



SAMOA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2017



International
Labour
Organization



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.1.	<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	4
1.2.	<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	5
1.3.	<i>FOREWORD</i>	6
2.	<i>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</i>	7
3.	<i>KEY FINDINGS</i>	8
4.	<i>METHODOLOGY</i>	9
4.1.	<i>QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN</i>	9
4.2.	<i>UNIT OF ANALYSIS</i>	9
4.3.	<i>COVERAGE</i>	9
4.4.	<i>SAMPLING</i>	10
4.5.	<i>SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS</i>	10
4.6.	<i>CAPI (COMPUTER ASSISTED PERSONAL INTERVIEW)</i>	10
4.7.	<i>TRAINING</i>	10
4.8.	<i>FIELD WORK</i>	11
4.9.	<i>DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS</i>	11
5.	<i>DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</i>	16
5.1.	<i>SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION</i>	16
5.2.	<i>AGE STRUCTURE</i>	17
5.3.	<i>EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION</i>	18
6.	<i>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</i>	19
6.1.	<i>LABOUR FORCE</i>	19
6.2.	<i>LABOUR FORCE BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT</i>	20
6.3.	<i>LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE</i>	21
6.4.	<i>POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE</i>	22
7.	<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>	23
7.1.	<i>EMPLOYED POPULATION</i>	23
7.2.	<i>EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO</i>	25
7.3.	<i>STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT</i>	25
7.4.	<i>EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY</i>	26
7.5.	<i>EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION</i>	27
7.6.	<i>EMPLOYMENT BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION</i>	29
7.7.	<i>INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT</i>	30

8. UNEMPLOYMENT	31
8.1. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION	31
8.2. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	32
8.3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	33
8.4. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION	33
9. WAGES AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	34
9.1. GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	34
9.2. CONTRACT TYPES	36
9.3. WORKING FOR MONEY OR SUBSISTENCE	37
9.4. USUAL HOURS OF WORK	37
10. LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION	38
10.1. LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION	38
10.2. YOUTH LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION	39
11. SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION OF YOUTH	40
11.1. YOUTH POPULATION	40
11.2. YOUTH WHO HAVE NOT STARTED TRANSITION	41
11.3. YOUTH IN TRANSITION	41
11.4. YOUTH WHO HAVE COMPLETED TRANSITION	42
11.5. COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE YOUTH POPULATION	43
11.6. ACTIVITY STATUS OF YOUTH	44
12. SUBSISTENCE PRODUCTION	45
12.1. TOTAL OWN-USE PRODUCTION WORK	45
12.2. SUBSISTENCE FOODSTUFF PRODUCERS	45
12.3. HOUSEHOLD CARE WORK	47
12.4. TOTAL UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK	48
ANNEX A: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	50
ANNEX B: SELECTED DETAILED TABLES	51
ANNEX C: SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC ATLAS	77

1.1.List of Tables

TABLE 3.1.1: KEY FIGURES, 2012 AND 2017	8
TABLE 5.1.1: TOTAL POPULATION (0+) BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AND REGION, 2017	16
TABLE 5.1.2: TOTAL WORKING-AGE POPULATION (15+) BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017.....	16
TABLE 5.2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (0+) BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	17
TABLE 5.3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	18
TABLE 6.1.1: LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP, SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	20
TABLE 6.4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE BY REASON, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	22
TABLE 7.1.1: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017.....	24
TABLE 7.3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017.....	25
TABLE 7.4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	27
TABLE 7.5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	28
TABLE 7.6.1: EMPLOYMENT BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017.....	29
TABLE 7.7.1: INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	30
TABLE 7.7.2: INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	31
TABLE 8.1.1: UNEMPLOYMENT POPULATION BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017.....	32
TABLE 8.3.1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	33
TABLE 8.4.1: UNEMPLOYED POPULATION BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017.....	33
TABLE 9.1.1: CONTRACT TYPE FOR PAID EMPLOYEES BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	36
TABLE 9.3.1: WORKING AGE POPULATION WORKING FOR MONEY OR SUBSISTENCE BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017.....	37
TABLE 9.4.1: APPROXIMATE USUAL WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK FOR PAID EMPLOYEES BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017 ...	38
TABLE 10.1.1: LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	38
TABLE 10.2.1: YOUTH (15-24 YEARS) LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	39
TABLE 10.2.2: YOUTH (15-24 YEARS) LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION RATE BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	40
TABLE 11.1.1: TOTAL POPULATION OF YOUTH BY VARIOUS STAGES OF TRANSITION, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	40
TABLE 11.2.2: YOUTH WHO HAVE NOT STARTED TRANSITION BY SUB CATEGORY AND SEX, 2017 AND 2012.....	41
TABLE 11.3.1: YOUTH IN TRANSITION BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	42
TABLE 11.4.1: YOUTH WHO HAVE COMPLETED TRANSITION BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017.....	43
TABLE 11.5.1: TOTAL POPULATION OF YOUTH BY VARIOUS STAGES OF TRANSITION, EDUCATION LEVEL COMPLETED AND SEX, 2017	44
TABLE 11.6.1: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX, 2017	44
TABLE 12.2.1: TOTAL POPULATION OF SUBSISTENCE FOOD PRODUCERS BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	46
TABLE 12.2.2: TOTAL POPULATION OF SUBSISTENCE FOOD PRODUCERS BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017.....	46
TABLE 12.3.1: TOTAL POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLD CARE WORKERS BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017.....	47
TABLE 12.3.2: TOTAL POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLD CARE WORKERS BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX AND REGION, 2017	47
TABLE 12.4.1: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA AND REGION, 2017	48

TABLE 12.4.2: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA, 2017	49
---	----

1.2.List of Figures

FIG 5.1.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAP BY REGION	17
FIG 5.2.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX	18
FIG 5.3.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION.....	19
FIG 5.3.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION, URBAN AND RURAL AREA	19
FIG 6.1.1 LABOUR FORCE BY REGION	20
FIG 6.2.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY URBAN-RURAL AREA	21
FIG 6.3.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX.....	21
FIG 6.3.2 LFPR BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR SAMOA BY URBAN-RURAL AREA	22
FIG 6.4.1 REASONS FOR BEING OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE	23
FIG 7.1.1 EMPLOYED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX	24
FIG 7.2.1 EPR BY AGE GROUP AND URBAN-RURAL AREA	25
FIG 7.4.1 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY.....	26
FIG 7.5.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX	28
FIG 7.6.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND REGION	29
FIG 7.7.2 DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY REGION AND SEX	30
FIG 8.2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP	32
FIG 8.4.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION	34
FIG 9.1.1 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY GROSS MONTHLY INCOME CATEGORY AND SEX	35
FIG 9.1.2 AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY REGION AND SEX	36
FIG 10.1.1 LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION RATES BY SEX AND REGION	39
FIG 11.2.1 YOUTHS WHO HAVE NOT STARTED TRANSITION BY REGION AND SEX	41
FIG 11.3.1 YOUTHS IN TRANSITION BY REGION AND SEX	42
FIG 11.4.1 TRANSITED YOUTHS BY REGION AND SEX	43
FIG 12.1.1 WAP IN SUBSISTENCE PRODUCTION BY SEX AND REGION	45
FIG 12.2.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSISTENCE FOOD PRODUCERS BY REGION	46
FIG 12.4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK BY REGION	48

1.3.Foreword

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL) is pleased to present the final results of the 2017 Samoa Labour Force Survey. The conceptual framework used in this second labour force survey in Samoa aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statistician

The 2017 Samoa Labour Force Survey was conducted as a joint exercise between the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour and was co-funded by the International Labour Organization and the Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing (TCM) Sector Coordinating Unit of MCIL. Furthermore, the 2017 Samoa Labour Force Survey was implemented simultaneously with the 2017 Samoa School to Work Transition Survey as the two surveys are closely inter-related.

This report provide some insights into labour market statistics such as employment and labour relations situation in Samoa covering topics such as characteristics of the Working Age Population (WAP), labour force, employment characteristics, participation in subsistence production, informal employment, unemployment characteristics, youth (aged 15 – 24 years) employment and unemployment characteristics, earnings from employment, working hours, and youth school-to-work transition characteristics. Hence, policy makers, planners and administrators will find this report useful in assisting them to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies and programmes and to provide information's on hazards at work to enable them to formulate employment and labour related based decisions for the betterment of Samoa.

Must also be noted that this is the first time ever that the Samoa Bureau of Statistics has used CAPI (computer aided personal interview) where tablets were used to record answers out on the field, with the internet support provided by Bluesky.

I would like to record my sincere gratitude to the ILO and TCM (MCIL) for co-funding this major undertaking and Mr Tite Habiyakare and Ms Makiko Matsumoto of ILO for providing the much needed technical assistance that enabled us produce the necessary tables for analysis. Its also noteworthy to acknowledge the contribution of those households and individuals selected for this survey for their wholehearted assistance in furnishing the responses to the questions given to them; the village mayors/ village representatives for their never ending support; all the enumerators and supervisors for data collection during the field work and to the staff of both SBS and MCIL that were involved in the successful implementation of this survey.



Aliimuamua Malaefono Taua-T. Faasalaina
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN/ CEO

2. Acronyms and Abbreviations

WAP	Working Age Population
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
LF	Labour Force
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
IER	Informal Employment Rate
ECE	Early Childhood Education
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
SNE	Special Needs Education
ISCO 08	International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008
ISIC R4	International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4
ISCED 97	International Standard Classification of Education 1997
ICSE 93	International Classification of Status of Employment 1993
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
EA	Enumeration Area
AUA	Apia Urban Area
NWU	North West of Upolu
ROU	Rest of Upolu
SAV	Savaii
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization

3. Key findings

Table 3.1.1: Key figures, 2012 and 2017

	2012	2017
Working-age population (000)	117,487	110,993
Labour force	37,830	48,104
Labour force participation rate (%)	32.2	43.3
Employment	34,530	41,142
Employment Rate	91.3	85.5
Employment to Population Ratio	29.4	37.1
Persons unemployed	3,300	6,961
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	14.5
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	NA	23.4
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (%)	16.4	31.9
Composite rate of youth labour underutilization (%)	NA	48.9
Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment	39.9	44.7
Proportion of youth with completed transition to employment (%)	12.1	21.8
NEET	35.0	37.9
Share of wage workers in total employment (%)	64.2	63.7
Informal employment rate (%)	NA	37.3
Average gross monthly wages for paid employees (Samoan tala)	1,296	1,268

4. Methodology

4.1. Questionnaire design

The 2017 Samoa Labour Force Survey questionnaire was similar to the one used in the 2012 Labour Force Survey, with some changes to the questionnaire provided by the ILO. To maintain international comparability, most of the questions were retained such as current activities, characteristics of the main activity and hours of work. However, some questions were modified and altered so that they fit into the local context, such as the classification of education and the participation in the production of goods used by own household.

The twelve sections of the LFS questionnaire were divided into two parts where the first part was designed to obtain data on household characteristics and composition. The following ten sections were designed to collect data on those aged 15 years and above on literacy and education, training, employment, characteristics of the main job/ activity, hours of work, job search, previous work experience, occupational injuries, main activity and own use production. The last section was designed to obtain information on youth school-to-work transition, which was designed in a separate questionnaire in 2012.

The draft questionnaire was pre tested during the supervisors training and during the enumerators training and was finally tested during two separate pilot tests. The questionnaire was revised rigorously in accordance to the feedback received from each test. At the same time, a field operations manual for supervisors and enumerators was prepared and modified accordingly for field operators to use as a reference during the field work.

4.2. Unit of analysis

Households were targeted during the actual field work where all those aged 15 years and above were interviewed therefore, information recorded were collected at the household level. The analysis and all the tables pertaining to this report were aggregated to the regional level.

4.3. Coverage

There are four statistical regions in SAMOA namely Apia urban area (AUA), North West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU) and Savaii (SAV). AUA is the urban area while the other three regions are rural areas. Each region is subdivided into political districts, each district into villages and each village into census enumeration areas (EA). The sample for the 2017 Labour Force Survey (LFS) was designed to cover at least 3000 employed population aged 15 years and over from all the four regions. This was made mainly to have sufficient cases to provide information on the employed population.

4.4.Sampling

The 2017 Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample was drawn from the master sample frame of Household Listing from the most recent Population and Housing Census, 2016. In the 2017 LFS, a representative probability sample of households was selected in two stages. The first stage involved the selection of clusters or primary sampling units using probability proportional to size (PPS) resulting in a total of 259 clusters of which 67 clusters were selected from AUA, 95 in NWU, 49 in ROU and 48 in Savaii. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 10 households were selected systematically from the AUA clusters and a fixed number of 12 households were selected from the NWU region and 15 for the other two rural regions namely ROU and SAV due to higher transportation costs in these regions. This resulted in a total of 3,265 households selected for the survey where 670 households were from AUA, 1140 from NWU, 735 from ROU and 720 from SAV.

During the LFS, in each of the selected households, all persons in the household were interviewed hence the weighting was based on the responding households in the sample (household weights).

4.5.Supervisors and Enumerators

The survey consisted of seven field supervisors, one from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour and six from the Bureau itself. Two supervisors were paired up and were assigned to a team of five enumerators to managed and supervised during the field work.

Twenty enumerators were selected from a pool of forty five. Five enumerators were assigned to each of the four statistical regions.

4.6.CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview)

For all previous surveys and censuses implemented by the bureau, PAPI (Paper and Pen Interview) was used for the recording of responses during the field work. With the 2017 Labour Force, it was a great achievement for the bureau where CAPI was used for the first time ever replacing PAPI, where each enumerator was assigned a tablet for the recording of responses during the actual interview. The bureau used the Survey Solution programme where the questionnaire was internally designed to meet the requirements and specifications of the programme.

4.7.Training

A separate training/ discussion was conducted for four days from 12th June – 15th June 2017 for supervisors and the core team to familiarize them with the survey tools, how to provide support to the enumerators on the field from time to time and to discuss any

issues arising from the survey questionnaire. In attendance was also a representative from the ILO to provide technical assistance pertaining to the questionnaire and to align the questionnaire with the 2013 ILO resolutions.

Two weeks of vigorous training for enumerators together with field supervisors was conducted for two weeks from 3rd July – 14th July 2017 where enumerators were trained on how to use CAPI (tablets). A survey pilot using CAPI was conducted for two days on 17th July 2017 where the village of Samatau was selected from the western side of Upolu while the village of Falevao was selected from the eastern side of Upolu, which was piloted on 19th July 2017.

The interviewed results from the pilot survey were discussed on 18th July and 20th July 2017 for Samatau and Falevao respectively. The questionnaire was finalized on 21st July 2017 together with the field work plan and

logistics, team allocation and a brief overall purpose of the survey.



2017 Labour Force Survey Enumerators training at the Development Bank of Samoa Building

4.8. Field Work

A total of four field teams were used for data collection during the field work where each team consisted of five enumerators and two supervisors except for one team which had only one supervisor. The field work was conducted in two rounds: the first round being for five consecutive weeks from 24th July – 26th August 2017 and the second round for three consecutive weeks from 27th November – 16th December 2017.

4.9. Definitions and classifications

Working Age Population (WAP)

Refers to all those aged 15 years old and above.

$$WAP (15^+ \text{ years}) = LF + NLF$$

Labour Force (LF)

Refers to the total employed and unemployed population of the working age population.

$$LF = E (Employed) + U (Unemployed)$$

Not in Labour Force (NLF) or Population outside of the labour force

Refers to the population of the working age who are not part of the labour force. It also refers to the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Potential Labour Force (PLF)

Refers to those of the working age population, during a short reference period, who were neither in employment nor in unemployment who carried out activities to seek employment but were not currently available (*unavailable jobseekers*) or did not carry out activities to seek employment but wanted employment and were currently available (*available potential jobseekers*). It is sometimes referred to as ‘marginal attachment’.¹

Employed (E)

Those of the working population who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit for at least one hour. It includes those who had a job or enterprise but were absent from the job or enterprise during the reference period temporarily, such as those who were sick, or on paternity, maternity or annual leave.²

Unemployed (U)

Those of the working age population who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified period AND were currently available to take up employment given an opportunity.³ (*Refer pg 31 for detailed definition used for the survey*).

Time-Related Underemployment (TRU)

Those in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hour’s threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.⁴

Labour Underutilization (LU)

The composite measure of all those who are unemployed, in time-related underemployment or in the potential labour force (marginal attachment).

$$LU = U + TRU + PLF$$

Status in employment

The position of the employed person at his/her place of work with regard to its employment characteristics as classified according to the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), namely:

- *Wage and salaried employee* - A person who works in government department, private business enterprises or organizations, including family business, and receives regular pay;
- *Employer* - A person who runs a business on his/her own or in partnership and engages *at least one paid employee* on a continuous basis in operating the business;

¹ ILO (2013) *Report of the conference: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO: Geneva

² ILO (2013) *Report of the conference: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO: Geneva

³ ILO (2013) *Report of the conference: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO: Geneva

⁴ ILO (2013) *Report of the conference: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO: Geneva

- *Own account worker* - A person who runs a business on his/her own or in partnership but does not engage any paid employee;
- *Contributing family worker* - A person who works in his/her family business without receiving any regular pay.

Employment by industry

The kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed, classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC).

Employment by occupation

The kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed, classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

Informal employment

Refers to the type of employment where the diversified set of economic activities, enterprises, jobs, and workers are not regulated or protected by the government, have no explicit or written contracts of employment, no certain employment benefits (such as severance pay, paid sick and annual leave) or for which labour regulations are not applied nor enforced.⁵

Youth

Refers to all those aged 15 – 24 years

Employment Rate (ER)

Is the proportion of the labour force that is employed

$$ER = \frac{\text{Persons Employed}}{LF} * 100$$

Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)

Is the proportion of the working age population that is employed.

$$EPR = \frac{\text{Persons Employed}}{WAP} * 100$$

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Is the proportion of the working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.

$$LFPR = \frac{LF}{WAP} * 100$$

⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/papers/def.pdf>

Youth Unemployment Rate (YUR)

Is the proportion of those unemployed between the ages of 15 - 24 years of the total youth labour force

$$YUR = \frac{\text{Youth Unemployed}}{\text{Total Youth LF}} * 100$$

Transited Youth

Refers to youth aged 15-24 years who are currently employed in a stable job, or in a satisfactory but temporary job or currently in satisfactory self-employment.

Youth in Transition

Refers to youth aged 15-24 years who are currently in relaxed unemployment or currently employed in temporary and non-satisfactory job or is currently in a non-satisfactory self-employment or currently inactive and not in school with an aim to look for work in the future.

Transition Not Yet Started

Refers to youth aged 15-24 years who are still in school and inactive (inactive students) or currently inactive and not in school with no intention of looking for work.

Out-of-School Youth

Refers to youth aged 15-24 years who are not attending school but have either completed school, left school before graduation or never attended school

NEET

Refers to youth aged 15-24 years who are neither in employment nor in education or training in the youth population

$$NEET = \frac{\text{Youth} - \text{Youth in employment} - \text{Youth not in employment but in education or training}}{\text{Youth Population}} * 100$$

ISCO 2008

The International Standard Classification of Occupation, derived by the ILO, is a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job with the aims of providing the basis for international reporting and to compare and exchange statistical and administrative data about occupations between countries.⁶

ISIC Revision4

The International Standard Industrial Classification, derive the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN, is used for classifying economic activities for international comparison.

⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/>

ICSE 1993

The International Classification of Status in Employment, derived by the ILO, is used to classify jobs held by persons at a point in time with respect to the type of employment relationship between the holder and the economic unit in which he or she is employed.

ISCED 2011

The International Standard Classification of Education, derived by UNESCO, is a standard framework used by countries to compile and report education statistics for international comparability.

Apia Urban Area

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Vaimauga West and Faleata East

North West Upolu

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Vaimauga East, Faleata West, Sagaga le Falefa, Sagaga le Usoga, Aana Alofi 1, 2 and 3, and Gaga'emauga 1 (Leauva'a)

Rest of Upolu

For statistical purposes, it covers all the districts of Safata, Siumu, Falelatai & Samatau, Lefaga & Falese'ela, Aiga I le Tai, Falealili, Lotofaga, Lepa, Aleipata Itupa I Luga, Aleipata Itupa I Lalo, Anoama'a West, Anoama'a East, Va'a o Fonoti and Gaga'emauga 2 (Salamumu Tai & Uta)

Savaii

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Fa'asaleleaga 1, 2, 3 and 4, Gaga'emauga 1 (Patamea, Samalaeulu, Mauga), Gaga'emauga 2 (Saleaula), Gaga'emauga 3, Gagaifomauga 1, 2 and 3, Vaisigano East, Vaisigano West, Falealupo, Alataua West, Salega, Palauli West, Palauli le Falefa, Satuipa'itea and Palauli East

Urban Area

Comprises of the Apia Urban Area

Rural Area

Comprises of the North West Upolu, Rest of Upolu and Savaii regions

5. Demographic characteristics

5.1. Spatial distribution

The 2017 Labour Force Survey reported a total population of about 179,300 persons where the majority was living in the North West Upolu region with 35.7 percent while the Apia Urban Area reported the least with 19.1 percent. Furthermore, males represented just over half of the total population with 51.5 percent while women represented the remaining 48.5 percent.

Table 5.1.1: Total population (0+) by sex, urban-rural and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	34,214	17,679	16,536	34,214	17,679	16,536			
North West Upolu	63,917	33,054	30,863				63,917	33,054	30,863
Rest of Upolu	44,463	22,369	22,094				44,463	22,369	22,094
Savaii Island	36,689	19,260	17,429				36,689	19,260	17,429
Samoa	179,283	92,361	86,922	34,214	17,679	16,536	145,068	74,682	70,386

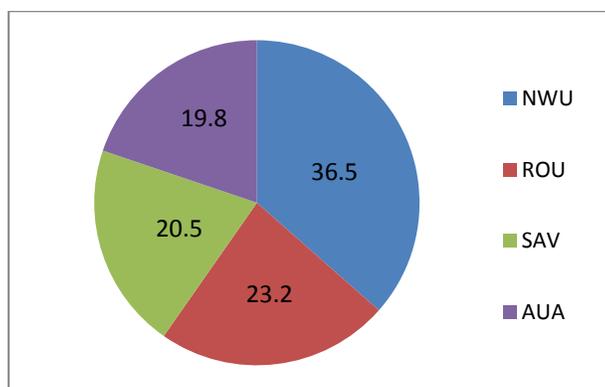
The working age population (all those aged 15 years and above) reported by the survey stood at 110,990 where 80.2 percent was located in the rural area while only 19.8 percent was from the urban area and furthermore, 50.5 percent are males and 49.5 percent are females.

Table 5.1.2: Total working-age population (15+) by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	21,958	11,200	10,758	21,958	11,200	10,758			
North West Upolu	40,548	20,359	20,189				40,548	20,359	20,189
Rest of Upolu	25,770	12,898	12,872				25,770	12,898	12,872
Savaii	22,717	11,548	11,169				22,717	11,548	11,169
Samoa	110,993	56,005	54,988	21,958	11,200	10,758	89,035	44,805	44,230

By region, North West Upolu reported 36.5 percent compared to 19.8 percent reported by the Apia Urban Area.

Fig 5.1.1 Percentage distribution of WAP by region



5.2. Age structure

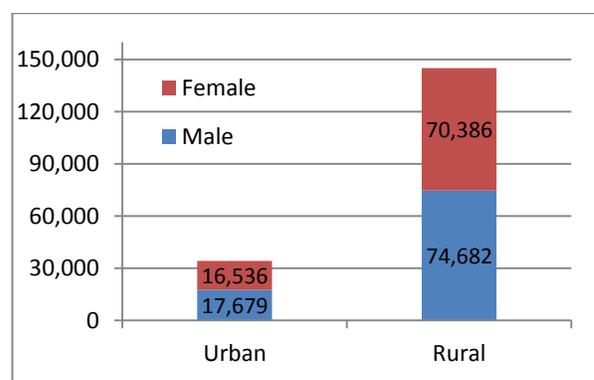
As reported by the survey, children under the age of 15 were estimated to be 68,300 accounting for 38.1 percent of the population. The age group of 0-4 years had the highest number of people with 24,820 representing 13.8 percent of the population while the fewest number of people was reported by the age group of 60-64 years with 5,410 people accounting for 3.0 percent of the population. Furthermore, 10,280 persons or six percent reported to be aged 65 years and above.

Table 5.2.1: Distribution of the total population (0+) by age-group, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Age-group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	24,823	13,274	11,549	4,387	2,285	2,102	20,436	10,988	9,447
5-9	23,490	12,558	10,932	4,290	2,285	2,005	19,200	10,273	8,927
10-14	19,976	10,525	9,452	3,579	1,908	1,671	16,397	8,617	7,781
15-19	15,338	8,074	7,264	3,115	1,671	1,444	12,223	6,404	5,819
20-24	14,781	7,536	7,245	3,191	1,638	1,552	11,591	5,898	5,693
25-29	12,103	5,838	6,265	2,749	1,444	1,304	9,354	4,394	4,960
30-34	10,404	5,186	5,219	2,145	1,024	1,121	8,259	4,162	4,098
35-39	9,090	4,451	4,639	1,789	884	905	7,300	3,567	3,734
40-44	9,375	4,712	4,663	1,660	755	905	7,715	3,957	3,758
45-49	9,084	4,849	4,235	1,660	873	787	7,424	3,976	3,448
50-54	8,084	4,140	3,944	1,552	830	722	6,532	3,310	3,222
55-59	7,036	3,597	3,440	1,304	701	604	5,732	2,896	2,836
60-64	5,414	2,806	2,609	1,013	550	464	4,401	2,256	2,145
65+	10,283	4,816	5,467	1,779	830	949	8,504	3,986	4,518
Samoa	179,283	92,361	86,922	34,214	17,679	16,536	145,068	74,682	70,386

In addition to this, the majority of the population was located in the rural area with 145,070 persons accounting for just over 80 percent of the total population, of which 51.5 percent were males and 48.5 percent were females. On the other hand, only 34,210 persons were located in the urban area representing approximately 20 percent of the population, where 51.7 percent were males while females represent the remaining 48.3 percent.

Fig 5.2.1 Population distribution by sex



5.3. Educational profile of the working age population

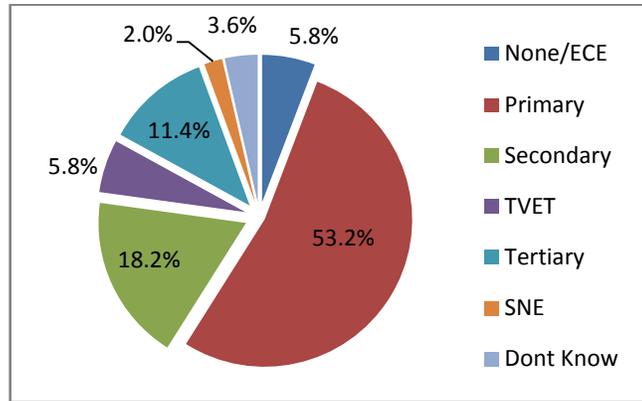
Table 5.3.1 below portrays the distribution of the working age population by completed level of education. Apart from Special Needs Education (SNE), the least number of people reported TVET as their highest completed level of education with 6,450; 3,6670 males (eighty one percent located in rural area) and 2,780 females (eighty two percent located in urban area).

Table 5.3.1: Distribution of the working-age population by highest completed level of education, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	6,472	3,919	2,552	571	356	216	5,900	3,563	2,337	1,692	1,067	625	1,876	1,146	730	2,332	1,350	982
Primary	58,903	30,930	27,973	9,098	4,915	4,182	49,805	26,015	23,790	22,335	11,469	10,867	15,431	8,000	7,431	12,039	6,546	5,493
Secondary	20,194	8,762	11,433	4,377	2,070	2,307	15,818	6,692	9,126	7,846	3,361	4,485	3,676	1,480	2,196	4,296	1,851	2,445
TVET	6,451	3,669	2,782	1,197	701	496	5,254	2,969	2,286	2,612	1,646	965	1,467	729	738	1,176	593	583
Tertiary	12,705	5,550	7,154	4,883	2,274	2,609	7,821	3,276	4,546	3,963	1,737	2,226	2,324	1,048	1,277	1,534	491	1,043
SNE	2,229	804	1,425	765	269	496	1,464	534	929	999	397	602	413	116	297	51	20	31
Don't know	4,040	2,371	1,670	1,067	614	453	2,973	1,756	1,217	1,101	681	420	583	379	203	1,289	696	593
Samoa	110,993	56,005	54,988	21,958	11,200	10,758	89,035	44,805	44,230	40,548	20,359	20,189	25,770	12,898	12,872	22,717	11,548	11,169

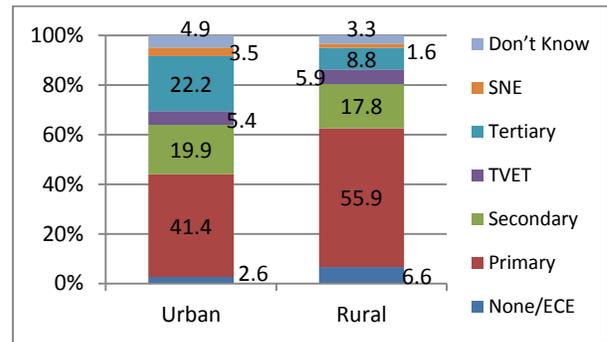
Fig 5.3.1 portrays the overall percentage distribution of the working age population by completed level of education as reported by the survey. At the national level, just over half (53.2 percent) of the WAP reported primary level as their highest completed level of education compared to only 5.8 percent reported by those who have completed only TVET level and those who have completed only ECE level or had completed no level of education.

Fig 5.3.1 Percentage distribution of the working age population by completed level of education



Of the working age population that lived in the urban area, 9,010 persons or forty one percent have completed only primary level while only 570 persons or about three percent have completed only ECE or have never completed any level of education. In the rural area, 49,810 persons or fifty six percent have also completed only primary level while 5,900 persons or about seven percent have completed only ECE or have never completed any level of education.

Fig 5.3.2 Percentage distribution of the working age population by completed level of education, urban and rural area



6. Economic activity

During the survey, all persons aged 15 and above were asked of their economic activities performed in the last seven days prior to the actual interview. In cases where an individual engages in more than one economic activity, for instance works as a bus driver and at the same time runs a small village shop, the main activity was the one where he/ she spends most of his/ her time on while the other activity was classified as his/ her secondary activity.

6.1. Labour force

By definition, labour force (previously referred to as economically active) simply refers to the employed 'and' unemployed population of the working age population where only those aged 15 years and above were asked.

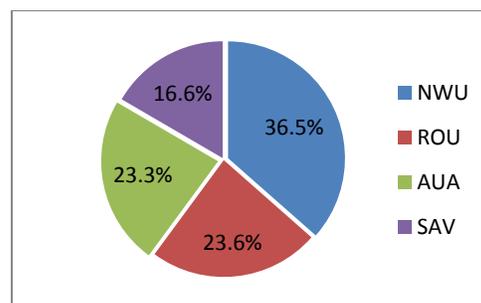
As estimated by the survey, the labour force stood at 48,100 persons where 64.0 percent were males and thirty 36.0 percent were females. The distribution of the labour force by age group is shown in Table 6.1.1. The majority of the labour force was found in the 20-24 year old age group representing 15.8 percent of the total labour force, as this is the age where adults are starting to enter the labour force looking for employment. Conversely, the lowest was found in the 65+ year age group with only 2.7 percent as adults are starting to exit the labour force in preparation for retirement.

Table 6.1.1: Labour force by age group, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

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

By region, the majority of the labour force was reported from the NWU region with 36.5 percent and the lowest being in the SAV region with 16.6 percent. Furthermore, the majority of males and females were both reported from the NWU region with 36.3 percent and 36.9 percent respectively.

Fig 6.1.1 Labour force by region

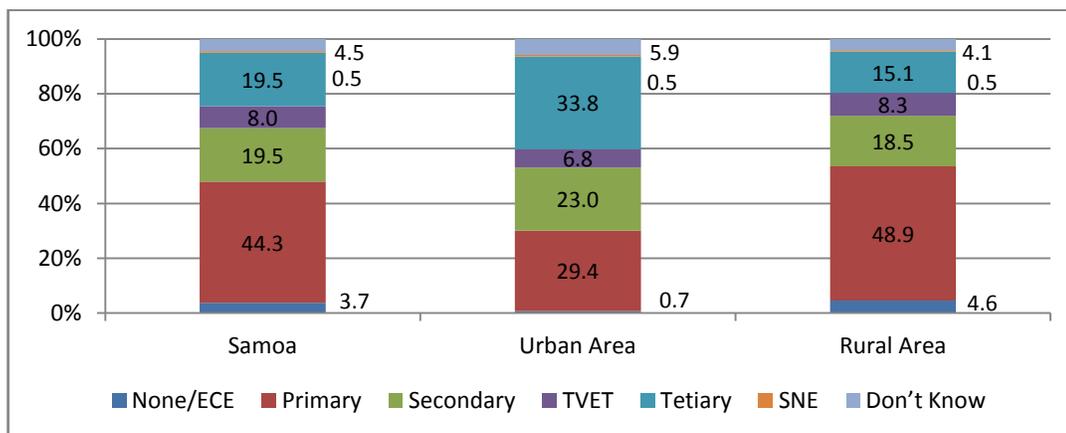


6.2. Labour force by completed level of education

21,330 respondents or 44.3 percent of the labour force indicated that they have primary school level as their highest completed level of education, where almost three quarters (71.4 percent) are males, while 3,830 respondents or 8.0 percent reported TVET as their highest completed level of education, 68.6 percent represented by males. (Refer appendix table B9 for detailed table).

The percentage distribution of the labour force by completed level of education is graphically presented below. The urban area reported tertiary level (33.8 percent) as the predominant level of education completed compared to the primary level completed (48.9 percent) reported by the rural area. On the other hand, excluding SNE, both areas reported None/ ECE as the least predominant level of education completed. This implies that there are more qualified and well educated people living in the urban area when compared to the rural area.

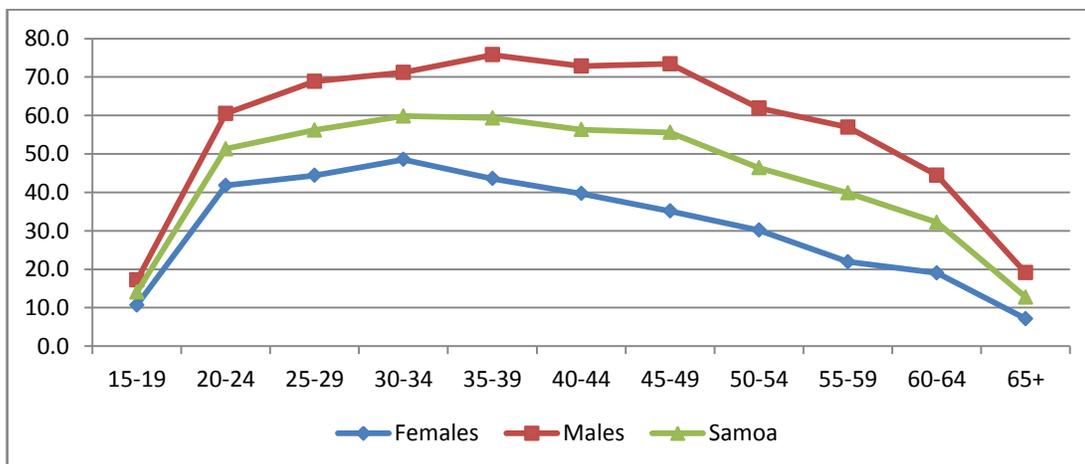
Fig 6.2.1 Percentage distribution of completed level of education by urban-rural area



6.3. Labour force participation rate

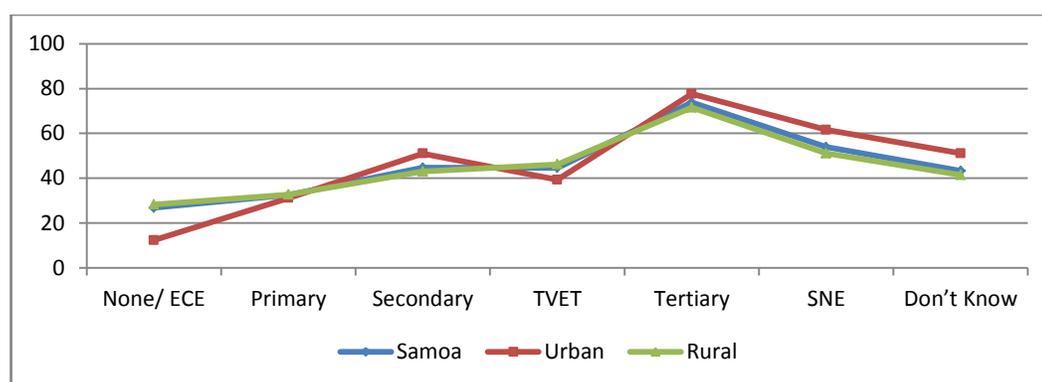
The labour force participation rate as reported by the survey stood at 43.3 percent, an increase of 11.1 percentage points when compared to 2012, as depicted in appendix table B6. Furthermore, males have a higher LFPR than females and this is true for all the age groups and for Samoa overall, as shown in Fig 6.3.1 below. By region, the highest LFPR was reported by the Apia Urban Area with 51.1 percent then followed by ROU with 44.0 percent, NWU with 43.3 percent and the lowest by SAV with 35.1 percent, as shown in appendix table B7. Also, the urban area has a higher LFPR compared with the rural area, with 51.1 percent and 41.4 percent respectively.

Fig 6.3.1 Labour force participation rate by age group and sex



On the other hand, those who have completed tertiary level have a much higher LFPR with 73.8 percent while the lowest was reported by those who have never completed any level of education or who have completed only ECE with 26.8 percent. (Refer table B8 for detailed table). This is also true for the urban area where 77.6 percent and 12.3 percent were represented by those who have completed tertiary level and those who have never completed any level of education or completed only ECE respectively. The rural area depicts the same analysis with 71.5 percent for those who have completed tertiary level and 28.3 percent for those who have never completed any level of education or have completed only ECE. The table below depicts the LFPR by completed level of education for Samoa by urban-rural area.

Fig 6.3.2 LFPR by completed level of education for Samoa by urban-rural area



6.4. Population outside the labour force

The population outside the labour force (previously referred to as economically inactive) is defined as people who are not in employment or unemployed, including students, old age and those engaged in unpaid domestic duties.

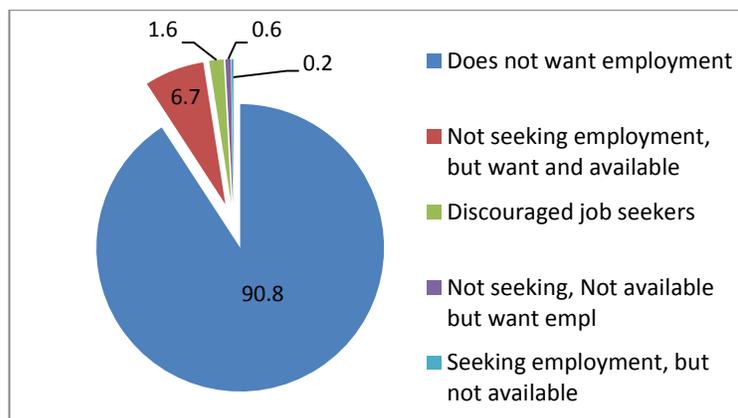
As depicted in table 6.4.1, approximately 62,900 persons were reported to be outside the labour force where 59.9 percent and 40.1 percent were represented by females and males respectively. The majority of the population outside the labour force was located in the rural area with 82.9 percent while the urban area represented the remaining 17.1 percent.

Table 6.4.1: Distribution of the population outside the labour force by reason, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

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

Interestingly, about 57,100 or 90.8 percent of those outside the labour force indicated not wanting employment as the main reason for being outside the labour force but only 140 or 0.2 percent reported as seeking employment but not available when an opportunity exists (unavailable jobseekers). This is graphically illustrated in fig 6.4.1.

Fig 6.4.1 Reasons for being outside the labour force



7. Employment

As mentioned in the previous section, all persons aged 15 and above were asked of their economic activities performed in the last seven days prior to the actual interview. It also includes those who operate a business whether as an employer or as an own account worker.

7.1. Employed population

A total of about 41,140 persons were reported to be employed of which 27,530 (66.9 percent) were males and 13,610 (33.1 percent) were females as illustrated in table 7.1.1. Approximately three quarters of the employed population was reported from the rural area while the remaining quarter was located in the urban area. Furthermore, youth employment was reported to be 16.1 percent (6,636) while adults represented the remaining 83.9 percent (34,506).

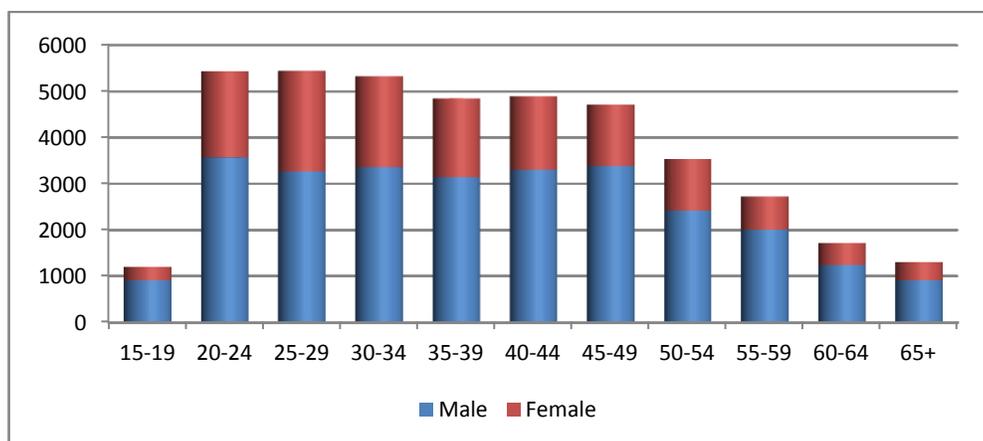
Table 7.1.1: Employed population by age group, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

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

At the sub national level, the majority of the employed population was reported from the NWU region with 37.2 percent then followed by the AUA region with 24.2 percent, the ROU region with 20.6 percent then by the SAV region with 18.0 percent. Also, all the four regions revealed that there are more employed males than females.

Fig 7.1.1 portrays a graphical presentation of the employed population by age group and sex. Its evident from the graph that the majority of the employed population are in the age groups of 20-24 years, 25-29 years and 30-34 years as people are starting to be employed after their respective education. Furthermore, all the age groups revealed that there are more male than female employees.

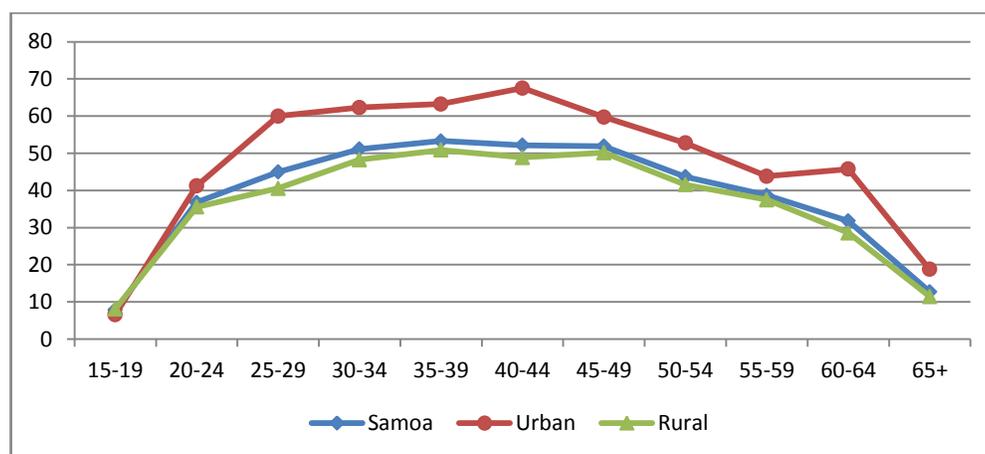
Fig 7.1.1 Employed population by age group and sex



7.2. Employment to population ratio

The EPR reported by the survey stood at 37.1 percent implying that just over a third of the WAP are employed, while the 2012 survey reported a much lower EPR of 29.4. By sex, males EPR of 49.2 percent is almost as twice as much of that of females with 24.8 percent. Additionally, the urban area has a much higher EPR compared to the rural area with 45.3 percent and 35.0 percent respectively and this was same trend with the 2012 survey results. As illustrated in fig 7.2.1, except for the age group of 15-19 years, the EPR in all the other age groups are higher in the urban area than in the rural area indicating that a larger proportion of people in the urban area are involved directly with market related activities that in the rural area.

Fig 7.2.1 EPR by age group and urban-rural area



7.3. Status in employment

Employees make up almost two thirds (63.7 percent or 26,220 persons) of those employed then followed by own account workers with a distant 24.9 percent or 10,247 persons, as indicated in table 7.3.1. Both males and females indicated that the majority of them are employees with 59.7 percent for males and 72.0 percent for females, and the same can be said for males and females in both urban and rural areas. (Refer appendix Table B10).

Table 7.3.1: Distribution of employment by status in employment, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

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

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

7.4. Employment by industry

Presented in table 7.4.1 is the distribution of the employed population by industry (based on ISIC Rev. 4) and sex, as reported by the survey. The principal industry was agriculture with a percentage distribution of 21.9 percent followed by wholesale and retail with 18.2 percent then by public administration and defence with 10.4 percent.

As depicted in table 7.4.1, the dominating industry in the urban area was reported to be wholesale and trade with 21.6 percent while the agriculture industry dominated the rural area with 27.5 percent.

By sex, male employees dominate the agriculture industry with 28.1 percent, followed by wholesale and retail with 16.0 percent then by construction with 10.5 percent. Female employees on the other hand dominate the wholesale and retail industry with 22.7 percent, followed by education with 14.4 percent then by public administration and defence with 13.9 percent.

Fig 7.4.1 Distribution of employed population by industry

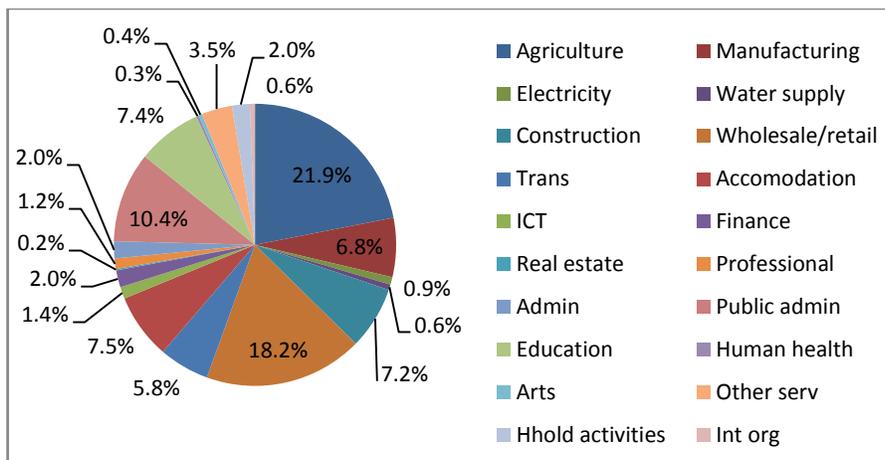


Table 7.4.1: Distribution of employment by industry, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Industry ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,017	7,748	1,269	420	280	140	8,596	7,467	1,129
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	2,787	1,443	1,343	464	259	205	2,323	1,185	1,139
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	354	288	66	129	97	32	225	191	34
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	258	194	65	65	32	32	194	161	32
Construction	2,948	2,881	66	453	420	32	2,495	2,461	34
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of	7,485	4,398	3,087	2,145	1,304	841	5,340	3,094	2,246
Transportation and storage	2,374	2,135	239	711	647	65	1,662	1,489	174
Accommodation and food service activities	3,079	1,707	1,372	905	539	367	2,173	1,168	1,005
Information and communication	557	307	251	291	162	129	266	145	122
Financial and insurance activities	803	325	477	420	205	216	382	120	262
Real estate activities	65	54	11	32	22	11	32	32	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	493	286	208	237	86	151	256	199	57
Administrative and support service activities	805	717	88	237	205	32	568	512	56
Public administration and defence; social security	4,259	2,365	1,894	1,444	765	679	2,815	1,600	1,215
Education	3,051	1,096	1,955	1,003	410	593	2,049	687	1,362
Human health and social work activities	116	64	52	43	43	0	73	21	52
Arts, entertainment and recreation	166	100	66	97	54	43	69	46	23
Other service activities	1,447	1,054	393	485	345	140	962	709	253
Activities of households as employers	838	238	600	226	86	140	612	152	460
Activities of extraterritorial organisation	240	129	110	129	97	32	110	32	78
Samoa	41,142	27,529	13,613	9,939	6,058	3,881	31,203	21,470	9,733

¹ classification based on ISIC R4 (International Standard Classification of Industry Revision 4)

7.5. Employment by occupation

As depicted in table 7.5.1, the majority of the employed population was reported to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers representing 19.4 percent of total employment and dominated by males with 89.5 percent. On the contrary, clerical work reported the least with 4.8 percent of total employment, dominated by females with 60.9 percent. Most of the employed people in the urban area are employed as service and sales workers representing 20.0 percent while a quarter (24.7 percent) of the employed people in the rural were employed as agriculture and fishery workers, as people in the rural area have more access to land for agricultural purposes and to the sea for fishing.

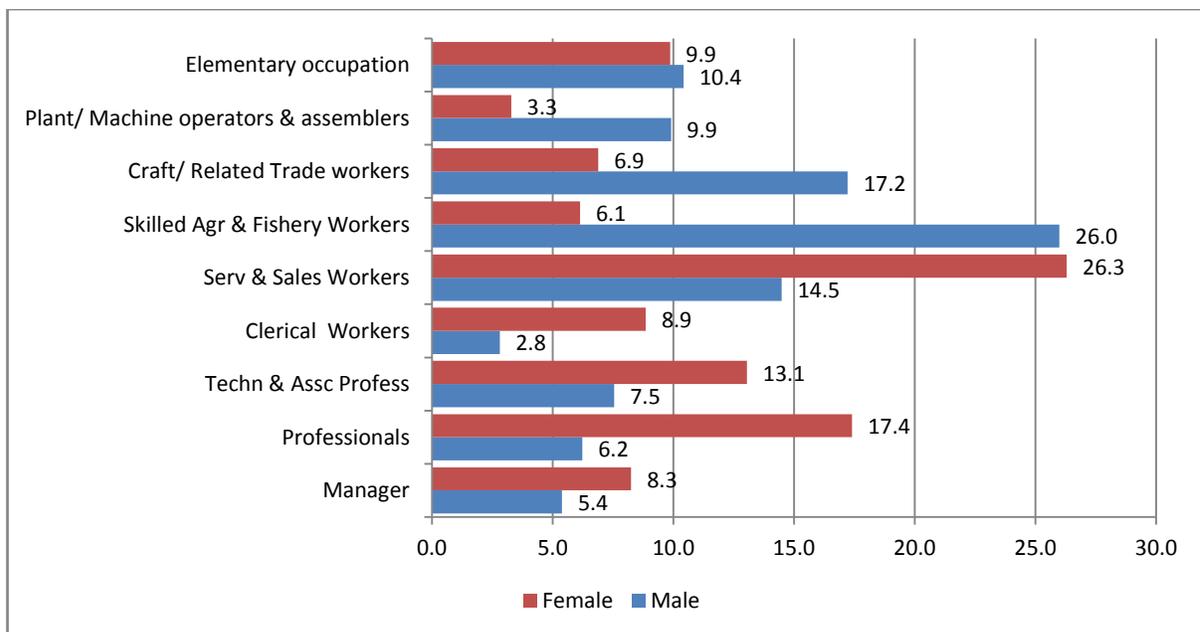
Table 7.5.1: Distribution of employment by occupation, sex, and urban-rural area, 2017

Occupation ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	2,607	1,483	1,123	1,175	658	517	1,432	826	606
Professionals	4,083	1,715	2,368	1,444	539	905	2,638	1,176	1,463
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	3,855	2,078	1,777	1,725	1,013	711	2,130	1,065	1,065
Clerical Support Workers	1,979	774	1,205	690	313	377	1,289	461	828
Services & Sales workers	7,568	3,988	3,579	1,983	1,067	916	5,584	2,921	2,663
Skilled Agr, Forestry & Fishery workers	7,990	7,155	834	269	237	32	7,720	6,918	802
Craft & Related Trade workers	5,678	4,741	937	1,186	1,067	119	4,492	3,674	819
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	3,172	2,726	446	722	668	54	2,450	2,057	393
Elementary occupation	4,211	2,868	1,343	744	496	248	3,467	2,372	1,095
Armed Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	41,142	27,529	13,613	9,939	6,058	3,881	31,203	21,470	9,733

¹ classification based on ISCO 08 (International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008)

According to fig 7.5.1, just over a quarter (26.0 percent) of the male employed population were employed as skilled agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and trade workers with 17.2 percent then by those engaged in services and sales work with 14.5 percent. On the other hand, more females were employed as service and sales workers represented by 26.3 percent, followed by professionals with 17.4 percent and technicians and associate professionals with 13.1 percent. In other words, males tend to engage more in labour intensive type of employment while females prefer professional and clerical work. This is a clear indication that both sexes have different sets of skills and abilities or possibly due to occupational segregation.

Fig 7.5.1 Distribution of the employed population by occupation and sex



7.6. Employment by completed level of education

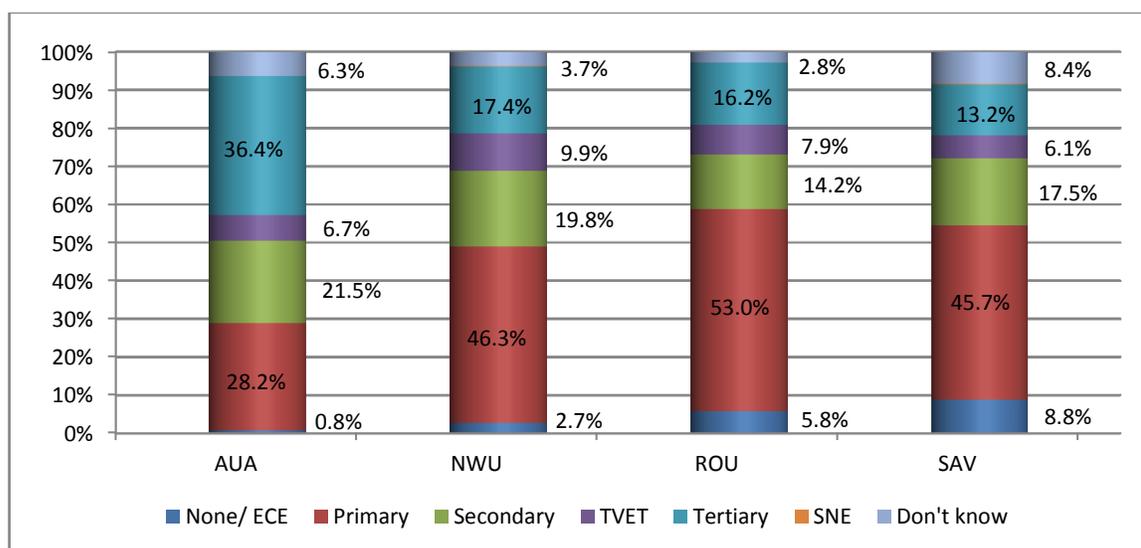
As shown in Table 7.6.1, at the national level, the majority of those employed (17,770) reported Primary level as their highest level of education completed compared to 3,300 (8.0 percent) reporting TVET as their highest completed level of education. Almost half of the employed males (13,500 or 49.1 percent) reported primary level as their highest completed level of education but for females, a third (4,490 or 33.0 percent) reported tertiary as their highest completed level of education. (Refer appendix table B11)

Table 7.6.1: Employment by completed level of education, sex and urban-rural area and region, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	1,634	1,376	259	75	75	0	1,559	1,300	259	409	329	79	495	408	87	655	563	92
Completed Primary	17,774	13,504	4,270	2,803	2,059	744	14,971	11,445	3,526	7,085	5,235	1,851	4,490	3,541	949	3,396	2,670	726
Secondary	7,665	4,664	3,001	2,134	1,283	852	5,531	3,382	2,149	3,032	1,760	1,272	1,200	722	479	1,299	900	399
TVET	3,299	2,365	935	668	474	194	2,631	1,890	741	1,510	1,135	375	671	448	223	450	307	143
Tertiary	8,643	4,152	4,492	3,622	1,757	1,865	5,021	2,395	2,627	2,668	1,238	1,431	1,371	738	634	982	419	563
SNE	75	42	33	11	11	0	64	31	33	34	11	23	10	10	0	20	10	10
Don't know	2,051	1,426	625	625	399	226	1,426	1,027	398	568	352	216	234	205	29	624	470	153
Samoa	41,142	27,529	13,614	9,939	6,058	3,881	31,203	21,470	9,733	15,306	10,061	5,246	8,471	6,071	2,400	7,426	5,339	2,087

At the regional level, most of those employed in the AUA reported Tertiary level as their highest level of education completed representing 36.4 percent while those in the NWU, ROU and SAV reported Primary level as their highest level of education completed with 46.3 percent, 53.0 percent and 45.7 percent respectively, as shown in fig 7.6.1.

Fig 7.6.1 Distribution of the employed population by completed level of education and region



7.7. Informal employment

In simple terms, this refers to employment where an employee does not receive any annual leave or sick leave benefits or any pension contribution or for which labour regulations are not applied nor enforced. It also includes employment where the form of payment is in kind instead of money.

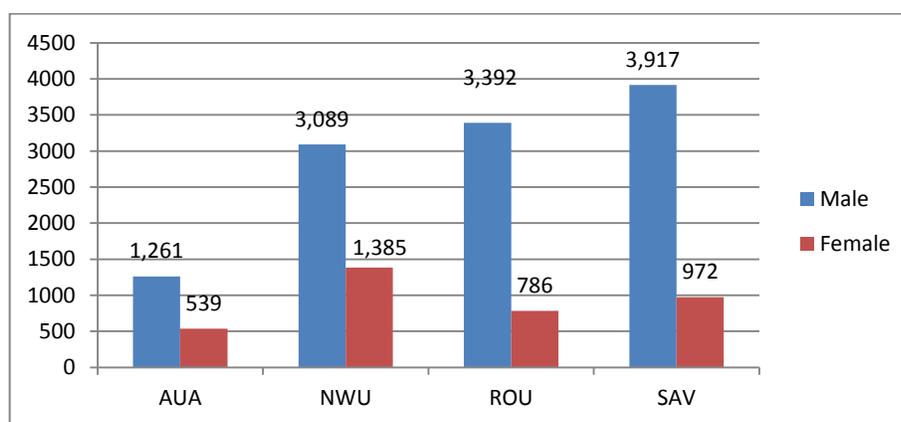
Of a total of 41,140 employed persons reported by the survey, 15,340 were reported to be employed informally, the majority of which from the SAV region with 4,889 persons or 31.9 percent, as shown in table 7.7.1. As expected, the rural area represented 13,540 persons or 88.3 percent of total informal employment. Furthermore, 76.0 percent of total informal employment are males while females constitute the remaining 24.0 percent.

Table 7.7.1: Informal employment by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

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

According to fig 7.2.2, there are more males engaged in informal employment than females in all of the four regions.

Fig 7.7.2 Distribution of informal employment by region and sex



Appendix table B12 further reveals that those in the age group of 40-44 years exhibit the highest number of those engaging in total informal employment with 12.9 percent (1,980). Males and females also revealed that the same age group has the highest number of people engaging in total informal employment, represented by 12.5 percent (1,460) and 14.3 percent (530) respectively.

Table 7.7.2 discloses that the informal employment rate was reported to be 37.3 percent, 42.4 percent for males and 27.0 percent for females. The highest IER was reported from Savaii with 65.8 percent in contrast with the Apia Urban Area yielding only 18.1 percent. This implies that a lot of informal employment is happening in the rural area, especially in the SAV region.

Table 7.7.2: Informal employment rate by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	18.1	20.8	13.9	18.1	20.8	13.9			
North West Upolu	29.2	30.7	26.4				29.2	30.7	26.4
Rest of Upolu	49.3	55.9	32.7				49.3	55.9	32.7
Savaii	65.8	73.4	46.6				65.8	73.4	46.6
Samoa	37.3	42.4	27.0	18.1	20.8	13.9	43.4	48.4	32.3

8. UNEMPLOYMENT

As mentioned in section 4.9, unemployment refers to those of the working age population who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment or to start a business⁷ during the ‘last month or four weeks’ prior to the actual date of the interview AND were currently available to take up employment or to start a business given a business opportunity ‘in the past seven days’ or ‘within the next two weeks’.

This definition of strict unemployment stipulated by the ILO will be used throughout this report hence, readers are advised accordingly.

8.1. Unemployed population

As shown in table 8.1.1, a total of about 6,960 persons were unemployed, where the majority were females constituting 53.1 percent implying that females tend to seek employment more than males. By region, the ROU region make up most of the unemployed population constituting 41.2 percent (2,870 persons) followed by the NWU region with 32.5 percent (2,260), AUA region with 18.4 percent (1,280) then followed by the SAV region with only 7.9 percent or 550 persons.

⁷ Activities to seek employment or to start a business includes but not limited to: sending in an application, awaiting or attending interview, study or read job advertisements, register with MCIL, register with private recruitment companies such as AEC, seek assistance from relatives & friends, check at factories/ work sites, look for land, building, equipment & materials to start business, apply for business permit/ license, seek financial assistance to start business

By sex, the majority of the unemployed males (38.0 percent) and females (44.0 percent) were both found in the ROU region while the least number of unemployed males (7.8 percent) and females (8.0 percent) were both found in the SAV region. Furthermore, the majority of the unemployed are found in the rural area representing almost 82 percent of total unemployment.

Table 8.1.1: Unemployment population by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

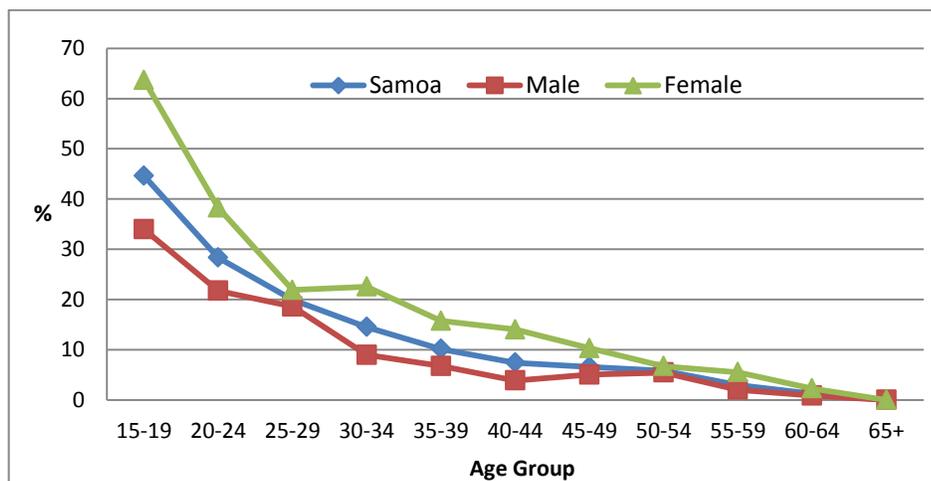
Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	1,283	658	625	1,283	658	625			
North West Upolu	2,260	1,113	1,147				2,260	1,113	1,147
Rest of Upolu	2,867	1,241	1,625				2,867	1,241	1,625
Savaii	552	256	297				552	256	297
Samoa	6,961	3,267	3,694	1,283	658	625	5,679	2,610	3,069

8.2. Unemployed population by age group

As depicted in appendix table B13, most of the unemployed are in the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 years, as this are the critical age groups where people will start to enter the labour force looking for employment or even to start a business. Both urban and rural areas follow this same trend. On the other hand, unemployment starts to decrease in the older population either due to retirement or to engage in subsistence production or perhaps to become ‘economically inactive’.

As further reported by the survey, almost half of total unemployment (44.7 percent) are made up of youth. Presented in fig 8.2.1 is the unemployment rate for each of the age groups where the age group of 15-19 years depicts the highest rate at the national level and also for both males and females. The graph further shows that the unemployment rate declines gradually as the population gets older.

Fig 8.2.1 Unemployment rate by age group



8.3. Unemployment rate

The survey reported the national unemployment rate to be 14.5 percent, as portrayed in table 8.3.1. Females unemployment rate of 21.3 percent is twice as much of that of males, with 10.6 percent. At the regional level, the ROU region had the highest unemployment rate with 25.3 percent then followed by NWU with 12.9 percent, AUA with 11.4 percent then the SAV region with only 6.9.

Table 8.3.1: Unemployment rate by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	11.4	9.8	13.9	11.4	9.8	13.9			
North West Upolu	12.9	10.0	17.9				12.9	10.0	17.9
Rest of Upolu	25.3	17.0	40.4				25.3	17.0	40.4
Savaii	6.9	4.6	12.4				6.9	4.6	12.4
Samoa	14.5	10.6	21.3	11.4	9.8	13.9	15.4	10.8	24.0

8.4. Unemployed population by completed level of education

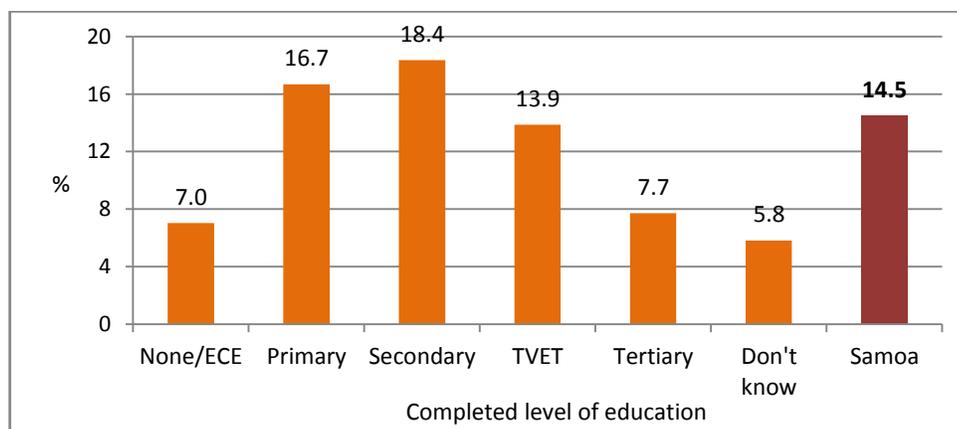
Table 8.4.1 revealed that those who have completed primary level of education make up over half (51.1 percent) of the unemployed population totaling 3,560 persons. On the other hand, males who have completed only primary level of education represent 24.9 percent (1,730) of the total unemployed population while females represent 26.3 percent (1,830).

Table 8.4.1: Unemployed population by completed level of education, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ECE	123	102	21	0	0	0	123	102	21
Primary	3,559	1,731	1,828	496	280	216	3,063	1,451	1,612
Secondary	1,725	693	1,032	442	205	237	1,283	488	794
TVET	532	263	269	97	54	43	435	209	226
Tertiary	724	327	397	172	86	86	551	241	311
SNE	173	56	117	43	11	32	130	45	84
Don't know	127	95	31	32	22	11	94	74	20
Samoa	6,961	3,267	3,694	1,283	658	625	5,679	2,610	3,069

Fig 8.4.1 shows the unemployment rate by completed level of education. Excluding those who have completed SNE level, those who have completed secondary level exhibit the highest rate with 18.4 percent while the lowest rate was found in those who have never completed any level of education or those who have completed only ECE yielding 7.0 percent. Furthermore, those who have completed both primary and secondary levels of education have higher unemployment rates than the national unemployment rate of 14.5 percent.

Fig 8.4.1 Unemployment rate by completed level of education



9. Wages and other working conditions

9.1. Gross monthly income

It must be noted that this section covers gross monthly income for employees who received payment either in the form of cash or in kind. Employees who were employed but did not receive any form of income were excluded.

As highlighted in table 9.1.1, almost half (49.4 percent) of paid employees received a gross monthly income of less than \$1,000 and notably, about two thirds or 67.6 percent are males. On the other end, only 3.0 percent received a gross monthly income of \$4,000+ where the majority were males (62.7 percent). At the sub national level, all regions reported the income category of less than \$1,000 as the predominant gross monthly income for paid employees, with the highest proportion reported from the NWU region with 59.8 percent, and the lowest reported from the AUA region with 40.4 percent.

Table 9.1.1: Gross monthly income category for paid employees by number of employees, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Income Category (\$SAT)	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaïi		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$1,000	12,956	8,758	4,198	3,202	2,091	1,110	9,754	6,667	3,088	5,643	3,793	1,851	2,638	1,821	818	1,473	1,054	419
\$1,000-\$1,999	9,399	5,453	3,945	2,997	1,671	1,326	6,402	3,783	2,619	3,747	2,294	1,453	1,509	885	624	1,146	603	542
\$2,000-\$3,999	3,102	1,732	1,370	1,347	755	593	1,755	977	777	1,294	727	568	215	118	97	245	133	113
\$4,000-\$5,999	355	235	120	172	108	65	183	127	56	91	45	45	31	31	0	61	51	10
\$6,000+	407	243	164	205	108	97	202	135	67	170	114	57	22	22	0	10	0	10
Samoa	26,219	16,421	9,798	7,923	4,732	3,191	18,296	11,689	6,607	10,946	6,972	3,974	4,414	2,876	1,538	2,935	1,841	1,094

Depicted in fig 9.1.1 is the number of employees by income category clearly showing that males dominate all the income categories, with greater income disparity at the lowest income category but as the income category increases, this income disparity between males and females decrease. This correlates with the results by occupation and industry where males tend to dominate elementary and labour intensive type of employment where gross monthly income is rather low.

Fig 9.1.1 Number of employees by gross monthly income category and sex

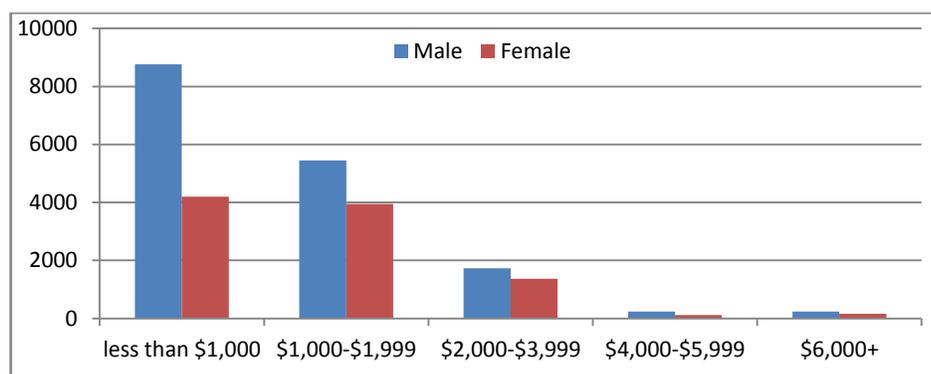


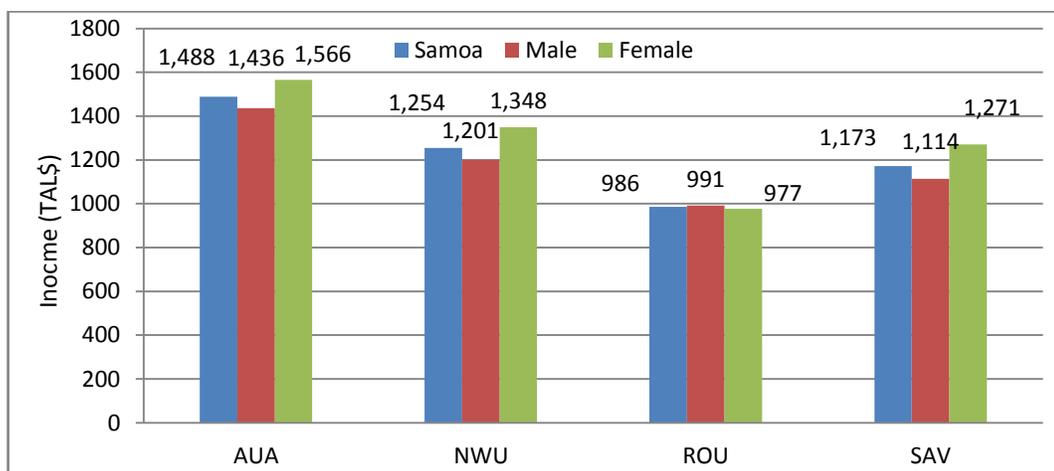
Table 9.1.2 below reveals the national average gross monthly income for paid employees to be SAT\$1,268 and surprisingly, females average income of SAT\$1,351 is slightly higher than that of males with SAT\$1,219. Some reasons for this uncommon scenario is due to the fact that females earn more than males (about 19 percent more) at the income category of \$6000+ and appendix table B14 further reveals that females engaging in elementary occupations received an average monthly income of \$1,205, which is about 46 percent more than males.

As expected, the urban area average income of SAT\$1,488 is about 27 percent higher than the average income reported by the rural area. At the regional level, both AUA and NWU regions had higher income averages of SAT\$1,488 and SAT\$1,254 respectively, the SAV region reported an average income of SAT\$1,173 while the ROU region reported the lowest average income of SAT\$986. Fig 9.1.2 shows a detailed presentation of the average monthly income for all the regions for both sexes evidently showing that the average income for females is higher than that of their male counterpart for all of the regions except for ROU.

Table 9.1.2: Average gross monthly income (Tala\$) for paid employees by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Income Category	Total			Urban			Rural			North West Upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$1,000	630	634	622	642	649	629	626	629	619	627	635	610	623	613	644	628	634	613
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,323	1,332	1,311	1,364	1,371	1,355	1,304	1,315	1,289	1,313	1,324	1,296	1,241	1,269	1,201	1,358	1,345	1,372
\$2,000-\$3,999	2,567	2,544	2,597	2,521	2,502	2,546	2,603	2,576	2,636	2,685	2,606	2,787	2,388	2,427	2,340	2,353	2,545	2,127
\$4,000-\$5,999	4,507	4,628	4,272	4,356	4,373	4,326	4,651	4,844	4,208	4,580	5,085	4,075	4,962	4,962	0	4,600	4,560	4,800
\$6,000+	7,599	7,065	8,391	7,151	7,139	7,164	8,053	7,005	10,168	8,119	7,070	10,216	6,667	6,667	0	9,900	0	9,900
Samoa	1,268	1,219	1,351	1,488	1,436	1,566	1,175	1,133	1,249	1,254	1,201	1,348	986	991	977	1,173	1,114	1,271

Fig 9.1.2 Average gross monthly income by region and sex



Depicted in appendix table B14 and B15 are the gross monthly average income for paid employees by occupation and industry respectively, showing that managerial occupations has the highest average gross monthly income (\$2,680) while those employed as service and sales workers are on the other extreme (\$930). On the other hand, those working in the industry of activities of extraterritorial organizations reported the highest gross monthly income with \$2,196 while those in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry reported the least with \$767.

9.2. Contract types

Table 9.1.1 presents the distribution of types of contract for paid employees revealing that 59.0 percent of paid employees have written contract while only 30.0 percent have oral contracts. The remaining 11.0 percent of paid employees did not have any contract for their employment, represented by 65 percent males and 35 percent females. Also, males tend to dominate both types of contract at the national level and also for both urban and rural areas.

From a total of 23,335 paid employees who have contracts, either written or oral, about 90 percent are permanent and about 10 percent are temporary. By sex, male represent about 60 percent of permanent employment while female represent the remaining 40 percent.

Table 9.2.1: Contract type for paid employees by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Contract type	Total				Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Written	15,473	59.0	9,117	6,355	5,454	3,094	2,361	10,018	6,024	3,995
Oral	7,862	30.0	5,423	2,440	992	668	323	6,871	4,754	2,116
No contract	2,884	11.0	1,881	1,002	1,477	970	507	1,407	911	496
Samoa	26,219	100.0	16,421	9,798	7,923	4,732	3,191	18,296	11,689	6,607
Permanent	20,989	89.9	12,579	8,411	6,144	3,503	2,641	14,845	9,076	5,770
Temporary	2,346	10.1	1,961	385	302	259	43	2,044	1,702	342
Samoa¹	23,335	100.0	14,540	8,795	6,446	3,762	2,684	16,889	10,778	6,111

¹ excluding paid employees with no contracts

9.3. Working for money or subsistence

From a total of about 41,140 employed persons reported by the survey as shown in table 9.3.1, about 96 percent reported to be engaged in some form of subsistence activities while only 4 percent did not perform any subsistence activities. As expected, about two thirds of the employed population engaged in subsistence activities were males. Furthermore, about three quarters of the employed population engaging in subsistence activities are from the rural area compared to only about a quarter in the urban area.

Table 9.3.1: Working age population working for money or subsistence by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Source	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Working for money	41,142	27,529	13,614	9,939	6,058	3,881	31,203	21,470	9,733
<i>Money without subsistence</i>	1,481	1,143	337	334	226	108	1,147	917	230
<i>Money with subsistence</i>	39,661	26,385	13,276	9,605	5,832	3,773	30,057	20,554	9,503
Subsistence only	65,323	26,093	39,230	11,351	4,797	6,554	53,972	21,296	32,676
Samoa	106,465	53,621	52,844	21,290	10,855	10,435	85,175	42,766	42,409

9.4. Usual hours of work

Paid employees totaling 26,220 were asked during the survey to report the number of hours worked during the past seven days from the day of the interview. All those paid employees who did not work during this reference period (those on annual leave, sick leave, and maternity leave) were excluded.

From this total, 23,850 persons indicated their usual weekly working hours as shown in table 9.4.1. About 47 percent reported 31-40 hours per week as their usual working hours which is in line with the national standard working hours of 40 per week. At the national level, about half or 50.4 percent of all paid employees tend to work more than this national standard working hour per week of 40 where 69.0 percent were males and 31.0 percent were females. The rural area follows the same national trend whereas in the urban area, 44.7 percent of paid employees reported to be usually working more than the national standard working hour of 40 per week where 67.2 were males and 32.8 percent were females.

Appendix table B16 reveals that the average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons reported to be 45, where those in the age group of 15-19 years worked on average 47 hours per week, which is more than any other age group.

Table 9.4.1: Approximate usual weekly hours of work for paid employees by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Weekly hours	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1-10 hrs	146	114	32	22	22	0	124	92	32
11-20 hrs	217	123	94	54	43	11	163	80	83
21-30 hrs	305	157	148	86	22	65	219	135	84
31-40 hrs	11,170	6,123	5,047	3,751	2,005	1,746	7,419	4,118	3,301
41-45 hrs	2,512	1,666	846	905	571	334	1,606	1,095	512
46-50	5,119	3,433	1,685	1,110	701	410	4,008	2,733	1,276
51+	4,378	3,190	1,188	1,143	852	291	3,235	2,338	897
Samoa	23,847	14,806	9,041	7,071	4,215	2,857	16,775	10,591	6,184

10. Labour underutilization

In order for Samoa to fully utilize its available human resources in terms of the provision of employment opportunities to its full potential, one need to look at its all three components; in time related underemployment; unemployment and the potential labour force or sometimes referred to as marginal attachment.

10.1. Labour underutilization

The survey reported a total of about 12,500 persons who were classified to be labour underutilized where the majority were females with 55.7 percent. Additionally, most of these people experiencing labour underutilization were those in unemployment, representing 55.5 percent of the total. On a different note, about 87 percent are located in the rural area compared to only 13 percent in the urban area as shown in table 10.1.1. This implies that people in the rural area are more likely to be unemployed or working in irregular low wage jobs or frequently engaged in informal employment.

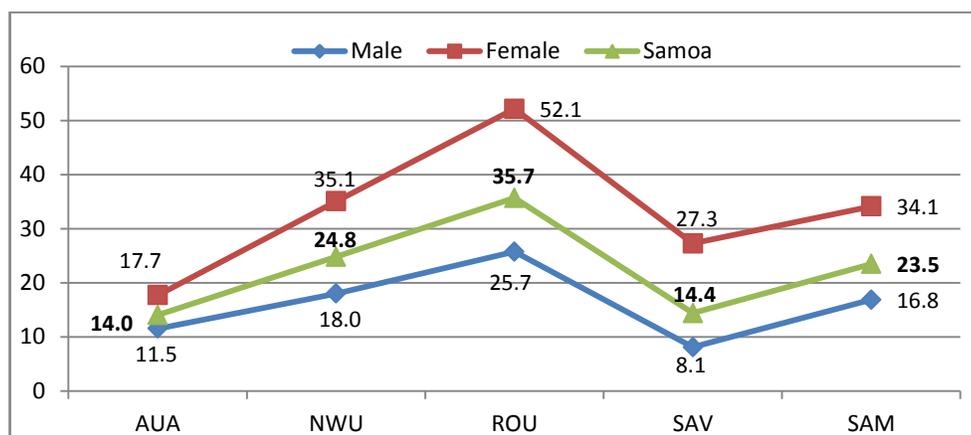
At the sub national level, the majority of those paid employees with underutilized labour are found in the NWU region with 40.1 percent then closely trailed by the ROU region with 37.2 percent. 12.9 percent are located in the AUA region while the SAV make up the remaining 9.9 percent.

Table 10.1.1: Labour underutilization by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Component	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaïi			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
In-time related underemployment	197	1.6	76	122	43	22	22	154	54	100	45	34	11	58	10	48	51	10	41
Unemployment	6,962	55.5	3,268	3,694	1,283	658	625	5,679	2,610	3,069	2,260	1,113	1,147	2,867	1,241	1,625	552	256	297
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	5,389	42.9	2,219	3,171	291	108	183	5,098	2,111	2,988	2,725	1,056	1,669	1,739	850	889	634	205	430
Labour underutilization	12,549	100.0	5,561	6,987	1,617	787	830	10,932	4,774	6,157	5,030	2,203	2,827	4,664	2,101	2,563	1,238	470	767

Fig 10.1.1 below shows the labour underutilization rates by sex for each of the four regions. At the national level, the labour underutilization rate was reported to be 23.5 percent, where females reported a much higher rate of 34.1 percent, which is more than double the national rate of 16.8 percent for males. At the regional level, females exhibit higher rates for all the regions relative to males, significantly in the ROU region. The graph further shows that, most of the underutilized labour furnished by males is also from the ROU region with the highest rate of 25.7 percent. This is a clear indication that the majority of paid employees who are mostly likely to be unemployed or working in irregular low wage jobs or frequently engaged in informal employment are located in the ROU region.

Fig 10.1.1 Labour underutilization rates by sex and region



10.2. Youth labour underutilization

As shown in table 10.2.1, a total of about 5,000 youth who were classified to be labour underutilized, with 52.5 percent being females and 47.5 percent being males. In addition to this, most of these youth were those in unemployment, representing 61.2 percent of the total. On a different note, about 88 percent are located in the rural area compared to only 12 percent in the urban area. This implies that youth in the rural area have a higher chance of being unemployed or working in irregular low wage jobs or frequently engaged in informal employment.

Table 10.2.1: Youth (15-24 years) labour underutilization by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Component	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
In-time related underemployment	61	32	29	11	11	0	50	21	29
Unemployment	3,111	1,460	1,651	517	259	259	2,594	1,201	1,393
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	1,911	921	990	97	32	65	1,814	889	925
Labour underutilization	5,083	2,413	2,670	625	302	324	4,458	2,111	2,347

Table 10.2.2 below shows the labour underutilization rates by sex for youth. The national youth labour underutilization rate was reported to be 43.6 percent, where females reported a much higher rate of 55.7 percent compared to males with 35.1 percent. The urban area has a much higher rate than the rural area with 29.3 percent and 46.8 percent respectively.

Table 10.2.2: Youth (15-24 years) labour underutilization rate by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Component	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
In-time related underemployment	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7
Unemployment	26.7	21.3	34.4	24.2	19.8	31.1	27.2	21.6	35.1
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	16.4	13.4	20.7	4.5	2.5	7.8	19.0	16.0	23.3
Labour underutilization	43.6	35.1	55.7	29.3	23.1	39.0	46.8	38.0	59.2

11. School-to-work transition of youth

This section looks at the characteristics of the transition of youth from school to work, whether they are in school, employed or self-employed, unemployed or outside the labour force.

11.1. Youth population

The survey reported a total of about 30,120 youth aged between 15-24 years old, as revealed in table 11.1.1, representing about 27 percent of the total working age population where almost 80 percent is located in the rural area. Moreover, males constitute 51.8 percent of total reported youth population while females represent the remaining 48.2 percent. From this total, the majority of youth (18,530 or 61.5 percent) have yet to start their transition, followed by those who have already transitioned with 6,560 (21.8 percent) then by those youth who are still in transition representing 16.2 percent (4,870).

Table 11.1.1: Total population of youth by various stages of transition, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

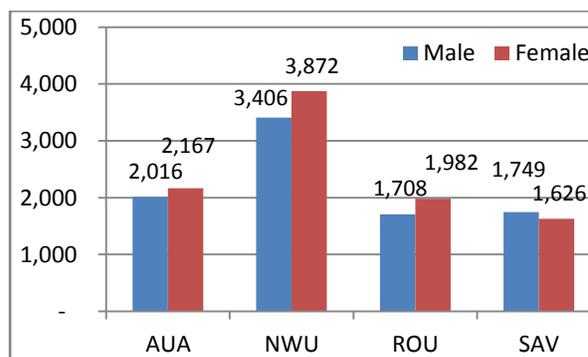
Stages of transition	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Transition not yet started	18,527	8,880	9,647	4,182	2,016	2,167	14,344	6,864	7,480
In transition	4,872	2,238	2,634	571	269	302	4,301	1,968	2,332
Transitioned	6,559	4,429	2,130	1,498	1,013	485	5,061	3,416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

11.2. Youth who have not started transition

18,530 youth or 61.5 percent of the total youth population have not started their transition where 47.9 percent are males and 52.1 percent are females. At the sub-national level, the majority of these youth are located in the NWU region with 36.3 percent (7,280) then trailed by the AUA region with 22.6 percent (4,180), the ROU region with 19.9 percent (3,690) while the SAV region recorded the least share of 18.2 percent (3,380), as shown in Fig 11.2.1. Youth who have not started their transition are mainly concentrated in the rural area as represented by 77.4 percent while the

urban area is represented by only 22.6 percent. (Refer appendix table B24)

Fig 11.2.1 Youth who have not started transition by region and sex



As shown in table 11.2.2, almost two thirds (11,810) of youth who have not started their transition are still attending school, a decrease of about 15 percent when compared to the 2012 results. On the other hand, just over one third (6,710) of youth are inactive and have no intention to work, an increase of about 48 percent when compared with 2012. This is a clear indication that youth are becoming more inactive or have no intention of working.

Table 11.2.2: Youth who have not started transition by sub category and sex, 2017 and 2012

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
In School						
15-19	10,404	12,512	4,967	5,585	5,437	6,927
20-24	1,408	1,420	662	533	746	887
Samoa	11,813	13,932	5,629	6,118	6,183	7,814
Inactive - With no intention to work						
15-19	2,232	1,706	1,443	1,001	790	705
20-24	4,482	2,833	1,808	1,296	2,674	1,537
Samoa	6,714	4,539	3,251	2,297	3,463	2,242

11.3. Youth in transition

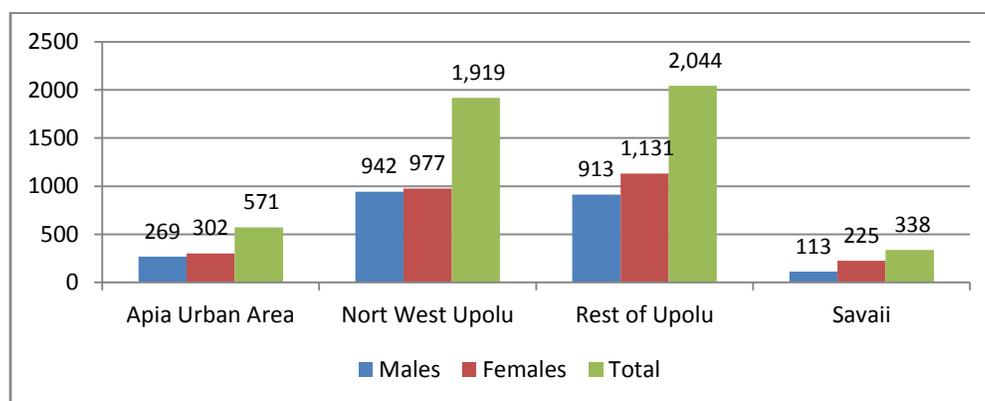
According to table 11.3.1, a total of about 4,870 youth were in the transition stage, representing 16.2 percent of total youth reported. The majority of these youth were females (2,630) and the remaining being males. Additionally, the majority are found in the rural area constituting 88.3 percent while only 9.2 percent were found in the rural area.

Table 11.3.1: Youth in transition by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	571	269	302	571	269	302			
North West Upolu	1,919	942	977				1,919	942	977
Rest of Upolu	2,044	913	1,131				2,044	913	1,131
Savaii	338	113	225				338	113	225
Samoa	4,872	2,238	2,634	571	269	302	4,301	1,968	2,332

At the regional level, youth in transition was predominantly found in the ROU region represented by 42.0 percent, NWU region was next with 39.4 percent, 11.7 percent was reported from the AUA region while only 6.9 percent was reported from the SAV region. Also, the majority of males in this stage are found in the NWU region while the majority of females are found in the ROU region. (Refer Fig 11.3.1)

Fig 11.3.1 Youth in transition by region and sex



11.4. Youth who have completed transition

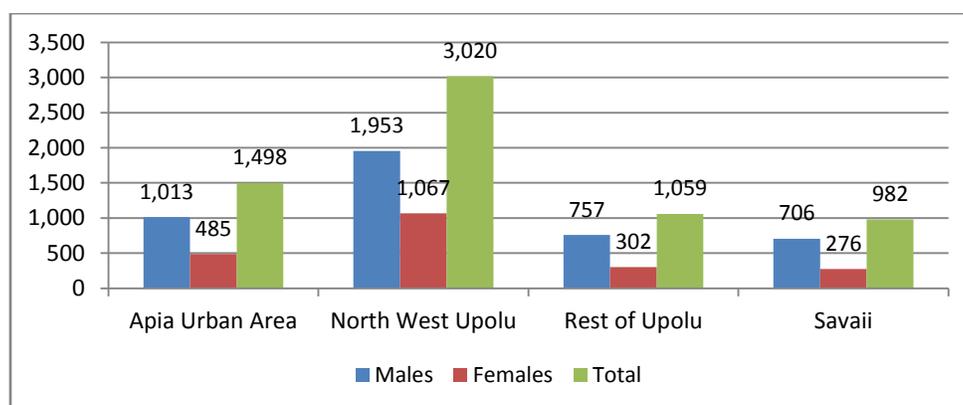
A total of 6,560 youth reported to have completed the transition stage, representing 21.8 percent of the total youth population. As reported in table 11.4.1, males in this stage is twice as much as that of females with 67.5 percent and 32.5 percent respectively, a reflection that males are more likely to be employed in a stable job, or in a satisfactory but temporary job or currently in satisfactory self-employment. Furthermore, the majority of the transitioned youth are found in the rural area with 77.2 percent.

Table 11.4.1: Youth who have completed transition by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	1,498	1,013	485	1,498	1,013	485			
North West Upolu	3,020	1,953	1,067				3,020	1,953	1,067
Rest of Upolu	1,059	757	302				1,059	757	302
Savaii	982	706	276				982	706	276
Samoa	6,559	4,429	2,130	1,498	1,013	485	5,061	3,416	1,645

At the sub-national level, transited youth was principally found in the NWU region as reported by 46.0 percent followed by the AUA region with 22.8 percent. The ROU reported 16.1 percent while the slightest number was reported from the SAV region with 15.0 percent. In addition to this, the majority of males and females are both found in the NWU region. (Refer Fig 11.4.1).

Fig 11.4.1 Transited youth by region and sex



11.5. Completed level of education of the youth population

Table 11.5 evidently shows that approximately 59 percent of the youth population had completed only primary level, where 56.7 percent are males and 43.3 percent are females indicating that the majority are in still in school and currently attending secondary level education. By higher education level, youth who have completed TVET reported the lowest number with only 1,320 signifying a great need for our education system to include more vocational subjects at the secondary level as a pathway to TVET Programs and for better utilization of our youth once out of secondary level as well as when searching for employment.

Table 11.5.1: Total population of youth by various stages of transition, education level completed and sex, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Not Started			In transition			Transited			Not Stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	635	443	193	417	287	130	101	71	30	107	74	33	10	10	0
Primary	17,902	10,155	7,747	12,457	6,445	6,012	2,485	1,348	1,137	2,916	2,340	575	44	22	22
Secondary	5,608	2,382	3,226	2,844	1,132	1,712	1,243	353	890	1,468	887	582	53	11	42
TVET	1,316	802	514	329	170	159	405	222	184	570	399	171	11	11	0
Tertiary	2,436	959	1,477	604	140	464	476	189	287	1,324	620	703	32	10	22
SNE	1,982	728	1,254	1,820	672	1,148	162	56	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	241	142	99	56	33	22	0	0	0	174	108	66	11	0	11
Samoa	30,120	15,611	14,509	18,527	8,880	9,647	4,872	2,238	2,634	6,559	4,429	2,130	161	64	97

11.6. Activity status of youth

As shown in table 11.6.1, about 20,370 of the total youth population were reported to be outside the labour force where the majority was females (52.5 percent) while males make up the remaining 47.5 percent. Meanwhile, 9,750 youth reported to be in the labour force represented by 61.0 percent of males and 39.0 percent females.

Table 11.6.1: Distribution of youth by current activity status and sex, 2017

Activity Status	Total			15-19			20-24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labour force	9,748	5,944	3,803	2,161	1,386	775	7,586	4,558	3,028
<i>Employed</i>	6,636	4,484	2,152	1,197	916	282	5,439	3,569	1,870
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,111	1,460	1,651	964	470	493	2,148	990	1,158
Outside labour force	20,372	9,667	10,705	13,177	6,688	6,489	7,195	2,978	4,217
Samoa	30,120	15,611	14,509	15,338	8,074	7,264	14,781	7,536	7,245
Youth Unemployment Rate	31.9	24.6	43.4	44.6	33.9	63.7	28.3	21.7	38.2

As reported by the survey, youth unemployment rate was calculated to be 31.9 percent, an increase of 12.6 percentage points when compared with the 2012 survey. It is evident from this that more youth are trying to enter the labour force but either there are insufficient employment opportunities or there is an existence of a mis-match between their acquired skills and the required skills for employment. Furthermore, female youth unemployment rate of 43.4 percent is almost as twice as much of that of male with 24.6 percent.

12. Subsistence production

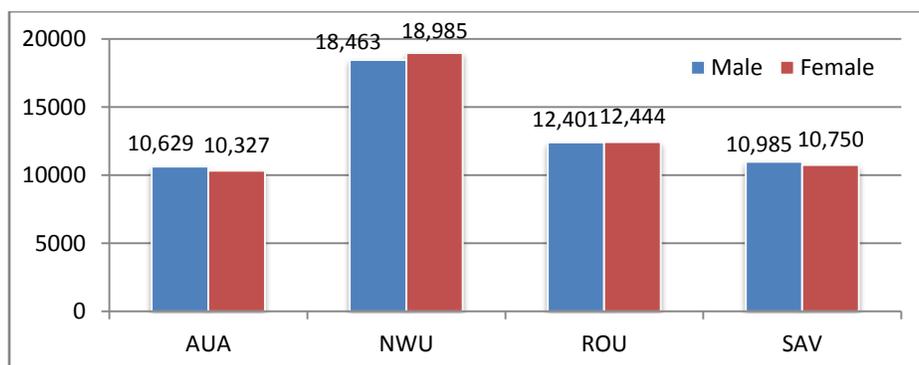
12.1. Total own-use production work

From a total WAP of 110,990, an overwhelming 94.6 percent or about 105,000 persons reported to be engaged in some form of subsistence production where there is a 50-50 percentage split between males and females. Furthermore, the rural area constitute about 80 percent of all those involved in subsistence production. (Refer appendix table B40). This correlates with the findings of the 2009 agriculture census tabulation report where the majority of subsistence households are located in the rural area.⁸ This implies that Samoa is still very much dependent on agriculture for subsistence purposes.

This high number of people engaged in subsistence activities in the rural area is basically due to the fact that they have more access to customary land which is at their disposal compared to the urban area where most of the land is free hold.⁹

Shown in Fig 12.1.1 is the distribution of the working age population in subsistence production by sex and region clearly indicating that the NWU region makes up the majority of the population followed by ROU, SAV then by the AUA regions.

Fig 12.1.1 WAP in subsistence production by sex and region



12.2. Subsistence foodstuff producers

This refers to all those 15 years old and above, who perform some sort of agricultural activities with the main intention of consumption by the household, even if they end up selling any goods or produce. Appendix table B43 shows the number of people engaged in various agricultural activities intended mainly for household consumption clearly indicating that the majority (about 20,100 persons) engaged in the growing of crops, vegetables or fruits, about 2,800 persons reported rearing or tending animals while only about 1,500 persons reported fishing or collecting shellfish mainly for consumption by the household.

⁸ *Agriculture census tabulation report 2009, pg 7*

⁹ *This analysis was based on the results of the population and housing census 2011 results, pg 91 and table 75*

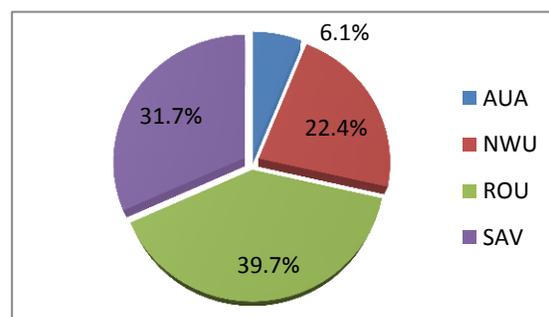
As shown in table 12.2.1, about 22,000 persons reported to be subsistence food producers with the majority being males representing about 84 percent.

Table 12.2.1: Total population of subsistence food producers by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	1,358	1,143	216	1,358	1,143	216			
North West Upolu	4,951	4,224	727				4,951	4,224	727
Rest of Upolu	8,784	7,191	1,593				8,784	7,191	1,593
Savaai	7,006	5,871	1,135				7,006	5,871	1,135
Samoa	22,099	18,429	3,670	1,358	1,143	216	20,741	17,286	3,455

Moreover, almost 94 percent of total subsistence food producers are in the rural area where 42.4 percent is from the ROU region, 33.8 percent from the SAV region and 23.9 percent from the NWU region. One main explanation for this is that people in the rural area have more access to land for cultivation and raising animals and have unlimited access to fishing grounds. Only a mere 6 percent is from the AUA region.

Fig 12.2.1 Percentage distribution of subsistence food producers by region



By completed level of education, table 12.2.2 shows that the majority of subsistence food producers have completed primary level with 62.2 percent, and the same can be said for both urban and rural areas with 48.5 percent and 63.1 percent respectively.

Table 12.2.2: Total population of subsistence food producers by completed level of education, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total				Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
None/ ECE	2,030	9.2	1,837	193	108	108	0	1,923	1,729	193
Primary	13,744	62.2	11,509	2,235	658	539	119	13,087	10,970	2,116
Secondary	3,279	14.8	2,594	685	269	226	43	3,010	2,368	642
TVET	1,100	5.0	877	223	43	32	11	1,057	845	212
Tertiary	1,014	4.6	815	199	183	151	32	831	664	167
SNE	132	0.6	82	50	22	22	0	110	60	50
Don't know	799	3.6	714	85	75	65	11	723	649	74
Samoa	22,100	100.0	18,429	3,671	1,358	1,143	216	20,741	17,286	3,455

12.3. Household care work

This refers to all those aged 15 years old and above who either provided care or assist any household member aged 18 years or older because of a disability, illness or a problem related to old age or spend time looking after children aged 17 years or younger.

Table 12.3.1 provides a tabulated analysis of the WAP who cared for any household member as reported by the survey indicating that just over 60 percent provided some household care work where the majority were females representing 55.6 percent.

At the regional level, 35.0 percent are located in the NWU region, 24.5 percent in the ROU region, 20.9 percent in the SAV region and 19.6 percent is located in the AUA region.

Table 12.3.1: Total population of household care workers by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total				Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	13,227	19.6	6,026	7,201	13,227	6,026	7,201			
North West Upolu	23,573	35.0	10,492	13,081				23,573	10,492	13,081
Rest of Upolu	16,522	24.5	6,897	9,625				16,522	6,897	9,625
Savaii	14,084	20.9	6,536	7,548				14,084	6,536	7,548
Samoa	67,406	100.0	29,951	37,455	13,227	6,026	7,201	54,179	23,925	30,254

By completed level of education, table 12.3.2 shows that the majority of household care workers have completed primary level with 53.2 percent, and the same can be said for both urban and rural areas with 41.2 percent and 56.1 percent respectively.

Table 12.3.2: Total population of household care workers by completed level of education, sex and region, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	2,938	1,576	1,362	280	151	129	2,658	1,425	1,233
Primary	35,864	16,701	19,163	5,454	2,716	2,738	30,411	13,985	16,425
Secondary	12,856	4,729	8,127	2,716	1,067	1,649	10,140	3,662	6,478
TVET	4,254	2,165	2,089	852	464	388	3,401	1,701	1,701
Tertiary	8,070	3,127	4,943	3,115	1,283	1,833	4,954	1,844	3,110
SNE	895	259	636	259	54	205	636	205	431
Don't know	2,529	1,394	1,135	550	291	259	1,978	1,103	876
Samoa	67,406	29,951	37,455	13,227	6,026	7,201	54,179	23,925	30,254

12.4. Total unpaid domestic and care work

This refers to all those aged 15 years old and above who were either unemployed or outside the labour force who either provided care or assist any household member aged 18 years or older because of a disability, illness or a problem related to old age or spending time looking after children aged 17 years or younger who performed any ‘unpaid’ domestic duties such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing clothes, collecting firewood, fetching water, doing repairs and paying household bills.

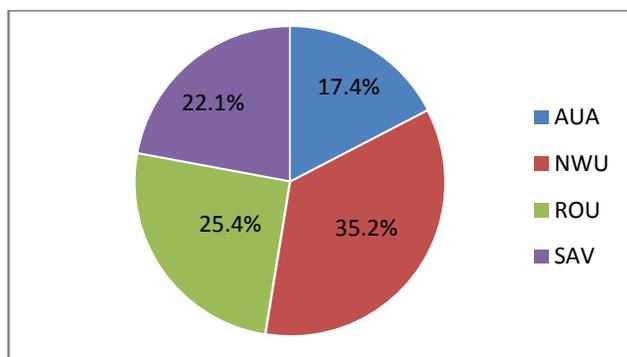
From a total of about 69,850 persons (unemployed – 6,960 and outside labour force – 62,890) reported by the survey, 93.5 percent (65,323 persons) were engaged in unpaid domestic and care work. The majority were females as represented by 60 percent while 40 percent is represented by males. All the four regions indicated that more females performed unpaid domestic and care work relative to their male counterpart. (Refer table 12.4.1).

Table 12.4.1: Number of people in unpaid domestic and care work by sex and urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	11,351	4,797	6,554	11,351	4,797	6,554			
North West Upolu	22,982	9,073	13,910				22,982	9,073	13,910
Rest of Upolu	16,568	6,485	10,083				16,568	6,485	10,083
Savaii	14,422	5,738	8,684				14,422	5,738	8,684
Samoa	65,323	26,093	39,230	11,351	4,797	6,554	53,972	21,296	32,676

As shown in Fig 12.4.1, most of these unpaid domestic and care workers are located in the NWU region with 35.2 percent while the least of unpaid domestic and care workers are located in the AUA region.

Fig 12.4.1 Percentage distribution of unpaid domestic and care work by region



Accordingly, table 12.4.2 reveals that almost a third (65.2 percent) of unpaid domestic and care workers have no formal qualifications (completed up to primary level) where an astounding 85 percent are from the rural area. This implies that it will be more difficult for people living in the rural area engaging in unpaid domestic and care work to find employment compared to those in the urban area, as most of them have no formal qualifications.

Table 12.4.2: Number of people in unpaid domestic and care work by completed level of education, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	4,028	2,083	1,945	410	216	194	3,618	1,867	1,751
Completed Primary	38,562	16,082	22,479	5,950	2,673	3,277	32,611	13,409	19,202
Secondary	12,176	3,943	8,234	2,199	776	1,423	9,977	3,167	6,811
TVET	3,023	1,229	1,795	517	216	302	2,506	1,013	1,493
Tertiary	3,878	1,280	2,598	1,197	485	711	2,682	795	1,887
SNE	2,053	727	1,325	755	259	496	1,298	469	829
Don't know	1,603	749	853	323	172	151	1,280	577	703
Samoa	65,323	26,093	39,230	11,351	4,797	6,554	53,972	21,296	32,676

Annex A: Sustainable Development Goals

Table A1: Selected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2012 and 2017

SDG INDICATOR	2012	2017
4.6.1: Literacy Rate	98.5	98.8
5.4.1: Number of people engaged in unpaid domestic and care work by sex ¹		65,323
<i>(Male)</i>		26,093
<i>(Female)</i>		39,230
5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)	9.0	8.2
8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex		47.8
<i>(Male)</i>		58.9
<i>(Female)</i>		29.8
8.5.1 Average monthly earning of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities ¹		(SAT\$) 1,653
<i>(Male)</i>		(SAT\$) 1,507
<i>(Female)</i>		(SAT\$) 1,806
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		10.8
<i>(Male)</i>		11.1
<i>(Female)</i>		10.5
8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	35.0	37.9
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as share of total employment	6.8	6.8

¹ proxy indicator

Annex B: Selected Detailed Tables

Table B1: Literacy rate by age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2017 & 2012

Age group	2017									2012								
	Samoa			Urban			Rural			Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
15-19	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8
20-24	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.0	98.9	99.2	99.5	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.4	98.5
25-29	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.4	98.7	100.0	99.3	98.9	100.0	99.4	98.7	100.0
30-34	98.8	98.3	99.2	98.5	97.9	99.0	98.8	98.4	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.6	99.1	100.0	99.1	99.2	99.0
35-39	99.4	99.6	99.3	99.4	100.0	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.0	99.2	98.8	97.4	98.4	96.5	99.5	99.4	99.5
40-44	99.2	99.1	99.4	98.7	97.1	100.0	99.3	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.3	98.8	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.3
45-49	99.5	99.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.7	99.1	98.8	99.1	98.4	98.3	100.0	96.4	98.9	98.9	98.9
50-54	99.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.0	99.4	99.2	100.0	98.5	98.4	100.0	97.1	99.4	100.0	98.9
55-59	98.7	99.1	98.2	99.2	100.0	98.2	98.6	98.9	98.2	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.9	97.6	100.0	99.3	98.6	100.0
60-64	99.1	99.6	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.5	98.1	97.5	96.6	98.6	98.4	96.8	100.0	97.3	96.5	98.2
65+	94.5	94.1	94.8	98.2	98.7	97.7	93.7	93.1	94.2	91.4	92.7	90.2	94.2	98.2	91.1	90.7	91.5	90.0
Samoa	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.4	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.4	98.7	99.0	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.4

Table B2: Population aged 15 years and above who received training by type of training, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Type of Training ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Literacy & numeracy	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
Personal skills development	266	161	104	97	43	54	169	118	51
Training for pre-school teachers	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Teacher training w/o subject specialization	157	30	127	43	0	43	114	30	84
Teacher training w/ subject specialization	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Audio visual/media production	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Fashion, interior/industrial design	66	11	55	32	0	32	34	11	23
Fine arts	22	11	11	11	0	11	11	11	0
Handicraft	33	0	33	22	0	22	11	0	11
Music & performing arts	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Religion & theology	380	163	217	226	108	119	154	55	99
Accounting & taxation	56	23	33	22	0	22	34	23	11
Finance, banking & insurance	167	83	84	22	11	11	145	72	73
Management & administration	516	188	328	129	43	86	387	145	242
Work skills	462	269	193	183	97	86	278	172	106
Law	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Natural environments and wildlife	999	636	364	86	43	43	913	592	321
Earth science	11	0	11	0	0	0	11		11
Mathematics	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Computer use	22	11	11	22	11	11	0	0	0
Software & application	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0
Electronics & automation	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Crop & livestock production	987	709	278	43	32	11	944	677	267
Horticulture	33	33	0	11	11	0	23	23	0
Forestry	96	75	21	11	11	0	85	64	21
Fisheries	119	100	20	0	0	0	119	100	20
Medicine	11	0	11	0	0	0	11		11
Medical diagnostic & treatment	499	187	312	43	32	11	456	155	301
Therapy & rehabilitation	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
Pharmacy	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0
Traditional medicine & therapy	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
Care of the elderly & disabled	33	23	11	11	0	11	23	23	0
Child care & youth services	176	114	63	22	11	11	155	103	52
Social work & counselling	843	274	570	32	11	22	811	263	548
Hotel, restaurants & catering	52	32	20	32	32		20		20
Sports	53	42	11	43	32	11	10	10	0
Travel, tourism, leisure	22	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	22
Occupational health & safety	71	19	51	0	0	0	71	19	51
Protection of persons & property	53	22	31	11	11	0	43	11	31
Samoa	6,345	3,269	3,077	1,197	561	636	5,149	2,708	2,441

Table B3: Employment to population ratio by age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2017 and 2012

Age group	2017									2012								
	Samoa			Urban			Rural			Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
15-19	7.8	11.3	3.9	6.6	9.0	3.7	8.1	11.9	3.9	9.2	13.6	4.5	7.7	11.9	2.6	9.5	14.1	4.9
20-24	36.8	47.4	25.8	41.2	52.6	29.2	35.6	45.9	24.9	29.3	35.7	22.6	32.3	38.2	26.1	28.5	35.1	21.6
25-29	45.0	56.1	34.7	60.0	65.7	53.7	40.6	52.9	29.7	37.0	43.3	30.6	50.0	57.3	40.1	33.9	39.4	28.9
30-34	51.2	64.8	37.6	62.3	71.6	53.8	48.3	63.1	33.2	38.9	48.9	29.1	57.0	65.9	49.1	33.7	44.3	22.9
35-39	53.3	70.7	36.7	63.3	74.4	52.4	50.9	69.7	32.9	38.9	48.6	29.9	54.8	69.8	40.9	34.4	42.6	26.8
40-44	52.2	70.0	34.1	67.5	85.7	52.4	48.9	67.0	29.7	39.0	49.7	26.8	53.5	63.8	41.6	35.3	46.0	23.0
45-49	51.9	69.7	31.5	59.7	71.6	46.6	50.2	69.3	28.1	40.7	50.9	29.7	55.2	68.8	41.1	36.9	46.4	26.7
50-54	43.7	58.5	28.1	52.8	57.1	47.8	41.5	58.9	23.7	36.0	42.7	29.5	59.5	71.2	49.4	30.4	36.4	24.5
55-59	38.7	55.8	20.7	43.8	63.1	21.4	37.5	54.0	20.6	28.6	34.1	22.7	48.2	56.4	40.5	23.7	29.0	17.7
60-64	31.8	44.1	18.6	45.7	54.9	34.9	28.6	41.4	15.1	23.6	30.1	16.2	34.6	43.0	25.9	20.9	27.1	13.6
65+	12.7	19.1	7.1	18.8	26.0	12.5	11.5	17.6	6.0	12.3	16.5	8.6	19.8	31.7	10.6	10.6	13.3	8.2
Samoa	37.1	49.2	24.8	45.3	54.1	36.1	35.0	47.9	22.0	29.4	36.8	21.9	41.1	49.8	32.4	26.4	33.4	19.2

Table B4: Employment to population ratio by completed level of education, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017 and 2012

Completed Level of Education	2017									2012								
	Samoa			Urban			Rural			Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
None/ ECE	25.3	35.1	10.1	13.2	21.2	0.0	26.4	36.5	11.1	21.0	28.8	11.5	34.0	41.0	22.8	14.2	21.1	6.9
Primary	30.2	43.7	15.3	30.8	41.9	17.8	30.1	44.0	14.8	20.1	26.5	11.5	39.0	60.7	16.0	17.6	22.5	10.8
Secondary	38.0	53.2	26.2	48.8	62.0	36.9	35.0	50.5	23.6	26.2	34.7	18.2	33.8	42.3	25.6	24.4	32.8	16.5
TVET	51.1	64.4	33.6	55.9	67.7	39.1	50.1	63.7	32.4	53.0	56.0	49.4	53.3	58.4	47.3	52.9	54.9	50.4
Tertiary	68.0	74.8	62.8	74.2	77.3	71.5	64.2	73.1	57.8	63.3	69.1	58.0	74.1	77.3	70.9	56.3	63.5	50.3
SNE ¹	3.4	5.2	2.3	1.4	4.0	0.0	4.4	5.9	3.5									
Don't know	50.8	60.2	37.4	58.6	64.9	50.0	48.0	58.5	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	37.1	49.2	24.8	45.3	54.1	36.1	35.0	47.9	22.0	29.4	36.8	21.9	41.1	49.8	32.4	26.4	33.4	19.2

¹ SNE was classified under None/ ECE in 2012

Table B5: Labour force by age group, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017 and 2012

Age group	2017									2012								
	Samoa			Urban			Rural			Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	2,161	1,386	775	334	194	140	1,827	1,192	635	2,094	1,523	571	398	326	72	1,696	1,197	499
20-24	7,586	4,558	3,028	1,703	1,078	625	5,883	3,480	2,403	4,806	2,880	1,927	1,097	654	444	3,709	2,226	1,483
25-29	6,800	4,019	2,781	1,951	1,143	808	4,849	2,876	1,972	4,058	2,354	1,704	1,103	768	335	2,955	1,587	1,369
30-34	6,225	3,691	2,534	1,466	776	690	4,759	2,915	1,844	6,520	4,074	2,446	2,164	1,184	979	4,356	2,890	1,467
35-39	5,393	3,372	2,021	1,229	690	539	4,164	2,683	1,482	4,619	2,726	1,893	1,479	876	603	3,139	1,849	1,290
40-44	5,282	3,432	1,850	1,207	658	550	4,075	2,774	1,300	4,577	3,109	1,468	1,361	874	487	3,216	2,235	980
45-49	5,048	3,561	1,488	1,067	690	377	3,981	2,871	1,110	3,669	2,366	1,303	1,075	677	399	2,594	1,689	905
50-54	3,752	2,562	1,189	873	507	367	2,879	2,056	823	3,104	1,824	1,280	998	561	437	2,106	1,263	843
55-59	2,803	2,048	755	582	453	129	2,221	1,596	626	1,894	1,150	744	645	356	289	1,249	794	455
60-64	1,744	1,247	497	474	313	162	1,269	935	335	1,156	794	361	325	201	124	831	594	237
65+	1,309	919	390	334	216	119	975	703	272	1,334	831	503	404	272	132	930	559	372
Samoa	48,104	30,796	17,308	11,222	6,716	4,506	36,882	24,080	12,802	37,831	23,631	14,200	11,049	6,749	4,301	26,781	16,883	9,900

Table B6: Labour force participation rate by age group, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017 and 2012

Age Group	2017									2012								
	Samoa			Urban			Rural			Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
15-19	14.1	17.2	10.7	10.7	11.6	9.7	14.9	18.6	10.9	11.5	16.2	6.5	10.8	16.1	4.3	11.7	16.3	7.0
20-24	51.3	60.5	41.8	53.4	65.8	40.3	50.8	59.0	42.2	36.0	42.1	29.6	39.6	46.1	32.8	35.1	41.1	28.8
25-29	56.2	68.8	44.4	71.0	79.1	62.0	51.8	65.5	39.8	41.9	48.8	35.1	60.0	71.9	43.6	37.7	42.3	33.5
30-34	59.8	71.2	48.6	68.3	75.8	61.5	57.6	70.0	45.0	42.0	52.7	31.4	62.0	72.0	52.9	36.2	47.5	24.7
35-39	59.3	75.8	43.6	68.7	78.0	59.5	57.0	75.2	39.7	41.6	51.1	32.8	59.8	74.0	46.8	36.3	44.5	28.8
40-44	56.3	72.8	39.7	72.7	87.1	60.7	52.8	70.1	34.6	42.1	53.6	28.9	60.9	72.8	47.0	37.2	48.6	24.2
45-49	55.6	73.4	35.1	64.3	79.0	47.9	53.6	72.2	32.2	42.8	53.6	31.4	61.4	76.1	46.3	38.0	47.9	27.5
50-54	46.4	61.9	30.2	56.2	61.0	50.7	44.1	62.1	25.5	37.2	44.4	30.2	62.7	76.2	51.1	31.1	37.4	24.9
55-59	39.8	56.9	22.0	44.6	64.6	21.4	38.8	55.1	22.1	29.2	34.1	24.0	49.3	56.4	42.7	24.2	29.0	18.7
60-64	32.2	44.5	19.0	46.8	56.9	34.9	28.8	41.4	15.6	24.6	31.7	16.4	35.1	43.0	27.0	22.0	29.1	13.6
65+	12.7	19.1	7.1	18.8	26.0	12.5	11.5	17.6	6.0	12.6	16.8	8.9	20.6	31.7	11.9	10.8	13.7	8.2
Samoa	43.3	55.0	31.5	51.1	60.0	41.9	41.4	53.7	28.9	32.2	39.9	24.4	46.0	55.6	36.1	28.7	35.8	21.4

Table B7: Labour force participation rate by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	51.1	60.0	41.9	51.1	60.0	41.9			
North West Upolu	43.3	54.9	31.7				43.3	54.9	31.7
Rest of Upolu	44.0	56.7	31.3				44.0	56.7	31.3
Savaii	35.1	48.5	21.3				35.1	48.5	21.3
Samoa	43.3	55.0	31.5	51.1	60.0	41.9	41.4	53.7	28.9

Table B8: Labour force participation rate by completed level of education, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	26.8	37.3	10.8	12.3	20.6	0.0	28.3	39.0	11.9	26.3	33.0	14.5	29.9	40.7	13.1	28.5	42.4	9.4
Completed Primary	32.5	45.2	15.6	31.1	42.1	13.9	32.7	45.7	15.8	34.5	47.8	18.4	34.6	48.0	16.9	27.3	39.7	9.0
Secondary	44.7	59.7	32.7	51.0	64.5	39.0	43.0	58.3	31.1	44.0	58.6	32.5	48.8	64.6	36.9	34.6	50.8	22.0
TVET	44.6	58.7	30.0	39.3	52.6	26.0	46.2	60.4	31.2	46.7	60.5	29.3	47.1	63.3	34.3	43.3	55.9	31.1
Tertiary	73.8	80.8	68.4	77.6	81.1	74.5	71.5	80.6	64.9	73.3	77.9	69.7	71.3	80.8	63.5	67.1	89.8	56.3
SNE	53.9	64.2	39.3	61.6	68.4	52.4	51.1	62.7	34.4	54.6	56.7	51.4	43.5	59.1	14.3	51.6	70.6	29.3
Don't know	43.3	55.0	31.5	51.1	60.0	41.9	41.4	53.7	28.9	43.3	54.9	31.7	44.0	56.7	31.3	35.1	48.5	21.3
Samoa	43.3	55.0	31.5	51.1	60.0	41.9	41.4	53.7	28.9	43.3	54.9	31.7	44.0	56.7	31.3	35.1	48.5	21.3

Table B9: Distribution of labour force by completed level of education, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	1,758	1,478	280	75	75	0	1,682	1,403	280	454	363	91	563	466	97	665	573	92
Completed Primary	21,333	15,235	6,098	3,299	2,339	959	18,034	12,896	5,138	8,391	5,893	2,498	6,032	4,220	1,812	3,611	2,782	828
Secondary	9,390	5,358	4,032	2,576	1,488	1,089	6,814	3,870	2,944	3,429	1,896	1,533	1,922	1,012	910	1,463	961	501
TVET	3,831	2,627	1,204	765	528	237	3,066	2,099	967	1,669	1,226	443	864	535	329	532	338	194
Tertiary	9,367	4,479	4,889	3,794	1,843	1,951	5,573	2,635	2,938	2,896	1,351	1,544	1,654	844	810	1,023	440	583
SNE	248	98	149	54	22	32	194	77	117	125	57	68	48	10	39	20	10	10
Don't know	2,178	1,522	656	658	420	237	1,520	1,101	419	602	386	216	253	224	29	665	491	174
Samoa	48,104	30,796	17,308	11,222	6,716	4,506	36,882	24,080	12,802	17,566	11,173	6,393	11,338	7,312	4,026	7,978	5,595	2,383

Table B10: Percentage distribution of employment by status in employment, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Status in Employment ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employees	63.7	59.7	72.0	79.7	78.1	82.2	58.6	54.4	67.9
Employers	3.0	3.8	1.4	4.1	5.5	1.9	2.6	3.3	1.2
Own-account workers	24.9	27.9	18.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	30.1	33.3	23.0
Contributing family workers	4.8	4.6	5.3	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	5.6
Workers not classifiable by status	3.6	4.1	2.5	3.8	4.4	2.8	3.5	4.0	2.3
Samoa	100.0								

Table B11: Percentage distribution of employment by education attainment, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	4.0	5.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.0	5.0	6.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.5	5.8	6.7	3.6	8.8	10.5	4.4
Completed Primary	43.2	49.1	31.4	28.2	34.0	19.2	48.0	53.3	36.2	46.3	52.0	35.3	53.0	58.3	39.5	45.7	50.0	34.8
Secondary	18.6	16.9	22.0	21.5	21.2	21.9	17.7	15.8	22.1	19.8	17.5	24.2	14.2	11.9	19.9	17.5	16.9	19.1
TVET	8.0	8.6	6.9	6.7	7.8	5.0	8.4	8.8	7.6	9.9	11.3	7.1	7.9	7.4	9.3	6.1	5.7	6.9
Tertiary	21.0	15.1	33.0	36.4	29.0	48.1	16.1	11.2	27.0	17.4	12.3	27.3	16.2	12.2	26.4	13.2	7.9	27.0
SNE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Don't know	5.0	5.2	4.6	6.3	6.6	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.1	2.8	3.4	1.2	8.4	8.8	7.4
Samoa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0									

Table B12: Informal employment by age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	595	444	152	54	32	22	541	411	130
20-24	1,537	1,204	333	194	140	54	1,343	1,064	279
25-29	1,488	1,129	359	313	259	54	1,175	870	305
30-34	1,614	1,171	443	237	151	86	1,377	1,020	356
35-39	1,804	1,319	485	216	140	75	1,589	1,179	409
40-44	1,981	1,456	525	259	172	86	1,722	1,283	439
45-49	1,785	1,429	356	172	129	43	1,613	1,300	313
50-54	1,557	1,138	418	162	86	75	1,395	1,052	343
55-59	1,485	1,123	361	86	75	11	1,398	1,048	351
60-64	810	685	125	43	32	11	767	653	114
65+	686	561	125	65	43	22	621	518	104
Youth (15-24)	2,132	1,648	484	248	172	75	1,884	1,475	409
Adult (25+)	13,209	10,012	3,198	1,552	1,089	464	11,657	8,923	2,734
Samoa	15,342	11,660	3,682	1,800	1,261	539	13,541	10,398	3,143

Table B13: Unemployed population by age-group, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

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

Table B14: Average gross monthly income (Tala\$) from paid employment (wage and salary) by occupation, sex and urban-rural area, 2017 and 2012

Occupation ¹	2017									2012								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
Manager	2,680	2,851	2,491	2,908	3,311	2,467	2,524	2,538	2,508	3,063	3,075	3,045	3,389	3,434	3,341	2,717	2,749	2,672
Professionals	1,767	1,864	1,697	1,985	1,918	2,026	1,649	1,839	1,500	1,518	1,775	1,313	1,770	1,909	1,620	1,371	1,674	1,169
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	1,595	1,567	1,627	1,686	1,630	1,762	1,521	1,507	1,535	1,256	1,289	1,201	1,155	1,288	985	1,340	1,290	1,443
Clerical Support Workers	1,218	1,286	1,175	1,505	1,652	1,388	1,067	1,050	1,077	1,365	1,609	1,185	1,398	1,199	1,542	1,337	1,927	898
Services & Sales workers	930	975	872	974	999	939	911	964	844	924	1,096	716	753	793	704	1,005	1,242	722
Skilled Agr, Forestry & Fishery workers	1,109	1,125	963	800	1,000	600	1,122	1,128	1,054	1,005	1,087	509	1,326	1,805	481	957	1,014	522
Craft & Related Trade workers	1,012	1,032	726	1,181	1,232	563	961	973	785	1,217	1,255	802	990	1,011	759	1,315	1,361	819
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	968	1,015	728	1,088	1,095	1,008	930	986	686	1,058	1,166	424	973	1,097	379	1,092	1,193	447
Elementary occupation	936	823	1,205	890	908	856	947	806	1,299	709	749	622	917	930	890	604	661	479
Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,030	6,030	0	0	0	0	6,030	6,030	0
Samoa	1,268	1,219	1,351	1,484	1,432	1,561	1,175	1,133	1,249	1,296	1,366	1,173	1,400	1,379	1,434	1,239	1,360	1,016

¹ classification based on ISCO 08 (International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008)

Table B15: Average gross monthly income (Tala\$) from paid employment (wage and salary) by industry, sex and rural-urban area, 2017 and 2012

Industry ¹	2017									2012								
	Samoa			Urban			Rural			Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	767	728	996	680	0	680	772	728	1,182	924	968	679	1,128	1,240	887	883	925	565
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	629	0	0	0	0	629	629	0
Manufacturing	753	797	679	730	969	382	758	760	755	1,582	1,729	1,241	1,258	775	2,033	1,720	2,067	753
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	1,535	1,598	1,261	1,087	1,042	1,220	1,793	1,880	1,300	1,243	1,214	1,346	1,339	1,873	752	1,181	917	3,375
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	975	924	1,108	1,519	1,504	1,533	770	790	684	927	904	1,350	576	422	1,350	1,058	1,058	0
Construction	1,032	1,026	1,424	1,340	1,326	1,500	989	988	1,280	1,063	1,058	1,184	1,228	1,235	501	1,013	1,001	1,227
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of	966	960	975	1,147	1,100	1,234	884	896	862	1,063	1,234	859	1,331	1,445	1,128	905	1,071	743
Transportation and storage	1,593	1,447	2,598	1,528	1,494	1,815	1,625	1,423	2,894	1,085	1,043	1,437	1,377	1,272	1,867	919	926	835
Accommodation and food service activities	899	883	918	1,002	1,012	987	858	825	895	625	648	602	724	745	700	581	600	563
Information and communication	1,608	1,526	1,704	1,896	1,833	1,975	1,280	1,158	1,415	1,344	1,133	1,682	1,409	1,120	1,957	1,160	1,180	1,122
Financial and insurance activities	1,622	1,662	1,594	1,762	1,962	1,561	1,471	1,150	1,619	1,888	1,442	2,220	2,016	1,642	2,215	1,766	1,311	2,226
Real estate activities	1,569	1,569	0	0	0	0	1,569	1,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technicians	1,677	1,423	1,985	1,959	1,600	2,138	1,350	1,337	1,400	2,195	2,426	1,981	2,091	2,329	1,872	2,275	2,499	2,072
Administrative and support service activities	817	804	897	873	791	1,173	799	807	736	1,356	1,591	958	1,188	1,208	1,153	1,466	1,847	835
Public administration and defence	1,723	1,596	1,882	1,997	1,860	2,152	1,582	1,468	1,731	1,631	1,557	1,777	1,460	1,269	1,945	1,720	1,727	1,709
Education	1,553	1,686	1,477	1,733	1,745	1,725	1,462	1,651	1,367	1,272	1,445	1,172	1,906	1,998	1,835	1,029	1,173	954
Human health and social work activities	940	981	897	1,114	1,114	0	880	846	897	1,124	1,243	1,041	1,077	1,317	916	1,159	1,184	1,142
Arts, entertainment and recreation	831	971	618	951	1,056	820	662	872	235	4,042	7,331	516	1,683	2,473	815	6,401	12,299	223
Other service activities	1,596	1,779	1,041	1,518	1,746	918	1,636	1,795	1,114	1,616	1,842	812	1,531	1,933	811	1,722	1,762	822
Activities of households as employers	1,174	1,238	1,152	872	907	851	1,279	1,438	1,235	717	1,226	569	762	1,462	537	678	980	596
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	2,196	1,960	2,473	2,421	1,825	4,208	1,933	2,367	1,752	4,036	5,527	2,285	4,945	9,023	2,285	1,157	1,157	0
Samoa	1,268	1,219	1,351	1,484	1,432	1,561	1,175	1,133	1,249	1,296	1,366	1,173	1,400	1,379	1,434	1,239	1,360	1,016

¹ classification based on ISIC R4 (International Standard Classification of Industry Revision 4)

Table B16: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2017 and 2012

Age group	2017									2012								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
15-19	47	46	47	48	45	53	46	47	46	30	30	29	35	33	47	29	30	26
20-24	45	45	45	47	47	46	45	45	45	39	41	36	40	42	37	39	40	36
25-29	46	47	44	46	47	44	46	47	44	40	40	40	43	43	43	39	39	40
30-34	46	47	44	44	45	43	47	48	44	42	43	39	44	44	44	40	42	36
35-39	45	45	43	46	47	44	44	45	43	42	44	38	43	46	38	41	43	38
40-44	45	45	43	43	43	42	46	46	44	41	43	37	46	47	44	39	41	33
45-49	44	45	43	43	44	42	45	45	44	40	42	38	47	49	45	38	39	35
50-54	43	44	42	43	43	41	44	44	43	38	41	35	43	45	40	36	39	32
55-59	44	46	39	45	45	42	44	46	38	36	38	32	43	46	40	32	35	27
60-64	43	45	41	45	48	41	42	43	41	37	36	37	39	41	35	36	35	38
65+	43	44	42	42	43	41	44	45	42	33	34	31	33	34	30	33	34	31
Samoa	45	46	44	45	46	43	45	46	44	39	41	37	43	44	41	38	39	35

Table B17: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by completed level of education, sex, and urban-rural area, 2017 and 2012

Completed Level of Education	2017									2012								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
None/ ECE	45	44	45	43	43	0	45	45	45	37	37	35	38	38	40	34	36	28
Primary	46	47	44	46	47	45	46	47	44	36	38	29	42	42	39	34	36	27
Secondary	46	47	45	45	46	44	46	47	45	38	41	34	42	44	39	37	40	33
TVET	44	46	41	45	48	39	44	45	42	43	43	42	46	48	43	41	41	42
Tertiary	42	42	43	43	44	43	42	41	42	43	42	44	45	44	45	42	41	43
SNE ¹	60	59	61	60	60	0	60	58	61									
Don't know	46	46	46	44	44	43	48	48	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	45	46	44	45	46	43	45	46	44	39	41	37	43	44	41	38	39	35

¹ SNE was classified under None/ ECE in 2012

Table B18: Persons in excessive hours of work per week by completed level of education, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017 and 2012

Completed Level of Education	2017									2012								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	580	527	52	22	22	0	558	506	52	260	208	53	165	129	36	95	78	17
Primary	9,118	7,144	1,975	1,477	1,121	356	7,642	6,023	1,619	1,357	1,163	194	425	349	76	932	814	118
Secondary	4,004	2,452	1,552	1,046	668	377	2,959	1,784	1,175	8,855	6,306	2,549	2,725	1,860	866	6,130	4,447	1,683
TVET	1,600	1,334	266	367	302	65	1,234	1,032	201	2,145	1,354	792	816	541	275	1,329	813	516
Tertiary	2,740	1,503	1,237	1,175	636	539	1,565	867	698	1,860	916	945	917	491	426	943	424	519
SNE	75	42	33	11	11	0	64	31	33									
Don't know	787	581	206	237	172	65	550	408	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	18,905	13,584	5,321	4,333	2,932	1,401	14,571	10,652	3,920	14,479	9,946	4,533	5,048	3,369	1,679	9,430	6,577	2,853

Table B19: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by occupation, sex and urban-rural area, 2017 and 2012

Occupation ¹	2017									2012								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
Manager	43	44	41	43	45	41	42	43	41	45	43	46	45	44	47	44	43	45
Professionals	39	37	40	40	40	40	38	36	40	43	41	44	45	44	47	41	40	43
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	44	44	45	43	43	44	45	45	46	43	44	41	42	44	40	44	44	42
Clerical Support Workers	42	41	43	41	40	41	43	41	44	42	43	42	41	44	39	44	42	45
Services & Sales workers	49	51	47	48	49	47	50	52	47	47	49	45	49	53	44	47	48	46
Skilled Agr, Forestry & Fishery workers	41	41	40	40	40	40	41	41	40	26	30	18	23	28	15	27	31	19
Craft & Related Trade workers	46	46	45	48	48	51	45	45	42	43	44	38	44	45	41	43	44	37
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	48	49	43	49	48	50	48	50	42	47	48	40	45	47	38	48	48	42
Elementary occupation	45	46	44	45	46	44	46	46	44	42	42	43	44	41	49	42	43	40
Armed Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0
Samoa	45	46	44	45	46	43	45	46	44	39	41	37	43	44	41	38	39	35

Table B20: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by industry, sex and urban-rural area, 2017 and 2012

Industry ¹	2017									2012								
	Total			Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41	42	37	37	38	35	41	42	34	41	43	35	47	54	33	40	41	36
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	36	36	0
Manufacturing	44	45	42	46	47	45	43	44	41	43	45	40	44	46	41	43	45	39
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	44	45	41	44	45	43	44	45	40	44	44	44	40	35	45	48	48	40
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	42	43	41	40	40	40	43	44	41	44	44	46	38	36	46	46	46	0
Construction	45	45	40	42	43	40	45	45	48	46	46	43	48	48	49	45	45	41
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of	48	48	47	47	47	47	48	49	47	47	47	47	48	49	47	46	46	46
Transportation and storage	52	53	46	50	51	39	52	53	48	49	49	46	48	49	45	49	49	48
Accommodation and food service activities	48	48	48	49	49	48	48	48	48	44	45	43	47	47	46	42	43	41
Information and communication	44	45	43	43	43	43	45	47	43	45	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	47
Financial and insurance activities	42	41	42	41	40	43	42	44	42	41	41	41	42	44	42	39	39	40
Real estate activities	41	41	0	40	40	40	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technicians	43	43	42	40	40	41	45	45	47	43	43	44	44	43	44	43	43	44
Administrative and support service activities	50	51	43	42	42	40	53	54	46	44	45	44	43	43	42	45	45	45
Public administration and defence	44	45	43	43	44	42	45	45	44	44	43	45	44	44	46	43	42	45
Education	39	39	39	39	40	39	39	39	39	41	40	42	43	41	45	40	40	41
Human health and social work activities	48	43	53	40	40	0	51	46	53	51	54	49	52	57	49	50	51	49
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46	41	54	46	38	57	47	46	48	35	32	39	27	25	30	41	37	45
Other service activities	38	37	41	41	41	42	37	36	40	38	38	39	40	42	37	36	35	55
Activities of households as employers	43	47	42	43	46	42	43	47	42	25	28	19	21	21	22	25	29	19
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	46	49	42	44	45	40	48	60	42	42	39	46	44	40	46	39	39	0
Samoa	45	46	44	44	45	43	45	46	44	39	41	37	43	44	41	38	39	35

¹ classification based on ISIC R4 (International Standard Classification of Industry Revision 4)

Table B21: Distribution of reasons for working 40+ hours for paid employees by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Reason work > 40hrs	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Variable working time/nature of work	179	106	74	22	22	0	158	84	74
Personal/family reasons	126	95	31	43	32	11	83	63	20
Increase in workload	347	252	96	216	140	75	132	111	20
Reduction in client/work	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0
Start/end/change of jobs	32	32	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
Others	296	265	31	65	43	22	231	222	10
Samoa	992	750	242	388	269	119	604	480	124

Table B22: Labour underutilization rates by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Component	Total			Urban			Rural			North West upolu			Rest of upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
In-time related underemployment	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.5
Unemployment	13.0	9.9	18.0	11.1	9.6	13.3	13.5	10.0	19.4	11.1	9.1	14.2	21.9	15.2	33.1	6.4	4.4	10.6
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	10.1	6.7	15.5	2.5	1.6	3.9	12.1	8.1	18.9	13.4	8.6	20.7	13.3	10.4	18.1	7.4	3.5	15.3
Labour underutilization	23.5	16.8	34.1	14.0	11.5	17.7	26.0	18.2	39.0	24.8	18.0	35.1	35.7	25.7	52.1	14.4	8.1	27.3

Table B23: Distribution of youth by current activity status and sex, 2017 and 2012

Activity Status	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	217	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	217	2012	2017	2012
Labour force	9,748	6,881	5,944	4,511	3,803	2,370	2,161	2,220	1,386	1,628	775	592	7,586	4,661	4,558	2,883	3,028	1,778
<i>Employed</i>	6,636	5,552	4,484	3,780	2,152	1,772	1,197	1,757	916	1,363	282	394	5,439	3,795	3,569	2,417	1,870	1,378
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,111	1,329	1,460	731	1,651	598	964	463	470	265	493	198	2,148	866	990	466	1,158	400
Outside labour force	20,372	24,870	9,667	11,839	10,705	13,031	13,177	16,482	6,688	8,014	6,489	8,468	7,195	8,388	2,978	3,825	4,217	4,563
Samoa	30,120	31,751	15,611	16,350	14,509	15,401	15,338	18,702	8,074	9,642	7,264	9,060	14,781	13,049	7,536	6,708	7,245	6,341

Table B24: Youth who have not started transition by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	4,182	2,016	2,167	4,182	2,016	2,167			
North West Upolu	7,279	3,406	3,872				7,279	3,406	3,872
Rest of Upolu	3,690	1,708	1,982				3,690	1,708	1,982
Savaii	3,375	1,749	1,626				3,375	1,749	1,626
Samoa	18,527	8,880	9,647	4,182	2,016	2,167	14,344	6,864	7,480

Table B25: Youth unemployment rate by sex, 2017 and 2012

Activity Status	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Labour force	9,748	6,881	5,944	4,511	3,803	2,370	2,161	2,220	1,386	1,628	775	592	7,586	4,661	4,558	2,883	3,028	1,778
<i>Employed</i>	6,636	5,552	4,484	3,780	2,152	1,772	1,197	1,757	916	1,363	282	394	5,439	3,795	3,569	2,417	1,870	1,378
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,111	1,329	1,460	731	1,651	598	964	463	470	265	493	198	2,148	866	990	466	1,158	400
Samoa	31.9	19.3	24.6	16.2	43.4	25.2	44.6	20.9	33.9	16.3	63.7	33.4	28.3	18.6	21.7	16.2	38.2	22.5

Table B26: Distribution of out-of-school youth by current activity status and sex, 2017 and 2012

Activity Status	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Labour force	9,491	5,969	5,845	3,840	3,646	2,129	2,086	1,541	1,342	1,110	743	431	7,405	4,428	4,503	2,730	2,903	1,698
<i>Employed</i>	6,625	4,756	4,484	3,182	2,141	1,574	1,197	1,104	916	871	282	233	5,428	3,652	3,569	2,311	1,859	1,341
<i>Unemployed</i>	2,865	1,213	1,361	658	1,505	555	888	437	427	239	462	198	1,977	776	934	419	1,043	357
Outside labour force	8,559	10,918	4,038	5,701	4,522	5,217	2,773	3,950	1,722	2,409	1,051	1,541	5,786	6,968	2,316	3,292	3,471	3,676
Samoa	18,050	16,887	9,883	9,541	8,168	7,346	4,859	5,491	3,064	3,519	1,795	1,972	13,192	11,396	6,818	6,022	6,373	5,374

Table B27: Completed level of education of out-of-school youth by current activity status and sex, 2017 and 2012

Completed Level of Education	Total						Employed						Unemployed						
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	
ECE/ None	547	264	388	205	160	59	107	93	74	83	33	10	19	14	19	0	0	0	14
Completed Primary	5,566	176	3,973	122	1,594	54	1,786	43	1,587	24	199	19	877	0	532	0	346	0	0
Secondary	7,955	7,470	3,619	4,601	4,336	2,869	2,632	1,765	1,674	1,460	958	305	1,370	655	524	419	846	236	0
TVET	1,316	12,414	802	6,329	514	6,085	582	3,552	411	2,258	171	1,294	238	671	127	332	111	339	0
Tertiary	2,436	4,586	959	2,226	1,477	2,360	1,344	2,280	630	1,138	714	1,142	360	299	158	117	202	182	0
SNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	230	1,190	142	617	88	573	174	416	108	181	66	235	0	42	0	42	0	0	0
Samoa	18,050	26,100	9,883	14,101	8,168	11,999	6,625	8,149	4,484	5,144	2,141	3,005	2,865	1,681	1,361	910	1,505	771	0

Table B28: Employed youth by status in employment and sex, 2017 and 2012

Status in Employment ¹	Total						15-19						20-24						
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	
Employees	5,303	3,703	3,405	2,440	1,897	1,263	870	654	620	502	250	152	4,433	3,049	2,785	1,938	1,648	1,111	0
Employers	22	53	11	29	11	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	53	11	29	11	24	0
Own-account workers	548	1,738	466	1,267	82	471	94	1,075	72	833	22	242	455	663	394	434	61	229	0
Contributing family workers	426	59	309	45	118	14	106	29	96	29	10	0	320	30	213	16	107	14	0
Workers not classifiable by status	337	0	294	0	44	0	128	0	128	0	0	0	210	0	166	0	44	0	0
Samoa	6,636	5,553	4,484	3,781	2,152	1,772	1,197	1,758	916	1,364	282	394	5,439	3,795	3,569	2,417	1,870	1,378	0

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

Table B29: Employed youth by occupation and sex, 2017 and 2012

Occupation ¹	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Manager	76	28	32	14	44	14	11	0	11	0	0	0	65	28	20	14	44	14
Professionals	413	362	147	145	266	217	23	67	0	67	23	0	390	295	147	78	244	217
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	425	222	203	104	222	118	0	19	0	0	0	19	425	203	203	104	222	99
Clerical Support Workers	470	530	253	204	218	326	44	47	44	33	0	14	426	483	209	171	218	312
Services & Sales workers	1,633	812	759	447	874	365	268	150	118	92	149	58	1,365	662	641	355	724	307
Skilled Agr. Forestry & Fishery workers	896	1,876	812	1,416	84	460	271	1,105	239	876	32	229	625	771	573	540	52	231
Craft & Related Trade workers	1,050	857	975	776	75	81	176	171	165	152	11	19	874	686	810	624	64	62
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	453	409	333	316	120	93	33	59	33	32	0	27	420	350	300	284	120	66
Elementary occupation	1,221	459	971	360	250	99	372	140	306	112	66	28	849	319	665	248	184	71
Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	6,636	5,555	4,484	3,782	2,152	1,773	1,197	1,758	916	1,364	282	394	5,439	3,797	3,569	2,418	1,870	1,379

¹ classification based on ISCO 08 (International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008)

Table B30: Share of youth informal employment in youth employment by sex, 2017

Employment	Total			15-19			20-24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal employment	4,783	3,018	1,765	688	558	130	4,095	2,460	1,635
Informal employment	1,853	1,466	387	509	357	152	1,344	1,109	235
Samoa	6,636	4,484	2,152	1,197	916	282	5,439	3,569	1,870
Share	27.9	32.7	18.0	42.5	39.0	53.8	24.7	31.1	12.6

Table B31: Distribution of NEET youth, 2017 and 2012

NEET	Total		15-19		20-24	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Never attend school	189	24	127	11	62	13
Left school before graduation	9,929	7,983	3,427	3,446	6,502	4,537
Completed school	1,308	3,100	108	605	1,199	2,495
Samoa	11,426	11,107	3,662	4,062	7,763	7,045
Youth population (15-24)	30,119	31,751	15,338	18,702	14,781	13,049
Proportion	37.9	35.0	23.9	21.7	52.5	54.0

Table B32: Distribution of youth population by age group and sex, 2017 and 2012

Age group	Total						Attending school						Out of school						Not elsewhere classified						
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	
15-19	15,338	18,703	8,074	9,642	7,264	9,061	10,480	13,211	5,010	6,123	5,469	7,088	4,859	5,492	3,064	3,519	1,795	1,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	14,781	13,048	7,536	6,708	7,245	6,340	1,579	1,652	718	686	861	966	13,192	11,396	6,818	6,022	6,373	5,374	11	0	0	0	11	0	0
Samoa	30,120	31,751	15,611	16,350	14,509	15,401	12,059	14,863	5,728	6,809	6,330	8,054	18,050	16,888	9,883	9,541	8,168	7,347	11	0	0	0	11	0	0

Table B33: Youth who have not yet started their transition by sub-category and sex, 2017 and 2012

Age Group	Total				Male		Female	
	2017			2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
In School								
15-19	10,404			12,512	4,967	5,585	5,437	6,927
20-24	1,408			1,420	662	533	746	887
Samoa	11,813			13,932	5,629	6,118	6,183	7,814
Inactive - With no intention to work								
15-19	2,232			1,706	1,443	1,001	790	705
20-24	4,482			2,833	1,808	1,296	2,674	1,537
Samoa	6,714			4,539	3,251	2,297	3,463	2,242

Table B34: Stage of transition of youth who had started the transition by sex, 2017 and 2012

Age Group	Total						Transited						In transition					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
15-19	2,679	3,320	1,654	2,190	1,025	1,130	1,186	723	904	558	282	165	1,493	2597	750	1632	744	965
20-24	8,752	7,858	5,013	4,325	3,739	3,533	5,374	3,126	3,525	1,964	1,849	1,162	3,379	4732	1,488	2361	1,891	2371
Samoa	11,432	11,178	6,667	6,515	4,765	4,663	6,559	3,849	4,429	2,522	2,130	1,327	4,872	7329	2,238	3993	2,634	3336

Table B35: Distribution of transited youth by highest completed level of education and sex, 2017 and 2012

Completed Level of Education	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
None/ ECE	107	68	74	68	33	0	65	0	44	0	22	0	42	68	31	68	11	0
Primary	1,752	19	1,553	0	199	19	657	19	580	0	77	19	1,095	0	973	0	122	0
Secondary	2,632	796	1,673	688	958	108	353	247	225	233	128	14	2,279	549	1,449	455	830	94
TVET	570	1,660	399	1,109	171	551	44	344	22	241	22	103	527	1,316	377	868	149	448
Tertiary	1,324	1,030	620	505	703	525	32	20	11	20	22	0	1,291	1,010	609	485	682	525
SNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	174	231	108	105	66	126	34	80	23	50	11	30	140	151	86	55	54	96
Samoa	6,559	3,804	4,429	2,475	2,130	1,329	1,186	710	904	544	282	166	5,374	3,094	3,525	1,931	1,849	1,163

Table B36: Distribution of transited youth by occupation and sex, 2017

Occupation ¹	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Manager	76	27	32	14	44	14	11	0	11	0	0	0	65	27	20	14	44	14
Professionals	382	361	137	144	245	217	23	67	0	67	23	0	359	295	137	78	222	217
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	425	223	203	104	222	118	0	19	0	0	0	19	425	203	203	104	222	99
Clerical Support Workers	470	529	253	204	218	325	44	47	44	33	0	14	426	482	209	171	218	312
Services & Sales workers	1,633	812	759	447	874	365	268	151	118	92	149	58	1,365	662	641	355	724	307
Skilled Agr, Forestry & Fishery workers	884	198	801	183	84	15	271	70	239	70	32	0	613	128	562	113	52	15
Craft & Related Trade workers	1,027	857	952	776	75	81	176	171	165	152	11	19	851	686	787	624	64	62
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	453	410	333	316	120	94	33	59	33	32	0	27	420	350	300	284	120	66
Elementary occupation	1,209	433	960	334	250	99	361	139	294	112	66	28	849	293	665	222	184	71
Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	6,559	3,849	4,429	2,522	2,130	1,328	1,186	723	904	558	282	166	5,374	3,126	3,525	1,964	1,849	1,162

¹ classification based on ISCO 08 (International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008)

Table B37: Distribution of transited youth by industry and sex, 2017

Industry ¹	Total			15-19			20-24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,008	914	94	282	250	32	725	663	62
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	550	335	215	86	86	0	464	248	215
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	33	33	0	0	0	0	33	33	0
Construction	542	542	0	88	88	0	455	455	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of	1,667	971	696	406	253	153	1,261	718	543
Transportation and storage	344	267	77	32	21	11	312	246	66
Accommodation and food service activities	961	554	407	148	106	42	813	448	365
Information and communication	123	56	68	23	11	11	100	44	56
Financial and insurance activities	119	43	76	0	0	0	119	43	76
Real estate activities	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	65	43	23	11	0	11	54	43	11
Administrative and support service activities	152	152	0	32	32	0	120	120	0
Public administration and defence; social security	493	284	209	34	34	0	459	250	209
Education	306	128	177	11	11	0	295	118	177
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	22
Other service activities	54	31	23	0	0	0	54	31	23
Activities of households as employers	54	33	21	21	0	21	33	33	0
Activities of extraterritorial organisation	33	11	23	0	0	0	33	11	23
Samoa	6,559	4,429	2,130	1,186	904	282	5,374	3,525	1,849

¹ classification based on ISIC R4 (International Standard Classification of Industry Revision 4)

Table B38: Distribution of transited youth by status in employment and sex, 2017 and 2012

Status in Employment ¹	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Employees	5,282	3,677	3,395	2,414	1,887	1,263	870	654	620	502	250	152	4,413	3,023	2,776	1,912	1,637	1,111
Employers	22	53	11	29	11	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	53	11	29	11	24
Own-account workers	548	61	466	34	82	27	94	41	72	27	22	14	455	20	394	7	61	14
Contributing family workers	404	59	297	45	107	14	106	29	96	29	10	0	298	30	201	16	97	14
Workers not classifiable by status	303	0	260	0	44	0	116	0	116	0	0	0	187	0	143	0	44	0
Samoa	6,559	3,849	4,429	2,522	2,130	1,328	1,186	723	904	558	282	166	5,374	3,126	3,525	1,964	1,849	1,162

Table B39: Distribution of transited youth in formal/informal employment

Formal / Informal employment	Total						15-19						20-24					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Formal employment	4,729	1,526	2,986	843	1,744	683	677	167	547	121	130	46	4,052	1,359	2,439	722	1,614	637
Informal employment	1,830	2,323	1,443	1,679	387	644	509	556	357	437	152	119	1,321	1,767	1,086	1,242	235	525
Samoa	6,559	3,849	4,429	2,522	2,130	1,327	1,186	723	904	558	282	165	5,374	3,126	3,525	1,964	1,849	1,162

Table B40: Working age populatin in own-use production work by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	20,956	10,629	10,327	20,955	10,629	10,327			
North West Upolu	37,448	18,463	18,985				37,449	18,463	18,985
Rest of Upolu	24,845	12,401	12,444				24,845	12,401	12,444
Savaïi	21,735	10,985	10,750				21,735	10,985	10,750
Samoa	104,984	52,478	52,506	20,955	10,629	10,327	84,029	41,849	42,179

Table B41: Working age population in in own-use production work by completed level of education, sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Completed Level of Education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None/ ECE	5,618	3,414	2,204	485	291	194	5,133	3,123	2,010
Completed Primary	55,868	29,207	26,661	8,699	4,700	3,999	47,169	24,507	22,662
Secondary	19,511	8,342	11,169	4,258	1,994	2,264	15,253	6,348	8,905
TVET	6,140	3,441	2,699	1,175	679	496	4,965	2,762	2,203
Tertiary	12,177	5,217	6,960	4,678	2,167	2,512	7,498	3,050	4,448
SNE	2,127	769	1,358	765	269	496	1,362	500	862
Don't know	3,543	2,087	1,456	895	528	367	2,648	1,559	1,089
Samoa	104,984	52,478	52,506	20,955	10,629	10,327	84,029	41,849	42,179

Table B42: Proportion of the working age population in own-use production work by sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	95.4	94.9	96.0	95.4	94.9	96.0			
North West Upolu	92.4	90.7	94.0				92.4	90.7	94.0
Rest of Upolu	96.4	96.1	96.7				96.4	96.1	96.7
Savaii	95.7	95.1	96.2				95.7	95.1	96.2
Samoa	94.6	93.7	95.5	95.4	94.9	96.0	94.4	93.4	95.4

Table B43: Total population in subsistence production by type of activity, sex, and urban-rural area, 2017

Number of people growing any crops, vegetables or fruits mainly for household consumption									
Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	1,229	1,013	216	1,229	1,013	216			
North West Upolu	4,587	3,929	659				4,587	3,929	659
Rest of Upolu	7,985	6,772	1,213				7,985	6,772	1,213
Savaii	6,301	5,472	828				6,301	5,472	828
Samoa	20,102	17,186	2,916	1,229	1,013	216	18,873	16,173	2,700
Number of people rearing or tending animals mainly for household consumption									
Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	108	97	11	108	97	11			
North West Upolu	193	114	79				193	114	79
Rest of Upolu	1,864	1,415	449				1,864	1,415	449
Savaii	634	338	297				634	338	297
Samoa	2,799	1,963	835	108	97	11	2,691	1,866	825
Number of people fishing or collecting shellfish mainly for household consumption									
Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	75	75	0	75	75	0			
North West Upolu	261	250	11				261	250	11
Rest of Upolu	844	776	68				844	776	68
Savaii	286	256	31				286	256	31
Samoa	1,467	1,357	110	75	75	0	1,392	1,282	110

Table B44: Persons aged 15 years and above with disability by age, sex, urban-rural area and region, 2017

Age	Samoa			Urban			Rural			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	95	74	21	22	22	0	74	53	21	34	23	11	19	10	10	20	20	0
20-24	94	43	52	32	22	11	62	21	41	23	11	11	29	10	19	10	0	10
25-29	95	45	51	11	11	0	85	34	51	45	34	11	29	0	29	10	0	10
30-34	62	42	20	22	22	0	41	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	20	20
35-39	40	19	21	11	0	11	30	19	10	0	0	0	19	19	0	10	0	10
40-44	99	68	31	11	11	0	88	57	31	68	57	11	10		10	10	0	10
45-49	134	82	52	32	22	11	102	61	41	23	11	11	48	29	19	31	20	10
50-54	106	43	63	32	22	11	74	22	52	34	11	23	19		19	20	10	10
55-59	191	98	93	32	32	0	159	66	93	57	34	23	51	22	29	51	10	41
60-64	281	179	102	32	32	0	249	146	102	45	34	11	50	31	19	153	82	72
65+	1,404	632	772	259	108	151	1,146	524	621	295	114	182	339	155	184	511	256	256
Samoa	2,604	1,326	1,278	496	302	194	2,108	1,024	1,084	625	329	295	614	275	339	869	419	450

Table B45: Distribution of persons with disabilities by economic activity, sex, and urban-rural area, 2017

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

Table B46: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by economic activity, sex, and urban-rural area, 2017

Region	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Outside labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Urban	28.3	33.2	23.3	25.4	24.9	26.0	52.7	100.0	0.0	18.3	21.9	14.5
Rural	71.7	66.8	76.7	74.6	75.1	74.0	47.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	78.1	85.5
Samoa	100.0	100.0	100.0									

Table B47: Unemployment rate of persons with disabilities by sex, and urban-rural area, 2017

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

Table B48: Average gross monthly income of persons with disabilities by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Income Category	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$1,000	333	398	239	0	0	0	333	398	239
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,438	1,707	1,240	1,560	1,720	1,400	1,273	1,680	1,080
\$2,000-\$3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,000-\$5,999	5,200	5,200	0	0	0	0	5,200	5,200	0
\$6,000+	9,200	0	9,200	0	0	0	9,200	0	9,200
Samoa	1,653	1,507	1,806	1,560	1,720	1,400	1,684	1,436	1,948

Table B49: Percentage distribution of average monthly income of persons with disabilities by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Income	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$1,000	43.4	50.2	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	66.9	49.1
\$1,000-\$1,999	44.2	36.7	52.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.1	15.7	35.1
\$2,000-\$3,999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$4,000-\$5,999	6.7	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	17.4	0.0
\$6,000+	5.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	15.8
Samoa	100.0								

Table B50: Distribution of employment by industry for persons with disabilities by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Industry ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	20	0	20	0	0	0	20		20
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of	31	11	20	11	11	0	20	0	20
Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and food service activities	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Information and communication	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and support service activities	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Public administration and defence; social security	11	0	11	11		11	0	0	0
Education	43	22	22	0	0	0	43	22	22
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other service activities	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Activities of households as employers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activities of extraterritorial organisation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	170	87	83	43	22	22	127	65	61

¹ classification based on ISIC R4 (International Standard Classification of Industry Revision 4)

Table B51: Distribution of employment by occupation for persons with disabilities by sex and urban-rural area, 2017

Occupation ¹	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	33	33	0	22	22	0	11	11	0
Professionals	41	31	10	0	0	0	41	31	10
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	22	0	22	11	0	11	11		11
Clerical Support Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services & Sales workers	22	11	11	11	0	11	11	11	0
Skilled Agr, Forestry & Fishery workers	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Craft & Related Trade workers	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupation	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20
Armed Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	170	87	83	43	22	22	127	65	61

¹ classification based on ISCO 08 (International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008)

Table B52: Female share of employment in high status occupation by main industry and region, 2017 and 2012

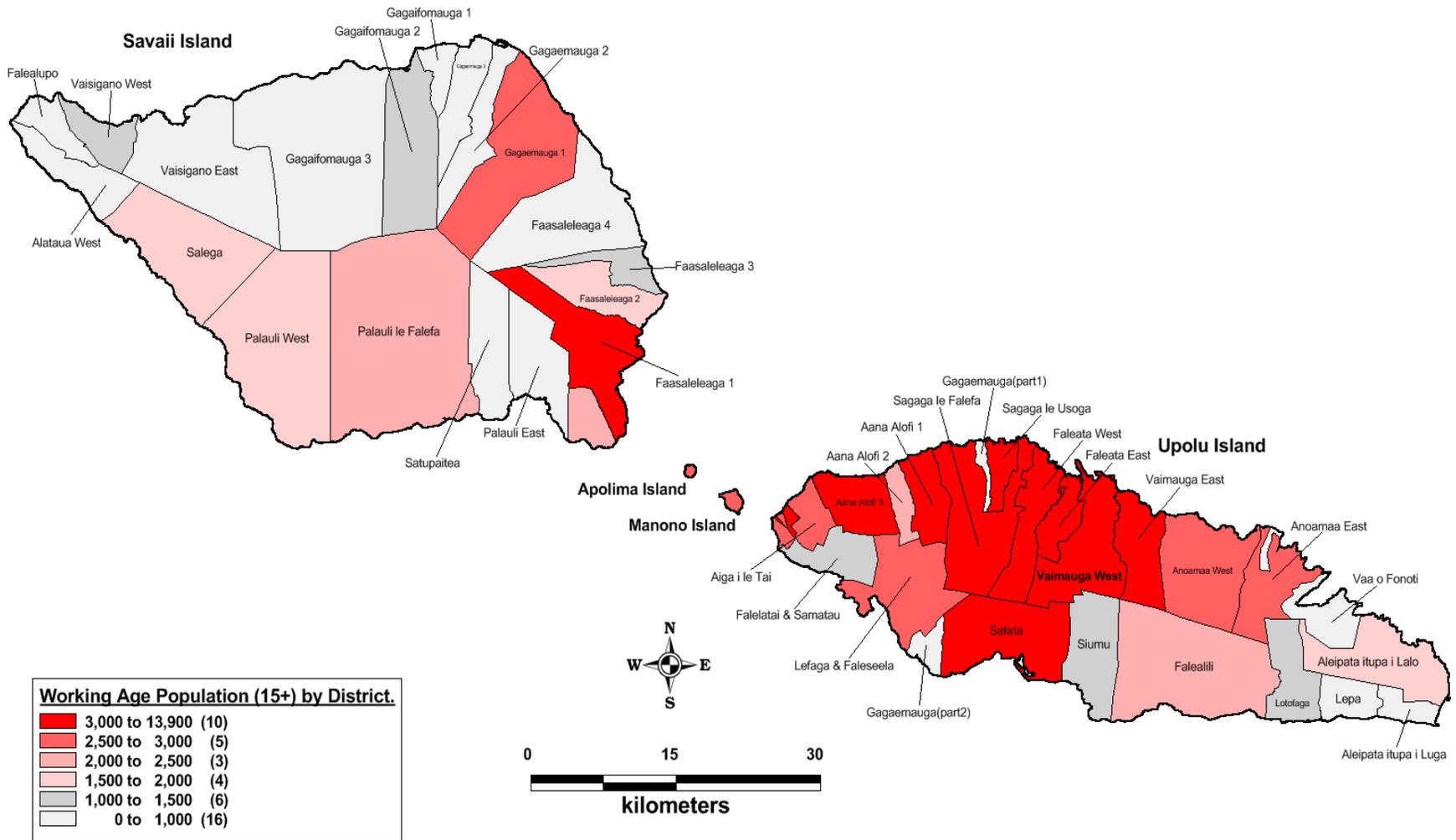
Industrial Sector	Samoa		Urban		Rural		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Agriculture	14.1	0.0	33.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	19.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	13.4	0.0
Industry and Construction	24.3	25.0	27.2	24.1	23.7	25.7	25.8	0.0	23.6	100.0	17.4	0.0
Services	41.9	42.5	40.9	48.2	42.4	36.4	40.3	37.2	43.4	31.0	48.0	34.7
Samoa	33.1	41.3	39.0	47.2	31.2	35.4	34.3	34.5	28.3	47.4	28.1	34.7

Table B53: Proportion and Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector by urban-rural area and region, 2017 and 2012

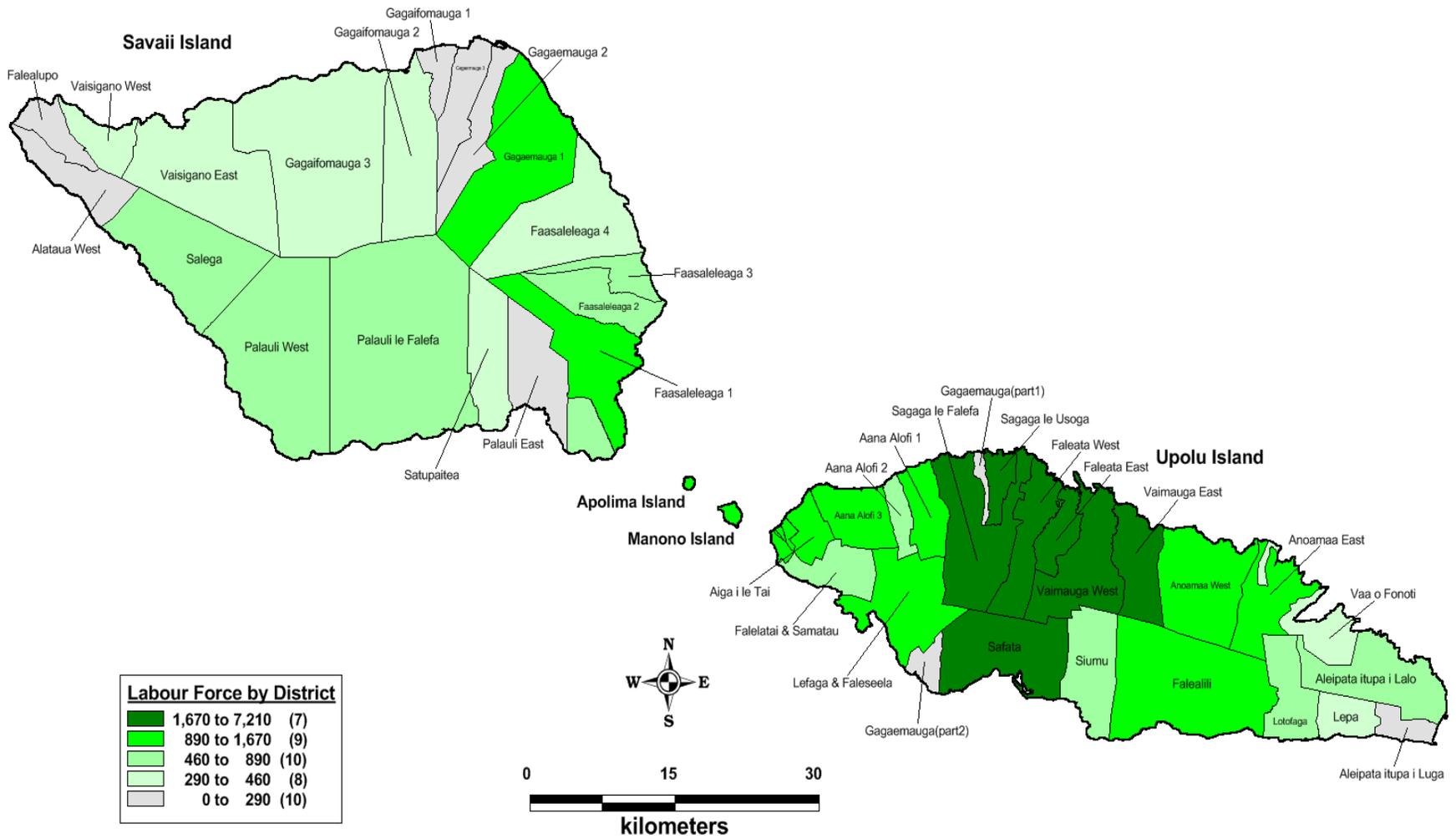
Non Agriculture Sector	Samoa		Urban		Rural		North West Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savaii	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	61.6	62.5	62.5	61.1	61.1	63.3	63.3	64.6	64.6	58.9	58.9	61.0
Female	38.4	37.5	37.5	38.8	38.8	36.7	36.7	35.4	35.4	41.1	41.1	39.0

Annex C: Selected Socio-Economic Atlas

Working Age Population (Age 15+)



Labour Force by District



Outside Labour Force by District

