879	905	172	83	89	368	201	167
10 - 14	10,922	5,328	5,594	8,491	4,147	4,344	1,777	856	921	282	128	154	372	197	175
15 - 19	13,957	6,731	7,226	10,240	4,750	5,490	2,959	1,577	1,382	342	190	152	416	214	202
20 - 24	18,519	9,217	9,302	11,446	5,022	6,424	6,161	3,745	2,416	385	198	187	527	252	275
25 - 29	22,116	11,984	10,132	13,189	6,145	7,044	7,395	4,828	2,567	689	416	273	843	595	248
30 - 34	21,378	11,640	9,738	13,481	6,608	6,873	6,548	4,274	2,274	772	466	306	577	292	285
35 - 39	19,647	10,773	8,874	12,571	6,451	6,120	5,722	3,529	2,193	709	429	280	645	364	281
40 - 44	19,753	10,474	9,279	12,256	6,206	6,050	5,861	3,324	2,537	695	410	285	941	534	407
45 - 49	20,255	10,483	9,772	12,660	6,289	6,371	6,176	3,402	2,774	656	396	260	763	396	367
50 - 54	21,366	11,009	10,357	13,464	6,684	6,780	6,518	3,572	2,946	560	329	231	824	424	400
55 - 59	20,370	10,380	9,990	12,908	6,351	6,557	6,089	3,276	2,813	537	310	227	836	443	393
60 - 64	17,088	8,700	8,388	10,710	5,393	5,317	5,311	2,712	2,599	364	219	145	703	376	327
65 - 69	12,779	6,726	6,053	8,032	4,175	3,857	3,905	2,058	1,847	225	143	82	617	350	267
70 - 74	7,703	3,957	3,746	5,100	2,603	2,497	2,108	1,075	1,033	134	80	54	361	199	162
75 +	6,124	3,027	3,097	4,004	2,017	1,987	1,703	760	943	95	58	37	322	192	130
% DISTRIBUTION ¹	100.0	51.8	48.2	65.1	32.0	33.1	28.5	16.2	12.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.7	2.0	1.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet- Immigration Division

Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding error

Table 3.2.3: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Mode of Travel, 2024

Country of Usual Residence	MODE OF TRAVEL			Percentage ¹
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Sea</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
OCEANIA	142,611	3,130	145,741	81.2
American Samoa	9,788	1,250	11,038	6.1
Fiji	4,426	192	4,618	2.6
Cook Island	28	-	28	0.0
Other Pacific Is	4,235	753	4,988	2.8
New Zealand	77,769	738	78,507	43.7
Australia	46,365	197	46,562	25.9
EUROPE	5,064	387	5,451	3.0
United Kingdom	1,547	89	1,636	0.9
Scandinavia	274	19	293	0.2
Benelux	282	19	301	0.2
Germany	786	12	798	0.4
Other Europe	2,175	248	2,423	1.3
AMERICA	15,896	408	16,304	9.1
USA	15,548	397	15,945	8.9
Canada	348	11	359	0.2
ASIA	7,527	3,182	10,709	6.0
Japan	729	9	738	0.4
China	3,102	874	3,976	2.2
Korea	193	4	197	0.1
Other Asia	3,503	2,295	5,798	3.2
OTHERS	1,299	86	1,385	0.8
TOTAL	172,397	7,193	179,590	100.0%
% DISTRIBUTION ¹	96.0	4.0	100.0%	

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet-Immigration Division.

Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.4: Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual Residence and Purpose of Visit, 2024

Country of Usual Residence	PURPOSE OF VISIT							
	TOTAL	Percentage	Holiday/Vacation	Business/Conference	Visit Friends/Relatives	Sports	Transit	Others
OCEANIA	145,741	81.2	59,218	10,578	57,030	1,563	3,740	13,612
American Samoa	11,038	6.1	2,818	382	4,124	104	1,760	1,850
Fiji	4,618	2.6	1,104	1,353	673	192	488	808
Cook Island	28	0.0	11	8	5	-	3	1
Other Pacific Is	4,988	2.8	1,058	1,496	776	415	423	820
New Zealand	78,507	43.7	34,361	4,231	32,624	594	797	5,900
Australia	46,562	25.9	19,866	3,108	18,828	258	269	4,233
EUROPE	5,451	3.0	3,063	898	379	249	118	744
United Kingdom	1,636	0.9	703	542	119	28	29	215
Scandinavia	293	0.2	190	18	18	3	2	62
Benelux	301	0.2	193	25	31	1	3	48
Germany	798	0.4	606	63	60	6	12	51
Other Europe	2,423	1.3	1,371	250	151	211	72	368
AMERICA	16,304	9.1	6,125	1,514	4,528	252	1,150	2,735
USA	15,945	8.9	5,932	1,477	4,481	249	1,134	2,672
Canada	359	0.2	193	37	47	3	16	63
ASIA	10,709	6.0	2,487	1,587	730	102	1,686	4,117
Japan	738	0.4	299	218	46	49	13	113
China	3,976	2.2	1,136	512	420	24	325	1,559
Korea	197	0.1	90	24	13	-	21	49
Other Asia	5,798	3.2	962	833	251	29	1,327	2,396
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,385	0.8	341	661	49	8	77	249
TOTAL	179,590	100.0	71,234	15,238	62,716	2,174	6,771	21,457
% Distribution ¹	100.0		39.7	8.5	34.9	1.2	3.8	11.9

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet-Immigration Division

Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.5: Departures by Nationality, Citizenship and Sex, 2024

Nationality	TOTAL				Samoa Citizens			Temporary Residents			Visitors		
	TOTAL		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	254,321	% ¹	122,750	131,571	62,564	26,513	36,051	8,641	3,868	4,773	183,116	92,369	90,747
Samoa	62,972	24.8	26,706	36,266	62,551	26,508	36,043	-	-	-	421	198	223
American Samoa	3,875	1.5	2,088	1,787	-	-	-	45	26	19	3,830	2,062	1,768
Fiji	4,626	1.8	1,898	2,728	-	-	-	550	176	374	4,076	1,722	2,354
Cook Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Is	3,943	1.6	1,727	2,216	-	-	-	328	151	177	3,615	1,576	2,039
New Zealand	104,980	41.3	55,424	49,556	7	4	3	3,923	1,852	2,071	101,050	53,568	47,482
Australia	30,333	11.9	16,053	14,280	2	-	2	1,129	530	599	29,202	15,523	13,679
United Kingdom	2,429	1.0	1,111	1,318	-	-	-	201	82	119	2,228	1,029	1,199
Scandinavia	388	0.2	184	204	-	-	-	8	7	1	380	177	203
Benelux	343	0.1	145	198	-	-	-	8	5	3	335	140	195
Germany	1,016	0.4	488	528	-	-	-	17	17	-	999	471	528
Other Europe	2,808	1.1	1,165	1,643	-	-	-	84	45	39	2,724	1,120	1,604
USA	21,943	8.6	11,593	10,350	3	1	2	1,185	597	588	20,755	10,995	9,760
Canada	551	0.2	263	288	-	-	-	29	16	13	522	247	275
Japan	842	0.3	367	475	-	-	-	102	55	47	740	312	428
China	4,364	1.7	1,122	3,242	-	-	-	479	119	360	3,885	1,003	2,882
Korea	237	0.1	110	127	-	-	-	7	3	4	230	107	123
Other Asia	6,913	2.7	1,630	5,283	1	-	1	231	73	158	6,681	1,557	5,124
Others	1,758	0.7	676	1,082	-	-	-	315	114	201	1,443	562	881
% Distribution ¹	100.0		48.3	51.7	24.6	10.4	14.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	72.0	36.3	35.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet- Immigration Division

Note 1: Figures are subject to rounding errors

Table 3.2.6: Departures by Travel Purpose and Sex, 2024 (Samoan Citizens ONLY)

Purpose of Travel	Samoan Citizens			
	TOTAL		Male	Female
TOTAL	62,564	% ¹	26,513	36,051
Holiday/ Vacation	15,045	24.0	6,887	8,158
Visit Friends/ Relatives	22,511	36.0	10,060	12,451
Business/Conference	6,644	10.6	2,783	3,861
Sporting/Activities	2,416	3.9	662	1,754
Others	15,948	25.5	6,121	9,827
% Distribution ¹	100.0		42.4	57.6

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet-Immigration Division

Note: 1: 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 (Bio-Security 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.

3.3 Births, Deaths and Marriage Statistics

Table 3.3.1: Registered Births, Deaths and Marriages, 2020 - 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL BIRTHS	7,912	8,002	7,232	8,034	5,725
Male	4,209	4,205	3,764	4,204	2,980
Female	3,703	3,797	3,468	3,830	2,745
TOTAL DEATHS	1,908	1,285	1,515	1,452	1,490
Male	1066	695	847	800	833
Female	842	590	668	652	657
TOTAL MARRIAGES	1,187	855	1,868	1,666	1,817

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.3.2: Total Registered by Year of Occurrence and Sex, 2020-2024

Year of Occurrence	Registration		
	Female	Male	Total
2020	2,412	2,612	5,024
2021	1,537	1,798	3,335
2022	2,062	1,859	3,921
2023	1,653	1,714	3,367
2024	1,145	1,229	2,374

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.

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 70.0% 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 since 2015 due to increased production from hydro, solar and wind, reaching a peak of 45.1% contribution in 2021. However, renewable electricity contribution to total electricity production has been declining from 33.6 percent in 2022 to 29.2 percent in 2024.

4.1 Climate Statistics

Table 4.1.1: Rainfall at Selected Stations (mm), 2015 – 2024

Year	UPOLU										SAVAII									
	Mulinnu/Apia		Afiamalu		Fasitoo-uta		Lotofaga		Moamoa		Asau		Fatausi		Salailua		Tuasivi		Neiafu	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
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	1,572.2	131.0	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	0.0	0.0	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	3,193.6	266.1	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	2,772.6	231.1	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	2,884.2	240.4	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	4,663.2	388.6	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	...	...	2,834.8	236.2	...	
2022	3,013.8	251.2	4,800.0	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	2,716.0	226.3	5,136.2	428.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,852.6	237.7	-	-
2024	2,852.1	237.7	4,564.4	418.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and 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 Mulinu'u (9.00am), 2015 – 2024

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
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
2023	2,716.0	226.3	28.0	2.5	...	...	23.8	...
2024	2,8521.1	237.7	27.0	2.3	...	...	24.1	77.5

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

Table 4.1.3: Samoa Annual Rainfall Averages, 2015 – 2024 (mm)

Year	Annual Averages	Long Term Annual Averages	Monthly Averages	Minimum Monthly Value		Maximum Monthly Value	
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
2023	2,716.0	2,872.4	226.3	29.0	Sep	506.5	Jan
2024	2,852.1	2,872.4	237.7	51.4	Aug	437.6	Dec

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 2014-2023 (metric tons)

YEAR	SUBSTANCES			TOTAL
	Chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs)	Hydrochlorofluoro-carbons (HCFCs)	Methyl Bromide	
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
2023	...	0.214	...	0.214

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Note: Samoa does 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 2019-2023 (metric tons)

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
HFC 32	0.680	...	-	0.090	0.70
HFC 134a	1.068	2.773	1.659	0.544	3.13
RA04A	3.221	3.319	1.143	1.427	2.79
R410A	4.472	3.647	0.197	0.226	4.16
Total	9.441	9.739	1.339	1.921	10.78

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, Samoa FY2018-19 to 2022-23 (Megalitres)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1. Self-Abstracted Water by Water Source					
Surface Water	153,893	129,212	160,573	126,663	133,851
Ground Water	7,146	7,448	6,505	8,466	9,010
Rainwater (a)	1,761	1,737	1,270	1,270	1,207
Total	162,800	138,398	168,814	136,399	144,069
2. Self-Abstracted Water by Industry & Households					
Electricity	130,060	106,230	137,700	104,570	111,070
Agriculture	1,844	1,899	1,797	1,779	1,759
Manufacturing and Construction	333	297	154	231	231
Other Industries	19	54	13	13	13
Water Supply Industry	28,783	28,180	27,415	28,536	29,789
Sewerage	-	-	-	-	-
Total Industries	161,039	136,660	167,078	135,129	142,861
Total Households	1,761	1,737	1,736	1,270	1,270
Total	162,800	138,398	168,814	136,399	144,069
3. Distributed Water Use by Industry & Households					
Electricity	57	61	16	41	22
Agriculture	106	134	101	152	90
Manufacturing and Construction	367	259	157	197	233
Other Industries	3,265	2,668	2,716	2,474	2,737
Water Supply Industry	4	4	8	4	5
Sewerage	78	18	15	8	5
Total Industries	3,878	3,144	3,012	2,876	3,091
Total Households	12,512	12,706	13,064	12,933	13,704
Total	16,389	15,850	16,076	15,809	16,796
4. Total Water Use (b) by Industry & Households					
Electricity	130,117	106,291	137,716	104,611	111,092
Agriculture	1,950	2,033	1,898	1,931	1,849
Manufacturing and Construction	700	556	311	428	464
Other Industries	3,284	2,721	2,728	2,486	2,749
Water Supply Industry	28,787	28,184	27,423	28,540	29,794
Sewerage (c)	501	449	466	397	384
Total Industries	165,340	140,235	170,542	138,394	146,332
Total Households	14,273	14,443	14,800	14,203	14,911
Total (2 + 3 + Wastewater Collected)	179,613	154,678	185,342	152,596	161,243

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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

(b) Total Water Use is the sum of Self-Abstracted Water Use + Distributed Water Use + Wastewater collected (by the Sewerage Industry) – Refer Table 4.3.5 for total wastewater collected

(c) Including collection of Wastewater via Wastewater Treatment Plan

Table 4.3.2: Partial Monetary Supply and Use Table, Samoa 2018-19 to 2022-23

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Volume in Megalitres (ML)				
Metered Water Use	13,512.28	13,005.32	13,324.76	13,502.31	14,492.35
Industry	3,779.79	2,975.12	2,836.11	2,744.50	2,959.09
Households	9,732.49	10,030.20	10,488.65	10,757.80	11,533.26
Unmetered Water Use	2,877.20	2,844.25	2,751.40	2,306.63	2,303.13
Industry (a)	98.09	168.79	176.17	131.36	132.13
Households (b)	2,779.10	2,675.46	2,575.23	2,175.27	2,171.01
Total Distributed Water	16,389.48	15,849.57	16,076.16	15,808.94	16,795.48
	Expenditure (SAT\$ m)				
Metered Water Use	20.84	21.39	20.24	19.21	19.34
Industry	8.57	6.47	5.79	5.17	5.17
Households	12.27	14.92	14.45	14.03	14.16
Unmetered Water Use	0.53	0.55	0.52	0.47	0.08
Industry (c)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Households (d)	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.44	0.07
Total Value	21.37	21.94	20.76	19.68	19.42
	Implicit Price (SAT\$/m3) (e)				
Metered Industry	2.27	2.17	2.04	1.89	1.75
Metered Households	1.26	1.49	1.38	1.30	1.23
Unmetered Industry	0.24	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.03
Unmetered Households	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.03

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

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) Expenditure for unmetered water use for SWA was provided while IWSA unmetered industry water use was estimated using flat rate of \$SAT10.
- (d) Expenditure for unmetered households was estimated by \$SAT10 maintenance fee/month for IWSA customers while SWA customers was provided

Table 4.3.3: Estimated Expenditure on Distributed Water Use by Industries and Households, 2018-19 to 2022-23 (SAT\$ m)

Industries	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing	206,714	300,453	213,402	295,162	161,628
Manufacturing and Construction	712,485	570,970	326,738	380,510	409,348
Manufacturing	590,404	497,510	259,749	300,276	324,604
Construction	87,426	60,166	64,425	77,668	76,697
Mining & Quarrying	34,655	13,294	2,604	2,566	8,047
Electricity Industry	113,889	137,662	33,694	77,356	38,521
Water Supply Industry	7,587	6,020	4,883	4,949	5,384
Sewerage	52,082	13,289	12,019	7,117	7,080
Other Industries	7,500,144	5,468,378	5,227,776	4,433,410	4,555,723
Accommodation and Food Services	1,469,555	1,022,296	618,535	546,452	750,669
Education	1,096,745	1,149,936	1,212,543	943,461	1,087,133
Public Administration and Defense	1,155,998	739,417	608,608	576,969	551,937
Human Health and Social Work	1,030,093	831,389	926,443	638,801	686,249
Wholesale & Retail Trade	748,139	444,096	501,706	455,943	423,458
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Activities	412,396	93,823	145,938	71,946	2,572
Other Service Activities	465,451	484,765	645,840	734,562	672,945
Financial and Insurance Services	512,415	135,917	97,728	53,725	47,212
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	182,956	130,409	127,785	123,637	117,547
Transportation and Storage	213,779	160,594	243,876	182,042	49,547
Administrative & Support Service Activities	73,432	90,986	4,271	5,897	32,098
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations	77,706	91,277	54,305	50,357	86,446
Information and Communication	21,948	20,735	11,073	21,746	20,449
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	14,734	9,441	7,102	4,563	10,281
Waste Collection and Management	6,507	6,360	585	862	14,458
Unclassified	18,291	34,755	-	-	-
Total Industries	8,592,899	6,496,773	5,818,511	5,198,504	5,177,684
Households	12,779,568	15,447,145	14,943,273	14,493,695	14,245,384
Grand Total	21,372,468	21,943,918	20,761,784	19,692,200	19,423,068

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

Note: Unclassified – are unidentified industries

Table 4.3.4: Samoa Water Productivity, 2018-19 to 2022-23

Fiscal Year	Total Water Abstracted (m ³)	GDP (SAT\$ m)	Water Productivity (SAT\$/m ³)
2018-19	163,005,000	2,390.1	14.66
2019-20	106,208,849	2,344.1	17.21
2020-21	168,757,240	2,191.4	12.99
2021-22	136,391,418	2,382.5	17.47
2022-23	144,068,652	2,550.56	17.70

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: Wastewater Treatment Plant Use and Expenditure, Samoa FY2018-19 to 2022-23

Industries	Megalitres (ML)					Expenditure SAT\$				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Human Health & Social Work Act.	115.5	117.0	138.5	131.8	139.4	666,417	677,461	803,046	763,731	811,273
Public Administration	111.8	119.7	136.5	123.8	84.6	612,134	663,274	762,246	695,620	465,734
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61.1	70.0	75.5	49.1	63.0	277,092	333,291	372,741	238,962	322,808
Accommodation & Food Services	45.4	42.7	27.2	34.7	50.5	230,010	229,663	145,693	182,012	270,567
Financial & Insurance Activities	43.5	41.1	25.1	16.1	16.4	247,165	232,142	134,020	80,842	84,719
Other Service Activities	21.5	12.7	15.6	9.5	13.4	107,158	59,977	76,328	47,708	63,656
Sewerage	6.8	4.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	35,684	24,749	12,668	13,945	15,231
Agriculture & Fishing	5.5	5.2	6.4	3.5	1.9	16,907	16,961	21,156	11,249	2,005
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.1	6.2	3.7	0.4	0.5	20,815	26,982	14,108	1,226	2,254
Education	4.5	7.1	9.2	11.7	2.1	22,290	38,281	46,242	61,346	9,837
Information & Communication	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	4,922	2,538	2,210	1,835	1,075
Activities of Extraterritorial Org.	0.9	2.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	3,077	9,200	2,457	4,844	4,630
Transportation & Storage	0.4	1.6	9.7	3.4	1.6	1,456	7,520	55,215	17,969	7,271
Administrative & support service activities	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	1,365
Total Wastewater Discharge	423.1	431.0	451.6	388.8	378.5	2,245,125	2,322,038	2,448,131	2,121,288	2,062,423

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics and Samoa Water Authority

Table 4.3.6: Key Water Indicators for Water Use, Samoa FY2013-14 to 2022-23.

	Water Use by Industry	Water Use by Industry (Excl. Elec, Water Sup- ply & Sew- erage)	Water Use by House- holds	Total Wa- ter Use	Total Wa- ter Use (Excl. Elec, Water Sup- ply & Sew- erage)	Est. Popu- lation (Jun) ^A	Est. No of Households (Jun)	Est. No. of Metered Households	Annual Water Use per Capita (Excl. Elec, Water Sup- ply & Sew- erage) ^B	Daily Wa- ter Use per person	Total Household Water Use per House- hold ^C	% of Households with Me- tered Wa- ter Use ^D
Unit	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	Persons	Households	Households	m ³ per per- son	Litres per person	m ³ per Households	%
2013-14	123,090.0	4,500.0	16,668.0	139,758.0	21,168.0	192,134	27,448	17,255	110.2	302	607.3	62.9
2014-15	116,478.3	5,788.3	15,077.4	131,555.7	20,865.7	193,766	27,681	17,267	107.7	295	544.7	62.4
2015-16	104,802.6	6,942.6	16,000.9	120,803.6	22,943.6	195,398	27,914	18,768	117.4	322	573.2	67.2
2016-17	85,348.1	6,998.1	17,356.7	102,704.9	24,354.9	197,030	28,975	19,686	123.6	339	599.0	67.9
2017-18	116,113.1	5,700.0	14,160.1	130,273.2	19,860.1	198,661	29,215	19,832	100.0	274	484.7	67.9
2018-19	165,340.0	5,934.8	14,272.6	179,612.5	20,207.3	200,293	29,455	20,737	100.9	276	484.6	70.4
2019-20	140,235.4	5,310.9	14,442.8	154,678.2	19,753.8	201,925	29,695	22,793	97.8	268	486.4	76.8
2020-21	170,541.9	4,936.6	15,077.7	185,619.5	20,014.3	204,841	30,124	25,982	97.7	268	500.5	86.3
2021-22	138,393.2	4,845.3	14,203.4	152,596.6	19,048.6	206,730	31,323	27,447	92.1	252	453.5	87.6
2022-23	146,331.3	5,062.0	14,911.4	161,242.6	19,973.3	208,628	31,610	28,002	95.7	262	471.7	88.6

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Excl. = excluding.

Totals may not add up due to rounding error.

A. Projected population numbers based on the latest Population and Household Census 2021 by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics

B. Calculated by total water use excluding Electricity, Water Supply and Sewage divided by the total population multiplied by 1000

C. Calculated by water use by households divided by the total number of households multiplied by 1000

D. Calculated by total number of metered households divided by the total number of households

Table 4.3.7: Key Water Indicators for Water Expenditure, Samoa FY2013-14 to 2022-23

	Exp. by Industry	Exp. by Households	Total Expenditure	Water Used by Industry	Water Used by Households	Exp. Per Cubic Meter of Water Used by Industry ^A	Exp. Per Cubic Meter of Water Used by Households ^B	Estimated Population (June) ^A	Total Exp. Per Capita ^C	Estimated Number of Households (June)	Total Exp. Per Household ^D
UNIT	SAT\$ m	SAT\$ m	SAT\$ m	ML	ML	SAT\$/m ³	SAT\$/m ³	Persons	SAT\$ per Person	Households	SAT\$ per household
2013-14	3.5	8.1	11.6	2,090.0	15,060	1.68	0.54	192,134	60.6	27,448	296.2
2014-15	4.3	10.2	14.5	2,174.3	13,456	1.97	0.76	193,766	74.7	27,681	368.3
2015-16	6.5	10.8	17.4	3,555.6	14,366	1.84	0.75	195,398	88.9	27,914	388.5
2016-17	7.2	11.6	18.8	3,455.1	15,608	2.09	0.74	197,030	95.6	28,975	401.1
2017-18	8.2	12.4	20.6	3,778.9	12,397	2.18	1.00	198,661	103.6	29,215	422.7
2018-19	8.6	12.8	21.4	3,877.9	12,512	2.22	1.02	200,293	106.7	29,455	433.9
2019-20	6.5	15.4	21.9	3,143.9	12,706	2.07	1.22	201,925	108.7	29,695	520.2
2020-21	5.8	14.9	20.8	3,012.3	13,342	1.93	1.12	204,841	101.4	30,124	496.1
2021-22	5.2	14.5	19.7	2,875.9	12,933	1.81	1.12	206,730	95.3	31,323	462.7
2022-23	5.2	14.2	19.4	3,091.2	13,704	1.70	1.04	208,628	93.5	31,610	450.7

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note: Exp. = Expenditure

Totals may not add up due to rounding error.

A. Calculated by Expenditure by Industry divided by Volume of Water used by Industry 1000

B. Calculated by Expenditure by Households divided by Volume of water use by Households

C. Calculated by Total expenditure divided by Total population

D. Calculated by Expenditure by Households divided by the estimated number of households

4.4 Electricity Statistics

Table 4.4.1: Electricity Production by Sources, Samoa 2015-2024 (MWh)

Year	Total		Total Diesel		Total Renewable Energy		Renewable Energy							
							Hydro		Solar		Wind		Biomass	
	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%	MWh	%
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
2023	202,182.8	100.0	136,660.5	67.6	65,522.3	32.4	45,541.4	22.5	19,791.0	9.8	189.3	0.1	0.6	-
2024	220,514.3	100.0	156,140.1	70.8	64,374.2	29.2	45,369.1	20.6	18,911.1	9.0	94.0	0.0	-	-

Source: Electric Power Corporation

Table 4.4.2: Electricity Sales, Samoa 2015-2024 (MWh)

End Use Sectors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic	31,240.8	37,367.5	45,118.8	45,908.8	43,656.9	47,393.5	49,685.6	50,835.2	59,364.2	66,485.4
Commercial	47,586.5	47,434.8	38,114.6	38,977.9	48,200.8	48,454.9	48,351.5	49,696.5	58,341.5	59,539.6
Government	18,003.3	28,998.9	27,527.5	26,635.8	30,925.4	32,203.0	29,797.4	28,647.8	30,768.0	32,164.3
Hotels	2,813.9	4,739.8	5,302.9	5,594.3	7,460.3	6,836.3	4,407.1	3,903.8	8,632.9	9,273.2
Industrial	8,993.0	5,706.5	10,707.7	9,625.5	9,557.8	9,745.5	3,622.0	3,452.4	4,980.9	6,214.4
Religions	5,483.1	6,883.6	6,948.9	6,531.2	6,808.6	6,287.7	6,412.5	5,854.1	7,298.9	7,873.4
Schools	2,298.3	2,208.9	2,386.7	2,280.8	2,395.0	2,382.1	2,606.7	2,323.6	2,729.6	2,837.0
Street lights	...	936.1	2,270.7	2,869.2	2,740.3	3,513.6	3,373.2	3,815.2	4,085.1	4,185.9
EPC	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,207.9	5,064.0	4,816.1	5,268.5
TOTAL	116,419.1	134,276.1	138,377.7	138,423.5	151,745.1	156,816.6	152,464.0	153,592.5	181,017.2	193,841.6

Source: Electric Power Corporation

4.5 Energy Statistics

Table 4.5.1: Key Energy Statistics, Samoa 2018-2022

Key Energy Statistics	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Energy Supply (TJ)	5,560.4	6,227.0	5,281.8	5,621.5	5,047.4
Energy from Natural Inputs (TJ)	1,553.6	1,592.2	1,593.0	1,392.1	1,304.4
Imported Energy Products (TJ)	4,006.8	4,634.8	3,688.8	4,229.4	3,743.0
Net Domestic Energy Use (TJ)	4,953.3	5,377.1	4,985.7	4,985.8	4,979.5
Household Energy End Use (TJ)	3,077.2	3,197.8	3,441.7	3,041.3	2,776.0
Industry Energy End Use (TJ)	1,289.7	1,443.1	1,056.3	1,223.8	1,372.4
Re-Exports (TJ)	611.3	674.1	348.5	189.7	399.2
Renewable Energy Share (%)	31.4	29.6	32.0	27.9	26.2

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.5.2: Imported Energy Products ¹, Samoa 2018-2022 (TJ)

Year	ADO	ULP	DPK	LPG	Total Imports
2018	1,963.6	1,331.4	548.5	163.3	4,006.8
2019	2,248.3	1,599.4	699.2	87.9	4,634.8
2020	2,048.1	1,327.2	167.8	145.8	3,688.8
2021	2,231.6	1,607.7	239.4	150.7	4,229.4
2022	2,106.0	1,272.8	238.6	125.6	3,743.0

Source: Petroleum Products Supply & Ministry of Customs and Revenue

¹ ADO is Automobile Diesel Oil; ULP is Unleaded Petrol; DPK is Dual Purpose Kerosene; LPG is Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Table 4.5.3: End Use by Total Industry, Households and Re-exports, Samoa 2018-2022 (TJ)

Year	Industry	Households	Re-Exports	Total ¹
2018	1,289.7	3,077.2	611.3	4,978.2
2019	1,443.1	3,197.8	674.1	5,315.0
2020	1,056.3	3,441.7	348.5	4,846.4
2021	1,223.8	3,041.3	189.7	4,454.7
2022	1,372.4	2,776.0	399.2	4,547.7

Source: EPC, MOF, PPS, SSC & SBS

Note: 1 Not including changes in inventories and losses. Totals may not add up due to rounding errors

Table 4.5.4: End Use by Energy Products, Samoa 2018-2022 (TJ)

Year	ULP	Biofuel	ADO	Electricity	DPK	LPG	Total ¹
2018	1,327.2	1,323.0	1,155.6	498.3	577.8	96.3	4,978.2
2019	1,427.7	1,327.2	1,281.2	546.3	628.0	104.7	5,315.0
2020	1,392.4	1,328.6	1,289.1	549.4	141.1	145.8	4,846.4
2021	1,440.3	1,141.8	1,172.3	555.4	40.3	104.7	4,454.7
2022	1,394.2	1,120.1	1,189.1	567.3	172.2	104.7	4,547.7

Source: EPC, PPS, MOF, SSC, MCR & SBS

Table 4.5.5: Energy Related Climate Change Indicators and SDGs, Samoa 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP (Nominal GDP)	SAT\$ m	2,313.2	2,417.2	2,209.6	2,191.4	2,305.2
Population (a)	No.	199,243	200,874	202,506	205,557	207,473
Energy Related Climate Change Indicators & SDGs						
Net Domestic Energy Use (b)	TJ	4,953.3	5,377.1	4,985.7	4,985.8	4,979.5
Total Industries Energy End Use	TJ	1,289.7	1,443.1	1,056.3	1,223.8	1,372.4
Total Households Energy End Use	TJ	3,077.2	3,197.8	3,441.7	3,041.3	2,776.0
Share Of Fossil Fuels in Total Energy Use (c)	%	68.6	70.4	68.0	72.1	73.8
Renewable Energy Share in Total Energy Use [SDG 7.2.1]	%	31.4	29.6	32.0	27.9	26.2
Total Energy Intensity of Production Activities [SDG 7.3.1] (d)	MJ/\$	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Energy Use by Households Per Capita (e)	GJ /Person	15.4	15.9	17.0	14.8	14.4

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- Population projection except for Population Census Years 2016 and 2021.
- Net domestic energy use refers to the amount of energy that is end used minus re-exports.
- Fossil fuel for Energy Account Samoa refers to ADO, ULP, DPK and LPG
- Expresses the energy used by production activities in terms of GDP. Calculated by total end use of energy by industries divided by total nominal GDP
- Refers to the total end use of energy by households divided by resident population

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, 2021

Functional Domain	Total			Age Group			Region			
	Total	Male	Female	5-17	18-49	50+	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAV
Vision										
Total	9,637	4,534	5,103	515	1,813	7,309	1,788	3,470	1,961	2,418
Some difficulty	8,208	3,891	4,317	409	1,587	6,212	1,574	3,043	1,502	2,089
A lot of difficulty	1,220	545	675	76	172	972	185	355	400	280
Cannot do at all	209	98	111	30	54	125	29	72	59	49
Hearing										
Total	6,891	3,406	3,485	1,016	1,246	4,629	980	2,699	1,553	1,659
Some difficulty	5,525	2,714	2,811	830	1,024	3,671	810	2,261	1,151	1,303
A lot of difficulty	1,111	564	547	144	147	820	141	345	322	303
Cannot do at all	255	128	127	42	75	138	29	93	80	53
Mobility										
Total	9,286	4,420	4,866	854	1,774	6,658	1,312	3,543	2,187	2,244
Some difficulty	6,885	3,301	3,584	715	1,464	4,706	988	2,776	1,474	1,647
A lot of difficulty	1,697	816	881	71	199	1,427	202	546	519	430
Cannot do at all	704	303	401	68	111	525	122	221	194	167
Memory										
Total	5,297	2,543	2,754	781	1,111	3,405	848	2,023	1,258	1,168
Some difficulty	4,079	1,974	2,105	596	758	2,725	678	1,644	911	846
A lot of difficulty	946	431	515	130	261	555	133	274	275	264
Cannot do at all	272	138	134	55	92	125	37	105	72	58
Self-Care										
Total	4,777	2,257	2,520	785	911	3,081	789	1,945	1,106	937
Some difficulty	3,472	1,673	1,799	641	684	2,147	585	1,549	722	616
A lot of difficulty	820	380	440	72	135	613	117	246	242	215
Cannot do at all	485	204	281	72	92	321	87	150	142	106
Communication										
Total	4,336	2,104	2,232	751	1,020	2,565	676	1,758	969	933
Some difficulty	3,293	1,596	1,697	553	705	2,035	531	1,433	663	666
A lot of difficulty	728	346	382	116	206	406	95	215	228	190
Cannot do at all	315	162	153	82	109	124	50	110	78	77

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

5.2 Education

While the Samoan education system has achieved much over the years, we still have room to grow, especially in terms of drop-out 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 developmentally 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), 2024

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
2	2	3	2	1.50
3	13	17	15	1.29
4	33	37	35	1.13
5	29	28	29	0.97
6	10	10	10	0.98

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

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, 2024

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
5	60	64	62	1.06
6	94	98	96	1.05
7	94	97	96	1.03
8	101	102	102	1.00
9	97	94	96	0.98
10	96	104	100	1.08
11	103	106	105	1.02
12	110	106	108	0.96
13	51	48	49	0.94
14	15	10	13	0.66

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

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 5.2.1c: Age Specific Enrolment Rate for Secondary Education, 2024

Age	Age Specific Enrolment Rate			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
12	3	5	4	1.47
13	32	34	33	1.07
14	75	95	84	1.26
15	76	91	84	1.19
16	78	109	93	1.40
17	54	82	67	1.52
18	25	37	31	1.50
19	7	8	8	1.12
20	1	1	1	0.75

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

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 5.2.2: GIR, NIR and GPI in the first year (Year 1 of Primary), 2020 - 2024

Year	GIR - Primary				NIR - Primary			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	GPI
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
2023	112	111	111	1.00	57	62	60	1.08
2024	109	107	108	0.98	55	59	57	1.06

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Note: GIR - (Gross Intake Rate) is the general level of access to primary education by all students regardless of age entering first year level of primary education
NIR - (Net Intake Rate) refers to the new entrants in the first-year level (Year 1) of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age (age 5), expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age
GPI - (Gender Parity Index) is the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education

Table 5.2.3: Students with Disability enrolled in ECE, Primary and Secondary Education, 2020-2024

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ECE					
Male	...	...	...	...	56
Female	...	...	...	...	19
Total ECE	...	...	...	...	75
PRIMARY EDUCATION					
Male	141	158	74	158	194
Female	62	78	128	80	109
Total Primary	203	236	202	238	303
SECONDARY EDUCATION					
Male	14	9	9	9	34
Female	10	8	7	8	29
Total Secondary	24	17	16	17	63
Grand Total	227	253	218	255	440

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Table 5.2.4a: Early School Leaver Rate (ESLR) in Primary, 2020-2024

Year Level	Rate (%)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Year 2	6.6	0.0	2.2	6.3	4.3
Year 3	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.1
Year 4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.7
Year 5	2.5	0.9	2.6	3.1	1.4
Year 6	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2
Year 7	1.2	1.0	2.6	1.7	2.4
Year 8	3.7	3.3	2.6	4.2	3.9

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Table 5.2.4b: Early School Leaver Rate in Secondary, 2020-2024

Year Level	Rate (%)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Year 9	10.4	5.1	8.9	9.3	8.2
Year 10	6.2	4.4	9.6	8.3	8.1
Year 11	21.2	21.1	24.9	25.5	12.3
Year 12	7.0	0.0	2.1	3.6	*0
Year 13	22.9	25.3	28.3	26.5	0.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Note: Early School Leaver Rates (ELSR) marked with * indicate that this is negative rates and is being converted to (0s). Negative rate indicates more students enrolled in a given Year Level than those promoted to the given Year Level due the completion of the 4-year level first cohort.

Table 5.2.5: Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Year 8 – Year 9), 2020 – 2024

Year	Transition Rate (%)			GPI
	Male	Female	Total	
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
2023	84.2	95.8	89.8	1.1
2024	88.8	92.4	90.6	1.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

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 5.2.6: ECE, Primary and Secondary levels Student-Teacher Ratio, 2021-2024

Year	ECE	Primary	Secondary
2021	10	31	17
2022	11	31	16
2023	13	29	17
2024	15	30	17

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Note: Student-Teacher Ratio is calculated as the total number of students divide by the total number of teachers per school

Table 5.2.7: Total number of schools in Samoa by controlling authority, 2024

Controlling Authority	Upolu	Savaii	Total
Government Schools			
Primary	96	48	144
College	15	8	23
Total	111	56	167
Mission Schools			
Primary	16	7	23
College	8	8	16
Total	24	15	39
Private Schools			
Primary	11	-	11
College	3	-	3
Total	14	-	14
Total	149	71	220

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Table 5.2.8: Total number of teachers by controlling authority, 2024

Controlling Authority	Upolu	Savaii	Total
Government Schools			
Primary	769	345	1,114
College	465	162	627
Total	1,234	507	1,741
Mission Schools			
Primary	209	69	278
College	278	87	365
Total	487	156	643
Private Schools			
Primary	148	-	148
College	37	-	37
Total	185	-	185
Total	1,906	663	2,569

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Statistical Digest 2024

Table 5.2.9: Post School Education and Training Key Performance Indicators (Education Sector Plan 2019 – 2024)

Indicator (Education Sector Plan)	Number	Percentage/Rate (%)
Number of PSET accredited programmers delivering NCS in generic skills (literacy and numeracy)	NA	NA
Percentage (%) of TVET lecturers and trainers meeting TVET Professional Standards	NA	NA
Gross Enrolment in Formal PSET	Female: 3,983 Male: 2,821	Female: 44 Male: 29
Gross Graduation in Formal PSET	Female: 1,209 Male: 945	Female: 30 Male: 33
Number of students with disability enrolled at all levels	Female: 6 Male: 4	
Percentage of PSET Graduates finding Employment within 6 months of Completion (2020, 2021 & 2022)		32
Percentage of employers of PSET Graduates satisfied with the Application of Graduates' Knowledge and Skills in the Workplace (2020, 2021 & 2022)	N/A	
Number of PSET programmes accredited by SQA	143 (61 Provider Programmes & 82 SQs)	
Percentage of PSET graduates with Nationally and Regionally Recognised Qualifications	Female: 532 Male: 600	Female: 44 Male: 63

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.10: Enrolment by Service Provider, 2019 - 2023

Service Provider	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All Formal Enrolments	4,804	4,969	6,440	6,678	6,804
Universities	3,301	3,604	4,546	4,659	4,777
TVET Providers	1,098	873	1,277	1,500	1,539
Religious Providers	405	492	617	519	488

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.11: Enrolments by Field of Study, 2019 - 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All Formal Enrolments	4,804	4,969	6,440	6,678	6,804
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	286	138	188	283	310
Architecture and Building	168	161	286	315	293
Creative Arts	53	56	93	50	61
Education	573	815	766	683	643
Engineering and related Technologies	501	418	564	566	686
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	344	284	389	360	442
Health	405	360	418	394	403
Information Technology	88	293	181	209	203
Management and Commerce	905	803	1,223	1,505	1,228
Mixed Field Programmes	211	343	491	512	829
Natural and Physical Sciences	291	257	411	404	390
Society and Culture	979	1,041	1,430	1,397	1,316

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.12: Graduates by Field of Study, 2019 - 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All Formal Graduates	1,909	1,704	1,779	2,354	2,154
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	133	38	24	68	54
Architecture and Building	90	74	152	185	148
Creative Arts	8	26	31	14	30
Education	220	225	147	204	133
Engineering and related Technologies	297	212	290	272	346
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	150	167	217	172	162
Health	148	116	58	179	112
Information Technology	34	64	49	85	60
Management and Commerce	293	211	283	478	345
Mixed Field Programmes	117	170	157	112	239
Natural and Physical Sciences	116	119	123	153	110
Society and Culture	303	282	248	432	415

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.13: Certificate Enrolments by Field of Study, 2023

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	3,529	100.0	1,808		1,721	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	111	3.1	78	70.3	33	29.7
Architecture and Building	293	8.3	70	23.9	223	76.1
Creative Arts	55	1.6	2	3.6	53	96.4
Education	154	4.4	93	60.4	61	39.6
Engineering and related Technologies	630	17.9	62	9.8	568	90.2
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	360	10.2	310	86.1	50	13.9
Health	97	2.7	82	84.5	15	15.5
Information Technology	188	5.3	135	71.8	53	28.2
Management and Commerce	284	8.0	223	78.5	61	21.5
Mixed Field Programmes	762	21.6	392	51.4	370	48.6
Natural and Physical Sciences	144	4.1	79	54.9	65	45.1
Society and Culture	451	12.8	282	62.5	169	37.5

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.14: Certificates Graduates by Qualification Field, 2023

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	1,551	100.0	816		735	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	30	1.9	18	60.0	12	40.0
Architecture and Building	148	9.5	40	27.0	108	73.0
Creative Arts	28	1.8	1	3.6	27	96.4
Education	53	3.4	30	56.6	23	43.4
Engineering and related Technologies	328	21.1	37	11.3	291	88.7
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	143	9.2	122	85.3	21	14.7
Health	46	3.0	39	84.8	7	15.2
Information Technology	59	3.8	42	71.2	17	28.8
Management and Commerce	150	9.7	113	75.3	37	24.7
Mixed Field Programmes	238	15.3	175	73.5	63	26.5
Natural and Physical Sciences	75	4.8	42	56.0	33	44.0
Society and Culture	253	16.3	157	62.1	96	37.9

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.15: Diploma Enrolments by Field of Study, 2023

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	603	100.0	351		252	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	27	4.5	17	63.0	10	37.0
Creative Arts	6	1.0	1	16.7	5	83.3
Education	1	0.2	1	100.0	-	-
Engineering and related Technologies	34	5.6	7	20.6	27	79.4
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	79	13.1	74	93.7	5	6.3
Health	38	6.3	35	92.1	3	7.9
Information Technology	13	2.2	4	30.8	9	69.2
Management and Commerce	160	26.5	125	78.1	35	21.9
Natural and Physical Sciences	1	0.2	1	100.0	-	-
Society and Culture	244	40.5	86	35.2	158	64.8

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.16: Diploma Graduates by Qualification Field, 2023

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	174	100.0	105		69	
Agriculture, Environment and related studies	7	4.0	5	71.4	2	28.6
Creative Arts	2	1.1	1	50.0	1	50.0
Engineering and related Technologies	18	10.3	3	16.7	15	83.3
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	19	10.9	19	100.0	-	-
Health	12	6.9	11	91.7	1	8.3
Information Technology	1	0.6	-	-	1	100.0
Management and Commerce	46	26.4	38	82.6	8	17.4
Society and Culture	69	39.7	28	40.6	41	59.4

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.17: Bachelor Level Enrolments by Field of Study, 2023

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Enrolments	2,106	100.0	1,456		650	
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	138	6.6	70	50.7	68	49.3
Education	422	20.0	340	80.6	82	19.4
Engineering and Related Technologies	22	1.0	5	22.7	17	77.3
Health	241	11.4	185	76.8	56	23.2
Management and Commerce	661	31.4	494	74.7	167	25.3
Natural and Physical Sciences	167	7.9	97	58.1	70	41.9
Society and Culture	455	21.6	265	58.2	190	41.8

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.18: Bachelor Graduates by Qualification Field, 2023

	Total	%	Female	%	Male	%
All Formal Graduates	324	100.0	222		102	
Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies	6	1.9	3	50.0	3	50.0
Education	76	23.5	64	84.2	12	15.8
Health	54	16.7	42	77.8	12	22.2
Management and Commerce	97	29.9	68	70.1	29	29.9
Natural and Physical Sciences	25	7.7	16	64.0	9	36.0
Society and Culture	66	20.4	29	43.9	37	56.1

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

Table 5.2.19: Lecturers and Trainers by Provider Type, 2023

	Total	Female	Male
Type of Provider	441	179	262
Religious Instructors	66	9	57
TVET Institutes	168	64	104
University	207	106	101

Source: Samoa Qualifications Authority Post School Education and Training Statistical Bulletin, 2023

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.

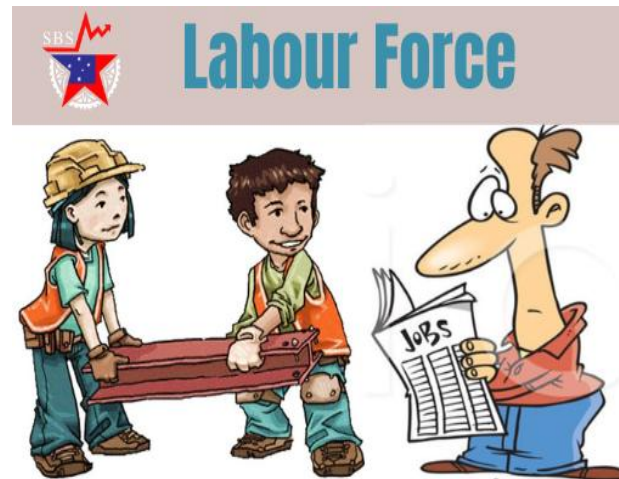


Table 5.3.1: Labour Force by Age Group, Sex and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
15-19	3,430	2,483	946	305	227	78	1,630	1,118	512	522	378	144	973	760	213
20-24	6,604	4,137	2,467	1,353	654	699	2,795	1,713	1,082	1,111	770	341	1,345	1,001	344
25-29	7,096	4,158	2,939	1,547	966	581	3,000	1,638	1,362	1,109	782	327	1,440	771	669
30-34	7,046	3,948	3,098	1,251	716	535	2,966	1,563	1,403	1,386	891	495	1,442	777	665
35-39	6,425	4,016	2,409	1,231	698	533	2,591	1,514	1,077	1,245	962	284	1,358	843	515
40-44	6,365	3,803	2,562	1,247	625	622	2,689	1,670	1,019	1,198	821	378	1,230	687	543
45-49	5,939	3,934	2,006	1,137	690	447	2,411	1,507	903	1,034	817	217	1,358	919	438
50-54	5,613	3,806	1,807	877	549	328	2,228	1,427	802	1,277	955	322	1,231	875	356
55-59	3,727	2,684	1,043	558	433	125	1,483	990	493	745	597	148	941	664	277
60-64	2,087	1,426	661	262	151	111	895	538	357	334	280	54	595	457	138
65+	1,629	1,186	443	280	238	42	646	396	250	210	180	30	493	372	121
Samoa	55,960	35,580	20,380	10,047	5,947	4,100	23,334	14,073	9,261	10,172	7,433	2,739	12,408	8,127	4,281

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.2: Employed Persons by Age Group, Sex, Urban-Rural area and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	2,885	2,292	593	1,216	1,000	216	442	341	102	940	741	199	2,885	2,292	593
20-24	5,804	3,780	2,024	2,330	1,471	858	984	725	260	1,264	960	304	5,804	3,780	2,024
25-29	6,683	3,986	2,696	2,697	1,480	1,216	1,051	782	269	1,388	757	630	6,683	3,986	2,696
30-34	6,657	3,772	2,885	2,731	1,464	1,266	1,327	866	461	1,383	759	623	6,657	3,772	2,885
35-39	6,138	3,858	2,280	2,375	1,404	971	1,219	946	273	1,342	827	515	6,138	3,858	2,280
40-44	6,181	3,737	2,444	2,552	1,642	910	1,183	814	369	1,217	674	543	6,181	3,737	2,444
45-49	5,860	3,875	1,984	2,338	1,456	882	1,027	810	217	1,358	919	438	5,860	3,875	1,984
50-54	5,539	3,757	1,781	2,192	1,396	796	1,264	942	322	1,221	875	346	5,539	3,757	1,781
55-59	3,693	2,668	1,025	1,467	974	493	727	597	130	941	664	277	3,693	2,668	1,025
60-64	2,073	1,426	647	881	538	343	334	280	54	595	457	138	2,073	1,426	647
65+	1,623	1,186	437	640	396	244	210	180	30	493	372	121	1,623	1,186	437
Youth (15-24)	8,690	6,072	2,618	3,545	2,472	1,074	1,427	1,065	361	2,204	1,702	502	8,690	6,072	2,618
Adult (25+)	44,445	28,266	16,179	17,872	10,750	7,122	8,341	6,218	2,123	9,938	6,305	3,633	44,445	28,266	16,179
Samoa	53,135	34,338	18,797	21,418	13,222	8,196	9,768	7,283	2,485	12,142	8,007	4,135	53,135	34,338	18,797

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.3: Unemployed Population by Age Group, Sex and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	544	191	353	17	17	-	414	118	296	80	37	43	33	19	14
20-24	799	357	442	126	30	96	466	242	224	127	45	81	81	40	41
25-29	414	172	242	-	-	-	303	158	145	58	-	58	52	14	39
30-34	389	176	213	34	34	-	236	99	137	59	25	34	59	18	42
35-39	287	158	129	29	17	13	216	110	106	26	16	11	16	16	-
40-44	184	65	118	18	18	-	137	28	109	16	7	9	13	13	-
45-49	80	58	21	-	-	-	72	51	21	7	7	-	-	-	-
50-54	74	48	26	14	5	9	37	31	6	13	13	-	11	-	11
55-59	34	16	18	-	-	-	16	16	-	18	-	18	-	-	-
60-64	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2,825	1,242	1,583	240	121	118	1,916	851	1,065	404	150	254	265	120	146

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.4: Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Sex and Region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	15.9%	7.7%	37.3%	5.7%	7.7%	-	16.9%	7.7%	40.6%	25.4%	10.5%	57.9%	15.2%	9.8%	29.5%
20-24	12.1%	8.6%	17.9%	9.3%	4.6%	13.8%	12.8%	9.4%	19.6%	16.7%	14.1%	20.7%	11.4%	5.9%	23.8%
25-29	5.8%	4.1%	8.2%	-	-	-	7.5%	5.4%	10.3%	10.1%	9.6%	10.7%	5.3%	-	17.9%
30-34	5.5%	4.4%	6.9%	2.7%	4.8%	-	6.1%	4.4%	8.3%	7.9%	6.3%	9.8%	4.3%	2.8%	6.9%
35-39	4.5%	3.9%	5.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	5.0%	4.3%	6.2%	8.3%	7.3%	9.8%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%
40-44	2.9%	1.7%	4.6%	1.5%	2.9%	-	3.2%	1.5%	6.1%	5.1%	1.7%	10.7%	1.3%	0.8%	2.3%
45-49	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	-	-	-	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	3.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.9%	-
50-54	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	-
55-59	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	-	-	-	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	-	2.5%	-	12.4%
60-64	0.7%	-	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-	2.5%	1.6%	-	3.9%	-	-	-
65+	0.4%	-	1.4%	-	-	-	0.4%	-	1.5%	0.9%	-	2.4%	-	-	-
Samoa	5.0%	3.5%	7.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	5.6%	3.8%	9.0%	8.2%	6.0%	11.5%	4.0%	2.0%	9.3%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.5: Distribution of Employment by Status in Employment, Sex and Region, 2022

Status in Employment	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employee	28,850	17,276	11,574	8,018	4,566	3,452	13,361	8,251	5,110	3,277	1,950	1,327	4,195	2,509	1,686
Employer	1,517	1,234	284	577	419	159	432	357	75	190	177	13	318	281	37
Own-account worker	17,250	12,815	4,435	901	638	263	5,108	3,353	1,755	5,741	4,826	915	5,500	3,998	1,502
Contributing family worker	4,762	2,413	2,348	190	94	96	2,144	962	1,182	375	170	205	2,053	1,188	865
Workers not classifiable by status	756	600	156	122	109	12	374	300	74	184	160	25	77	32	45
Samoa	53,135	34,338	18,797	9,807	5,826	3,981	21,418	13,222	8,196	9,768	7,283	2,485	12,142	8,007	4,135

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.6: Distribution of the population outside the Labour Force by Reason, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2022

<i>Reason</i>	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seeking employment, but not available	350	121	230	76	35	41	274	86	189
Discouraged job seekers	51	42	9	-	-	-	51	42	9
Not seeking employment, but want and available	443	259	184	-	-	-	443	259	184
Not seeking, not available but want employment	58	9	49	-	-	-	58	9	49
Does not want employment	70,569	26,727	43,843	12,996	5,204	7,792	57,573	21,522	36,051
Not Stated	327	134	193	-	-	-	327	134	193
Samoa	71,799	27,291	44,507	13,072	5,239	7,833	58,727	22,052	36,675

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.7: Informal Employment by Sex, Urban-Rural areas and Region, 2022

<i>Region</i>	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	3,191	1,979	1,213	3,191	1,979	1,213	-	-	-
North West Upolu	5,741	3,928	1,814	-	-	-	5,741	3,928	1,814
Rest of Upolu	1,703	1,148	555	-	-	-	1,703	1,148	555
Savaii	2,812	1,971	842	-	-	-	2,812	1,971	842
Samoa	13,447	9,025	4,423	3,191	1,979	1,213	10,256	7,046	3,210

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.8: Distribution of Youth Activity Status by age group and urban-rural areas, 2022

Current Activity Status	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years
Labour force	10,033	3,430	6,604	1,657	305	1,353	8,376	3,125	5,251
Employed	8,690	2,885	5,804	1,514	287	1,226	7,176	2,598	4,578
Unemployed	1,344	544	799	144	17	126	1,200	527	673
Outside labour force	24,332	15,814	8,518	4,608	3,084	1,524	19,724	12,729	6,994
Samoa	34,365	19,243	15,122	6,265	3,389	2,876	28,100	15,854	12,246

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.9: Youth unemployment rate by age group, sex and region, 2022

Age Group	Samoa			Urban area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	15.9%	7.7%	37.3%	5.7%	7.7%	0.0%	25.4%	10.5%	57.9%	15.2%	9.8%	29.5%	3.4%	2.5%	6.6%
20-24 years	12.1%	8.6%	17.9%	9.3%	4.6%	13.8%	16.7%	14.1%	20.7%	11.4%	5.9%	23.8%	6.0%	4.0%	11.8%
Samoa	13.4%	8.3%	23.3%	8.7%	5.4%	12.4%	19.9%	12.7%	32.6%	12.6%	7.2%	25.5%	4.9%	3.4%	9.9%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.10: Youth NEET rate and distribution by education status, sex and region, 2022

Education status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Never attended school	334	161	173	14	14	-	148	57	91	132	80	52	41	10	30
Left school before graduation	8,054	3,935	4,119	1,225	623	603	3,472	1,691	1,781	1,641	859	782	1,716	762	954
Completed school	1,952	794	1,158	347	204	143	755	269	485	579	212	368	271	109	162
Total NEET	10,340	4,890	5,450	1,586	840	745	4,375	2,017	2,358	2,352	1,151	1,201	2,027	882	1,146
Youth population	34,365	17,710	16,655	6,265	3,166	3,099	13,213	6,609	6,604	7,995	4,206	3,789	6,892	3,729	3,162
NEET Rate	30.1%	27.6%	32.7%	25.3%	26.5%	24.1%	33.1%	31%	35.7%	29.4%	27.4%	31.7%	29.4%	23.6%	36.2%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.11: Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Economic Activity, Sex and Urban-Rural area, 2022

Economic Activity	Samoa			Urban (Apia Urban Area)			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labour Force	688	458	230	74	47	27	614	411	203
Employed	679	458	221	65	47	18	614	411	203
Unemployed	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
Outside Labour Force	4,791	2,128	2,663	967	459	508	3,824	1,669	2,155
Samoa	5,479	2,586	2,893	1,041	506	535	4,438	2,080	2,358

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.12: Female Share of Employment in High Status Occupation by Main Industry and Region, 2022

Industrial Sector	Samoa	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Agriculture	21.0%	19.4%	29.1%	14.4%	21.3%
Industry and Construction	20.7%	13.8%	23.0%	35.1%	27.3%
Services	46.4%	46.5%	45.4%	45.8%	47.5%
Samoa	35.4%	40.6%	38.3%	25.4%	34.1%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.13: Labour Underutilization distribution and rate by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022

Component	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment	2,825	1,242	1,583	240	121	118	2,585	1,121	1,465
In time related unemployment	127	76	51	-	-	-	127	76	51
Potential labour force	793	379	414	76	35	41	717	344	373
Labour underutilization	3,745	1,697	2,049	315	156	159	3,430	1,541	1,889
Extended Labour Force	56,753	359,59	20,794	10,047	5,947	4,100	45,913	29,633	16,280
Labour Underutilization Rate	6.6%	4.8%	9.9%	3.1%	2.6%	3.8%	7.4%	5.1%	11.3%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Note: Extended Labour Force = Labour Force + Potential Labour Force

Table 5.3.14: Child activity status of 5-14 age group by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mutually exclusive activity categories	51,987	27,051	24,937	8,313	4,294	4,019	43,675	22,757	20,918
Only working (a)	337	284	53	27	27	-	310	257	53
Only schooling (b)	42,465	21,295	21,169	7,468	3,716	3,752	34,996	17,579	17,418
Working and schooling (c)	6,230	3,785	2,445	384	297	87	5,846	3,488	2,357
Neither activity (d)	2,955	1,686	1,270	433	253	180	2,522	1,432	1,090
Total working (a & c)	6,567	4,070	2,498	411	324	87	6,156	3,746	2,410
Total in school (b & c)	48,695	25,081	23,614	7,853	4,013	3,839	40,842	21,067	19,775
Total out of school (a & d)	3,293	1,970	1,323	460	280	180	2,833	1,690	1,143

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.15: Child activity status of 15-17 age group by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mutually exclusive activity categories	11,240	5,790	5,449	2,058	1,025	1,033	9,181	4,765	4,416
Only working (a)	806	688	118	83	69	15	722	619	104
Only schooling (b)	8,793	3,999	4,794	1,824	857	966	6,969	3,141	3,828
Working and schooling (c)	259	172	87	-	-	-	259	172	87
Neither activity (d)	1,381	932	450	151	99	52	1,230	833	397
Total working (a & c)	1,065	860	205	83	69	15	981	791	191
Total in school (b & c)	9,052	4,171	4,881	1,824	857	966	7,229	3,314	3,915
Total out of school (a & d)	2,187	1,619	568	234	168	67	1,953	1,452	501

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.16: Number of children in child labour by age group, sex and region, 2022

Age Group	Total			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	3,800	2,371	1,429	175	167	8	2,333	1,394	939	590	299	291	702	510	192
12-14 years	1,106	634	472	72	57	15	600	279	321	182	115	68	252	184	68
5-14 years	4,906	3,005	1,901	247	225	23	2,933	1,673	1,260	772	414	358	954	694	260
15-17 years	2,349	1,676	673	190	148	42	1,249	864	385	516	331	185	394	333	61
Total	7,255	4,682	2,573	437	373	64	4,181	2,537	1,645	1,288	745	543	1,348	1,027	321

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

Table 5.3.17 Child labour prevalence rates by sex and age group, 2022

Age Group	Total			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	9.9%	11.9%	7.8%	2.9%	5.3%	0.3%	17.0%	19.2%	14.6%	6.2%	6.0%	6.4%	7.9%	11.4%	4.4%
12-14 years	8.0%	8.8%	7.1%	3.3%	5.1%	1.4%	11.9%	11.3%	12.5%	5.4%	6.2%	4.5%	7.9%	10.8%	4.7%
15-17 years	20.9%	28.9%	12.3%	9.2%	14.5%	4.0%	31.6%	46.4%	18.4%	19.2%	22.2%	15.4%	15.6%	23.6%	5.5%
Total	11.5%	14.3%	8.5%	4.2%	7.0%	1.3%	18.4%	21.9%	14.8%	8.3%	9.0%	7.5%	9.3%	13.5%	4.6%

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022

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 sector and individual contributors such as proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers who are not registered with the SNPF.



Table 5.4.1: Total Registered Employees by Industry, 2020 - 2024

Industry	Total Registered Employees					Employment Index				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agriculture	179	174	150	130	109	92	89	77	66	56
Fishing	106	80	60	61	50	176	132	99	100	82
Food manufacturing	592	625	612	586	562	139	147	144	138	132
Other manufacturing	511	502	487	478	509	39	38	37	36	38
Electricity	352	366	370	369	381	64	67	67	67	69
Water	340	346	344	325	318	120	122	121	115	112
Construction	1,056	952	929	682	593	103	93	90	66	58
Commerce	3,752	3,926	3,961	4,020	4,213	129	134	136	138	144
Accommodation	985	544	594	1,123	1,427	65	36	39	75	95
Restaurants	414	429	400	441	487	98	101	94	104	115
Transport	1,873	1,798	1,807	1,747	1,685	87	83	84	81	78
Communication	442	494	444	431	438	121	135	121	117	120
Finance services	1200	1,248	1,262	1,316	1,368	107	111	113	117	122
Business Services	723	727	713	679	662	119	120	117	112	109
Public administration	5,973	6,152	6,202	6,684	6,803	110	114	114	123	126
Education	647	726	745	1,163	1,343	125	140	144	224	259
Health	1,100	1,098	1,092	956	855	124	124	123	108	97
Personal services	1,368	1,462	1,423	1,397	1,425	99	106	103	101	103
Other services	2,756	2,632	2,609	2,898	2,969	109	104	103	115	117
Total	24,370	24,280	24,201	25,485	26,197	103	102	102	108	111

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report December 2024 Quarter

Note: Base Period: Average Employment Numbers 2013=100

Table 5.4.2: Total Wages by Industry, 2020 – 2024 (SAT\$ m)

Industry	Total Wages					Wage Index				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Agriculture</i>	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.1	108	165	203	302	361
<i>Fishing</i>	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	185	197	234	307	320
<i>Food manufacturing</i>	11.1	13.1	13.2	18.6	21.7	108	120	124	182	222
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	8.6	10.4	10.3	17.8	20.6	146	178	182	320	348
<i>Electricity</i>	11.5	13.4	14.5	20.6	23.6	130	147	157	223	248
<i>Water</i>	10.4	12.6	12.9	19.5	21.4	139	165	170	272	305
<i>Construction</i>	18.2	17.6	17.2	20.8	19.5	112	120	120	198	214
<i>Commerce</i>	55.9	59.4	59.9	65.3	78.6	102	104	104	111	128
<i>Accommodation</i>	12.9	8.1	8.7	28.8	43.1	131	150	147	257	303
<i>Restaurants</i>	4.6	5.8	6.3	11.4	14.9	118	143	165	273	322
<i>Transport</i>	35.9	35.5	35.5	39.3	42.1	114	117	117	134	149
<i>Communication</i>	17.6	18.8	18.2	24.0	26.4	110	106	114	155	167
<i>Finance services</i>	40.4	42.2	42.6	46.0	54.5	103	104	104	107	122
<i>Business Services</i>	13.2	13.8	13.4	15.3	19.9	95	99	98	117	157
<i>Public administration</i>	191.3	193.7	196.6	198.9	267.0	138	135	136	128	169
<i>Education</i>	9.7	11.6	13.2	18.6	24.9	112	119	132	120	139
<i>Health</i>	39.2	39.7	38.7	21.0	16.0	113	115	112	70	60
<i>Personal services</i>	31.8	33.4	33.1	36.1	48.0	114	112	113	126	164
<i>Other services</i>	50.2	36.7	34.7	36.9	42.0	76	58	55	53	59
Total Wages	565.9	569.7	572.5	643.6	789.0	117	118	119	127	152

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Report December 2024 Quarter

Note: Base Period: Average Employment Wage & Salaries 2013=100

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 and 251 indicators. 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.

The matrix below will provide readers with a more comprehensive overview of Samoa's efforts in fostering social harmony, safety and freedom for all the people of Samoa by achieving these goals.



6.2 Samoa's Global Indicator Framework for SDG 2030 Agenda

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural). (Samoa classified as lower-middle income class with USD3.20 per day)	6.1% in 2013 (SBS 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	18.8% in 2013 (SBS HES 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 (multidimensional poverty index – MPI)	.109 (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	53.5% (2019)	44.2% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	(a) 98.8% (b) 78.8% (c) 96.1%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	NA		
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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			
	(a) Directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	2,690 (2019)	64 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	39 (2019)	13 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	0 (2015)	0 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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			
	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, Index	0.525 (2017)	0.475 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.6% (2019)	41.6% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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 (proportion of GNI)	2.87% (2015)	1.40% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)			
	(a) Health	16.96% (2015)	16.95% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Social Protection	6.45% (2015)	4.95% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	4.5% (2015)	5.4% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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)		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	<-2 standard deviation (moderate to severe stunting) is 7.3% while <3- standard deviations (severe) is 3.5%		SBS (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)	<-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 (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)			
	(a) Proportion of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia	18.4% (2015)	21.7% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia	25.3% (2015)	25.1% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Volume of local food products (tonnes)	406.9 (2018)	261.1 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

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)
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	2.5.1.b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	0 (2010)	0 (2019)	FAO
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction			
	Number of local breeds with unknown risk status (number)	3 (2015)	3 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	0.43 (2015)	0.36 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (USD 2021 constant prices)	4.34 (2015)	3.75 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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		

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 (IFPA)			
	(a) Rice	-0.3 (2015)	0.46 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Consumer Food Price Index	0.64 (2015)	1.50 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	58.0 (2015)	59.08 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	88.90%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	17/ 1,000 (SBS PHC 2016)	15.8/1,000	SBS (PHC 2021)
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	5/1,000		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.01 (2019)		Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	11 (2015)	5.2 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0		
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	1.12% (2019)		Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	61,325 (2015)	61,325 (2017)	Global Health Observatory

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	13 (2015)	12 (2012)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	3.07 (2015)	2.86 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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) (WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015)	9.6/ 100,000 (2021)	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023
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	29.4%		SBS (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	31 (15 – 19 years) (SBS PHC 2016)	26 (15 - 19 years)	SBS (PHC 2021)
.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new born and child health, infectious diseases, ncids, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantage population)			
	(a) Antenatal Care coverage (b) Care-seeking for children with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms (c) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP (d) Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods (e) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	(a) 94.1% (b) 72.4% (c) 39.0% (d) 29.4% (e) 98.1%		SBS (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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	34 (2019)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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)	8.17 (2019)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0.3 (2015)	0.3 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	Men 35.4% Women 12.5%		SBS (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 health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme			
	(a) Proportion of the target population who received 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) (%)	80.0% (2015)	83.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Proportion of the target population who received measles containing vaccine second dose (MCV2) (%)	55.0% (2015)	75.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors constant 2023 USD million)	5.84 (2015)	2.43 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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			
	(a) Physicians’ density, Per 10,000 population	3.29 (2016)	5.61 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Nursing and midwifery personnel density, Per 10,000 population	23.51 (2018)	30.58 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Dentistry personnel density, Per 10,000 population	1.43 (2016)	0.9 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Pharmaceutical personnel density	0.24 (2020)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR, Percentage	80 (2021)	30 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy, Percentage	33 (2021)	47 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Financing, Percentage	20 (2021)	70 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Laboratory, Percentage	64 (2021)	44 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Surveillance, Percentage	80 (2021)	60 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Human resources, Percentage	50 (2021)	30 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Health emergency management, Percentage	67 (2021)	67 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Health services provision, Percentage	73 (2021)	40 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Infection prevention and control (IPC), Percentage	33 (2021)	47 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), Percentage	73 (2021)	867 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Points of entry (PoEs) and border health, Percentage	100 (2021)	67 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Zoonotic diseases, Percentage	20 (2021)	20 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Food safety, Percentage	40 (2021)	40 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Chemical events, Percentage	0 (2021)	40 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR2 2021 onward): Radiation emergencies, Percentage	0 (2021)	20 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	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	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)

		(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	completed four foundational number tasks Age 7-14 Age - 22.7%, for grade 2/3 - 17.2% attending grade 2/3 - 11.7%	
	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)			
	(a) Completion rate, primary education, % relevant age group, total population	98% (2015)	98% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(b) Completion rate, primary education, % relevant age group, female population	99% (2015)	99% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(c) Completion rate, primary education, % relevant age group, male population	97% (2015)	97% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(d) Completion rate, lower secondary education, % relevant age group, total population	96% (2015)	97% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(e) Completion rate, lower secondary education, % relevant age group, female population	98% (2015)	99% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(f) Completion rate, lower secondary education, % relevant age group, male population	95% (2015)	95% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(g) Completion rate, upper secondary, % relevant age group, total population	53% (2015)	57% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(h) Completion rate, upper secondary, % relevant age group, female population	61% (2015)	66% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer
	(i) Completion rate, upper secondary, % relevant age group, male population	44% (2015)	47% (2020)	ESCAP Data Explorer

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	Total 73.3% (Male – 70.4% Female – 76.8%)		SBS (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) (Samoa Education Statistical Digest 2015)	55.0%	SBS (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 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 (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			
	(a) Completion rate, adjusted gender parity index, primary education, Ratio, total population	1.02 (2015)	1.01 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Completion rate, adjusted gender parity index, lower secondary education, Ratio, total population	1.03 (2015)	1.03 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	(c) Completion rate, adjusted gender parity index, upper secondary education, Ratio, total population	1.27 (2015)	1.30 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Female-to-male ratio	1.03 (2015)	1.10 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	(a) 96.6% (Total) 96.8% (Female) 96.5% (Male) (SBS PHC 2016)	(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	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 59% Female: 41% Maritime Male: 91% Female: 9% Nursing Male: 28% Female: 72%. Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism Source: NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administration Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2015	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 41% Female: 59% Maritime Male: 88% Female: 12% Nursing Male 26% Female 74%: Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism: Japanese & Chinese Language: Courses as Minor/Electives for Diploma & Degree level: Japanese & Chinese Language Community Courses	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2017
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			
	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, primary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	70.5% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, lower secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	70.5% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, upper secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	95.2% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, primary level, Percentage	13.8% (2017)	95.4% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, lower secondary level, Percentage	1.4% (2017)	95.4% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, upper secondary level, Percentage	100% (2017)	83.3% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to electricity, primary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to electricity, lower secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to electricity, upper secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to basic drinking water, primary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to basic drinking water, lower secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to basic drinking water, upper secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, primary level, Percentage	13.8% (2017)	50.9% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, lower secondary level, Percentage	13.8% (2017)	50.9% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, upper secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	62.9% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, primary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, lower secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, upper secondary level, Percentage	100.0% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	Schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, primary, Percentage	15.3% (2019)	60.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, lower secondary, Percentage	15.3% (2019)	60.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, upper secondary, Percentage	43.9% (2017)	100.0% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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 million 2021 constant price)	6.72 (2015)	8.34 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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% (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				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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)

INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE	INDICATOR
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 20-49 years experienced domestic violence in their life-time (2) 24% of the above women 20-49 years experienced violence in the past 12 months (Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development)	In the past 12 months - 32.6%	SBS (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 (Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development)	In the past 12 months - 12.6%	SBS (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	Before age 15 years = 0.7% Before age 18 years = 10.8% (SBS DHS 2014)	Before age 15 years - female 0.9%. Before age 18 years - female 7.4%	SBS (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	NA		

INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE	INDICATOR
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 those aged 5 years and above engaged in unpaid domestic work by sex and unpaid domestic care work by sex	Unpaid domestic work (Total - 76.0%, Male - 75.1% Female - 76.9%). Unpaid domestic care work (Looking after those aged <=17 years; Total - 27.9%, Male - 20.6%, Female - 35.3%. Looking after those >=18 years; Total - 14.5%, Male - 12.3%, Female- 16.8%)		SBS (LFCLS 2022)
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) 10% (2016)	(a) 11.3% (2024)	Government Website
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	40.0% (SBS PHC 2016)	44.3%	SBS (PHC 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	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) (SBS HIES 2013)	15 - 49 age group Men (80.6%) Women (77.4%)	SBS (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 (Yes = 1 No = 2)	1 (2018)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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%		SBS (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%		SBS (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 (a) domestic and (b) industrial wastewater flows safely treated	(b) 46.68 (2020)	(b) 42.86 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	75% (2019) (MNRE Water Sector)	100% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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\$20.69/m3 (USD\$8.23/m3) (2015/2016)	SAT\$17.70/m3 (USD\$7.07/m3) (2022/23)	SBS (Water Account Report 2022/2023)
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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)	75 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

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			
	Mangrove total area change (%)	1.22 (2015)	-0.76 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Lakes and rivers seasonal water area (square kilometers)	1.45 (2015)	2.34 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Lakes and rivers permanent water area (square kilometers)	2.37 (2015)	2.59 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for water supply and sanitation (USD 2021 constant price)	19.14 (2016)	5.12 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	96.3% (SBS PHC 2016)	99.2%	SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	39.7% (SBS PHC 2016)	47.4%	SBS (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	2016 - 30.8% (SBS Energy Account Report 2020)	2020 - 32.0%	SBS (Energy Account Report 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 (SBS Energy Account Report 2020)	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 (USD million 2022 constant prices)	0.01 (2015)	1.2 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)			
	Renewable energy per capita (watts)	86.2 (2015)	136.90 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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) (SBS GDP Report December 2022)	7.9% (2022)	SBS GDP Report December 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 Report December 2022

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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)	25.3% (Male - 26.3% Female - 23.5%)	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
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 COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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 (WST)			
	Paid employees	7.0 (Male – 6.6 Female 7.7) (SBS LFS 2017)	10.1 (Male 9.9 Female – 10.4)	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total 10.8%: Male 11.1 % Female 10.5% (SBS LFS 2017)	Total 10.1%: Male - 9.9% Female - 10.4%	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
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	37.9% (SBS LFS 2017)	30.1%	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
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	11.5% (Male – 14.3% Female – 8.5%)		SBS (LFCLS 2022)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 (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. Score from 0 (better) to 10 (worse) compliance	1.52 (2015)	1.67 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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) (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) 40 (b) 21 (2015)	(a) 56 (b) 30 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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 (a) Trade commitments and (b) disbursements (USD Million)	(a) 64.79 (b) 35.58 (2015)	(a) 14.89 (b) 25.68 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Samoa National Action Plan on Youth Employment 2016-2020 and National Youth Policy 2016-2020		MWCSD (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development), ILO and SNYC (Samoa National Youth Council)

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	Visitor Arrivals: 139,043 Departures: 190,210. Cargo Unloaded: 263,105 Tonnes Cargo Loaded: 53,542 Metric Tonnes. (SBS Migration Annual Migration Report 2015 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2015)	Visitor Arrivals: 174,967 Departures: 242,298. Cargo Unloaded 460,314 metric tons Cargo Loaded 99,596 metric tons	SBS (Migration Annual Migration Report 2023 & Annual Shipping Statistics 2023)
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as (a) proportion of GDP and (b) per capita (USD 2015 constant price)	(a) 6.28% (b) 257.1 (2015)	(a) 3.75% (b) 152.36 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Total 6.8 % male 5.2% female 9.8% (SBS LFS 2017)	Total 6.0 % male 5.8% female 6.4%	SBS (LFCLS 2022)
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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) (Actualitix World Atlas Statistics)	0.1 million tonnes (2018)	World Atlas 2018

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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) (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. (USD million 2021 constant price)	26.28 (2015)	17.88 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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			
	2G mobile network	97% (2015)	99% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	3G mobile network	86% (2015)	99% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	4G mobile network	0 (2015)	99% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 - 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% (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%	SBS (HIES 2018):
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 (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% (SBS GFS 2018/19)	3.78%	SBS (GFS 2023/24)
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy (Gini Coefficient)	0.56 (SBS 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			
	(i) Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures	22.6% (CBS 2015)	24.9% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	(ii) Non-performing loans net of provision to capital	7.3% (CBS 2015)	-1.3% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(iii) Return on assets	1.4% (CBS 2015)	3. (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(iv) Liquid assets to total short-term liabilities	20.8%	50.3% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(v) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	9.5% (CBS 2015)	7.4% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(vi) Non-performing loans to total loans	5.3% (CBS 2015)	4. (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 (a) members and (b) voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			
	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	(a) 1.49% (b) 0.30% (2015)	(a) 1.47% (b) 0.30% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.03% (2015)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.03% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	World Trade Organization (WTO)	(a) 0.63% (b) 0.63% (2015)	(a) 0.61% (b) 0.61% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	(a) 0.54% (b) 0.03% (2015)	(a) 0.54% (2023) (b) 0.03% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	(a) 0.52% (b) 0.52% (2015)	(a) 0.52% (b) 0.52% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.06% (2015)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.06% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	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 (2015)	7 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff			
	(a) Agricultural products	89.36% (2015)	78.76% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Clothing	80.0% (2015)	76.56% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Industrial products	74.40% (2015)	58.43% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Textiles	68.42% (2015)	46.88% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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) (USD Million)	95.2 (2015)	123.22 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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% (CBS 2015)	11.01%	CBS (2019)

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 (Urban Area)	4.67 (2020)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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)	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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			
	(a) Directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	2,717 (2019)	64 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	39 (2019)	13 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	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	TC Gita USD\$0.45M or 0.1% of 2017 GDP [SAT2.5M]		MNRE/World Bank Samoa IDA Document, Oct 2019
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	90% (2018)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (per cubic meter)	7.76 (2015)	7.79 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	17.2% (2020)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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			
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator)	In the past 12 months - 12.6%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
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 (Yes = 1 No = 2)	1 (2020)	1 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030			
	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, Index	0.525 (2017)	0.475 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.6% (2019)	41.6% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	NA		
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP			
	Domestic material consumption intensity (kg per 1 USD GDP 2015)	1.3 (2015)	1.5 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Domestic material consumption, total (million tons)	1.11 (2015)	1.34 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
	12.3.1 (b) food waste index			
	Food waste per capita (kg)	110.69 (2019)	125.17 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	(a) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Basel convention compliance	16.7% (2015)	40.0% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Montreal protocol compliance	100% (2015)	100% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Rotterdam convention compliance	64.7% (2015)	70.7% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(d) Hazardous waste and other chemicals, Stockholm convention compliance	33.3% (2015)	25.0% (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment			
	(a) Municipal waste collected (tonnes)	5,067 (2015)	15,450 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Municipal waste treated, composting (tonnes)	117 (2015)	154 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(c) Municipal waste treated, landfilling (tonnes)	4,881 (2015)	14,433 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled			
	Municipal waste recycled (tonnes)	70 (2015)	863 (2017)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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 COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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 (Yes = 1 No = 2)	1 (2019)		
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	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 59% Female: 41% Maritime Male: 91% Female: 9% § Nursing Male: 28% Female: 72%. Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism Source: NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administration Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2015	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 41% Female: 59%: Maritime Male: 88% Female: 12%: Nursing Male 26% Female 74%: Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism: Japanese & Chinese Language: Courses as Minor/Electives for Diploma & Degree level: Japanese & Chinese Language Community Courses	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2017
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)	86.62 (2015)	136.90 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism: SEEA tables, Number	0 (2015)	10 (2022)	SBS

	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism: Tourism Satellite Account tables, Number	0 (2015)	0 (20240	SBS
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				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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			
	(a) Directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	2,717 (2019)	64 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	39 (2019)	13 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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			
	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, Index	0.525 (2017)	0.475 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	28.6% (2019)	41.6% 2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Existence of the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).	Yes. (There is a National Climate Change Policy. MNRE have worked with various sectors to mainstream CC and resilience into sector plans. (Agriculture climate strategy Health, Education, Tourism, Forest, Private Sector Org) over the past 10 years. There is a National Climate Change Bill. EWACC implemented the review of the National Building Code 2017 Integrated Watershed Management Plan for Greater Apia Urban Area, Develop designs for hard adaptation Solution for Vaisigano river Catchment. Flood modelling of Vaisigano Water Catchment. QGIS training for technical Staff to develop mapping skills. CDCRM Household Survey and data Analysis for 123 Villages and 25 districts. Partnerships to increase resilience through the improvement of livelihoods/social status of vulnerable families through the increase in income generation opportunities such as MoU of selected families supplied items for starting your microenterprise & entrepreneurship to alleviate adverse effects of CC. Some villages now have a Village Disaster & Climate Management Plan (VDCMP) containing mitigation and response plans & establishing village responses).		MNRE 2020
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (thousand tons of CO2 equivalent)	225.5 (2015)	177.4 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 59% Female: 41% Maritime Male: 91% Female: 9% Nursing Male: 28% Female: 72%. Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism Source: NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administration Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2015	Gender Equality: TVET Program Male: 41% Female: 59% Maritime Male: 88% Female: 12% Nursing Male 26% Female 74%: Cultural Diversity & Contribution: Courses offered Japanese Language for Tourism: Japanese & Chinese Language: Courses as Minor/Electives for Diploma & Degree level: Japanese & Chinese Language Community Courses	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2017

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) NA		
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				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 plastic debris density			
	% of Chlorophyll-a deviations	1.2876 (2015)	0.0625 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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			
	Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas (KBA) covered by protected areas status	54.2% (2015)	54.2% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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 (1 – Lowest 5 – Highest)	3 (2020)	3 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	2.33 (2015)	1.67 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop re- search capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Ocean- ographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to im- prove ocean health and to enhance the contribu- tion of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island de- veloping States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ pol- icy/institutional framework which recognizes and pro- tects access rights for small-scale fisheries (1 – Lowest 5 – Highest)	4 (2018)	5 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implement- ing 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 (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1		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				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restora- tion and sustainable use of terrestrial and in- land freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under interna- tional 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			
	Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity, Percentage	47.0 (2015)	47.0 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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 re- forestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management			
	Above ground biomass in forest (tonnes per hectare)	105 (2015)	105 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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			
	Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	35.64% (2015)	35.66% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	99.9 (2015)	99.9 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	0.77 (2015)	0.77 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Legislative, administrative and policy framework reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2021)	0 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Nagoya Protocol, country party (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2021)	1 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Leg., admin./policy framework reported through Online Reporting Sys. on Compliance of the Int. Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2016)	0 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), contracting party (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2015)	1 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country	5 (2015)	9 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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			
	Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2016)	1(2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2016)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting			
	(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 (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2022)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	(b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2017)	1 (2023)	SBS
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments (USD million)	2.52 (2015)	0.53 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

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 million)	2.6 (2015)	3.7 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	3.4 (Male – 5.7 Female – 1.0) (2017)	6.2 (Male – 11.2 Female – 1.0) (2018)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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%		SBS (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 (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	0		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	5 (2020)		
				UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	5.2% (2015)	23.2% (2019)	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 COMPILED FOR SAMOA		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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) (MOP)	72 firearms (2018)	MOP 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			
	Prevalence rate of bribery	17% (2021)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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	2.35 (2023)		UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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)	98.4% (2015)	84.44% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	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

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups			
	Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions in the legislature, by sex	(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%)	Government Website 2023
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	NO DATA COMPILED FOR SAMOA		
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			
	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	(a) 1.49% (b) 0.30% (2015)	(a) 1.47% (b) 0.30% (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.03% (2015)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.03% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	World Trade Organization (WTO)	(a) 0.63% (b) 0.63% (2015)	(a) 0.61% (b) 0.61% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	(a) 0.54% (b) 0.03% (2015)	(a) 0.54% (2023) (b) 0.03% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	(a) 0.52% (b) 0.52% (2015)	(a) 0.52% (b) 0.52% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.06% (2015)	(a) 0.53% (b) 0.06% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	66.9%		SBS (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 union-ists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	0		
	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 Commis-sion’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 pro- tect 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 sta- tus" in the GANHRI's accreditation meeting in May 2016.		
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having per-sonally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimina- tion prohibited under international human rights law	Women 17.0 % Men 20.8%		SBS (DHS-MICS 2019-2020)
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
Finance				
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobiliza- tion, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic ca- pacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	32.% (2015)	43.2% (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domes- tic taxes	66.0% (2015)	63.6% (2021)	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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 (USD million)	26.81 (2015)	4.85 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	15.91% (2015)	28.24% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	8.76% (2015)	9.82% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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.		

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	1.02 (2015)	0.88 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (USD million)	24.24 (2015)	18.37 (2019)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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 (% of population)	25.4% (2015)	58.1% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Total ODA for technical cooperation (2023 USD million)	40.69 (2015)	27.68 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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			
	Worldwide weighted tariff average, most favoured nation status, total (%)	7.40% (2015)	7.85% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Worldwide weighted tariff average, preferential rate, total (%)	7.40% (2015)	7.85% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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) (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			
	Average tariff applied by developed countries, preferential status, total (%)	0.41% (2015)	0.30% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Average tariff applied by developed countries, most favoured nation status, total (%)	3.82% (2015)	3.65% (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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			
	Bank capital to assets ratio (%)	12.25 (2016)	12.25 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual broad money growth (%)	6.04 (2015)	13.68 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

	Broad money to total reserves ratio (%)	3.19 (2015)	1.33 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Cash surplus/ deficit as a proportion of GDP (%)	-3.51 (2015)	0.98 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%)	-1.54 (2015)	4.26 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	DEC alternative conversion factor (in local currency unit per USD)	2.42 (2015)	2.73 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual growth of exports of goods and services (%)	1.21 (2015)	154.34 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	External debt stocks as a proportion of GNI (%)	57.72 (2015)	46.78 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	FDI, net inflows as a proportion of GDP (%)	3.26 (215)	0.26 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual growth of capital formation (%)	7.43 (2015)	15.31 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)	0.72 (2015)	10.96 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)	52.17 (2015)	54.36 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	22.54 (2015)	25.02 (2021)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	Total reserves in months of imports (ratio)	3.42 (2015)	8.84 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
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	Samoa has a NPCC (National Policy Coordination Committee); PDS (Pathway for the Development of Samoa FY2021/22-FY2025/26); 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	77.77% (2016)	77.77% (2018)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASLINE DATA	MOST RECENT DATA	DATA SOURCE
<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 (1 = yes 2 = no)	1 (2016)	1 (2022)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
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	0 (2016)	0 (2020)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>				
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring			
	Statistical Performance Indicator Pillar 5	45 (2016)	60 (2023)	UNSTATS SDG Data portal
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2015)	1 (2022)	SBS (Statistics Act 2015)
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2015)	1 (2022)	SBS (Samoa Statistics Strategy 2022 – 2026)
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	SAT\$4.2 million (2015)	SAT\$5.789 million	SBS (Budget 2023/2024)
	17.19.2 Countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and			

domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	(b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration			
	(a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (Yes = 1 No = 0)	1 (2016)	1 (2021)	SBS
	(b) Births registration data at least 90% complete (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2015)	0 (2023)	SBS
	Death registration data at least 75% complete (Yes = 1 No = 0)	0 (2015)	1 (2021)	SBS

 Samoa Proxy Indicators (36)