



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

June 2020 Quarter

31Aug 2020

Summary Table

ISSUE #19

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

	Mar 2020 Quarter	Jun 2020 Quarter
Employment Number	24,347	24,358
Total Wages (\$ mil)	\$140.8	\$141.5
Average Wages Received (in \$)	\$5,785	\$5,811
Employment Growth (% change over the quarter of last year)	-0.4%	-0.3%

Inside this issue:

Quarterly Review

1-4

OVERVIEW

Employment numbers in the June 2020 quarter decreased by 0.3%, making it the third consecutive quarter of negative growth since September 2019. This decline reflects the negative impact experienced by the country due to the ongoing global effects of Covid-19 (Corona virus) pandemic on the country. This negatively impacted industries such as Accommodation, Construction, Restaurants, Transport, Personal services and Other services.

Employment & Wage Index

1-2

Employment Levels

2-4

Wages and Salaries for the period under review recorded a 0.8% year on year increase from \$140.4 million in June 2019 to \$141.5 million in the period under review.

Employment by Industry

2-3

QUARTERLY REVIEW EMPLOYMENT INDEX

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

	Jun 19	Sep 19	Dec 19	Mar 19	Jun 20
Employment Index	103	104	103	103	103
% change	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Wage Index	116	115	117	117	117
% change	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.1

Table 1 indicates that formal employment index for June 2020 quarter is the third quarter of negative employment growth following two consecutive quarters of positive growth since June 2019.

Background information

5

Annex—Employment tables

On the other hand, the wage index increased by 1.1% in the June 2020 quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. Wage index continues to grow positively for five consecutive quarters.

Chart 1: Employment Index, Jun 2017 - Jun 2020

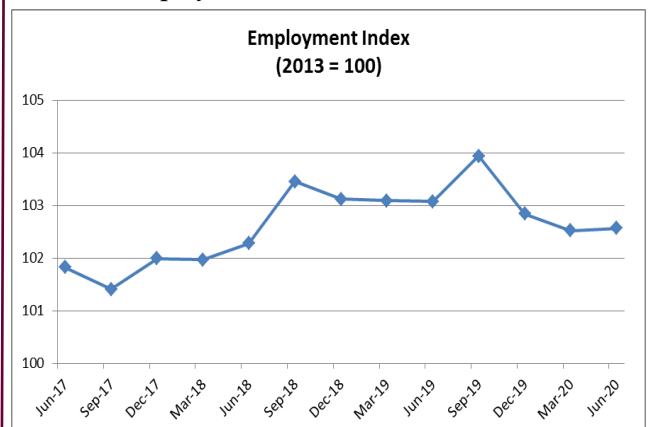


Chart 1 shows the trend in the quarterly employment index which fluctuates from June 2017 to June 2020. Employment Index went down in December 2019 and continued on up to the quarter under review which makes it the third consecutive decline after the highest positive growth rate recorded in September 2019. The employment index recorded a reduction of 0.3% compared to the June 2019 quarter. The disruption caused by the effects of the COVID-19 on normal business operations has led to unprecedented job losses and layoffs in some of the hardest-hit economic sectors such as Accommodation and Restaurants, Transport and so forth has led to the decline in employment in the period under review. Accommodation, Construction, Restaurants and Transport recorded respective declines in employment of -26.6%, -6.0%, -3.0% and -2.2% respectively in the June 2020 quarter.

Some industries which contributed largely to the decline in employment in the June 2020 quarter are as follows:

Chart 2: Accommodation Employment Index

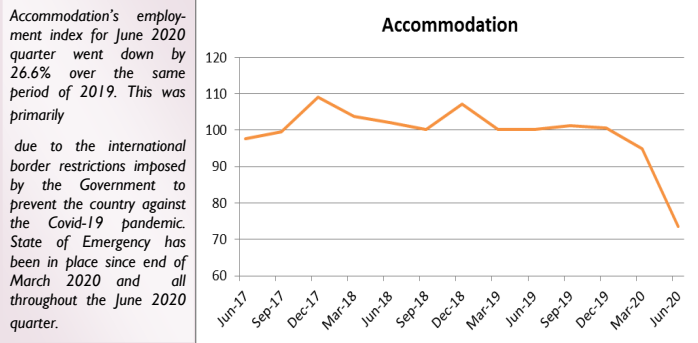
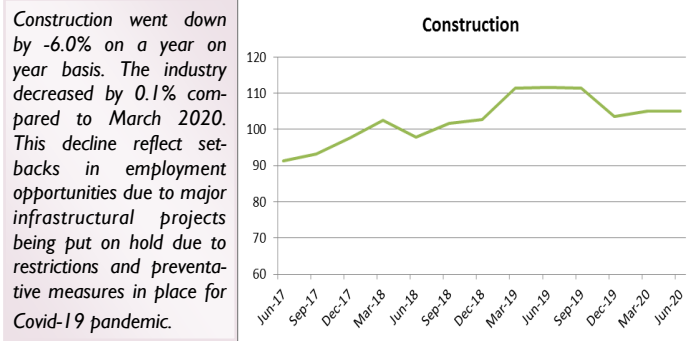


Chart 3: Construction Employment Index



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, Jun 2017 - Jun 2020



Chart 4 shows the trend of the continuous positive growth of the wage index from June 2017 to June 2020 quarter. In the quarter under review, the wage index increased by 1.1% compared to the same quarter of 2019. The growth in wage index attributed mainly through the increase in wages paid out to employees working in industries such as

Accommodation, Electricity, Construction, Agriculture and Other manufacturing with increases of 20.8%, 8.1%, 6.3%, 5.2% and 4.0% respectively. The increase in wages experienced in Accommodation was caused by additional benefits under the stimulus package as well as severance benefits that were received by employees that were let go due to the existing circumstances the industry was faced with during this period.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, June 2020 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages June 2020						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,358	100.0	13,806	56.7	10,551	43.3
Total Wages (\$ mil)	141.5	100.0	76.8	54.3	64.6	45.7
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,811		5,566		6,126	

According to Table 2, the total number of employees in the formal sector in the June 2020 quarter was 24,358; of which 56.7% were males and 43.3% were females. Total wages amounted to \$141.5 million. Males received the biggest share (54.3%) of total wages in the June 2020 quarter with females receiving the remaining 45.7%.

The quarterly average wages for June 2020 quarter amounted to \$5,811. Males may have received the largest share of total wages but their average wage was less compared to females. Male quarterly average wages amounted to \$5,566 whereas females quarterly average wages amounted to \$6,126.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, Jun 2020

Year	(No.) (%)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Secondary	Services	Public Admin
Jun-19	(No.)	24,432	260	2,829	15,488	5,855
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.6	63.4	24.0
Sep-19	(No.)	24,639	267	2,848	15,680	5,843
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.6	63.6	23.7
Dec-19	(No.)	24,377	259	2,758	15,474	5,886
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.3	63.5	24.1
Mar-20	(No.)	24,347	274	2,825	15,370	5,879
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.6	63.1	24.1
Jun-20	(No.)	24,358	267	2,848	15,334	5,909
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.7	62.9	24.3

Table 3 above shows the employed population by sector, Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector from June 2019 to June 2020. In June 2020, the Services sector remains the biggest employer accounting for 62.9% of the total formal population. Public Administration as well remains the second biggest employer employing about 24.3%; Secondary sector is the third biggest employer with 11.7% followed by only 1.1% being employed within the Primary Sector.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Jun 2020

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admin	2,741	46.4	3,168	53.6	5,909	24.3
Commerce	2,248	60.7	1,453	39.3	3,701	15.2
Other Service	1,419	51.4	1,342	48.6	2,761	11.3
Transport	1,390	74.2	484	25.8	1,874	7.7
Personal Serv	793	58.6	560	41.4	1,353	5.6
Finance Serv	517	43.1	682	56.9	1,199	4.9
Health	467	41.9	646	58.1	1,113	4.6
Accommodati	556	50.3	551	49.7	1,107	4.5
Construction	984	91.3	93	8.7	1,077	4.4
Business Ser	487	66.0	251	34.0	739	3.0
Education	220	34.9	411	65.1	632	2.6
Food Manufa	400	70.0	171	30.0	571	2.3
Other Manufa	337	65.9	174	34.1	511	2.1
Communicati	270	61.6	169	38.4	439	1.8
Restaurants	225	53.9	192	46.1	417	1.7
Electricity	281	80.3	69	19.7	351	1.4
Water	254	75.2	84	24.8	338	1.4
Agriculture	132	81.4	30	18.6	162	0.7
Fishing	84	80.9	20	19.1	104	0.4
TOTAL	13,806	56.7	10,551	43.3	24,358	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 24.3% of the total, of which 46.4% were males and 53.6% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 15.2% of the number of people employed; 60.7% of which were males and 39.3% were females. Other Services was the third biggest employer employing about 11.3% of the total, consisting of 51.4% males and 48.6% of females. Transport, Personal services, Finance service and Health were the next biggest employers with shares of 7.7%, 5.6%, 4.9% and 4.6% respectively of the total. The lowest number of employees worked in the Agriculture and Fishing industries accounting for only 0.7% and 0.4% respectively of the total employed population respectively in June 2020.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, June 2020

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$ million)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	2.0	3.2	11,777
Finance Services	3.7	4.5	8,855
Health	3.4	3.8	8,281
Water	1.8	2.0	7,963
Electricity	2.0	2.2	7,906
Public Administratio	19.9	21.5	7,853
Personal Services	5.7	4.5	5,707
Other Services	10.3	7.2	5,093
Transport	10.1	6.3	4,545
Other Manufacturin	2.4	1.5	4,387
Construction	7.1	4.1	4,287
Food manufacturing	2.9	1.7	4,149
Accommodation	4.0	2.1	3,977
Fishing	0.6	0.3	3,941
Business Services	3.5	1.9	3,880
Commerce	16.3	8.2	3,825
Education	1.6	0.8	3,669
Restaurants	1.6	0.6	2,579
Agriculture	1.0	0.3	2,028
TOTAL	100.0	76.5	5,566

In terms of employment composition by sex, Communication topped the average quarterly earnings list recording its highest average wages of \$11,777. The Communication industry accounted for only 2.0% of the total number of male employed in the period. Public administration employed 19.9% of the total male employment and has the highest total wages paid out of \$21.5 million. However, this sector came sixth in terms of average wages which amounted to \$7,853. Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded an average quarterly wages of \$3,825 making it the fourth lowest average wages for male.

Table 6 below shows the Female wages and its average wages for the June 2020 quarter. Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer for females (employing 30.0% of employed female) and also had the highest total wages paid (\$26.1 million), however it was not the highest in terms of average wages which stood at \$8,239 ranking the industry fourth highest in female average quarterly wages. Health recorded the highest average quarterly wages of \$9,155; employing about 6.1% of the total employed females. Following Health, Electricity and Finance services ranked second and third in terms of average quarterly wage of \$9,002 and \$8,316 respectively.

The lowest average quarterly wage for females were reported in the Agriculture, Accommodation and Restaurants with average quarterly wages of \$2,729, \$2,699 and \$2,398 respectively.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, Jun 2020

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$ million)	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Health	6.1	5.9	9,155
Electricity	0.7	0.6	9,002
Finance Services	6.5	5.7	8,316
Public Administrati	30.0	26.1	8,239
Water	0.8	0.6	7,544
Communication	1.6	1.2	6,836
Personal services	5.3	3.3	5,840
Fishing	0.2	0.1	5,297
Food manufacturing	1.6	0.9	5,287
Transport	4.6	2.4	5,026
Other services	12.7	6.7	5,012
Construction	0.9	0.5	4,874
Business services	2.4	1.2	4,849
Commerce	13.8	5.5	3,775
Other manufacturin	1.7	0.6	3,438
Education	3.9	1.3	3,180
Agriculture	0.3	0.1	2,729
Accommodation	5.2	1.5	2,699
Restaurants	1.8	0.5	2,398
TOTAL	100.0	64.6	6,126

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: (Jul 2019 - Jun 2020)

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Employment Index	103	104	102	104	104
% change	2.2	0.6	-1.5	1.2	-0.1
Wage Index	109	112	116	118	119
% change	4.7	2.5	3.1	2.1	0.8

According to Table 7 above, it indicates that the number of employed persons decreased by 0.1% in the year ended June 2020 over the year ended June 2019. Wage Index went up by 0.8%. Employment Index experienced positive growth mostly within the five-year period with the exception of a negative growth in FY 2017/18 as well as the FY under review (2019/20).

The financial year under review experienced negative growth in the last three quarters within the period. The

country was engulfed by the Measles epidemic outbreak in the December 2019 quarter which initiated a State of Emergency towards the end of the quarter. State of Emergencies which has also initiated national restrictions were also imposed as preventative measures for the Covid-19 pandemic in the March and June quarter.

The negative growth in employment numbers were mainly influenced by the decline in employment opportunities and job losses in industries such as Accommodation, Transport, Personal services and Restaurants with respective growths of -9.2%, -3.8%, -3.7% and -2.8%.

Table 8: Employment and Wage: Jul 2019 - Jun 2020

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year ended June 2020						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total						
Employed	24,430	100.0	13,872	56.8	10,558	43.2
Total						
Wages (\$ million)	563.7	100.0	304.5	54.0	259.2	46.0
Average Annual						
Wages (\$)	23,074		21,950		24,551	

In the year ended June 2020, total employed formal sector amounted to 24,430; 56.8% being males and 43.2% being females. Total wages paid amounted to \$563.7 million. Males received the biggest share of total wages with 54.0% of the total and 46.0% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ended June 2020 was \$23,074. Females was recorded to have had the highest average yearly wage of \$24,551 while males average yearly wage was amounted to \$21,950.

Background Information and New Developments

Scope and Coverage

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

Classification

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

Employment and Formal Employment

Employment

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

Formal Employment

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

Employment Index

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

Wage Index

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

Revisions

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

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

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

Aliimuamua Malaefono Taua - T Faasalaina

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN / CEO

