



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

June 2019 Quarter

03 Sep 2019

Summary Table

ISSUE #15

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

Inside this issue:

Quarterly Review

1-4

Employment & Wage Index

1-2

Employment Levels

2-4

Employment by Industry

2-3

12 Months Review

4

Background information

5

Annex—Employment tables

	Mar 2019 Quarter	Jun 2019 Quarter
Employment Number	24,436	24,432
Total Wages (\$ mil)	\$139.8	\$141.6
Average Wages Received (in \$)	\$5,723	\$5,794
Employment Growth (% change over the quarter of last year)	1.1%	0.8%

OVERVIEW

Employment numbers in the June 2019 quarter went up by 0.8% following a 1.1% positive growth achieved in the March 2019 quarter on a yearly basis. These changes depict positive growth of employment opportunities due to activities that took place within the quarter that directly affected specific industries such as Finance Services, Electricity, Transport, Food Manufacturing, Health and Personal Services.

Wages and Salaries for the June 2019 quarter recorded a \$141.6 million (or 2.5%) increase over its corresponding period of 2018. This was influenced mainly by the increase in wages and salaries in industries such as Commerce, Food Manufacturing, Health, Construction, Other Business Services, Communication, Water and Other Services.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

EMPLOYMENT INDEX

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

	Jun 18	Sep 18	Dec 18	Mar 18	Jun 19
Employment Index	102	103	103	103	103
% change	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
Wage Index	115	114	117	116	117
% change	4.7	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.7

According to Table 1, formal employment index for the June 2019 quarter continues to grow posi-

tively for five consecutive quarters since the June 2018 quarter. Employment as indicated in Table 1 has also had five consecutive quarters of positive growth.

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

Chart 1: Employment Index, Jun 2016 - Jun 2019

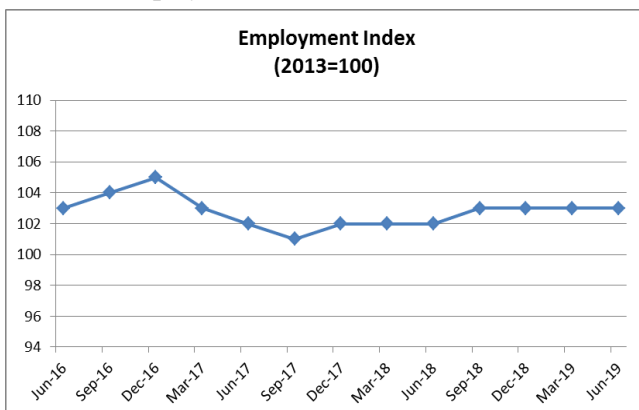


Chart 1 shows the slightly fluctuating trend in the quarterly employment index in the period of June 2016 to June 2019. As indicated above, employment has been consistent with the previous three quarters in terms of growth. In the June 2019 quarter, the employment index recorded an increase of 0.8% over the corresponding quarter of 2018. The quarter under review has however slightly decreased by 0.02% as compared to the March 2019 quarter.

The industries that made significant positive contributions to the year-on-year increase in Employment Index were Construction, Electricity, Water, Food Manufacturing, Education, Other Services, Agricul-

ture, Communication, Commerce, Health and Public Administration with increases of 14.0%, 7.3%, 4.2%, 4.1%, 4.0%, 2.7%, 2.3%, 2.0%, 1.8%, 1.7% and 1.7% respectively.

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

Chart 2: Construction Employment Index

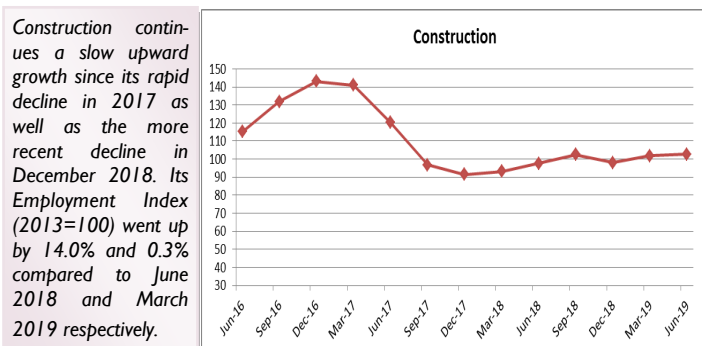
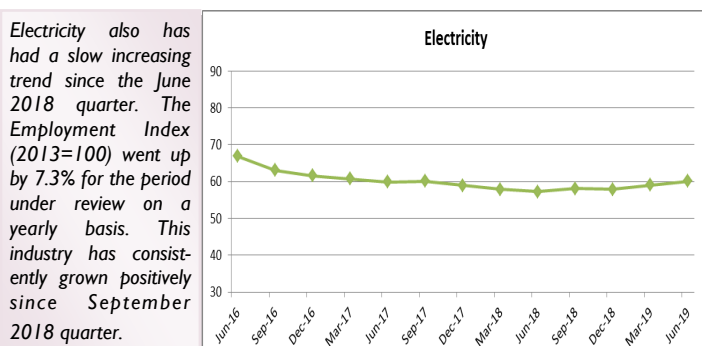


Chart 3: Electricity Employment Index



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Jun 2016 - Jun 2019

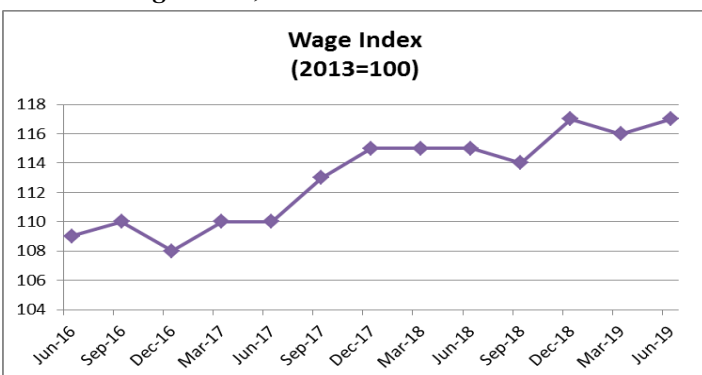


Chart 4 above shows the trend in wage index from June 2016 to June 2019 quarter. As shown, the index recorded

has gradually increased overall with quarterly fluctuating indices indicated in the three year period shown. Wage index for the period under review is at 117; it went up by 1.7% and 1.2% compared to June 2018 and March 2019 respectively. The main industries with significant contributions to the rise in wages paid out includes industries such as Electricity, Construction, Water, Commerce and Health with increases of 12.6%, 12.1%, 10.4%, 6.1% and 6.1% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, June 2019 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages Jun 2019						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,432	100	13,933	57.0	10,499	43.0
Total Wages (\$ mil)	141.6	100	77.3	54.6	64.3	45.4
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,794		5,546		6,123	

According to Table 2 above, the estimated population employed in the formal sector in the June 2019 quarter was 24,432; of which 57.0% were males and 43.0% were females. Total wages amounted to \$141.6 million; Males received the biggest share (54.6%) of total wages in the June 2019 quarter with females receiving only 45.4% of total wages. In terms of quarterly average wages however, males earned less than females. As shown in Table 2, Male quarterly average wages amounted to \$5,496 whereas females quarterly average wages were \$6,020.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, Jun 2019

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Secondary	Services	Public Admin
Jun-18	(No.)	24,244	244	2,654	15,587	5,758
	(%)	100.0	1.0	10.9	64.3	23.8
Sep-18	(No.)	24,523	273	2,690	15,722	5,839
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.0	64.1	23.8
Dec-18	(No.)	24,444	278	2,716	15,579	5,870
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.1	63.7	24.0
Mar-18	(No.)	24,436	272	2,844	15,450	5,869
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.7	63.2	24.0
Jun-19	(No.)	24,432	260	2,829	15,488	5,855
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.6	63.4	24.0

Table 3 above shows the total employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector from June 2018 to June 2019. For June 2019, the Services sector remains the biggest employer accounting for 63.4% of the total formal population. Public Administration was the second biggest employer employing around 24.0%, followed by the Secondary Sector with 11.6% and only 1.1% of the total was employed in the Primary Sector.

The Primary, Secondary and Public Administration sectors have experienced positive growths compared to the corresponding quarter of 2018. The Primary and Secondary sectors both went up by 6.6% respectively while Public Administration increased by 1.7% .

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Jun 2019

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admin	2,734	46.7	3,121	53.3	5,855	24.0
Commerce	2,302	62.4	1,384	37.6	3,686	15.1
Other Servic	1,426	51.2	1,359	48.8	2,785	11.4
Transport	1,394	72.7	523	27.3	1,917	7.8
Accommodat	819	54.3	690	45.7	1,508	6.2
Personal Ser	833	58.9	581	41.1	1,414	5.8
Construction	1,047	91.3	100	8.7	1,147	4.7
Finances Ser	441	41.4	625	58.6	1,066	4.4
Health	442	42.1	610	57.9	1,052	4.3
Other Busine	419	61.8	259	38.2	678	2.8
Education	185	32.7	380	67.3	565	2.3
Food Manufa	370	69.7	161	30.3	531	2.2
Other Manuf	334	66.9	165	33.1	498	2.0
Restaurants	229	53.2	201	46.8	429	1.8
Communicati	239	61.8	148	38.2	387	1.6
Electricity	275	80.6	66	19.4	341	1.4
Water	236	75.6	76	24.4	312	1.3
Agriculture	120	80.0	30	20.0	150	0.6
Fishing	90	81.5	20	18.5	110	0.5
TOTAL	13,933		10,499		24,432	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment by industry. At the industry level, the majority of formal employment was in the Public Administration which made up about 24.0% of the total employed, of which 46.7% were males and 53.3% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 15.1% of the number of people employed; 62.4% were males and 37.6% were females. Other Services was the third biggest employer employing about 11.4% of the total, consisting of 51.2% males and 48.8% of females. Transport, Accommodation, Personal

Services and Construction were the next biggest employers with shares of 7.8%, 6.2%, 5.8% and 4.7%.

In terms of employment composition by sex, some industries that recorded high percentages of males to females were Construction, Fishing, Agriculture, Electricity, Water, Transport, Food Manufacturing, Other Manufacturing, Other Business services, Communication and Commerce. Few industries such as Public Administration, Finance Services, Health and Education employ more females than males.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, Jun 2019

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$ million)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	1.7	3.1	12,764
Finance Services	3.2	4.0	9,499
Health	3.2	3.6	8,160
Public Administrat	19.6	21.4	7,823
Water	1.7	1.8	7,596
Electricity	2.0	2.0	7,198
Personal Services	6.0	4.6	5,574
Other Services	10.2	7.6	5,363
Transport	10.0	6.8	4,860
Food Manufacturing	2.7	1.6	4,319
Other Manufacturin	2.4	1.4	4,154
Other Business Servi	3.0	1.7	4,115
Education	1.3	0.8	4,112
Construction	7.5	4.2	4,021
Commerce	16.5	9.2	4,016
Fishing	0.6	0.4	4,003
Accommodation	5.9	2.3	2,832
Restaurants	1.6	0.6	2,608
Agriculture	0.9	0.2	1,841
TOTAL	100.0	77.3	5,546

Although Public administration sector employs the highest number of males (19.6% of total male employment) and highest total wages paid (\$19.6 million), this industry did not have the highest average wages paid out. As recorded for the Public Administration Industry, an average quarterly wages of \$7,823 is paid out which is the fourth highest average wage for Males.

Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded average quarterly wages of \$4,016 making it the fifth lowest average wages paid for Males. The lowest average

quarterly wages were reported in Restaurants and Agriculture industries at average wages of \$2,608 and \$1,841 respectively.

Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer for females and also had the highest total wages paid, but it was not the highest in terms of average quarterly wages. It ranked fourth according to Table 6. The Health industry recorded the highest average quarterly wages of \$8,964, followed by Electricity and Finance Services with average quarterly wages of \$8,838 and \$8,605 respectively. The lowest average quarterly wages for females were reported in the Agriculture and Restaurant industries with average quarterly wages of \$2,869, \$2,540.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, June 2019

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$ million)	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Health	0.2	5.5	8,964
Electricity	1.4	0.6	8,838
Finance Services	5.4	5.4	8,605
Public Administration	1.6	25.8	8,255
Water	0.8	0.6	7,574
Communication	1.0	1.1	7,185
Personal Services	6.7	3.3	5,721
Food Manufacturing	0.6	0.9	5,353
Other Services	2.0	7.2	5,267
Fishing	6.0	0.1	5,205
Construction	5.6	0.5	4,813
Transport	2.3	2.5	4,737
Other Business Services	13.0	1.2	4,715
Commerce	0.2	5.4	3,927
Other Manufacturing	29.4	0.6	3,464
Education	3.7	1.2	3,265
Accommodation	1.5	2.0	2,876
Agriculture	5.8	0.1	2,869
Restaurants	12.8	0.5	2,540
TOTAL	100.0	64.3	6,123

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: **(July 2018 - June 2019)**

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employment Index	101	103	104	102	104
% change	1.2	2.2	0.6	-1.5	1.2
Wage Index	105	109	112	116	118
% change	4.5	4.7	2.5	3.1	2.3

According to Table 7, it indicates that the number of employed persons increased by 1.2% compared to the previous year ending in June 2018. A decline in employment index was experienced in the year ending June 2018. The wage index has consistently grown positively in the past five years as indicated above; the year under review increased its wage index by 2.3%.

The positive growth in employment numbers were mainly caused by the increase in employment opportunities in industries such as Education, Restaurants, Construction, Water, Food Manufacturing and Electricity with increases of 15.9%, 14.4%, 9.3%, 6.2%, 5.9% and 5.1% percentage change respectively.

Table 8: Employment and Wage, Jul 2018 - Jun 2019

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year ended June 2019						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,459	100.0	13,933	57.0	10,526	43.0
Total Wages (\$ million)	560.7	100.0	304.8	54.4	255.9	45.6
Average Annual Wages (\$)	22,923		21,874		24,311	

Total employed in the year ended June 2019 as indicated in Table 8 was 24,459; 57.0% being males and 43.0% being females. Total wages paid amounted to \$560.7 million. Males received the biggest share of total wages with 54.4% of the total and 45.6% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ending June 2019 was \$22,923. Females recorded the highest average yearly wage of \$24,311 which was 11.1% higher than the average annual wages of Males.

Background Information and New Developments

Scope and Coverage

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

Classification

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

Employment and Formal Employment

Employment

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

Formal Employment

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

Employment Index

- ♦ Is a measure of change on the employment numbers, with 2013 now implemented to replace 2009 as the base year in this current report.

Wage Index

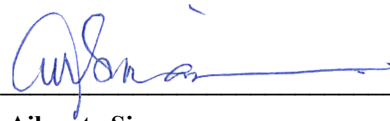
- ♦ Is a measure of change on the wages and salaries, it was compiled using the base year of 2013 replacing 2009 base year as indicated in other previous Employment Reports such as Issue 1 - 12.

Revisions

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

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

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



Ailepata Simanu

ACTING GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN / CEO



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

SBS Vision:

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

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

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