



Samoa Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

June 2021 Quarter

24 Aug 2021

Summary Table

ISSUE #23

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

	Mar 2021 Quarter	Jun 2021 Quarter
Employment Number	24,220	24,261
Total Wages (\$ mil)	\$141.4	\$142.5
Average Wages Received (in \$)	\$5,838	\$5,875
Employment Growth (% change over the quarter of last year)	-0.5%	-0.4%

Inside this issue:

OVERVIEW

Quarterly Review

1-4 Employment numbers in the June 2021 quarter decreased by 0.4%, making it the seventh consecutive quarter of negative growth since December 2019. This ongoing effect reflects the negative impact experienced by the country due to global effects and national restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic on the country. This negatively impacted industries such as Accommodation, Construction, Other Services, Transport, Other Manufacturing, Health and Business Services.

Employment & Wage Index

1-2 Wages and Salaries for the June 2021 quarter recorded an increase by 0.7% on a year on year basis from \$141.4 million in June 2020 to \$142.5 million in the period under review.

Employment Levels

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Employment by Industry

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QUARTERLY REVIEW EMPLOYMENT INDEX

12 Months Review

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

	Jun 20	Sep 20	Dec 20	Mar 21	Jun 21
Employment Index	103	104	102	102	102
% change	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4
Wage Index	117	116	118	118	119
% change	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0

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Annex—Employment tables

According to Table 1, formal employment have recorded seven consecutive quarters of negative growth as measured by their percentage change

from June 2021 quarter over the same period of the previous year. Despite the recorded shortfall in employment numbers, wage index for June 2021 quarter increased by 1.0%. Wage index continues to grow positively for seven consecutive quarters.

Chart 1: Employment Index, Jun 2018 - Jun 2021

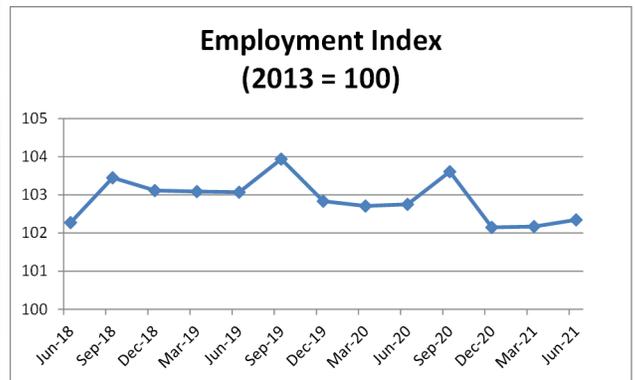


Chart 1 shows the fluctuating trend in the quarterly employment index in the period of June 2018 to June 2021. As indicated above, the Employment Index experienced negative growths in the previous years and has continued on until the quarter under review which makes it the seventh consecutive decline after a positive growth rate recorded in September 2019. The disruption caused by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on normal business operations continues to yield job losses and layoffs in some of the hardest-hit economic sectors including Accommodations, Construction, Other Services, Transport, Other manufacturing, Health, and Business Services with their contributions of -48.4%, -10.7%, -4.5%, -4.2%, -1.6%, -0.8% and -0.2% respectively.

Some industries which contributed largely to the decline in employment in the June 2021 quarter includes:

Chart 2: Accommodation Employment Index

Accommodation's employment index for June 2021 quarter continues to decline by 48.4% over the same period of 2020. This was primarily due to the international border restrictions imposed by the Government preventing tourists from entering the country except for selected returning residents.



Chart 3: Construction Employment Index

Construction went down by 10.7% on a year on year basis. The employment index decline recorded by the industry reflect the slowing downwards of various infrastructural projects as well as private construction works being put on hold due to the restrictive and preventative measures in place for Covid-19 pandemic.



WAGE INDEX

Chart 4: Wage Index, June 2018 - June 2021



Chart 4 shows the trend in the wage index from June 2018 to June 2021. The wage index continues to increase with the highest being June 2021 quarter. For the period under review, the wage index increased by 1.0% on a year on year basis. It also increased by 0.8% when compared to March 2021 quarter.

The main industries that contributed to the rise in wages paid out includes Food Manufacturing, Restaurants, Water, Other Manufacturing, Electricity, Communication, and Personal Services with their increases of 24.6%, 23.9%, 19.8%, 19.2%, 13.3%, 10.6%, and 10.2% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Table 2: Employment & Wages, June 2021 Quarter

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Quarterly Wages						
June 2021						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total Employed	24,261	100.0	13,698	56.5	10,563	43.5
Total Wages (\$ mil)	142.5	100.0	77.5	54.4	65.0	45.6
Quarterly Average Wages (\$)	5,875		5,655		6,157	

According to Table 2, the total number of persons employed in the formal sector in the June 2021 quarter was 24,261; of which 56.5% were males and 43.5% were females. Total wages amounted to \$142.5 million. Males received the biggest share of 54.4% while females received 45.6% of total wages.

However, in terms of quarterly average wages, males earned less than females. The overall quarterly average wage for males was \$5,655 and for females was \$6,157.

Table 3: Distribution of Employment by Sector, June 2021

Year	(No.)	Total	Sector			
			Primary	Secondary	Services	Public Admin
Jun-20	(No.)	24,358	267	2,848	15,334	5,909
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.7	63.0	24.3
Sep-20	(No.)	24,560	303	2,921	15,349	5,986
	(%)	100.0	1.2	11.9	62.5	24.4
Dec-20	(No.)	24,214	297	2,811	14,988	6,118
	(%)	100.0	1.2	11.6	61.9	25.3
Mar-21	(No.)	24,220	288	2,785	15,002	6,146
	(%)	100.0	1.2	11.5	61.9	25.4
Jun-21	(No.)	24,261	256	2,794	15,106	6,106
	(%)	100.0	1.1	11.5	62.3	25.2

Table 3 above shows the employed population by sector (Primary, Secondary, Services and the Public Sector) from June 2020 to June 2021. In June 2021, the services sector continued as the main employer accounting for 62.3% of the formal population. Second to the biggest employer was the Public Administration employing around 25.2%, fol-

lowed by Secondary Sector with 11.5%, while the Primary Sector employed the least amount of workers accounting for only 1.1% of the total employed population.

Table 4: Distribution of Employment by Industry, Jun 2021

Industry	Male No.	%	Female No.	%	Total No.	%
Public Admini	2,758	20.1	3,348	31.7	6,106	25.2
Commerce	2,298	16.8	1,584	15.0	3,883	16.0
Other services	1,367	10.0	1,270	12.0	2,637	10.9
Transport	1,380	10.1	415	3.9	1,795	7.4
Personal servi	870	6.4	585	5.5	1,455	6.0
Finance servic	517	3.8	725	6.9	1,241	5.1
Health	485	3.5	619	5.9	1,104	4.6
Cosntruction	876	6.4	85	0.8	962	4.0
Business Services	478	3.5	259	2.5	737	3.0
Education	296	2.2	431	4.1	727	3.0
Food manufac	427	3.1	195	1.8	622	2.6
Accommodati	304	2.2	267	2.5	571	2.4
Communicatio	319	2.3	197	1.9	516	2.1
Other manufa	342	2.5	161	1.5	503	2.1
Restaurants	232	1.7	207	2.0	439	1.8
Electricity	290	2.1	72	0.7	362	1.5
Water	263	1.9	84	0.8	347	1.4
Agriculture	129	0.9	39	0.4	168	0.7
Fishing	68	0.5	20	0.2	88	0.4
TOTAL	13,698	56.5	10,563	43.5	24,261	100.0

Table 4 shows the distribution of employment industry. At the industry level, the majority of the formal sector employment was in the Public Administration which made up about 25.2% of the total of which 20.1% were males and 31.7% were females. Commerce was the second biggest employer comprising 16.0% of the number of people employed. Other services was the third biggest employer comprising 10.9% of the total with the 10:12 ratio of males to females. Transport, Personal services, Finance Services, and Health were the next biggest employers with share of 7.4%, 6.0%, 5.1%, and 4.6% respectively of the total. However, industries in the Primary Sector such as Agriculture and Fishing employed the least number of people at about 0.7% and 0.4% respectively of the total.

In terms of employment composition by sex, the industries that recorded high percentages of males to females were Commerce, Transport, Personal Services, Construction, Business Services, Food Manufacturing, Communication, Other Manufacturing, Electricity, Water, Agriculture and Fishing. Females seems to dominate employment opportunities in industries such a Public Administration, Other

Services, Finance Services, Health, Education, Accommodations and Restaurants.

Table 5: Male wages and average wages, June 2021

Industries	% of Employed Males to total	Male Wages (\$ million)	Male Average Quarterly Wage (\$)
Communication	2.3	3.4	10,471
Finance services	3.8	5.0	9,810
Water	1.9	2.4	9,017
Health	3.5	4.2	8,585
Electricity	2.1	2.5	8,495
Public administration	20.1	21.6	7,860
Personal services	6.4	5.1	5,911
Other manufacturing	2.5	1.7	4,894
Food manufacturing	3.1	2.0	4,652
Transport	10.1	6.2	4,489
Education	2.2	1.2	4,156
Construction	6.4	3.6	4,130
Commerce	16.8	9.2	4,036
Fishing	0.5	0.3	4,026
Business Services	3.5	1.9	3,987
Other services	10.0	5.1	3,697
Accommodation	2.2	1.0	3,288
Agriculture	0.9	0.4	3,133
Restaurants	1.7	0.7	3,126
TOTAL	100.0	77.5	5,655

Despite the highest number of males being employed in the Public Administration sector (20.1% of total male employed) and also having the highest total wages paid (\$21.6 million), this sector came sixth in terms of average wages, with Communications on top with an average quarterly earning of \$10,471. The industry which accounted for just about 2.3% of the total male employment recorded total wages of about \$3.4 million. Finance Services and Water had the second and third highest average quarterly wages of \$9,810 and \$9,017 respectively and comprised 3.8% and 1.9% each of the total male employment. Commerce, the second biggest employer for Males recorded an average quarterly wages of \$4,036 making it the seventh lowest average wages for Males. The lowest average quarterly wages for males were reported in Restaurants and Agriculture industries with average wages of \$3,133 and 3,126 respectively.

Similar to males, Public Administration was the biggest employer for females and also had the highest total wages paid, however it was not the highest in terms of average quarterly wages. The Electricity industry recorded the highest average quarterly wages in the June 2021 quarter

of \$10,671, followed by Water and Health with average quarterly wages of \$9,751 and 9,605 respectively. Commerce who had the second highest percentage of females employed and also the second highest value of wages paid out to females was ranked the third lowest in average quarterly wage for the period under review.

Table 6: Female wages and average wages, June 2021

Industries	% of Employed Female to total	Female Wages (\$ million)	Female Average Quarterly Wage
Electricity	0.7	0.8	10,671
Water	0.8	0.8	9,751
Health	5.9	5.9	9,605
Public Administrati	31.7	26.6	7,938
Finance Services	6.9	5.7	7,868
Communication	1.9	1.4	7,315
Food Manufacturin	1.8	1.2	6,196
Construction	0.8	0.5	6,025
Personal Services	5.5	3.5	5,913
Fishing	0.2	0.1	5,805
Business Services	2.5	1.4	5,295
Transport	3.9	2.2	5,237
Other Manufacturi	1.5	0.8	4,862
Other Services	12.0	5.1	4,034
Accommodation	2.5	1.1	3,993
Education	4.1	1.6	3,655
Commerce	15.0	5.7	3,593
Agriculture	0.4	0.1	3,473
Restaurants	2.0	0.6	2,777
TOTAL	100.0	65.0	6,157

TWELVE MONTHS REVIEW: (July 2020 - June 2021)

Table 7: Employment & Wage Index

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21
Employment Index	104	102	104	104	103
% change	0.6	-1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.5
Wage Index	112	116	118	119	120
% change	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.0	0.3

Table 7 indicates that the number of employed persons decreased by 0.5 in the year ended June 2021 over the year ended June 2020. Wage index has consistently increased in the past five financial years despite encountering decrease in employment index in FY2017/18 and FY2020/21.

The employment in the year ended June 2021 decreased by 0.5% over the same period of the last twelve months

2019/20. This reverse effect reflect the negative impact of the restriction on travel imposed as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the Covid-19, globally as well as in our shores.

Table 8: Employment and Wage: July 2020 - June 2021

Employed Persons, Total Wages & Average Annual Wages						
Year July 2020 - June 2021						
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total						
Employed	24,314	100.0	13,779	56.7	10,535	43.3
Total						
Wages (\$ million)	567.3	100.0	307.1	54.1	260.3	45.9
Average Annual						
Wages (\$)	23,334		22,285		24,707	

The negative growth in employment numbers within the twelve months ending June 2021 were mainly influenced by the decline in employment opportunities and job losses in industries such as Accommodation, Restaurants, Construction, Transport and Other services with respective growths of -54.4%, -10.4%, -8.7%, -4.0%, and -1.9%.

Total wages paid amounted to \$567.3 million. Male received the biggest share of total wages with 54.1% of the total and 45.9% being female wages.

Total average yearly wages received in the year ended June 2021 was \$23,334. Females recorded the highest average wage of \$24,707 while Male's average annual wage was \$22,285.

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

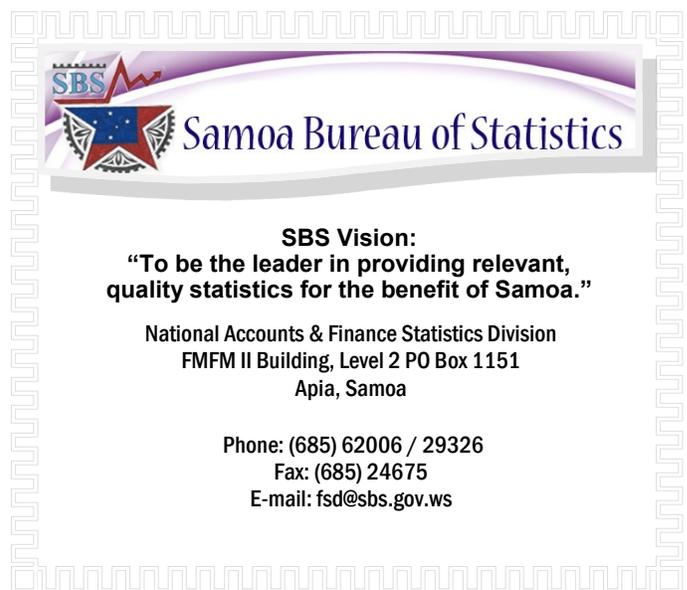
Employment Data is supplied by the SNPF on a quarterly basis. This data is input manually by the Finance Statistics Division (FSD) in to the system and is used for compiling and monitoring

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.

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GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN / CEO



SBS Vision:

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

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