



# Samoa Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2022



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# 1. FOREWORD

This report presents the results of the 2022 Samoa Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (2022 LFCLS), conducted in the months of November and December 2022. It is the third survey carried out, the others being in 2012 and 2017, conducted jointly by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL) and was co-funded and supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Samoa.

The conceptual framework used in this third Labour Force Survey in Samoa aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in the Resolutions of the International Conferences of Labour Statistician (ICLS). The survey included new modules in the questionnaire namely; Child Labour, Impacts of COVID-19 and Returned Migrant Workers (Samoans).

This report will provide valuable insights into social and economic activities of the population covering detailed information on the working age population, labour force, employment, unemployment, income, outside of the labour force population, youth, impacts of COVID-19 on employment, child labour and Samoan returned migrant workers.

I am hopeful that this report will provide the necessary statistical information for policy makers, planners and administrators in assisting them for the formulation and evaluating of labour market policies, plans and programmes for the betterment of Samoa.

I would like to record my sincere gratitude to our colleagues Bertrand Buffiere, Olivier Menaour and Tonga Raikoti of SPC (Pacific Community); Tite Habiyakare, Yves Perardel, Donika Limani, Lorenzo Guarcello and Laufiso Tomasi Peni of ILO and Arturo Martinez Jr., Maria Melei, Arti Chand, Isoa Wainiqolo, Joseph Bulan, Rose Anne Dumayas, Mildred Addawe, Remedios Espineda, Aileen Guyos, Marymell Martillan, Andrea Felice Quinial, and Christian Flora Mae Soco of ADB.

I would also like to express our sincere gratitude to households and individuals selected for this survey for their unreserved assistance in furnishing the responses to the questions given to them; the village mayors/ village representatives for their never-ending support; all the accommodation providers; 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.



Leota Aliielua Salani  
**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
LU1	Labour Underutilization 1
LU2	Labour Underutilization 2
LU3	Labour Underutilization 3
LU	Labour Underutilization
PLF	Potential Labour Force
ECE	Early Childhood Education
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
IE	Inclusive Education
SLFCLS	Samoa Labour Force and Child Labour Survey
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
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
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
SPC	Pacific Community
RSE	Recognized Seasonal Employment Scheme
WST	Samoan Tala

### 3. KEY FINDINGS

**Table 3.1.1: Key figures, 2012, 2017 and 2022**

	2012	2017	2022
Labour force	37,830	48,104	55,960
Labour force participation rate (%)	32.2	43.3	43.8
Employment	34,530	41,142	53,135
Employment to Population Ratio	29.4	37.1	41.6
Persons unemployed	3,300	6,961	2,825
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	14.5	5.0
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	NA	23.4	6.7
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (%)	16.4	31.9	13.4
Composite rate of youth labour underutilization (%)	NA	48.9	16.6
Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment	39.9	44.7	47.6
Proportion of youth with completed transition to employment (%)	12.1	21.8	18.8
Youth NEET (%)	35.0	37.9	30.1
Share of wage workers in total employment (%)	64.2	63.7	54.3
Informal employment rate (%)	NA	37.3	25.3
Average gross monthly wages for paid employees (WST)	1,296	1,268	1,620

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1. Questionnaire design**

The 2022 Samoa Labour Force and Child Labour Survey questionnaire included new modules on Child Labour, Impacts of COVID-19 and Samoan Returned Migrant Workers. 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 the household.

The eleven sections of the 2022 SLFCLS questionnaire were divided into two parts where the first part was designed to obtain data on household characteristics and composition for all the sampled population. The remaining ten sections were designed to collect data on those aged 3 years and above on education; those aged 5 years above on employment, characteristics of main job, those aged 5 – 17 years old on hazardous work, injuries and workplace violence; and those aged 15 years and above on training, household chores/ domestic work, job loss due to COVID-19 and returned migrant workers.

The draft questionnaire was pretested on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022 during the enumerators training. The questionnaire was revised rigorously in accordance with the feedback of the pretest. At the same time, the field operation manual for supervisors and enumerators to be used as a guidance during the field work was modified and finalized accordingly.

### **4.2. Unit of analysis**

Households were targeted during the actual field work where all those aged 5 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 both the region and national levels.

### **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).

### **4.4. Sampling**

The 2022 SLFCLS sample was drawn from the master sample frame of Household Listing from the most recent Population and Housing Census, 2021. In the 2022 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 363 clusters of which 82 clusters were selected from Apia urban area (AUA), 128 in North west Upolu (NWU), 78 in Rest of Upolu (ROU) and 75 in Savaii. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 8 households were selected systematically from the AUA clusters and a fixed number of 10 households



were selected from all the three rural regions namely NWU, ROU and Savaii due to higher transportation costs in these regions. This resulted in a total of 3,466 households selected for the survey where 656 households were from AUA, 1,280 from NWU, 780 from ROU and 750 from SAV.

During the fieldwork of the 2022 SLFCLS, all persons aged 5 years and above in the selected household were interviewed hence the weighting was based on the responding households in the sample (household weights).

#### **4.5. Weights<sup>1</sup>**

The first set of weights provided by the sampling design after the completion of the field work was calculated as follow:

$$W1 = 1 / (P1*P2)$$

The calibration of the weights is a process for adjusting probability sampling weights to increase the precision of estimates, account for unit nonresponse and force estimates to be consistent with external data. This process has been used in the 2022 SLFCLS to adjust the set of weight to match the population count and age/sex structure within each stratum based on population projection using the 2021 population census

#### **4.6. Supervisors and Enumerators**

The survey consisted of nine field supervisors, one from MCIL, four hired and four from SBS. Twenty-two enumerators were selected from a pool of thirty-six while six supervisors were selected from a pool of nine.

A total of ten head quarter supervisors were employed to code, monitor and check the questionnaires submitted to the office electronically.

#### **4.7. CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview)**

The 2022 SLFCLS used the CAPI method of conducting interview, where each enumerator was assigned a tablet for the recording of responses during the actual interview. It was the responsibility of each enumerator to send their completed questionnaire to their respective field supervisor for checking and approval, which will in turn send it to the headquarters which was based at the bureau. Furthermore, the 2022 SLFCLS used the Survey Solution programme where the questionnaire was internally designed with the assistance provided by ILO and ADB to meet the requirements and specifications of the programme.

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<sup>1</sup> *Bertrand Buffiere, Statistics Adviser (Methods), SPC, Noumea New Caledonia*

## 4.8. Training

A separate training and discussion were conducted from 17<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> October 2022 for supervisors and the core team from SBS and MCIL to familiarise them with the questionnaire, administrative arrangements, survey logistics, how to provide support to the enumerators on the field from time to time and to discuss any issues arising from the survey questionnaire.

Two weeks of intensive training for enumerators together with field supervisors was conducted for two weeks from 24<sup>th</sup> October – 4<sup>th</sup> November 2022 where supervisors and enumerators were trained on how to use CAPI using tablets. The pretesting of the questionnaire using CAPI together with how to identify selected households on the household list and map was conducted on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022 at the village of Sinamoga, within the Apia Urban Area.

The interviewed results from the pretesting were discussed on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> November 2022. The questionnaire was finalized on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2022 together with the Enumerators manual, and field workplan and logistics.



*2022 SLFCLS supervisors and enumerators training*

## 4.9. Field Work

A total of four field teams were used for data collection during the field work. The number of enumerators and supervisors for each team varied, depending on the number of households for each statistical region. For instance, AUA comprised of 4 enumerators and 2 field supervisors; NWU comprised of 8 enumerators and 3 field supervisors while ROU and SAV regions both had 5 enumerators and 2 field supervisors. In addition to this a headquarter was established in SBS to code, monitor and check the electronically submission of completed questionnaires to the office. 2 headquarter supervisors were assigned to AUA; 4 to NWU and 2 each to both ROU and SAV. The fieldwork was conducted from 7<sup>th</sup> November – 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2022 and an extra week from 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> December 2022 was used for call backs using SBS staff only.

## 4.10. 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.

$$LF = E (\text{Employed}) + U (\text{Unemployed})$$

### 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’.<sup>2</sup>

### 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.<sup>3</sup>

### Unemployed (U)

Those of the working age population who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified period (4 weeks prior to the date of the interview) and were currently available to take up employment given an opportunity.

### 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 (40 hours for Samoa<sup>4</sup>), and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> ILO (2013) Report of the conference: 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians, ILO: Geneva

<sup>3</sup> ILO (2013) Report of the conference: 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians, ILO: Geneva<sup>3</sup> ILO (2013) Report of the conference: 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians, ILO: Geneva

<sup>4</sup> Labor and Employment Relations Act 2013, para 47 hours of work

<sup>5</sup> ILO (2013) Report of the conference: 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians, ILO: Geneva

### **Labour Underutilization 1 (LU1)**

Refers to all those in the WAP who are unemployed

$$LU1 = \left( \frac{U}{LF} \right) * 100$$

### **Labour Underutilization 2 (LU2)**

Refers to all those in the WAP who were unemployed PLUS those in Time Related Unemployment

$$LU2 = \left( \frac{U + TRU}{LF} \right) * 100$$

### **Labour Underutilization 3 (LU3)**

Refers to all those in the WAP who were unemployed PLUS those in the Potential Labour Force

$$LU3 = \left( \frac{U + PLF}{Extended LF} \right) * 100$$

### **Labour Underutilization (LU)**

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

$$LU = \left( \frac{U + TRU + PLF}{Extended LF} \right) * 100$$

### **Extended Labour Force**

Is the combined total of all those in the Labour Force and those in PLF

### **Employment by industry (ISIC Rev 4)**

The International Standard Industrial Classification is used for classifying economic activities for international comparison.<sup>6</sup>

### **Employment by occupation (ISCO 2008)**

The International Standard Classification of Occupation 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.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/classification-economic-activities/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/>

### **Education and Training classification (ISCED-F 2013)**

The International Standard Classification of Education is a standard framework used by countries to compile and report education and training statistics for international comparability. <sup>8</sup>

### **Status in Employment (ICSE 93)**

The International Classification of Status in Employment is used to classify the position of the employed person at his/her place of work with regard to its employment. <sup>9</sup>

### **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 certain employment benefits (such as severance pay, paid sick and annual leave) or for which labour regulations are not applied nor enforced. <sup>10</sup>

### **Youth**

Refers to all those aged 15 – 24 years

### **Employment Rate (ER)**

Is the proportion of the labour force that is employed

$$ER = \left( \frac{\text{Employed Persons}}{LF} \right) * 100$$

### **Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)**

Is the proportion of the working age population that is employed

$$EPR = \left( \frac{\text{Employed Persons}}{WAP} \right) * 100$$

### **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)**

Is the proportion of the working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or actively looking for work. It gives an estimate of an economy's active workforce.

$$LFPR = \left( \frac{LF}{WAP} \right) * 100$$

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<sup>8</sup> <https://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/international-standard-classification-education-isced>

<sup>9</sup> <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/classification-status-at-work/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/papers/def.pdf>

### **Youth Unemployment Rate (YUR)**

Those of the youth population (aged 15 – 24 years) that were actively looking for work during a specified period of time (4 weeks prior to the date of the interview)

$$YUR = \left( \frac{\text{Unemployed Youth}}{\text{Total Youth LF}} \right) * 100$$

### **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.

### **Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)**

Refers to youth aged 15-24 years who are neither in employment nor in education or training in the youth population during a specified period of time (4 weeks prior to the date of the interview)

$$NEET = \left( \frac{\text{Unemployed non-students} + \text{Inactive non-students}}{\text{Youth Population}} \right) * 100$$

### **Occupation**

Refers to a type of economic activity that a person usually pursues to earn income either in cash or in kind. If an individual has more than one occupation during the reference period, the occupation in which the maximum working hours are spent is considered to be his/her main occupation. If equal time is spent in the two occupations, the one that provides the larger share of income is designated as the main occupation.

### **Industry**

Includes all types of establishments or businesses in which individuals are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services during the reference period.

### **Child Labour**

Refers to all persons aged 5-17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following activities: a) Hazardous work by children which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. b) Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work such as i) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt and bondage as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; ii) the use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; iii) the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and iv) work which, by either its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> ILO, IPEC, *National child labor survey interviewer's manual*, 2008

### **Hazardous Work or Hazardous Child Labour**

Is the work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. Include work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health and work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.<sup>12</sup>

### **Returned Migrant Worker**

Refers to all current residents of the country who were previously international migrant workers in another country or countries and it does not depend on the current labour force status of that person in the country of current residence. It may include persons currently outside the labour force or outside the potential labour force, or persons no longer engaged in any form of work in the country of current residence. It also includes those current residents of the country of measurement who were working abroad without being usual residents of the country in which they worked using a minimum duration of labour attachment abroad of 6 months. It is intended to provide a basis for measuring the work experience of persons returning after being international migrant workers abroad.<sup>13</sup>

### **Highest Level of Education Completed**

This refers to the level of education that was completed by the respondent but NOT the class completed by the respondent. Levels used in this report includes No Qualification (did not complete any of the following level of education); ECE/ Early Childhood Education (completed pre-school only); Primary (completed year 8); Secondary (completed year 13); TVET (completed Don Bosco, Laumua O Punaoa, Tesese Institute of Administrative Studies, etc); Tertiary (completed BA, MA, Theology College, etc) and Inclusive Education (completed special needs education such as Aoga Fia malamalama and Loto Taumafai).

### **Apia Urban Area**

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Vaimauga 2, 3 and 4 and Faleata 1.

### **North West Upolu**

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Vaimauga 1, Faleata 2, 3 and 4, Sagaga 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Aana Alofi 1, 2, 3, and 4.

### **Rest of Upolu**

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Aiga I le Tai, Falelatai & Samatau, Lefaga & Falease'ela, Safata 1 and 2, Siumu, Falealili 1 and 2, Lotofaga, Lepa, Aleipata Itupa I Luga, Aleipata Itupa I Lalo, Va'a o Fonoti and Anoama'a 1 and 2.

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<sup>12</sup> ILO, Resolution to amend the 18<sup>th</sup> ICLS concerning statistics of child labor, 2018

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meeting\\_document/wcms\\_648922.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meeting_document/wcms_648922.pdf)

**Savaii**

For statistical purposes, it covers all the villages in the districts of Fa'asaleleaga 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Gaga'emauga 1 and 2, Gagaifomauga 1, 2 and 3, Vaisigano 1 and 2, Falealupo, Alataua I Sisifo, Salega 1 and 2, WSTuipa'itea, Palauli 1, 2 and 3.

**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 2022 SLFCLS reported a total population of 207,624 persons where the majority was living in the North West Upolu region with 36.9 percent while the Apia Urban Area reported the least with 17.2 percent. Furthermore, males represented just over half of the total population with 50.5 percent while women represented the remaining 49.5 percent.

**Table 5.1.1: Total population (0+) by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AUA	35,748	17,750	17,998	35,748	17,750	17,998			
NWU	76,530	38,231	38,300				76,530	38,231	38,300
ROU	49,798	25,790	24,008				49,798	25,790	24,008
SAV	45,549	23,057	22,492				45,549	23,057	22,492
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>207,624</b>	<b>104,828</b>	<b>102,796</b>	<b>35,748</b>	<b>17,750</b>	<b>17,998</b>	<b>171,876</b>	<b>87,077</b>	<b>84,799</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

The working age population (all those aged 15 years and above) reported by the survey stood at 127,758 where 81.9 percent was located in the rural area while 18.1 percent was from the urban area. Additionally, 49.2 percent were males while 50.8 percent were females.

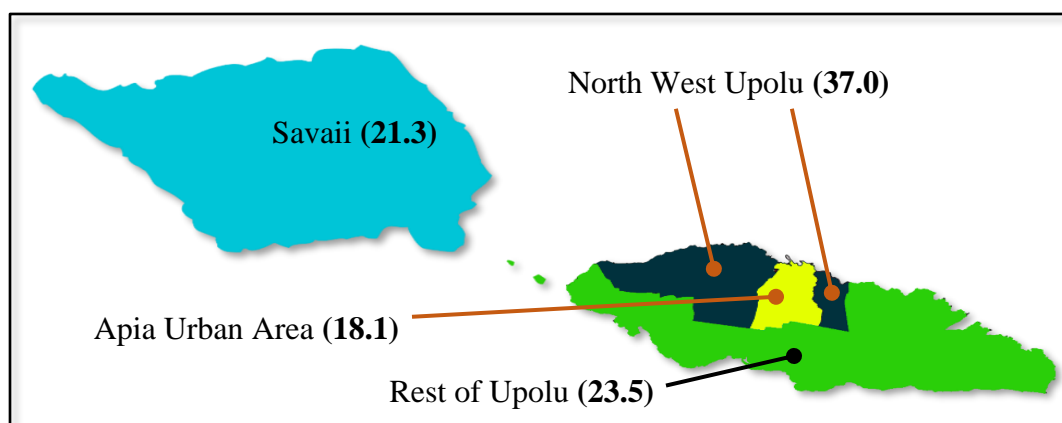
**Table 5.1.2: Total working-age population (15+) by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AUA	23,118	11,186	11,932	23,118	11,186	11,932			
NWU	47,283	23,023	24,259				47,283	23,023	24,259
ROU	30,086	15,091	14,994				30,086	15,091	14,994
SAV	27,272	13,571	13,701				27,272	13,571	13,701
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>127,758</b>	<b>62,871</b>	<b>64,887</b>	<b>23,118</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>104,640</b>	<b>51,685</b>	<b>52,955</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

By region, North West Upolu constitute 37.0 percent of the total WAP population compared to only 18.1 percent reported by the Apia Urban Area.

**Figure 5.1.1 Percentage distribution of the Working Age Population by region, 2022**



## 5.2. Age structure

As reported by the survey, children under the age of 15 was estimated to be 79,865 accounting for 38.5 percent of the total population. The age group of 0-4 years had the highest number of persons with 27,800 representing 13.4 percent of the population while the fewest number of persons was reported by the age group of 60-64 years with 6,550 people and accounting for 3.2 percent of the total population. Furthermore, about 11,700 persons or 5.6 percent of the total population reported to be aged 65 years and above.

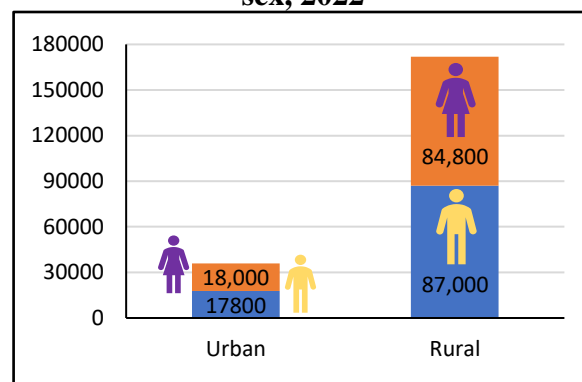
**Table 5.2.1: Distribution of the total population (0+) by age-group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age-group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4 years	27,878	14,906	12,972	4,317	2,270	2,046	23,562	12,636	10,926
5-9 years	27,767	14,433	13,334	4,303	2,134	2,169	23,464	12,299	11,165
10-14 years	24,220	12,618	11,602	4,009	2,160	1,850	20,211	10,458	9,753
15-19 years	19,243	10,080	9,163	3,389	1,825	1,564	15,854	8,255	7,599
20-24 years	15,122	7,630	7,492	2,876	1,341	1,535	12,246	6,289	5,957
25-29 years	14,004	6,644	7,361	2,610	1,344	1,266	11,394	5,300	6,094
30-34 years	12,060	5,273	6,787	2,321	1,069	1,251	9,740	4,204	5,536
35-39 years	11,046	5,443	5,603	2,046	1,008	1,037	9,000	4,434	4,566
40-44 years	10,317	4,894	5,423	1,809	832	977	8,508	4,062	4,446
45-49 years	9,922	4,857	5,065	1,752	836	916	8,170	4,021	4,149
50-54 years	9,688	5,170	4,518	1,660	808	852	8,028	4,363	3,665
55-59 years	8,141	4,303	3,837	1,406	713	693	6,735	3,591	3,144
60-64 years	6,550	3,282	3,267	1,146	474	672	5,404	2,809	2,595
65+ years	11,667	5,295	6,372	2,104	937	1,167	9,562	4,357	5,205
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>207,624</b>	<b>104,828</b>	<b>102,796</b>	<b>35,748</b>	<b>17,750</b>	<b>17,998</b>	<b>171,876</b>	<b>87,077</b>	<b>84,799</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Furthermore, the majority of the population was located in the rural area totaling 171,876 persons accounting for just over 80 percent of the total population, of which 50.7 percent were males and 49.3 percent were females. On the other hand, only 35,748 persons were located in the urban area representing less than 20 percent of the population, where 49.7 percent were males while females represent the remaining 50.3 percent.

**Figure 5.2.1 Population distribution by sex, 2022**



### 5.3. Educational profile of the working age population

Table 5.3.1 below portrays the distribution of the working age population by highest level of education completed. Apart from Inclusive Education, the least number of people reported ECE as their highest completed level of education with 4,838 where 90 percent are located in the rural area.

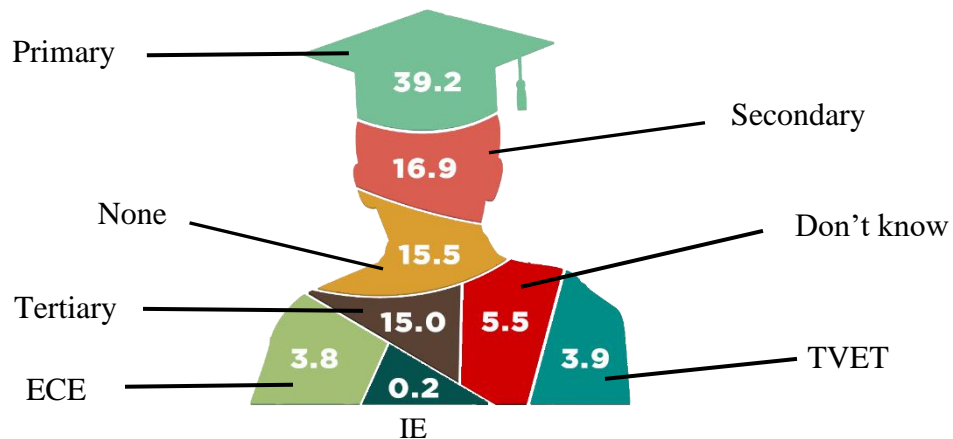
**Table 5.3.1: Distribution of the working-age population (aged 15+) by highest level of education completed, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Highest Level of Education Completed	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No qualification	19,754	9,408	10,346	3,587	1,731	1,856	16,167	7,677	8,490
Early Childhood Education	4,838	3,019	1,819	472	284	188	4,366	2,735	1,631
Primary	50,096	26,114	23,982	7,189	3,604	3,585	42,907	22,510	20,397
Secondary	21,608	8,972	12,636	4,274	1,819	2,455	17,334	7,153	10,181
Technical Vocational Education Training	4,990	2,927	2,063	858	623	235	4,133	2,304	1,829
Tertiary	19,179	7,832	11,347	6,466	2,979	3,487	12,712	4,853	7,859
Inclusive Education	255	199	56	40	31	9	215	167	48
Don't know	7,039	4,401	2,638	232	115	117	6,806	4,286	2,521
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>127,758</b>	<b>62,871</b>	<b>64,887</b>	<b>23,118</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>104,640</b>	<b>51,685</b>	<b>52,955</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

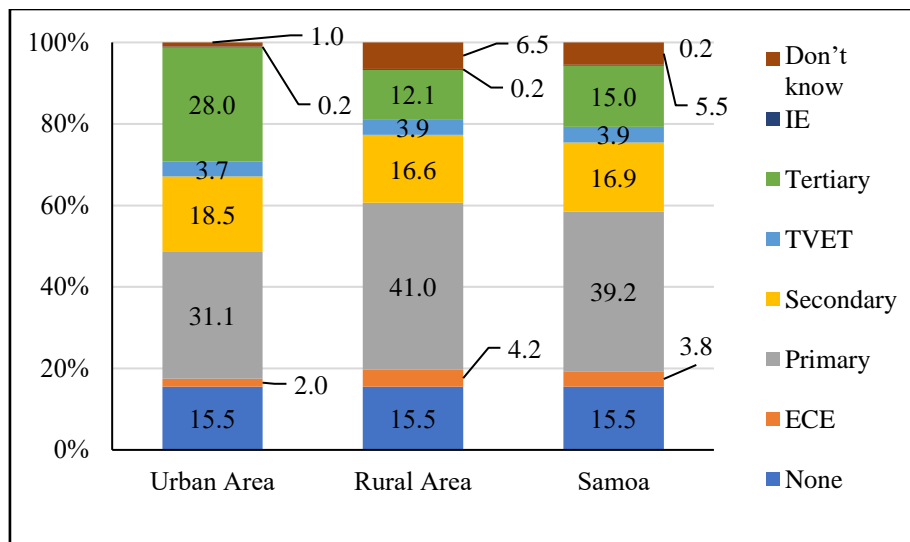
Fig 5.3.1 portrays the overall percentage distribution of the working age population by highest level of education completed. At the national level, 39.2 percent) of the WAP reported primary level as their highest completed level of education compared to only 3.8 percent reported by those who have completed only ECE.

**Figure 5.3.1 Percentage distribution of the working age population by highest level of education completed, 2022**



Of the working age population that lived in the urban area, about 7,189 persons or thirty one percent have completed only primary level while only 472 persons or about two percent have completed only ECE. In the rural area, about 43,000 persons or forty one percent have also completed only primary level while 4,366 persons or four percent have completed only ECE. This is further presented below in Fig 5.3.2.

**Figure 5.3.2 Percentage distribution of the working age population by completed level of education and urban-rural areas, 2022**



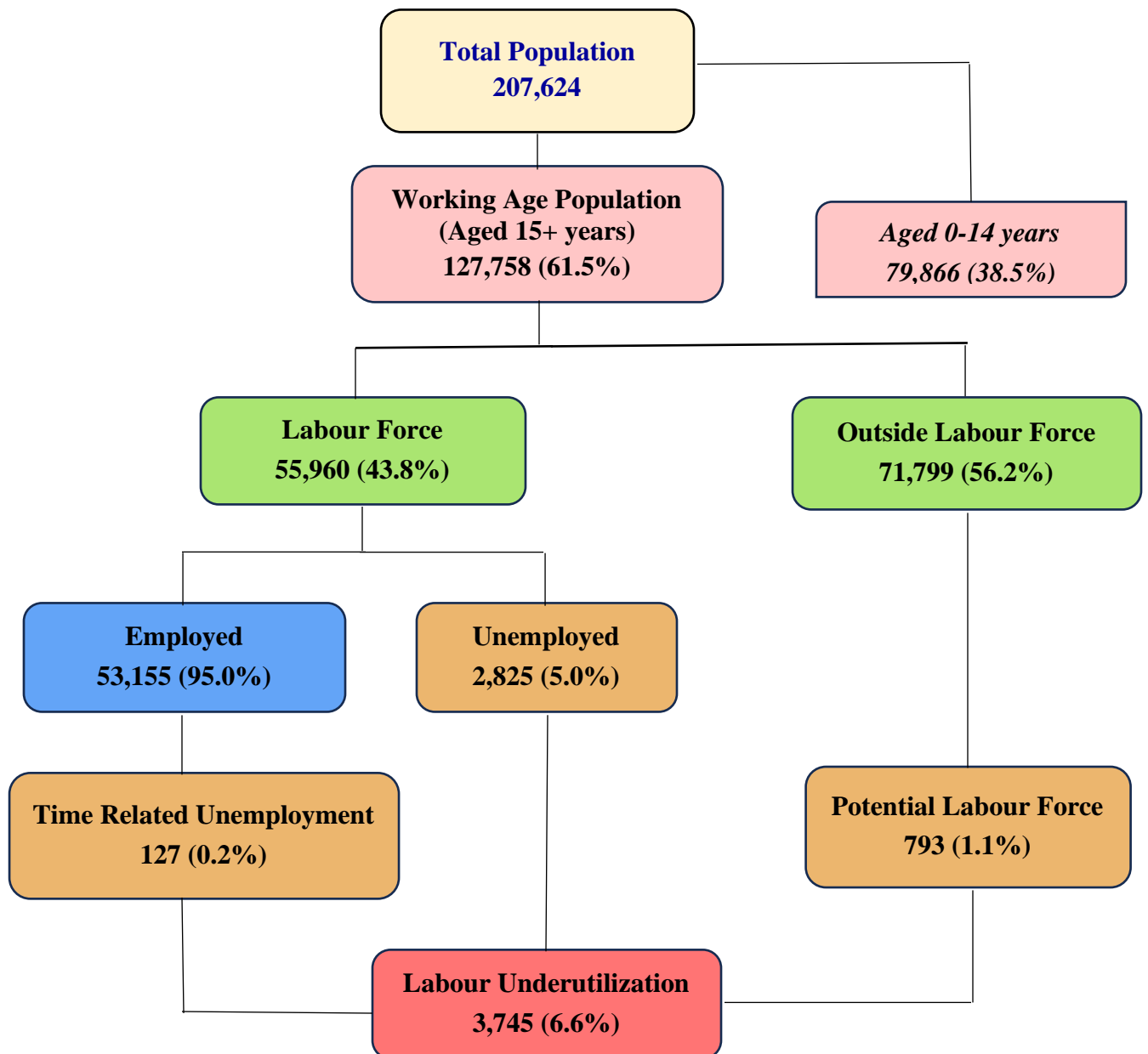
*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 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 full time and drives a taxi after hours and during the weekend, 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.

Presented below in Chart 6.1 is Samoa's Labour Force flow chart as reported by the survey.

**Chart 6.1 Flow chart of Samoa's labour force, 2022**



## 6.1. Labour force

As reported by the survey, the labour force stood at 55,960 persons where 63.6 percent were males and 36.4 percent were females. The distribution of the labour force by age group and urban-rural area is shown in Table 6.1.1. The majority of the labour force was found in the 25–29-year-old age group representing 12.7 percent of the total labour force, as this is the age where adults are starting to enter the labour force looking for employment. As expected, the lowest was found in the 65+ year age group with only 2.9 percent as adults are starting to exit the labour force in preparation for retirement.

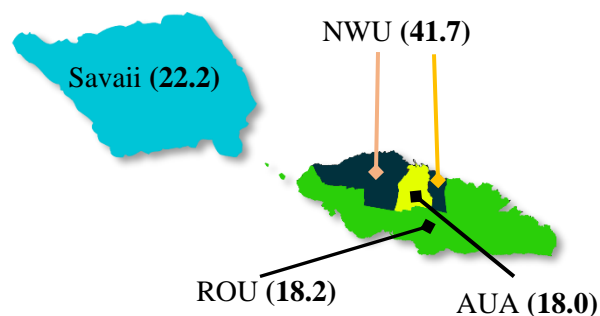
**Table 6.1.1: Labour force by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	3,430	2,483	946	305	227	78	3,125	2,256	869
20-24 years	6,604	4,137	2,467	1,353	654	699	5,251	3,483	1,768
25-29 years	7,096	4,158	2,939	1,547	966	581	5,549	3,192	2,357
30-34 years	7,046	3,948	3,098	1,251	716	535	5,794	3,231	2,563
35-39 years	6,425	4,016	2,409	1,231	698	533	5,194	3,318	1,876
40-44 years	6,365	3,803	2,562	1,247	625	622	5,118	3,178	1,940
45-49 years	5,939	3,934	2,006	1,137	690	447	4,802	3,244	1,558
50-54 years	5,613	3,806	1,807	877	549	328	4,736	3,257	1,480
55-59 years	3,727	2,684	1,043	558	433	125	3,170	2,252	918
60-64 years	2,087	1,426	661	262	151	111	1,824	1,275	549
65+ years	1,629	1,186	443	280	238	42	1,349	948	402
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>55,960</b>	<b>35,580</b>	<b>20,380</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>45,913</b>	<b>29,633</b>	<b>16,280</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

By region, the majority of the labour force was reported from the NWU region with 41.7 percent and the lowest being in the AUA region with 18.0 percent, as shown in Fig 6.1.1. The results further reveals that the majority of males and females in the labour force were both reported from the NWU region with 39.6 percent and 45.4 percent respectively.

**Figure 6.1.1 Labour force by region, 2022**

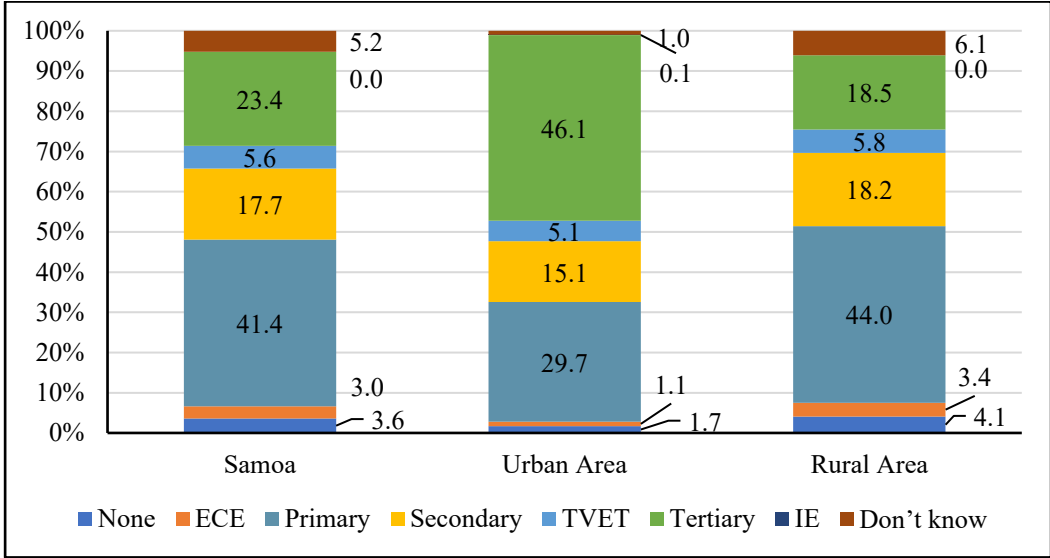


### 6.2. Labour force by highest level of education completed

23,166 respondents or 41.4 percent of the labour force indicated that they have primary school level as their highest completed level of education of which 71.1 percent are males. About 1,700 respondents or 3.0 percent reported ECE as their highest completed level of education of which 82.6 percent are males.

The percentage distribution of the labour force by highest completed level of education is graphically presented below. The urban area reported tertiary level as the predominant highest level of education completed with 46.1 percent compared while the rural area reported primary level as the highest level of education completed with 44.0 percent. Excluding IE, both urban and rural areas reported ECE as the least predominant highest level of education completed with 1.1 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. This implies that most of the more qualified and well-educated people reside in the urban area when compared to the rural area largely due to employment opportunities.

**Figure 6.2.1 Percentage distribution of completed level of education by urban-rural areas, 2022**

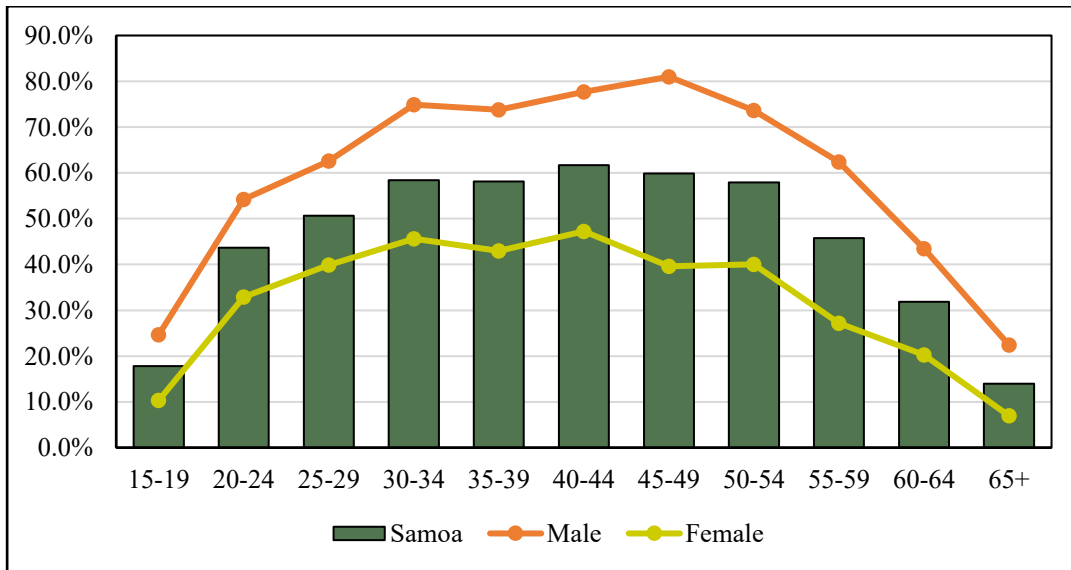


*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

### 6.3. Labour force participation rate

The national labour force participation rate as reported by the survey stood at 43.8 percent, an increase of 0.5 percentage points when compared to 2017. Fig 6.3.1 below indicates that males have a higher LFPR than females overall and this is also true for all the age groups. At the national level, those aged between 25-54 have a LFPR above 50 percent implying that the majority of persons in this age group were actively engaging with the labour market regarding employment and employment opportunities. After this age group, the LFPR starts to decline as people are starting to become less economically active and preparing to retire.

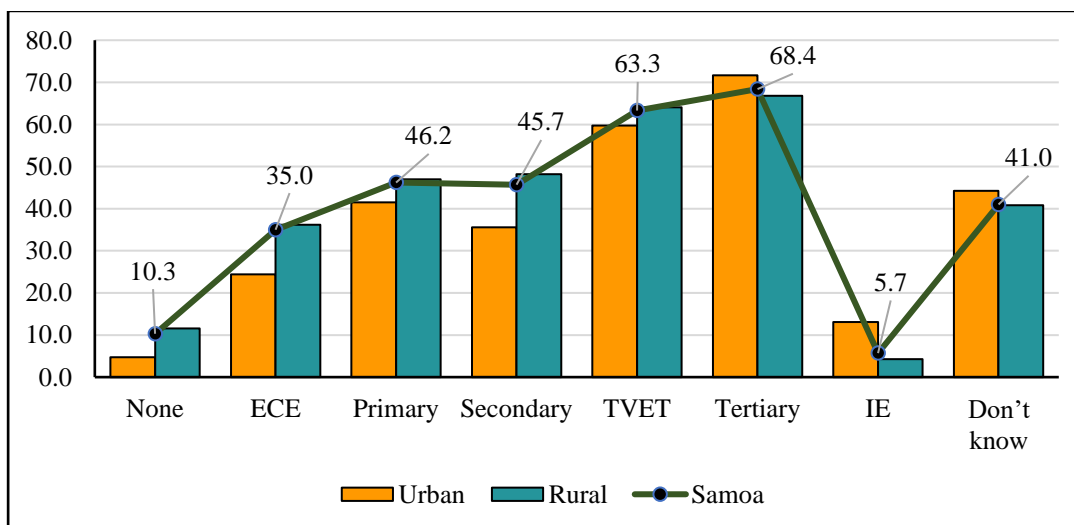
**Figure 6.3.1 Labour force participation rate by age group and sex, 2022**



### 6.3.1 Labour force participation rate by highest level of education completed

Further analysis reveals that those who have completed both TVET and tertiary education levels have much higher LFPR with 63.3 percent and 68.4 percent respectively. Apart from those who reported Inclusive Education as their highest level of education completed, the lowest was reported by those who have never completed any level of education reporting 10.3 percent, as depicted below in Fig 6.3.1.1. The same can be said for both urban and rural areas where LFPR are much higher for those who have completed both TVET and tertiary education levels and the lowest being those who have never completed any level of education.

**Figure 6.3.1.1 LFPR by highest level of education completed by urban-rural area, 2022**

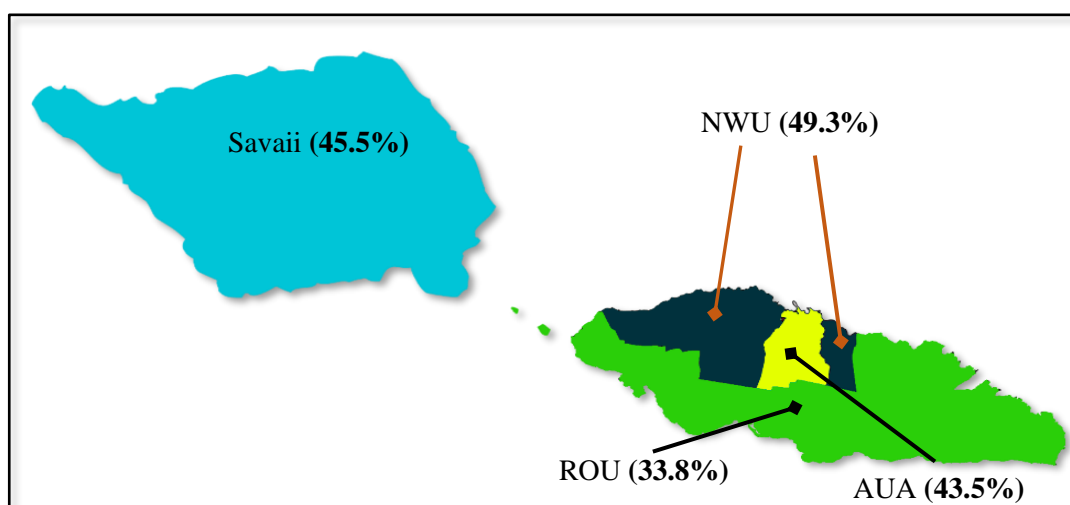




### 6.3.2 Labour force participation rate by region

At the regional level, the NWU region reported the highest LFPR of 49.3 percent while the lowest was reported in the ROU region with 33.8 percent. In addition to this, the regions of AUA and ROU reported LFPR lower than the national LFPR of 43.8 percent with 43.5 percent and 33.8 percent respectively. On the contrary, NWU and SAV reported LFPR higher than the national rate with 49.3 percent and 45.5 percent respectively. This indicates that the majority of the active population are located in the regions of NWU and SAV.

**Figure 6.3.2.1 LFPR by region, 2022**



### 6.4. Population outside the labour force

As depicted in table 6.4.1, approximately 71,799 persons were reported to be outside of the labour force where 38.0 percent males and 62.0 percent were females. About 82.0 percent of the population outside the labour force is located in the rural area while the remaining 18.0 percent is located in the urban area.

**Table 6.4.1: Distribution of the population outside the labour force by reason, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Reason	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seeking employment, but not available	350	121	230	76	35	41	274	86	189
Discouraged job seekers	51	42	9	0	0	0	51	42	9
Not seeking employment, but want and available	443	259	184	0	0	0	443	259	184
Not seeking, not available but want employment	58	9	49	0	0	0	58	9	49
Does not want employment	70,569	26,727	43,843	12,996	5,204	7,792	57,573	21,522	36,051
Not Stated	327	134	193	0	0	0	327	134	193
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>71,799</b>	<b>27,291</b>	<b>44,507</b>	<b>13,072</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>7,833</b>	<b>58,727</b>	<b>22,052</b>	<b>36,675</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

A total of 70,569 or 98.0 percent of those outside the labour force reported that they do not want employment, as those aged 15 years and above who are currently attending school are in this category and the majority of this people are located in the rural area representing 81.6 percent or 57,573 persons.

## 7. EMPLOYMENT

Similarly with 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.

### 7.1. Employed population

Table 7.1.1 reveals that about 53,135 persons were reported to be employed of which 34,338 (64.6 percent) were males and 18,797 (35.4 percent) were females. The majority of the employed population is found in the rural area accounting for 81.5 percent while the urban area represents the remaining 18.5 percent. Additionally, youth employment represents 16.4 percent of total employment.

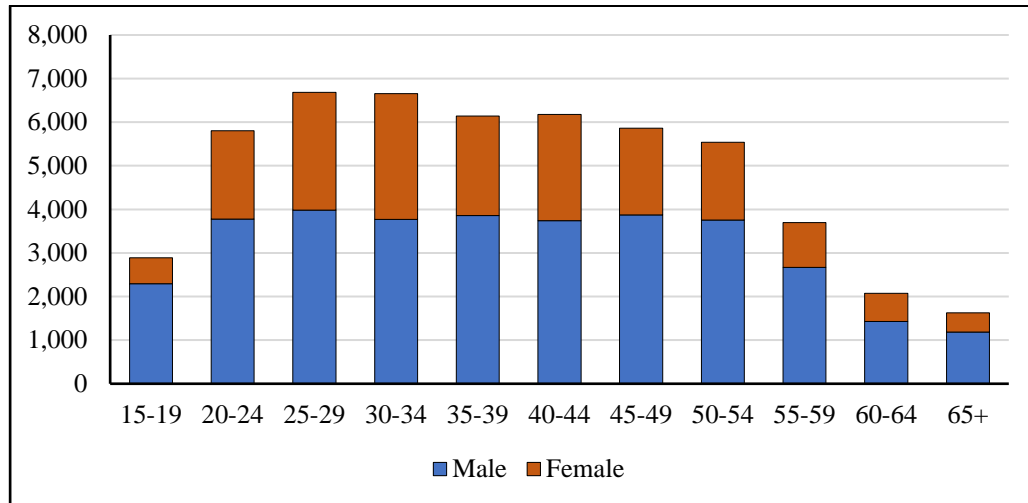
**Table 7.1.1: Employed population by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	2,885	2,292	593	287	210	78	2,598	2,082	516
20-24 years	5,804	3,780	2,024	1,226	624	603	4,578	3,156	1,422
25-29 years	6,683	3,986	2,696	1,547	966	581	5,135	3,020	2,115
30-34 years	6,657	3,772	2,885	1,217	682	535	5,440	3,090	2,350
35-39 years	6,138	3,858	2,280	1,202	681	521	4,936	3,177	1,759
40-44 years	6,181	3,737	2,444	1,228	607	622	4,952	3,130	1,822
45-49 years	5,860	3,875	1,984	1,137	690	447	4,723	3,186	1,537
50-54 years	5,539	3,757	1,781	862	544	318	4,677	3,213	1,463
55-59 years	3,693	2,668	1,025	558	433	125	3,135	2,235	900
60-64 years	2,073	1,426	647	262	151	111	1,810	1,275	536
65+ years	1,623	1,186	437	280	238	42	1,343	948	396
<b>Youth (15-24 years)</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>1,937</b>
<b>Adult (25+ years)</b>	<b>44,445</b>	<b>28,266</b>	<b>16,179</b>	<b>8,293</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>36,152</b>	<b>23,274</b>	<b>12,878</b>
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>43,328</b>	<b>28,512</b>	<b>14,816</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Fig 7.1.1 portrays a graphical presentation of the employed population by age group and sex. It's evident from the graph that most of the employed population are in the age groups of 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.

**Figure 7.1.1 Employed population by age group and sex, 2022**



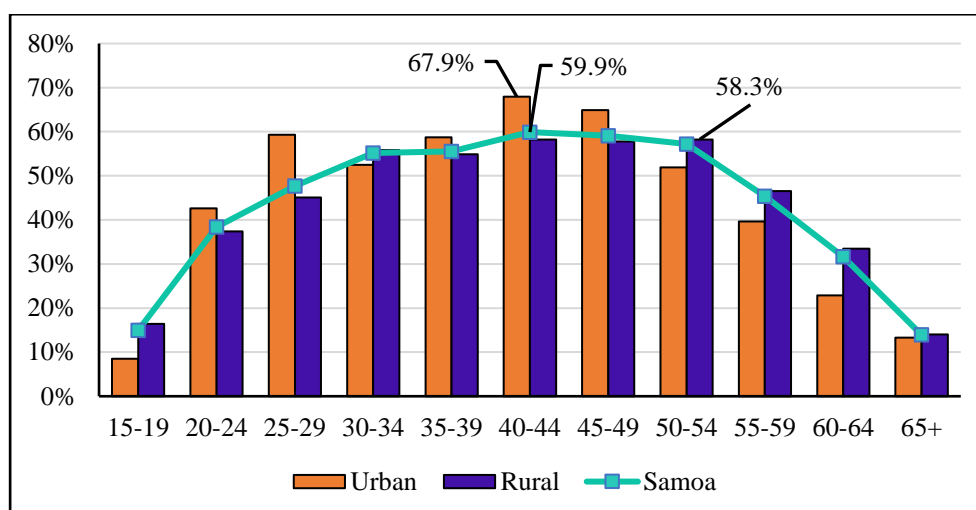
## 7.2. Employment to population ratio

The EPR reported by the survey stood at 41.6 percent implying that 4 out of 10 persons in the WAP are employed, which is an increase of 4.5 percentage points when compared with 2017. Disaggregating by sex reveals that males EPR of 54.6 percent is almost twice as much of that of females with 29.0 percent. The NWU region had the highest EPR with 45.3 percent followed by 44.5 percent reported in the SAV region, 42.4 percent and 32.5 percent in the regions of AUA and ROU respectively.

Disaggregating the EPR further reveals that the urban area has a slightly higher EPR compared to the rural area with 42.4 percent and 41.4 percent respectively and this might indicate the fact that a larger proportion of people in the urban area are involved directly with market-related activities when compared with the rural area.

At the national level, the highest EPR was reported in the age group of 40-44 years with 59.9 percent as shown in Fig 7.2.1. The highest EPR in the urban area was reported in the age group of 40-44 years with 67.9 percent while the rural area reported the age group of 50-54 years as having the highest EPR with 58.3 percent.

**Figure 7.2.1 EPR by age group and urban-rural areas, 2022**



### 7.3. Status in employment

Employees make up just over half (54.3 percent or 28,850 persons) of those employed then followed by own account workers with 32.5 percent or 17,300 persons as shown in table 7.3.1. The majority of both males and females are employees as represented by 50.3 percent (17,276 persons) and 61.6 percent (11,574 persons) respectively. Similar trend can be observed for both urban and rural areas.

**Table 7.3.1: Distribution of employment by status in employment, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Status in Employment <sup>1</sup>	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employees	28,850	17,276	11,574	8,018	4,566	3,452	20,832	12,710	8,122
Employers	1,517	1,234	284	577	419	159	940	815	125
Own-account workers	17,250	12,815	4,435	901	638	263	16,349	12,177	4,172
Contributing family workers	4,762	2,413	2,348	190	94	96	4,572	2,319	2,253
Workers not classifiable by status	756	600	156	122	109	12	635	491	144
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>43,328</b>	<b>28,512</b>	<b>14,816</b>

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on ICSE 93 (International Classification of Status in Employment)

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

## 7.4. Employment by industry

Presented in table 7.4.1 is the distribution of the employed population by industry sex and urban-rural area. The principal industry was agriculture with a percentage distribution of 30.0 percent followed by wholesale and retail with 18.6 percent then by public administration and defence with 8.7 percent. The table further indicates that most of the employed population in the urban area are employed in the wholesale and retail trade industry with 17.0 percent while the rural area reported the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry as the predominant industry employing 35.5 percent of total employees in the rural area.

**Table 7.4.1: Distribution of employment by industry, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,929	12,584	3,345	547	441	106	15,382	12,144	3,238
Mining and Quarrying	66	60	6	42	36	6	24	24	0
Manufacturing	3,192	1,984	1,208	533	417	116	2,660	1,568	1,092
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	355	320	35	154	131	24	200	189	11
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	369	275	94	126	101	25	242	174	68
Construction	3,010	2,908	102	479	465	13	2,531	2,442	89
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,859	5,323	4,536	1,670	906	764	8,189	4,417	3,772
Transportation and storage	2,086	2,021	65	554	533	21	1,532	1,488	44
Accommodation and food service activities	2,735	1,273	1,462	806	395	411	1,929	878	1,051
Information and communication	514	345	169	208	142	66	306	203	103
Financial and insurance activities	1,272	537	735	586	232	354	687	305	381
Real estate activities	35	35	0	11	11	0	24	24	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	536	260	277	217	85	131	320	174	146
Administrative and support service activities	1,247	925	322	452	274	177	795	650	145
Public administration and defence; social security	4,632	2,584	2,048	1,395	792	603	3,237	1,792	1,445
Education	3,086	877	2,210	672	275	397	2,415	602	1,812
Human health and social work activities	833	220	613	344	115	229	489	105	383
Arts, entertainment and recreation	319	114	205	55	31	25	264	83	180
Other service activities	1,213	893	319	325	177	149	887	716	171
Activities of households as employers	1,059	360	700	250	67	184	809	293	516
Activities of extraterritorial organization	193	111	83	137	77	61	56	34	22
Not elsewhere classified	594	329	265	246	126	120	349	203	145
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>43,328</b>	<b>28,512</b>	<b>14,816</b>

<sup>2</sup> Classification based on ISIC R4 (International Standard Classification of Industry Revision 4)

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

At the national level, male employees dominate the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with 36.6 percent, followed by wholesale and retail with 15.5 percent then by construction with 8.5 percent. Female employees on the other hand dominate the wholesale and retail industry with 24.1 percent, followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with 17.8 percent then by public the education industry with 11.8 percent.

## 7.5. Employment by occupation

As depicted in table 7.5.1, the predominant type of employment reported by the employed population was skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers representing 27.9 followed by services and sales workers with 17.0 percent. The occupation of clerical and support services reported the least employees with only 3.9 percent of total employment. Furthermore, most of the employed population in the urban area were employed as professionals revealing almost 20.0 percent while a third of the employed population in the rural were employed as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. This is reflective of the current situation in Samoa as people in the rural area have more access to land (in the form a customary land) for agricultural purposes and sea for fishing activities.

**Table 7.5.1: Distribution of employment by occupation, sex, and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	2,374	1,390	983	946	533	412	1,428	857	571
Professionals	6,316	2,914	3,402	1,925	1,010	915	4,390	1,904	2,487
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	3,234	1,997	1,237	1,109	815	295	2,125	1,183	942
Clerical Support Workers	2,054	637	1,417	964	255	708	1,090	382	708
Services and Sales workers	9,021	3,911	5,110	1,827	832	995	7,194	3,079	4,115
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	14,804	11,803	3,001	524	387	137	14,280	11,416	2,864
Craft & Related Trade workers	6,655	5,247	1,407	996	815	181	5,659	4,433	1,226
Plant & Machine Opr & Assemblers	3,025	2,765	260	656	635	21	2,369	2,130	239
Elementary Occupation	5,050	3,321	1,729	612	401	211	4,438	2,920	1,518
Not elsewhere classified	602	351	251	247	142	106	355	210	145
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>43,328</b>	<b>28,512</b>	<b>14,816</b>

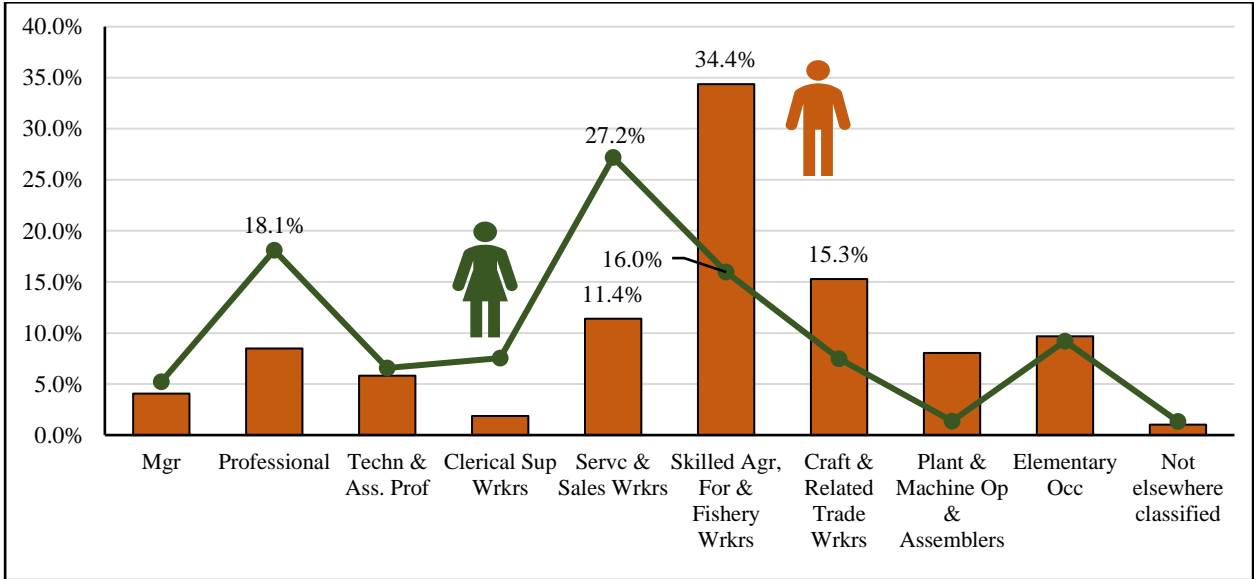
<sup>3</sup> Classification on ISCO 08 (International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008)

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

According to fig 7.5.1, just over a third (34.4 percent) of the male employed population were employed as skilled agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related trade workers with 15.3 percent then by those engaged in services and sales work employment with 11.4 percent.

On the other hand, most of the employed females were employed as service and sales workers represented by 27.2 percent, followed by professionals with 18.1 percent and skilled agriculture, forestry & fishery workers and somehow similar to the results of the 2017 survey. This implies that males tend to engage in more labour-intensive type of employment while females prefer professional and clerical work. This is an indication that both sexes have different sets of skills and abilities or possibly due to occupational segregation.

**Figure 7.5.1 Percentage Distribution of the employed population by occupation and sex, 2022**



**7.6. Employment by highest level of education completed**

As shown in Table 7.6.1, 21,957 of total employed persons reported primary level as their highest completed level of education compared to only 1,662 reporting ECE as their highest completed level of education. 46.3 percent (15,913) of the employed male population reported primary level as their highest completed level of education while 35.9 percent (6,756) of the female employed population reported reported tertiary as their highest completed level of education.

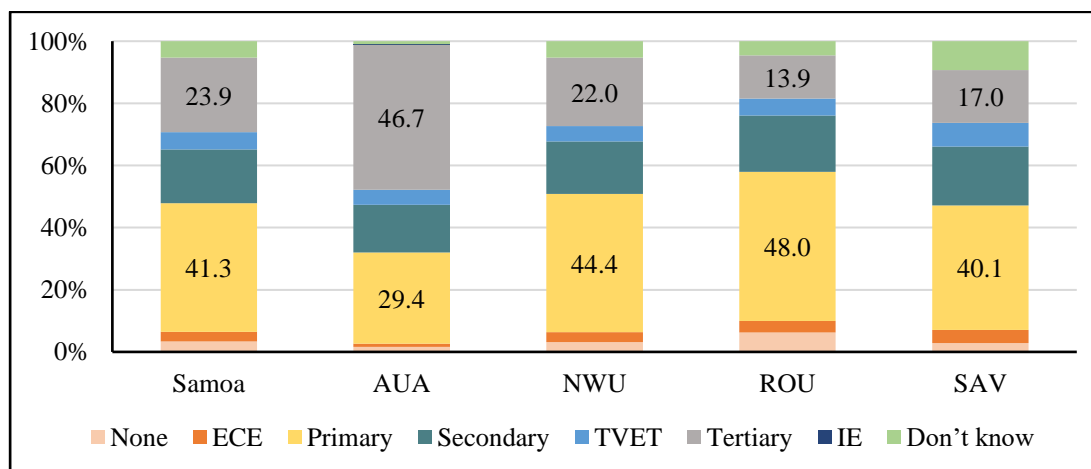
**Table 7.6.1: Employment by highest level of education completed by, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Highest Level of Education Completed	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	1,810	1,276	534	152	55	98	1,657	1,221	437
ECE	1,662	1,367	294	97	62	35	1,564	1,305	259
Primary	21,957	15,913	6,044	2,887	1,986	901	19,070	13,927	5,143
Secondary	9,188	5,453	3,735	1,496	926	570	7,692	4,527	3,165
TVET	2,988	2,068	921	482	385	97	2,507	1,682	824
Tertiary	12,713	5,957	6,756	4,585	2,333	2,252	8,128	3,623	4,505
IE	15	15	0	5	5	0	9	9	0
Don't know	2,802	2,290	512	103	73	30	2,699	2,216	483
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>43,328</b>	<b>28,512</b>	<b>14,816</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

At the regional level, most of those employed in the AUA reported Tertiary level as their highest level of education represented by 46.7 percent while those in the regions of NWU, ROU and SAV reported Primary level as their highest level of education completed with 44.4 percent, 48.0 percent and 40.1 percent respectively, as shown in fig 7.6.1. This was the same trend reported in the 2017 survey as well.

**Figure 7.6.1 Distribution of the employed population by completed level of education and region, 2022**



## 7.7. Informal employment

This 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 certain employment benefits (such as severance pay, paid sick and annual leave) or for which labour regulations are not applied nor enforced.

Of 53,135 employed persons reported by the survey, 13,447 persons were reported to be in informal employment where most were found in the NWU region as depicted in table 7.7.1 below.



As expected, the rural area represents 76.3 percent (10,256 persons) of total in informal employment while the urban area makes up the remaining 23.7 percent (3,191 persons). Disaggregating by sex reveals that over two thirds of total informal employment are males.

**Table 7.7.1: Informal employment by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

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

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

Fig 7.7.1 shows that the informal employment rate for Samoa was reported to be 25.3 percent where males reported a higher informal employment rate of 26.3 percent compared to 23.5 percent reported by females. At the regional level, the highest rates for both sexes were reported from AUA implying that a lot of informal employment is occurring in the urban area. On the contrary, ROU reported the lowest rate for males with 15.8 percent and the lowest rate for females was reported by SAV with 20.4 percent.

**Figure 7.7.1 Informal employment rate by sex and region, 2022**

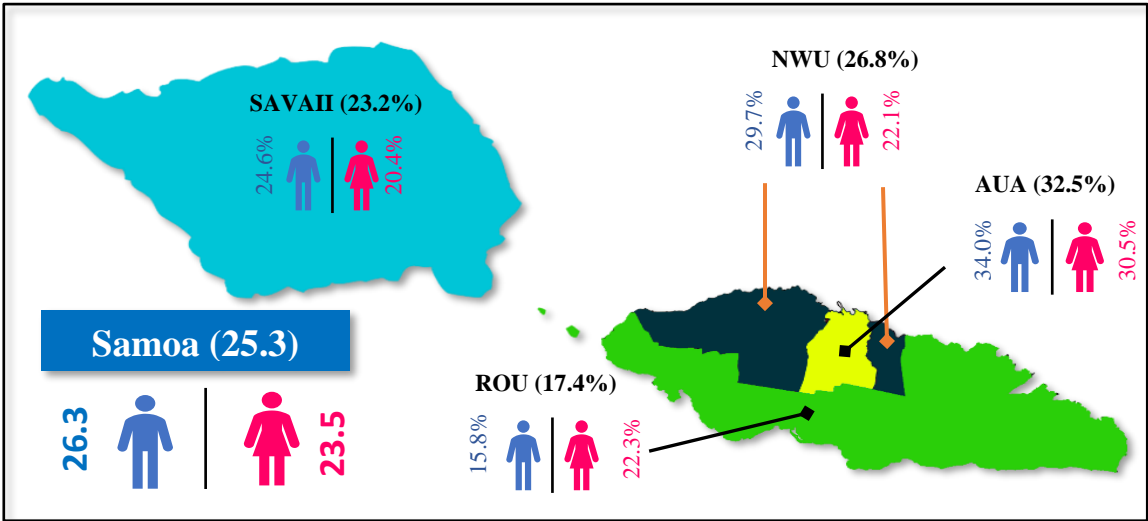


Fig 7.7.2 reveals that a quarter of those in informal employment are in the wholesale and retail industry followed by construction and those employed in the accommodation and food service activity industries. On the other end, those employed both in the mining and quarrying and the real estate industries reported the lowest number of people engaging in informal employment.

**Figure 7.7.2 Informal employment by industry, 2022**

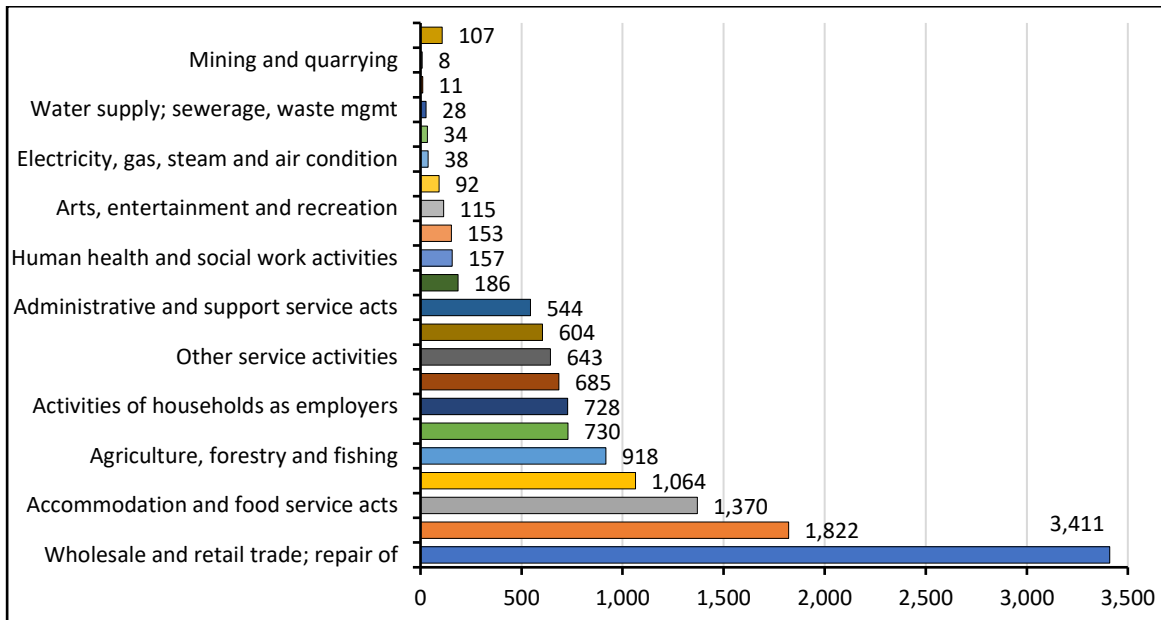
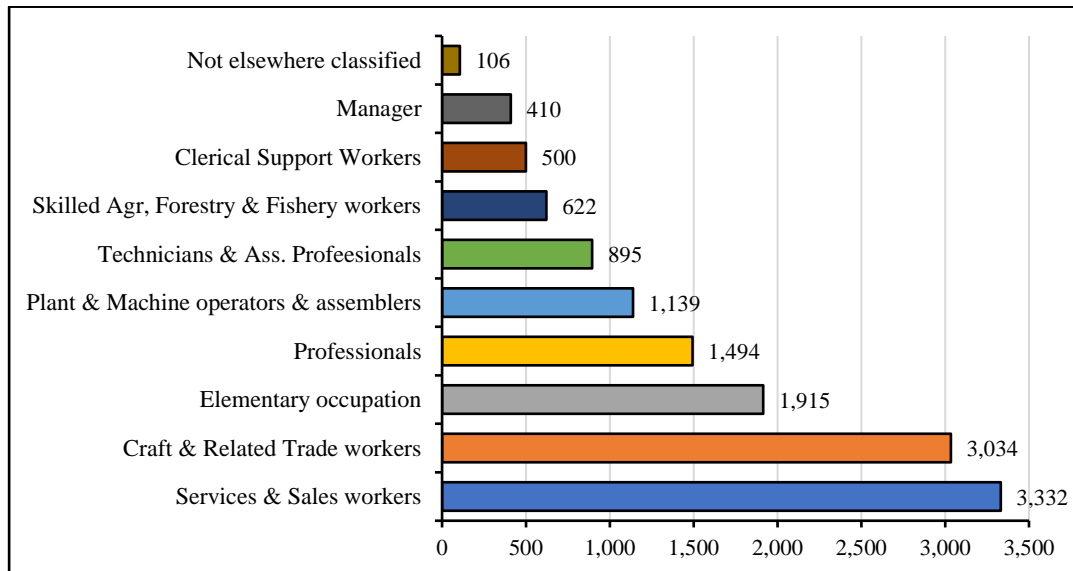


Fig 7.7.3 shows that most of informal employment relates to those employed as service and service workers and craft and related trades workers, accounting for a combined total of 47.3 percent (6,376 persons). Managerial and clerical workers reported the least number of those employed with 410 and 500 persons respectively.

**Figure 7.7.3 Informal employment by occupation, 2022**



## 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 business<sup>14</sup> 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 within the next two weeks after the date of the interview.

### 8.1. Unemployed population

As shown in table 8.1.1, a total of about 2,825 were unemployed. The majority of the unemployed were females constituting 56.0 while most of the unemployed are located in the rural area representing 91.5 percent of total unemployment.

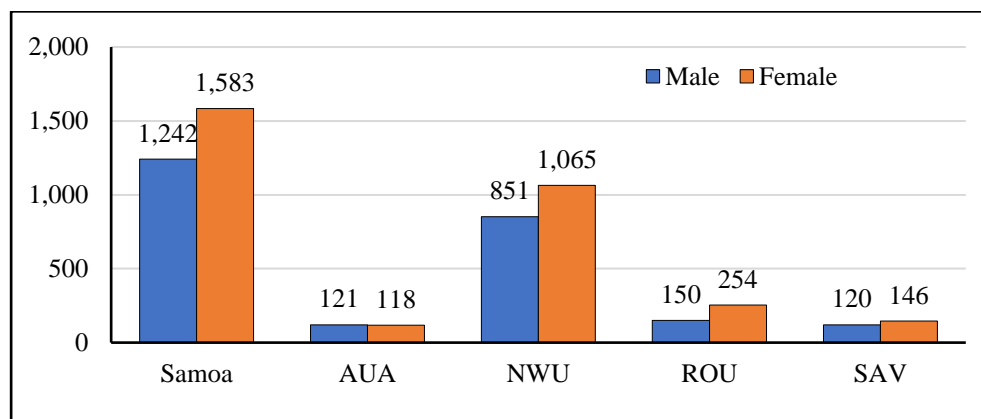
**Table 8.1.1: Unemployment population by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	240	121	118	240	121	118			
North West Upolu	1,916	851	1,065				1,916	851	1,065
Rest of Upolu	404	150	254				404	150	254
Savaii	265	120	146				265	120	146
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,465</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

Fig 8.1.1 depicts that the NWU region makes up most of the unemployed population constituting 67.8 (1,916 persons) followed by ROU with 14.3 percent (404), SAV with 9.4 percent (265) and by AUA with only 8.5 percent or only 240 persons. By sex, the majority of the unemployed males (851) and females (1,065) were both found in the NWU region while the least number of unemployed males was found in SAV region and females in the AUA region.

**Figure 8.1.1 Unemployed population by sex and region, 2022**



<sup>14</sup> 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

## 8.2. Unemployed youth

The survey reported a total of about 1,344 youth who were actively looking for employment compared to about 3,100 youth reported in 2017. The majority of the unemployed youth were females constituting 59.2 compared to 40.8 percent reported by males indicating that female youth tend to seek employment more than males.

**Table 8.2.1: Youth unemployed population by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	544	191	353	17	17	0	527	174	353
20-24 years	799	357	442	126	30	96	673	327	346
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>699</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 8.3. Unemployment rate

The survey reported the national unemployment rate to be 5.0 percent, as portrayed in table 8.3.1. Female unemployment rate of 7.8 percent is twice as much of that of males, with 3.5 percent. The unemployment rate was reported to be 5.6 percent in the rural area compared to 2.4 percent in the urban area indicating that more people in the rural area were looking for work compared to those located in the urban area.

The reported low unemployment rate of 5.0 percent could be explained by the fact that most of the unemployed during the COVID-19 lockdown have found employment as international borders for Samoa were opened in August 2022 which generated employment opportunities especially in the accommodation industry.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 8.3.1: Unemployment rate by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%			
North West Upolu	8.2%	6.0%	11.5%				8.2%	6.0%	11.5%
Rest of Upolu	4.0%	2.0%	9.3%				4.0%	2.0%	9.3%
Savaii	2.1%	1.5%	3.4%				2.1%	1.5%	3.4%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

<sup>15</sup> Samoa Bureau of Statistics Employment Statistics, June 2023 Quarter Tables

## 8.4. Youth unemployment rate

The survey reported the youth unemployment rate to be 13.4 percent, as portrayed in table 8.4.1. The female youth unemployment rate of 23.3 percent is almost three times more than that of male with 8.3 percent. The unemployment rate was reported to be 8.7 percent in the urban area compared to 14.3 percent in the rural area further indicating that youth in the rural area more likely to be unemployed compared to those youth located in the urban area.

**Table 8.4.1: Youth unemployment rate by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	15.9%	7.7%	37.3%	5.7%	7.7%	0.0%	16.9%	7.7%	40.6%
20-24 years	12.1%	8.6%	17.9%	9.3%	4.6%	13.8%	12.8%	9.4%	19.6%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

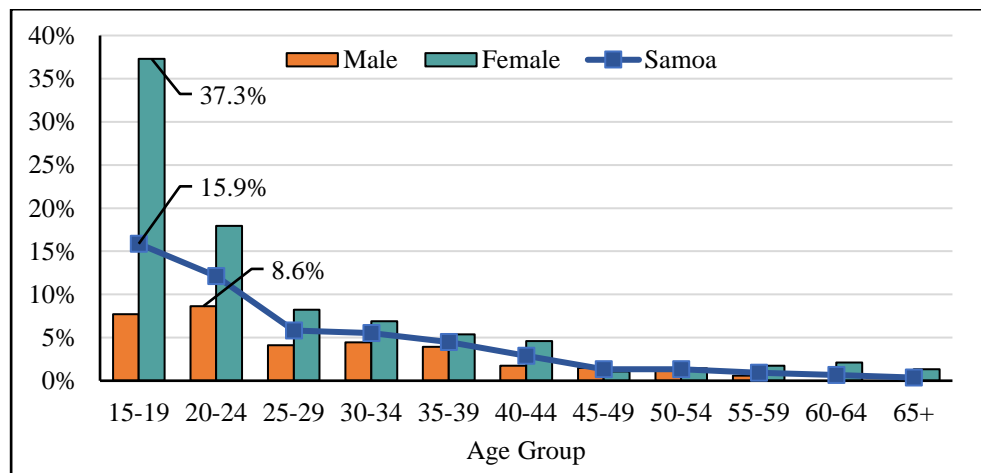
*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 8.5. Unemployed population by age group and sex

Most of the unemployed population are in the age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 years, as these are the critical age groups where people will start to enter the labour force looking for employment after leaving or finishing school. The survey further revealed that almost half of the unemployed population (47.6 percent) are made up of youths aged 15-24 years old.

Presented in Fig 8.5.1 is the unemployment rate for each of the age groups by sex where the age group of 15-19 years depicts the highest national unemployment rate with 15.9 percent. By sex, the highest unemployment rate for females was reported from the age group of 15-19 years with 37.3 percent while males reported the age group of 20-24 years as having the highest unemployment rate with 8.6 percent. The graph further reveals that the unemployment rate declines gradually as the population gets older either due to retirement or the older population engaging in subsistence activities.

**Figure 8.5.1 Unemployment rate by age group and sex, 2022**



## 8.6. Unemployed population by highest level of education completed

Table 8.6.1 revealed that those who reported primary level as the highest level of education completed make up almost half (42.8 percent) of the unemployed population. Both male and female in the unemployed population reported primary level as the highest level of education completed with 44.8 percent (556) and 41.2 percent (653) respectively.

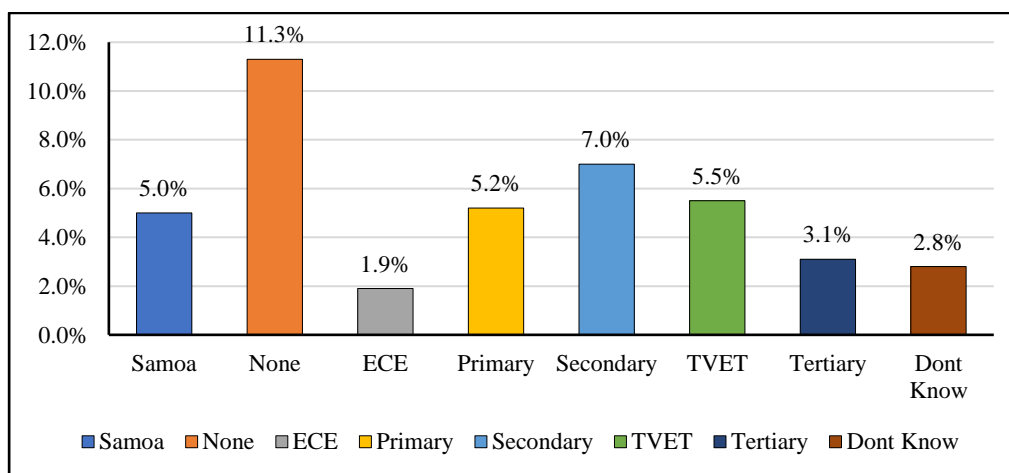
**Table 8.6.1: Unemployed population by highest level of education completed by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Highest Level of Education Completed	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	230	54	176	17	17	0	213	37	176
ECE	32	32	0	18	18	0	14	14	0
Primary	1,209	556	653	99	37	63	1,110	520	590
Secondary	691	277	413	26	17	9	665	261	404
TVET	173	84	89	30	17	13	143	67	76
Tertiary	409	166	243	49	15	34	360	151	209
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	81	71	9	0	0	0	81	71	9
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,465</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Fig 8.6.1 shows the unemployment rate by highest level of education completed. Those who have never completed any level of formal education exhibit the highest rate with 11.3 percent while the lowest rate was found in those who have only completed only ECE with 1.9 percent. Furthermore, those who have completed only ECE and tertiary levels of education have unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate of 5.0 percent with 1.9 percent and 3.1 percent respectively.

**Figure 8.6.1 Unemployment rate by highest level of education completed, 2022**



## 9. WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

### 9.1. Gross monthly income

This section looks at the 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 from the calculation.

As highlighted in table 9.1.1, almost 80.0 percent (22,780 persons) of paid employees received a gross monthly income of less than WST2,000 where 61.7 percent were males. On the other end, about 6.0 percent received a gross monthly income of \$4,000+ where the majority were males (68.7 percent). Both urban and rural areas reported income category of less than \$2,000 as the predominant gross monthly income for paid employees, where 74.2 percent were reported from the rural area.

**Table 9.1.1: Gross monthly income category (WST) for paid employees by number of employees, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Income Category	Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$2,000	22,780	14,054	8,726	5,866	3,417	2,449	16,913	10,637	6,277
\$2,000-\$3,999	4,349	2,038	2,310	1,425	709	716	2,923	1,329	1,594
\$4,000-\$5,999	1,075	764	311	437	273	164	639	492	147
\$6,000+	647	420	227	291	168	123	356	252	105
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>8,018</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>12,710</b>	<b>8,122</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Depicted in fig 9.1.1 is the number of employees by income category clearly showing that male dominate all the income categories except for the income category of \$2,000 - \$3,999. Visualised in the chart below is a great income disparity at the lowest income category for male and female but this income disparity is reduced significantly at the highest income category of \$6,000+.

**Figure 9.1.1 Number of employees by gross monthly income category and sex, 2022**

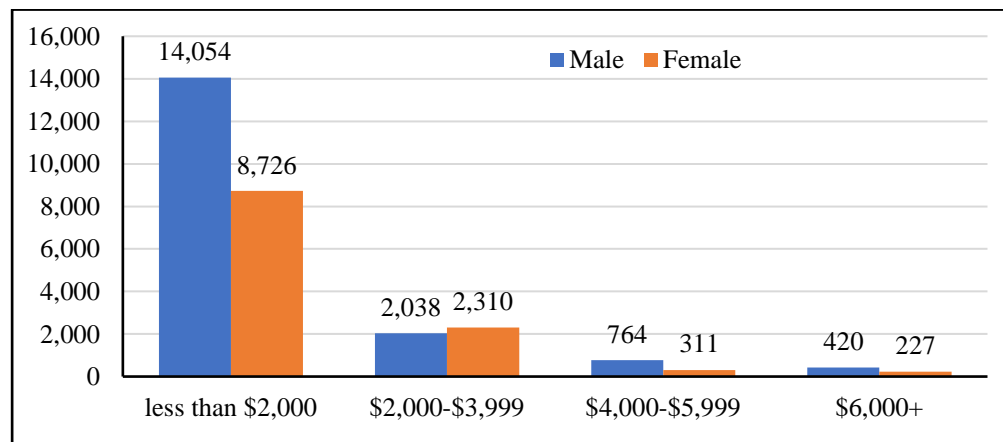


Table 9.1.2 below reveals the national average gross monthly income for paid employees to be WST1,621. The table further reveals that females have an average income higher than that of males. One possible reason for this is the fact that there is a greater income disparity at the income category of \$6,000+ where females earn more than males (about 10 percent more). As expected, the urban area average income of WST1,930 is higher than the average income reported in the rural area, about 29 percent more.

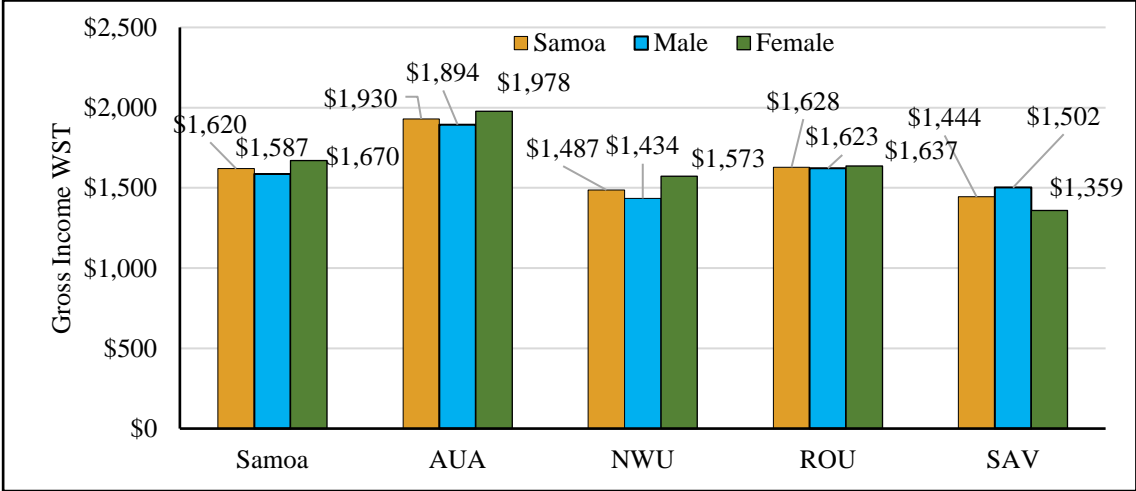
**Table 9.1.2: Average gross monthly income (WST) for paid employees by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Income Category (WST)	Samoa			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$2,000	\$1,021	\$1,010	\$1,038	\$1,082	\$1,077	\$1,089	\$1,000	\$988	\$1,019
\$2,000-\$3,999	\$2,751	\$2,747	\$2,755	\$2,771	\$2,762	\$2,780	\$2,742	\$2,740	\$2,744
\$4,000-\$5,999	\$4,798	\$4,751	\$4,912	\$5,031	\$4,955	\$5,158	\$4,638	\$4,638	\$4,639
\$6,000+	\$9,850	\$9,526	\$10,451	\$10,277	\$9,904	\$10,788	\$9,502	\$9,273	\$10,055
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>\$1,621</b>	<b>\$1,587</b>	<b>\$1,670</b>	<b>\$1,930</b>	<b>\$1,894</b>	<b>\$1,978</b>	<b>\$1,501</b>	<b>\$1,477</b>	<b>\$1,539</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

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 SAV.

**Figure 9.1.2 Average gross monthly income (WST) by region and sex, 2022**



**9.2. Hours of work**

Paid employees totalling 28,850 were also asked during the survey to report the actual 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.



Around 43.0 percent (12,535) of paid employees reported 31- 40 hours per week as their actual working hours. At the national level, approximately half of all paid employees worked more than the national standard working hours of 40 per week <sup>16</sup>, where males represent 63.4 percent (9,127) while female represent the remaining 36.6 percent (5,258). Both rural and urban area follows this same national trend where most of the paid employed males worked longer hours than females.

**Table 9.2.1: Number of paid employees by approximate number of hours worked per week by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Weekly hours	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1-10 hrs	788	565	222	94	61	33	694	504	190
11-20 hrs	488	329	159	25	16	10	463	313	149
21-30 hrs	655	419	236	126	103	23	529	316	213
31-40 hrs	12,535	6,836	5,699	5,079	2,782	2,297	7,456	4,054	3,402
41-45 hrs	1,784	1,039	745	192	132	60	1,592	906	685
46-50	5,922	3,761	2,161	1,603	929	674	4,319	2,832	1,488
51+	6,679	4,327	2,352	900	543	357	5,779	3,784	1,996
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>8,018</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>12,710</b>	<b>8,122</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

The survey revealed that the average number of hours worked per week by paid employees was calculated to be 40 compared to 45 hours reported in 2017. Interesting to note that after the age group of 40 – 44, the average number of hours started to decrease steadily. At the national level, both sexes reported the same average number of hours worked per week of 40. Those in the urban tend to work more hours than those residing in the rural area.

**Table 9.2.2: Average number of hours worked per week by paid employees by age group, sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Age group	Samoa			Urban area			Rural area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	40	40	41	45	47	42	39	39	40
20-24 years	41	41	41	45	45	45	40	40	39
25-29 years	41	41	41	43	43	42	41	41	41
30-34 years	41	40	43	43	44	43	41	39	42
35-39 years	41	43	39	43	45	42	41	43	38
40-44 years	41	42	39	43	44	42	40	42	37
45-49 years	39	39	39	41	41	41	38	38	39
50-54 years	38	37	40	45	43	49	36	35	38
55-59 years	36	36	37	43	44	42	35	34	36
60-64 years	37	39	33	43	44	41	36	39	31
65+ years	36	37	34	39	38	42	36	37	33
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

<sup>16</sup> Labor and Employment Relations Act 2013, para 47

Presented in Table 9.2.3 is the number of employed persons in excessive hours <sup>17</sup> worked per week by highest level of education completed. Most of those employed working excessive hours were reported by those who have completed only primary level of education, represented by 40.2 percent (6,791) followed by those who have completed tertiary level with a distant 22.5 percent (3,806). Those who have never completed any level of education reported the lowest percentage with only 2.1 (358 persons). Both urban and rural areas also revealed that the majority of their respective employed population experiencing excessive working hours are those who have completed only primary level of education.

**Table 9.2.3: Persons in excessive hours of work per week by highest level of education completed, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Highest level of education completed	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	358	262	96	46	36	10	312	226	86
ECE	412	311	101	53	32	21	359	279	80
Primary	6,791	4,966	1,825	1,285	894	391	5,506	4,072	1,434
Secondary	3,352	1,639	1,714	732	400	332	2,621	1,239	1,382
TVET	963	689	274	177	127	50	786	562	223
Tertiary	3,806	1,888	1,918	1,027	530	497	2,779	1,358	1,421
Don't know	1,210	1,024	186	59	44	15	1,150	980	171
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>16,893</b>	<b>10,779</b>	<b>6,114</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>13,513</b>	<b>8,716</b>	<b>4,796</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 10. LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

Labour underutilization reflects the inability of a country to generate appropriate employment opportunities for those persons in the working age population who want to work but are not doing so, including those not getting enough volume of work as they would want to. There are three components of labour underutilization; unemployment, time related underemployment or under employed and the potential labour force or sometimes referred to as marginal attachment.

<sup>17</sup> Excessive hours worked refers to someone who worked for more than 40 hours but less than 150 hours per week

## 10.1. Labour underutilization

As depicted in Table 10.1.1 below a total of about 3,745 persons were classified to be in labour underutilization where the majority of them (75.4 percent) were classified as being in unemployment. At the national level, the majority were females with 56.0 percent while 44.0 percent were males. The table further reveals that 91.6 percent of all persons in labour underutilization are located in the rural area while the remaining 8.4 percent are located in the urban area. This clearly indicates that people in the rural area are more likely to be actively looking for work or are available for work compared to those in the urban area.

Furthermore, Labour Underutilization 1 - LU1 (refers to all those in unemployment) was reported to be 2,825 or 5.0 percent; Labour Underutilization 2 – LU 2 (refers to all those in unemployment PLUS those in TRU) totaled 2,952 persons or 5.3 percent; Labour Underutilization 3 – LU 3 (refers to all those in unemployment PLUS those in the Potential Labour Force) reported a total of 3,618 or 6.4 percent while Labour Underutilization – LU (refers to tall those in unemployment PLUS those in TRU PLUS those in the Potential Labour Force) totaled 3,745 persons or 6.6 percent.

**Table 10.1.1: Labour underutilization by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Component	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment	2,825	1,242	1,583	240	121	118	2,585	1,121	1,465
In time related unemployment	127	76	51	0	0	0	127	76	51
Potential labour force	793	379	414	76	35	41	717	344	373
<b>Labour underutilization</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,889</b>
<b>LU 1</b>	5.0%	3.5%	7.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	5.6%	3.8%	9.0%
<b>LU 2</b>	5.3%	3.8%	8.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	5.9%	4.0%	9.3%
<b>LU 3</b>	6.4%	4.5%	9.6%	3.1%	2.6%	3.8%	7.1%	4.9%	11.0%
<b>LU</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Fig 10.1.1 below shows the labour underutilization rates for each of the four regions compared to the national rates. At the national level, 5.0 percent of the labour force reported to be unemployed, 1.1 percent were potentially employed and only 0.3 percent were under employed. The NWU region reported the highest rates for those being unemployed, under employed and potentially employed with 6.0 percent, 0.6 percent and 1.4 percent respectively. Furthermore, these rates reported by NWU are also higher than the national rates as shown in the graph below. This indicates that the majority of the labour force population experiencing labour underutilization is found in the NWU region.

**Figure 10.1.1 Labour underutilization rates by region, 2022**

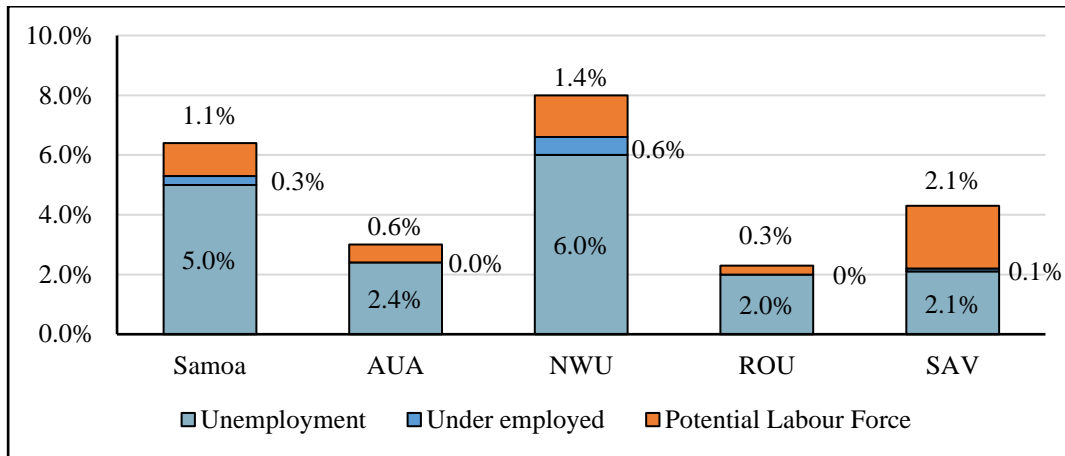
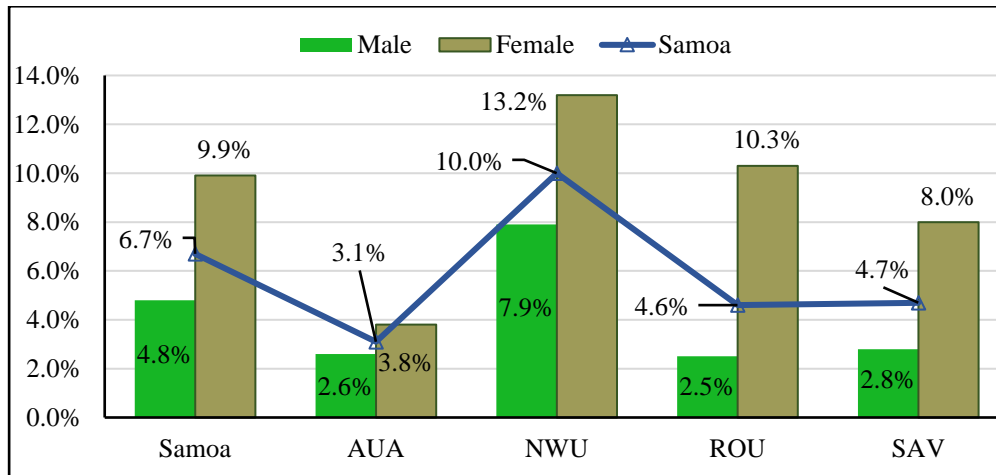


Fig 10.1.2 shows the labour underutilization rates by sex for each of the four regions. The national labour underutilization rate was reported to be 6.7 percent, where females reported a higher rate of 9.9 percent compared to 4.8 percent reported by males. At the regional level, females exhibit higher rates for all the regions relative to males but significantly in NWU and ROU where the respective rates are much higher than the national rate of 9.9 percent. This is an indication that females are more likely to be underutilized when compared to males. The graph further shows that males also from NWU reported the highest labour underutilization rate of 7.9 percent which is also higher than the national male rate of 4.8 percent.

**Figure 10.1.2 Labour underutilization rates by sex and region, 2022**



## 10.2. Youth labour underutilization

A total of 1,727 youth who were classified to be labour underutilized where most of them (77.8 percent) were classified as being unemployed as revealed in table 10.2.1. The table further reveals that 90.1 percent of all youth in labour underutilization are located in the rural area while the remaining 9.9 percent are located in the urban area. This clearly indicates that youth in the rural area are more likely to be actively looking for work or are available for work compared to their counterpart in the urban area.

**Table 10.2.1: Youth (15-24 years) labour underutilization by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Component	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment	1,344	548	795	144	48	96	1,200	501	699
In time related unemployment	28	23	6	0	0	0	28	23	6
Potential labour force	355	234	121	28	10	17	328	224	104
<b>Labour underutilization</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>808</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

Fig 10.2.1 below shows the youth labour underutilization rates for each of the four regions compared to the national rates. At the national level, 13.4 percent of the youth labour force was reported to be unemployed, 1.5 percent were potentially employed while only 0.3 percent were under employed. The NWU region reported the highest rates for youths being unemployed with 19.9 percent which is higher than the national youth unemployment rate of 13.4 percent and youths under employed with 0.8 percent which is also higher than the national rate of 0.3 percent. SAV reported the highest rate for those youths who were potentially employed with 3.0 percent which is higher than the national youth rate of 1.5 percent. On the contrary, ROU reported no rates for youths in both under employment and potentially employed.

**Figure 10.2.1 Youth labour underutilization rates by region, 2022**

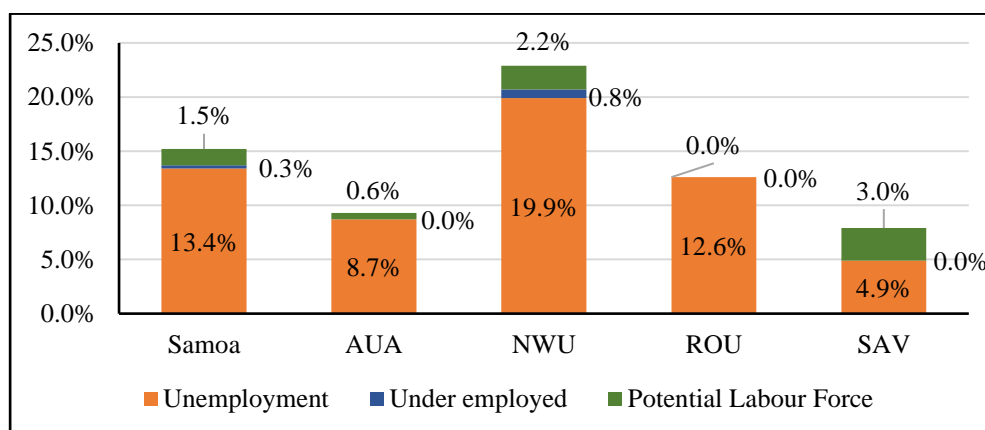
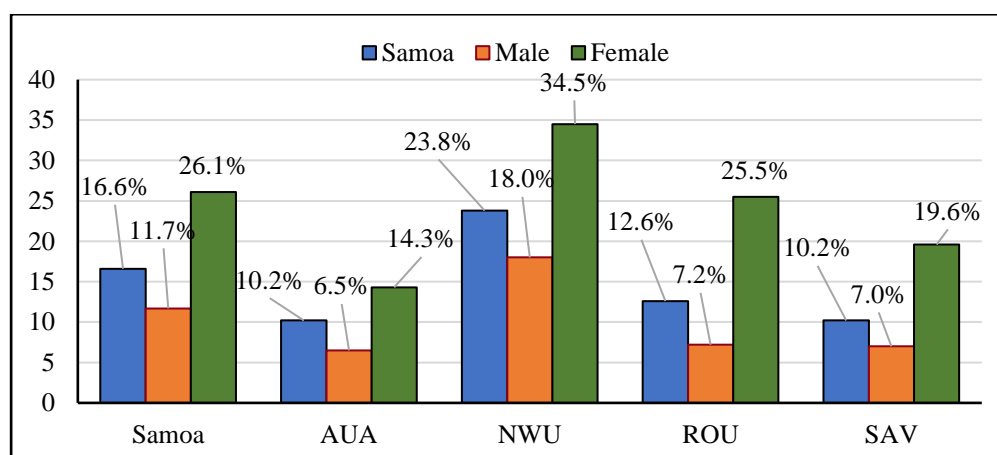


Fig 10.2.2 shows the youth labour underutilization rates by sex for each of the four regions. The national labour underutilization rate was reported to be 16.6 percent, where females reported a higher rate of 26.1 percent while their male counterpart reported a lower rate of 11.7 percent. At the regional level, females exhibit higher rates for all the regions relative to males but significantly in NWU where the reported rate of 34.5 percent was much higher than the national rate of 26.1 percent. This further indicates that youth females are more likely to be underutilized when compared to males. The graph further shows that, males also from NWU reported the highest labour underutilization rate of 18.0 percent which is also higher than the national male youth rate of 11.7 percent.

**Figure 10.2.2 Youth labour underutilization rates by sex and region, 2022**



## 11. IMPACTS OF COVID-19

This section captures information of the impacts of COVID-19 since it first started in March 2020 on the working age population who were employed in the past seven days prior to the actual interview.

### 11.1. COVID-19 impact on employment

The results shows that COVID-19 had a huge impact at varying degrees on employment and this is evidently depicted in Table 11.1.1. The impact of COVID-19 resulted in 11,992 employed persons to take a work break or were temporarily absent from work. COVID-19 further led to 8,032 employed persons to experience reduced working hours. Both urban and rural areas revealed that the impact of COVID-19 has resulted in work break or being temporarily absent from work.

**Table 11.1.1: COVID-19 impact on employment by type of impact and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Type of COVID-19 impact	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Work break/ temporary absence	11,992	6,930	5,062	2,564	1,456	1,108	9,428	5,474	3,954
Reduction in working hours	8,032	4,523	3,509	985	603	383	7,047	3,921	3,126
Working from home	2,534	1,150	1,383	391	188	203	2,143	962	1,180
Pay cuts / wage or income losses	5,988	3,819	2,169	622	362	260	5,365	3,457	1,908
Job/ business losses	1,365	916	449	563	393	170	802	522	280

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

From a total of 1,365 persons who reported losing a job/ business due to COVID-19, 88.0 percent (1,200 persons) were in the age group of 25-64 years. Presented in Table 11.1.2 is the distribution of those persons who lost a job or business by age group due to COVID-19.

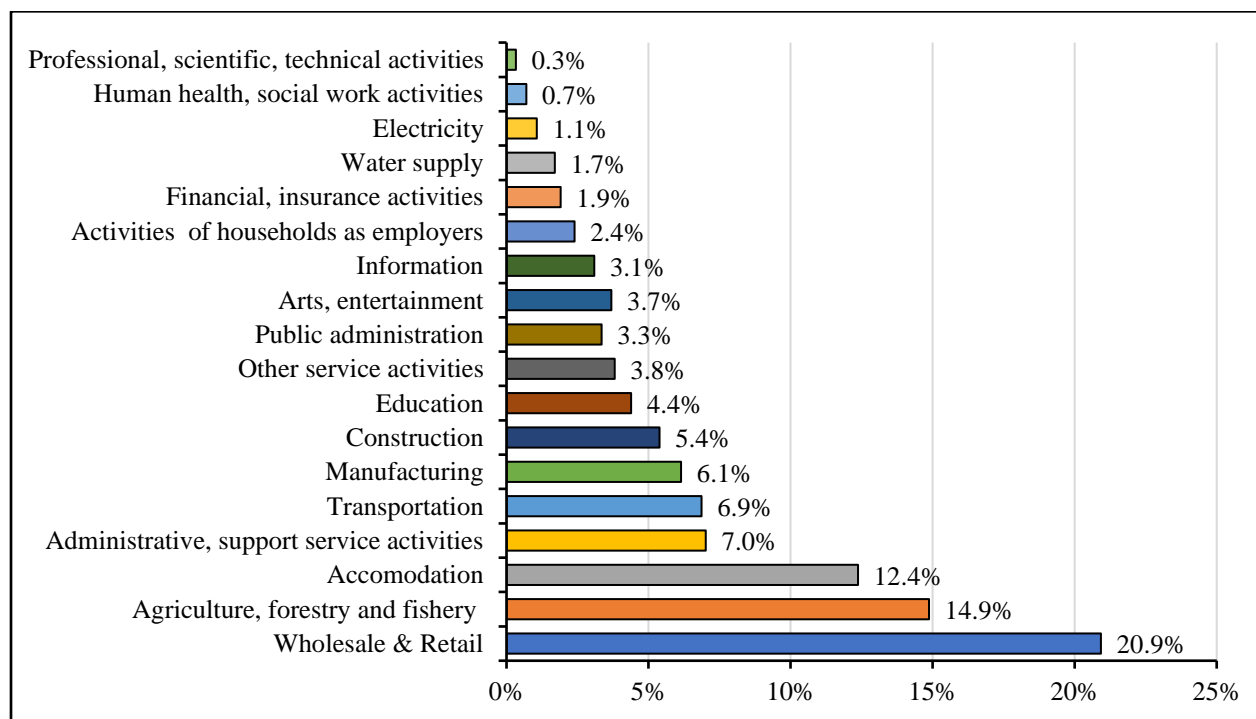
**Table 11.1.2: Job/ business losses due to COVID-19 by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-24 years	91	66	25	40	30	10	51	36	15
25-64 years	1,201	793	407	501	341	160	700	452	248
65+ years	73	56	17	22	22	0	51	34	17
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>280</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

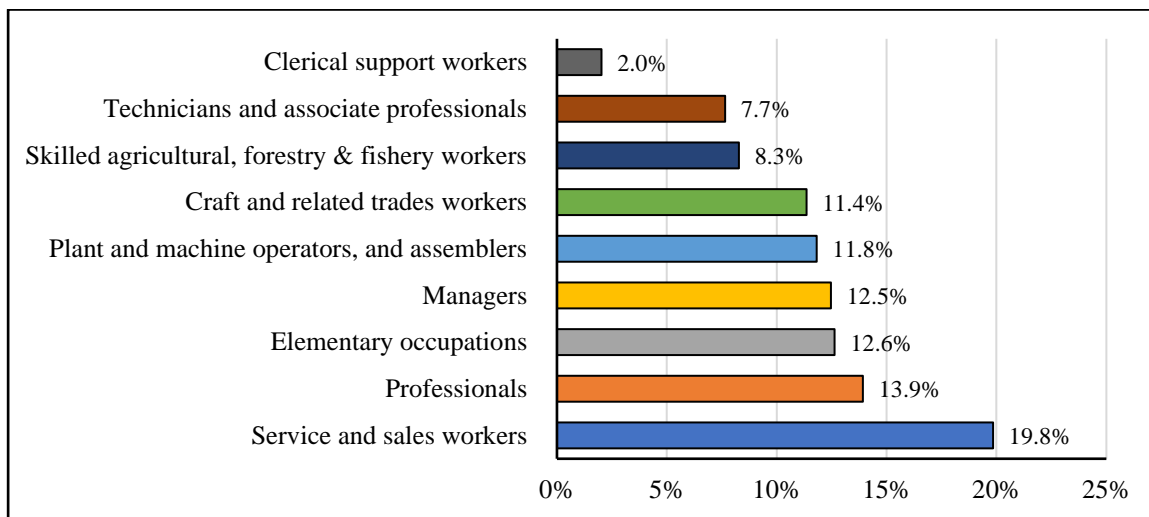
As depicted in Fig 11.1.1, most of the job losses were reported in the wholesale industry followed by the agriculture industry and accommodation accounting for almost half (48.2 percent) of total job losses. By economic activity, Services constitute of 70.8 percent of job losses while Agriculture and Industry constitute 14.9 percent and 14.3 percent respectively.

**Figure 11.1.1 Distribution of job losses due to COVID-19 by industry, 2022**



Shown in Fig 11.1.2 is the distribution of the types of jobs lost due to COVID-19. About twenty percent of those who lost their jobs were reported to be employed as service and sales workers. About fourteen percent were reported by those who were employed as professional while 12.6 percent were by those who were employed in elementary occupations. Those who were employed as clerks reported the lowest proportion with only 2.0 percent.

**Figure 11.1.2 Distribution of job losses due to COVID-19 by occupation, 2022**



## 11.2. COVID-19 impact on working hours

Table 11.2.1 below shows the average number of working hours loss per week due to COVID-19 as reported by 8,000 employed persons. Nationally, the average number of working hours lost per week was reported to be 21. The urban area reported 20 as the average number of hours lost per week compared to 21 reported in the rural area. Furthermore, the age group of 65+ years old reported the highest number of working-hour lost per week with 24.

**Table 11.2.1: Average weekly working-hour losses due to COVID-19 for employed persons by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Average working hour losses								
	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-24 years	23	26	18	17	16	21	24	28	18
25-64 years	21	21	20	20	21	19	21	22	21
65+ years	24	21	32	30	28	35	23	20	31
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>

*Note: Working-hour losses comprise reduction in working hours and temporary absence or breaks, excluding those who have lost a job or business*

*: totals may not add up due to rounding*



As depicted in Fig 11.2.1, most of the working hours lost per week due to COVID-19 was reported by those in the construction industry with 28 hours. This is followed by those who worked in the information and technology industry with 27 hours. On the contrary, those who worked in the international organization industry reported the least number of hours lost with only 14.

**Figure 11.2.1 Distribution of weekly average working-hour loss due to COVID-19 by industry, 2022**

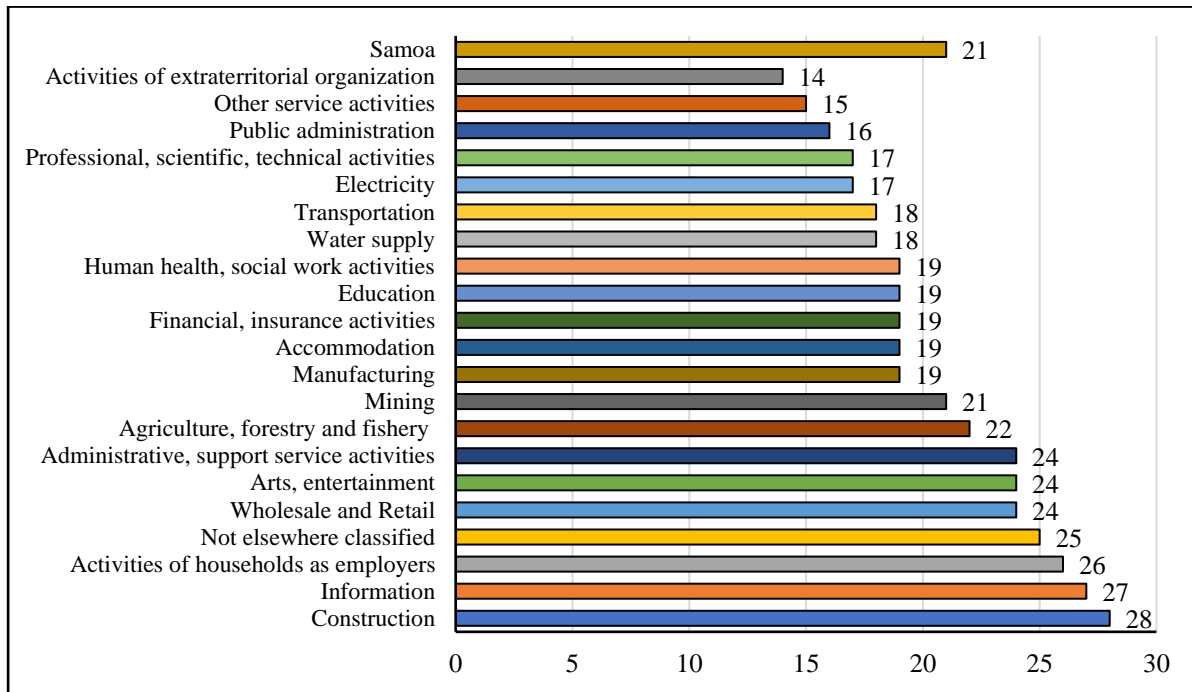
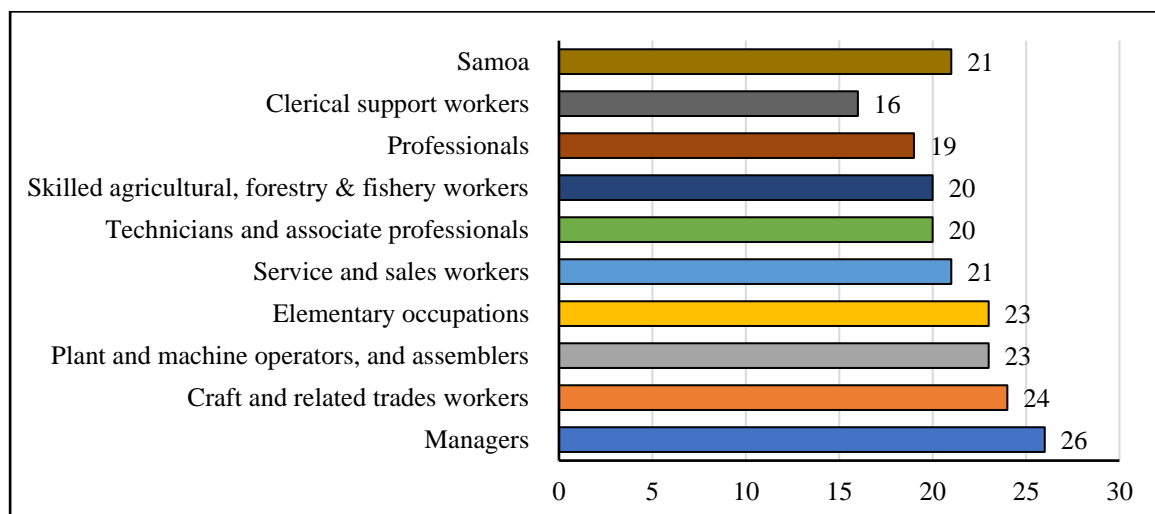


Figure 11.2.2 shows the average number of working hours lost per week by occupation due to COVID-19. Managers reported the highest number of working hours lost per week with 26 followed by craft and related trades workers with 24 hours. Clerical workers reported the least average number of hours lost per week with 16.

**Figure 11.2.2 Distribution of weekly average working hour loss due to COVID-19 by occupation, 2022**



### 11.3. COVID-19 impact on monthly net income

Depicted in Table 11.3.1 is the estimated total monthly net income loss experienced by 1,365 persons who lost a paid job or business due to COVID-19. A total of about WST1.8 million of net income was lost per month due to COVID-19. Those from the urban area experienced 65.0 percent (WST1.2 million) of total net income loss while only 35.0 percent (WST 0.6 million) was reported by those living in the rural area. In addition to this, males overall constitute 76.1 percent (WST 1.4 million) while females constitute 23.9 percent (WST 0.4 million) to total monthly net income loss.

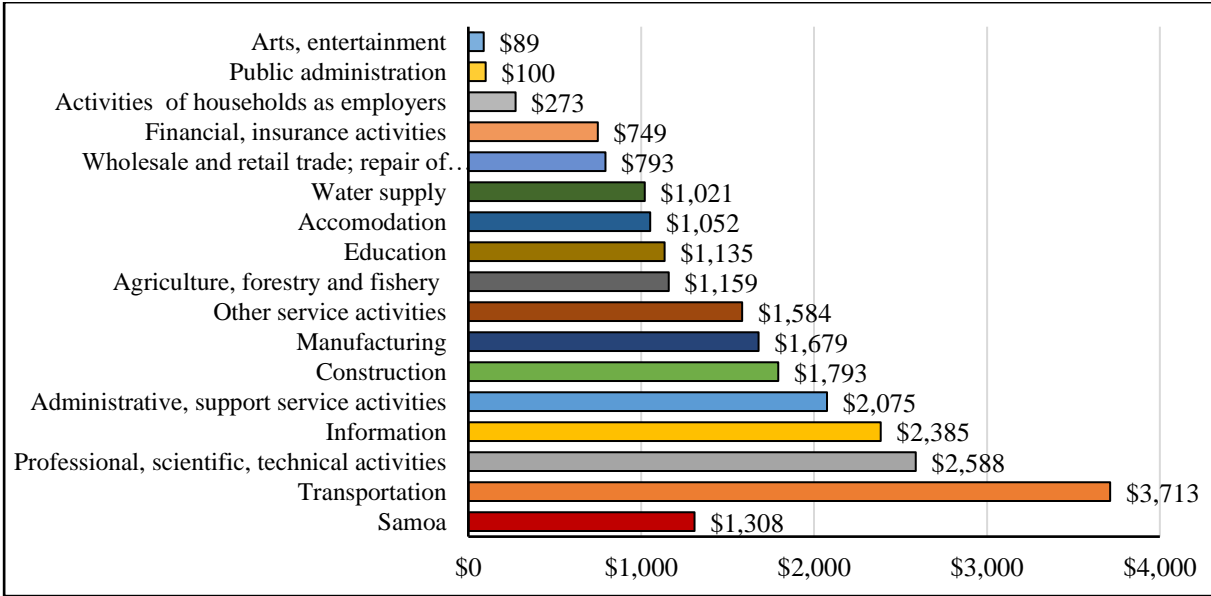
**Table 11.3.1: Estimated total monthly net income losses from paid job or business due to COVID-19 by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022 (WST)**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-24 years	\$58,726	\$53,267	\$5,459	\$35,065	\$31,195	\$3,870	\$23,661	\$22,072	\$1,589
25-64 years	\$1,591,486	\$1,170,698	\$420,788	\$1,058,954	\$793,723	\$265,231	\$532,532	\$376,975	\$155,557
65+ years	\$135,596	\$135,596	\$0	\$67,247	\$67,247	\$0	\$68,349	\$68,349	\$0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>\$1,785,808</b>	<b>\$1,359,561</b>	<b>\$426,247</b>	<b>\$1,161,265</b>	<b>\$892,164</b>	<b>\$269,101</b>	<b>\$624,543</b>	<b>\$467,397</b>	<b>\$157,146</b>

Note: Exclude monthly net income losses experienced by those who lost income while still keeping the job  
: totals may not add up due to rounding

The average monthly net income loss due to COVID-19 was estimated to be WST1,308. Those in the transportation industry reported the highest average monthly net income loss with WST3,713 followed by professionals with WST2,588. Those in the arts and entertainment industry reported the lowest monthly net income loss of only WST89.

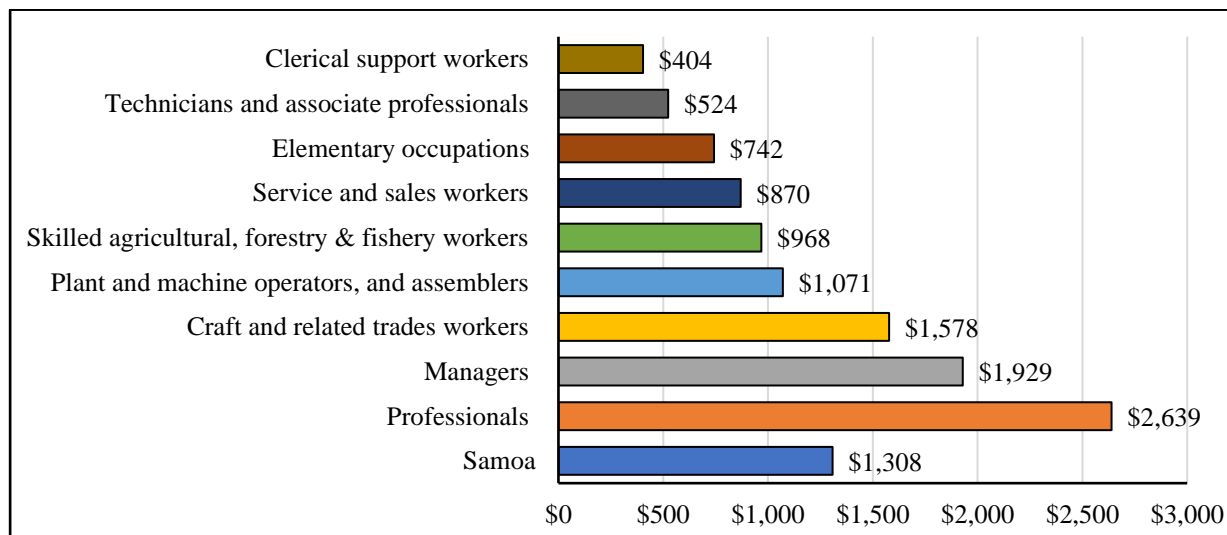
**Figure 11.3.1 Average monthly net income losses from paid job or business due to COVID-19 by industry, 2022 (WST)**



Note: Exclude monthly net income losses experienced by those who lost income while still keeping the job

Professional workers reported the highest monthly net income loss of WST2,639 followed by managers with WST1,929. Clerical support workers together with technicians and associate professionals reported the lowest amount of monthly net income loss with WST404 and WST524 respectively. Moreover, only professional workers, managers and craft and related trades workers reported averages higher than the national average monthly net income loss of WST1,308.

**Figure 11.3.2 Average monthly net income losses from paid job or business due to COVID-19 by occupation, 2022 (WST)**



Note: Exclude monthly net income losses experienced by those who lost income while still keeping the job

## 12. YOUTH

For international comparability, youth refer to all those in the age group of 15 – 24 years. Table 12.1 reports the total youth population to be 34,365 with 51.5 percent (17,710) being males and 48.5 percent (16,655) being females. About 18.2 percent (6,265) of the total youth population is located in the urban area while the remaining 81.8 percent (28,100) is located in the rural area.

**Table 12.1: Distribution of the youth population, by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age-group	Samoa			Urban area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	19,243	10,080	9,163	3,389	1,825	1,564	15,854	8,255	7,599
20-24 years	15,122	7,630	7,492	2,876	1,341	1,535	12,246	6,289	5,957
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>34,365</b>	<b>17,710</b>	<b>16,655</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>14,544</b>	<b>13,555</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

### 12.1. Activity status

24,332 (70.8 percent) were reported to be outside the labour force. Of this total, 65.0 percent were in the age group of 15-19 while 35.0 percent were in the age group of 20-24. In addition to this, about 19.0 percent (4,608) are from the urban area while 81.0 percent (19,724) are from the rural area. From a total of 8,690 employed youths, one third are in the age group of 15-19 while two thirds are in the age group of 20-24. Also, about 17.0 percent of total employed youth are located in the urban area while 83.0 percent are located in the rural area.

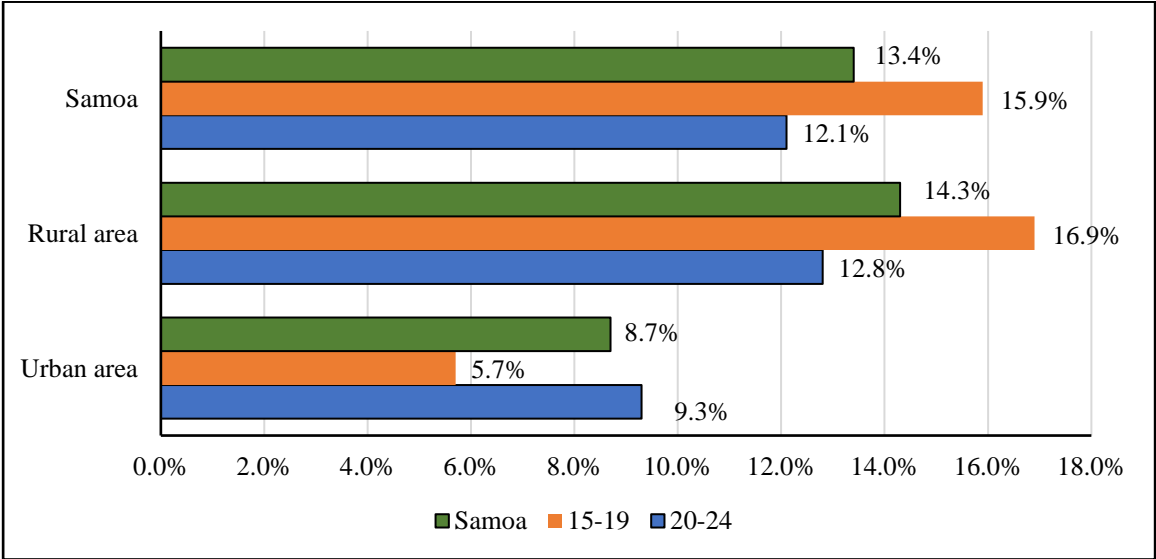
**Table 12.1.1: Distribution of youth activity status by age group and urban-rural areas, 2022**

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

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

As shown in Fig 12.1.1, the national youth unemployment rate was reported to be 13.4 percent with the age group of 15-19 reporting a higher unemployment rate of 15.9 percent when compared with those in the age group of 20-24 reporting a rate of 12.1 percent. The rural area reported a much higher unemployment rate than that reported in the urban area, with 14.3 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. Furthermore, the rural area reported higher unemployment rates than the national unemployment.

**Figure 12.1.1 Youth unemployment rates by age group and urban-rural areas, 2022**



## 12.2. Employed youth

Almost half of the employed youth reported primary level as their highest level of education completed with approximately 83.0 percent males and 17.0 percent females. Those youth who reported tertiary level as their highest level of education completed yielded about 18.0 percent while secondary level of education reported about 17.0 percent. Aside from those who reported IE as their highest level of education completed, the lowest education level completed was reported by those youth who have completed only ECE with only 1.5 percent, all from the rural area.

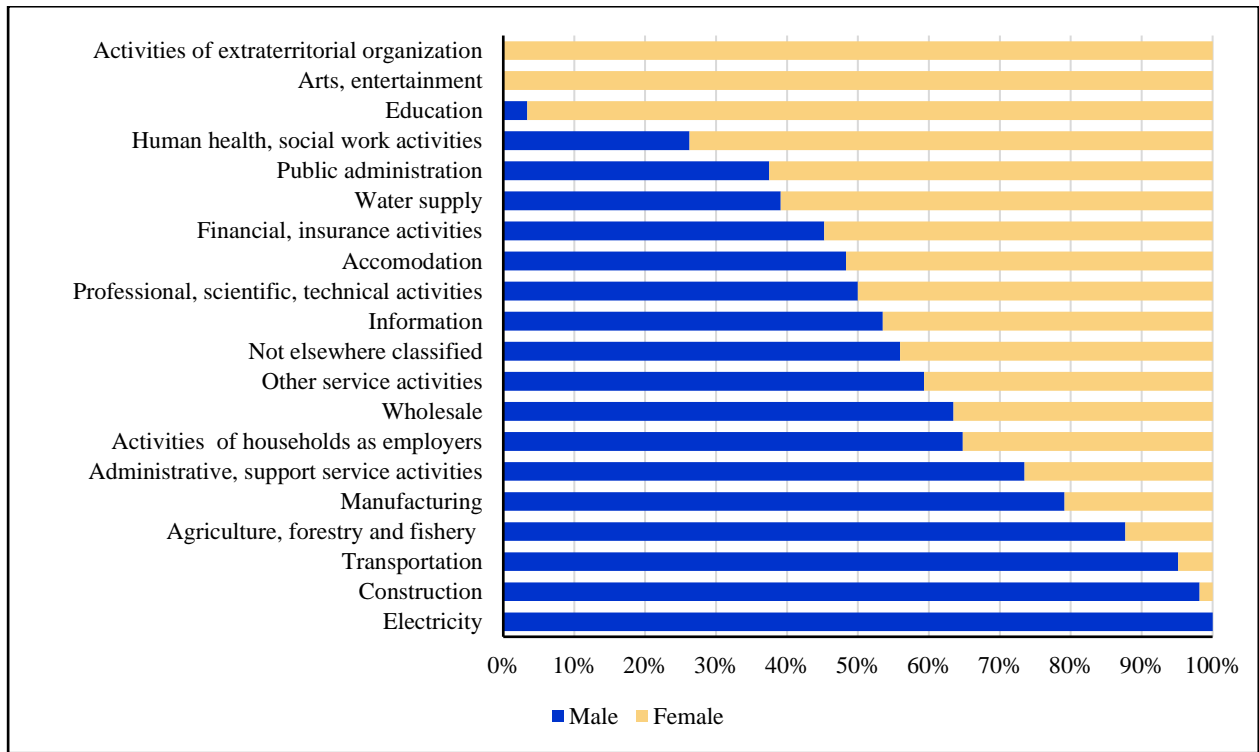
**Table 12.2.1: Employed youth by highest level of education completed, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Highest level of Education completed	Samoa				Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	882	10.1	648	233	84	36	48	797	612	185
ECE	126	1.5	126	0	0	0	0	126	126	0
Primary	4,099	47.2	3,416	683	552	399	153	3,547	3,016	531
Secondary	1,514	17.4	943	571	244	133	111	1,271	810	460
TVET	361	4.2	202	159	19	11	9	341	191	150
Tertiary	1,572	18.1	625	946	609	250	360	962	376	587
IE	15	0.2	15	0	5	5	0	9	9	0
Don't know	122	1.4	97	24	0	0	0	122	97	24
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>1,937</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

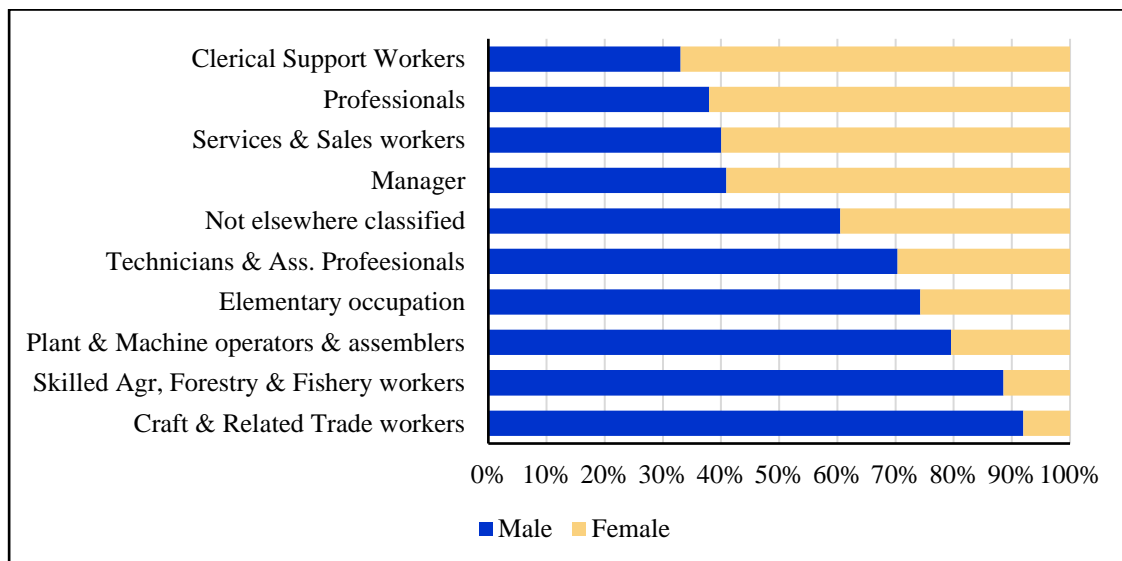
As shown in Figure 12.2.1, employed male youth dominate most of the industries. The industry of electricity reported no female youth employees while the industries of activities of extraterritorial organization and arts and entertainment reported no male employees. Furthermore, employed male youth dominate industries which are labour intensive namely electricity, construction, transportation, agriculture and manufacturing.

**Figure 12.2.1 Percentage distribution of employed youth by sex and industry, 2022**



In terms of youth occupation, males also dominate most of the occupations as portrayed in Fig 12.2.2 especially with labour intensive occupations such as craft related trade workers, agriculture and plant and machine operators and assemblers.

**Figure 12.2.2: Percentage distribution of employed youth by sex and occupation, 2022**



Due to a high number of youths (3,330) unable to fully answer the relevant questions for this section, youth informal employment was calculated to be only 17.6 percent compared to 27.9 percent reported in 2017. Males tend to have a higher rate than their female counterparts both at the national level and area. Moreover, the rural area has a much higher rate than the urban area implying that most of informal employment for youth occurred in the rural area.

**Table 12.2.2: Youth informal employment rate by, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

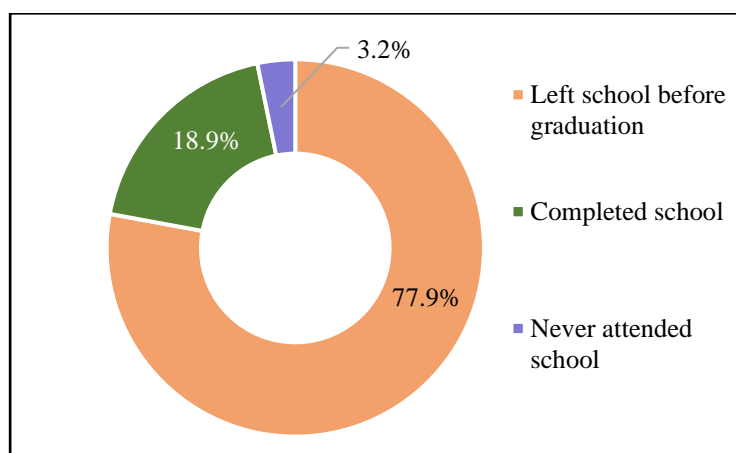
Employment	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal employment	3,833	2,083	1,750	1,262	627	636	2,570	1,456	1,114
Informal employment	1,527	1,283	245	184	145	39	1,343	1,138	205
Don't know	3,330	2,706	624	67	62	5	3,263	2,645	618
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>1,937</b>
<b>Share of informal employment</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

### 12.3. Youth NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training)

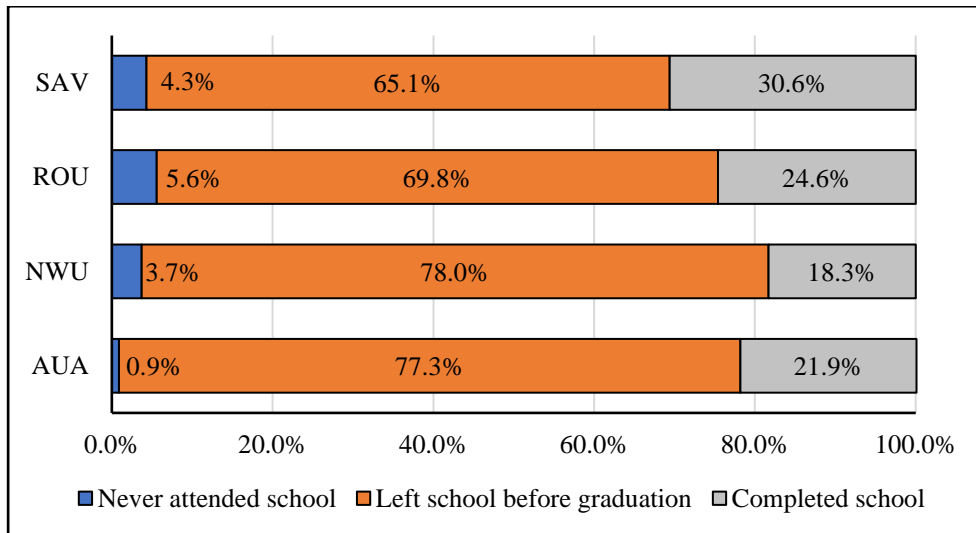
It refers to the youth population who are neither in employment nor in education or training. Fig 12.3.1 indicates that from a total youth population of 34,365, about 30.1 percent (10,340 youth) are classified as NEET of which 77.9 percent (8,054 youth) left school before graduation, 18.9 percent (1,952 youth) have completed school and 3.2 percent (334 youth) never attended school.

**Figure 12.3.1 Youth NEET distribution for Samoa, 2022**



At the region level, youth who left school before graduating is the predominant status reported by youth, with the highest being in AUA with 77.3 percent while the lowest was 65.1 percent in SAV as depicted in Fig 12.3.2

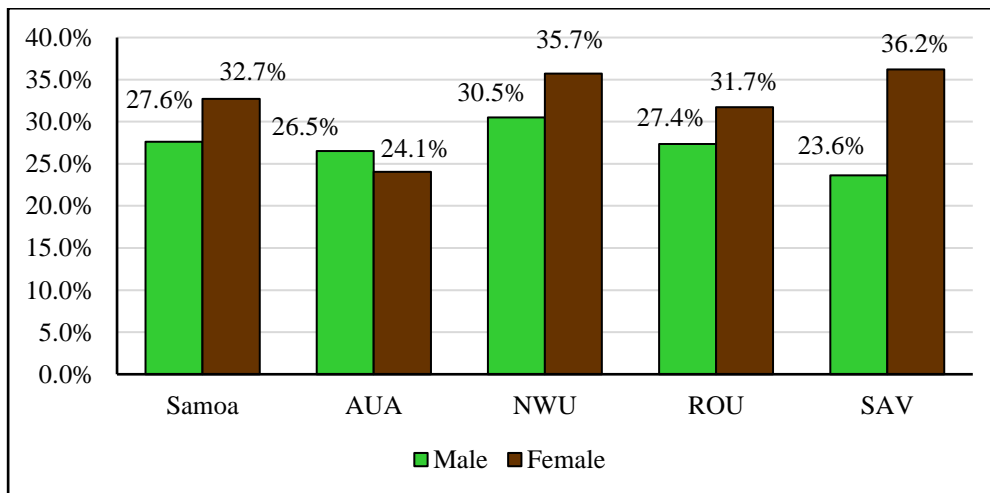
**Figure 12.3.2 Youth NEET percentage distribution by education status and region, 2022**



Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

At the national level, the youth NEET rate was reported to be 30.1 percent, where 27.6 percent was reported for male youth while female reported a slightly higher rate of 32.7 percent. Across regions, female youth NEET rate was reported to be higher than male youth NEET rate in all the regions except for AUA, where male youth NEET rate was 2.4 percentage points higher than the female rate. The regions of AUA, ROU and SAV reported their respective male youth NEET rates to be below the national youth NEET rate of 27.6 percent while the NWU reported a rate of 30.5 percent which is higher than the national male youth NEET rate. For female youth NEET rate, the regions of AUA and ROU reported their respective youth NEET rates to be lower than the national female rate of 32.7 percent while the regions of NWU and SAV reported their rates to be above the national female youth NEET rate.

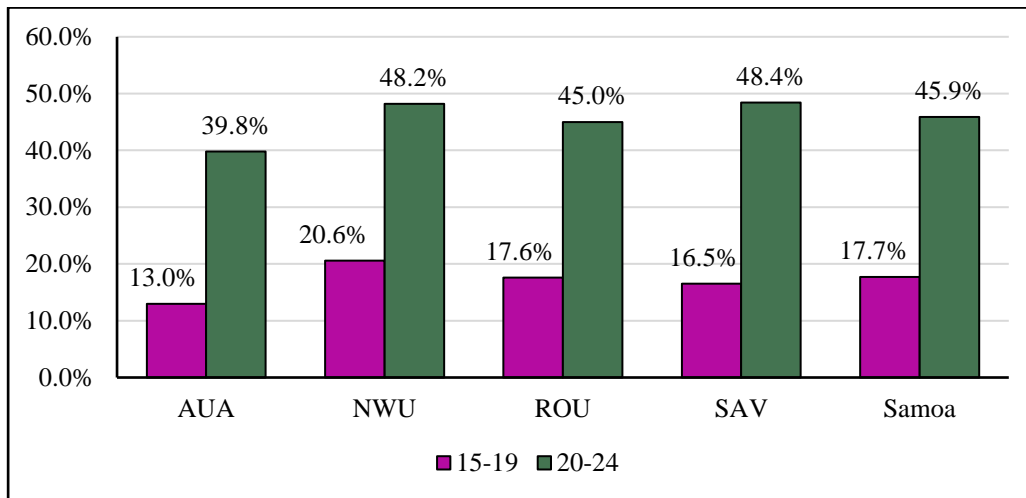
**Figure 12.3.3 Youth NEET rate by sex and region, 2022**





At the national level, the age group of 20-24 years has a much higher rate than those in the age group of 15-19 years. One possible reason for this could be the fact that most of these youths are performing domestic duties or household chores. Furthermore, the survey reported that the youth NEET rate for the age group of 20-24 is higher than those in the age group of 15-19 for all the regions.

**Figure 12.3.4 Youth NEET rate by age group and region, 2022**



### 13. CHILD LABOUR

All those in the age group from 5-17 years were used for measuring child labour.<sup>18</sup> It must be noted that not all work done by children, as defined by the age group of 5 – 17 years, is classified as child labour but usually refers to work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and dignity and also harmful to their physical and mental development. It includes work that is mentally, physically and socially dangerous and harmful to children and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school or obliging them to leave school prematurely.<sup>19</sup> These children were reportedly engaged in any activity for at least one hour during the reference week either as being in employment or to produce goods or to provide services for own final use (own-use production work).

The survey covered a total of about 63,227 children where 83.6 percent (52,856) were located in the rural area while the urban area constitutes the remaining 16.4 percent (10,371). The majority of the children population is in the age group of 5 – 11 years representing 60.4 percent followed by the age groups of 12 – 14 years and 15 – 17 years with 21.8 percent and 17.8 percent respectively.

<sup>18</sup> Child labor population comprises all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, 18<sup>th</sup> ICLS para 9

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/facts/lang--en/index.htm>

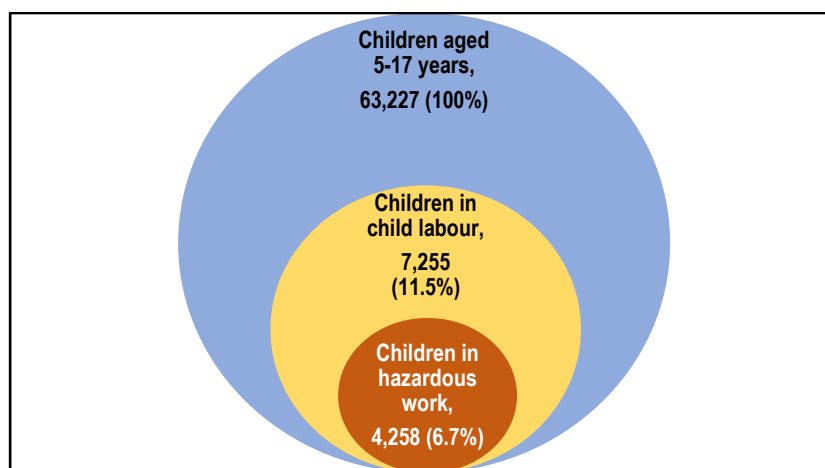
**Table 13.1: Total child population by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	38,200	19,883	18,318	6,093	3,161	2,932	32,108	16,722	15,386
12-14 years	13,787	7,168	6,619	2,220	1,133	1,087	11,567	6,035	5,532
15-17 years	11,240	5,790	5,449	2,058	1,025	1,033	9,181	4,765	4,416
<b>Total children 5-17 years</b>	<b>63,227</b>	<b>32,841</b>	<b>30,386</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>52,856</b>	<b>27,522</b>	<b>25,334</b>

*Note: Child labour population comprises all persons in the age group from 5 - 17 years, 18th ICLS para. 9 : totals may not add up due to rounding*

Figure 13.1 depicts the national distribution of children aged 5-17 years by work category as reported by the survey. From a total of 63,227 children, a total of 7,285 children (11.5 percent) reported to be in child labour while 4,258 children (6.7 percent) performed hazardous work.

**Figure 13.1 Children aged 5-17 year’s work categories (percentage and number of children in child labour and hazardous work), 2022**



### 13.1. Child activity status

In order to fully understand the interaction between a child’s work and schooling, one need to look at classifying the child population into the following non-overlapping activity groups; children working only, children attending school only, children both working and attending school and children doing neither.

Table 13.1.1 portrays the activity status of children in the age group of 5 – 14 years showing that 42,465 children (81.7 percent) were attending school only; 6,230 children (12.0 percent) were both working and attending school; 2,955 children (5.7 percent) were neither working nor attending school while only 337 children (0.6 percent) reported to be working only. It is important to note that 3,293 children (6.3 percent) of this age group were not attending school when they should be attending school as it is compulsory.<sup>20</sup> Also, the survey reported 6,567 children of the same age group to be in employment when they shouldn’t be employed as it is illegal.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Samoa Education Act, 2009, clause 2, pg 5

<sup>21</sup> Samoa Labour and Employment Relations Act 2013, clause 51 employment of children, pg 30

**Table 13.1.1: Child activity status of 5-14 age group by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mutually exclusive activity categories</b>	<b>51,987</b>	<b>27,051</b>	<b>24,937</b>	<b>8,313</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>43,675</b>	<b>22,757</b>	<b>20,918</b>
Only working (a)	337	284	53	27	27	0	310	257	53
Only schooling (b)	42,465	21,295	21,169	7,468	3,716	3,752	34,996	17,579	17,418
Working and schooling (c)	6,230	3,785	2,445	384	297	87	5,846	3,488	2,357
Neither activity (d)	2,955	1,686	1,270	433	253	180	2,522	1,432	1,090
<b>Total working (a &amp; c)</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>2,410</b>
<b>Total in school (b &amp; c)</b>	<b>48,695</b>	<b>25,081</b>	<b>23,614</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>40,842</b>	<b>21,067</b>	<b>19,775</b>
<b>Total out of school (a &amp; d)</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,143</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

On the other hand, Table 13.1.2 portrays the activity status of children in the age group of 15 – 17 years indicating that 6,227 children (55.4 percent) were attending school only; 2,825 children (26.9 percent) were both working and attending school; 1,458 children (13.0 percent) reported to be working while 729 children (6.5 percent) were reported to be neither working nor attending school.

**Table 13.1.2: Child activity status of 15-17 age group by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mutually exclusive activity categories</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>4,416</b>
Only working (a)	806	688	118	83	69	15	722	619	104
Only schooling (b)	8,793	3,999	4,794	1,824	857	966	6,969	3,141	3,828
Working and schooling (c)	259	172	87	0	0	0	259	172	87
Neither activity (d)	1,381	932	450	151	99	52	1,230	833	397
<b>Total working (a &amp; c)</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Total in school (b &amp; c)</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>3,915</b>
<b>Total out of school (a &amp; d)</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>501</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 13.2. Child labour prevalence

As shown in Table 13.2.1, most of the children engaged in child labour is in the age group of 5 – 11 years as reported by 3,800 children (52.4 percent). Also, child labour is more common in the rural area than in the urban area as reported by 6,818 children in the rural area or 93.8 percent compared to only 447 or 6.2 percent in the urban area. Moreover, child labour is more prevalent among males than females both at the national level and at all age groups.

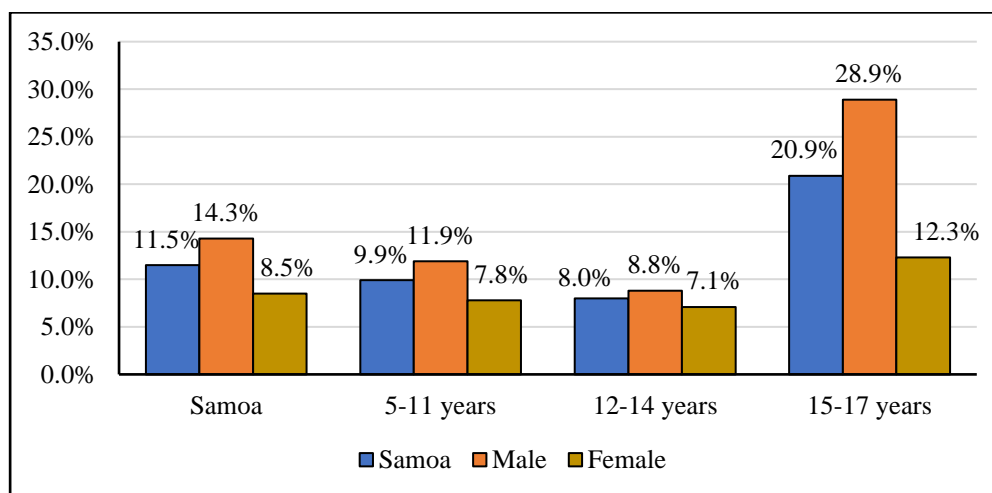
**Table 13.2.1: Number of children in child labour by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	3,800	2,371	1,429	175	167	8	3,625	2,204	1,421
12-14 years	1,106	634	472	72	57	15	1,034	577	457
15-17 years	2,349	1,676	673	190	148	42	2,159	1,528	631
<b>Total 5-17 years</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6,818</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>2,509</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Fig 13.2.1 shows the prevalence rates of child labour. Nationally, the prevalence rate for child labour was reported to be 11.5 percent, with males being 14.3 percent and females being 8.5 percent. The older age group of 15-17 years revealed the highest rate with 20.9 percent which is close to two times higher than the national rate. The same age group also revealed the highest rates for both males (28.9 percent) and females (12.3 percent) which are much higher than the national rates of 14.3 percent for males and 8.5 percent for females. This can be ascertained by the fact that those in this age group have grown up and are more likely to be economically active compared to the other age groups.

**Figure 13.2.2 Child labour prevalence rates by sex and age group, 2022**



Depicted in Table 13.2.2 is the percentage distribution of children engaging in employment and own use production work. For children aged 5-14 years, 9.2 percent were engaged in own use production work while only 0.6 percent were in employment. Male had a much higher proportion compared to female in both forms of work while those children in the rural area have a much higher proportion than those children in the urban area. Children in the age group of 15-17 revealed the same trend as those children in the 5–14-year age group where a higher proportion was reported for those who engaged in own use production work compared to those in employment with 17.4 percent and 6.0 percent respectively; male have a much higher proportion compared to female for both forms of work and the rural area also showed higher proportions when compared with the urban area for both forms of work.

**Table 13.2.2: Percentage of children in child labour, by forms of work, age, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Individual background variables			Forms of work	
			Child labour in own-use production work	Child labour in employment work
<b>Children aged 5–14 years</b>	Sex	Male	10.8	0.6
		Female	7.4	0.3
	Area	Urban	2.9	0.0
		Rural	10.4	0.7
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Children aged 15–17 years</b>	Sex	Male	23.7	10.4
		Female	10.7	1.2
	Area	Urban	5.4	3.7
		Rural	20.1	6.5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

### 13.3. Time intensity of child labour

This refers to the average number of working hours that children in child labour spend per week. More working hours can lead to possible health, development and educational consequences due to greater exposure to any workplace hazards, health risk and safety and less time for leisure and study.

Nationally, children spend on average 12 hours per week in child labour activities, where males spend almost 3 times more hours than females with 16 hours and 6 hours respectively. Additionally, children in the age group of 15-17 years spend longer hours engaging in child labour activities with an average of 26 hours per week compared to only 6 hours per week reported by those children in the age group of 5-14 years.

**Table 13.3.1: Average weekly working hours of time intensity of child labour by age, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-14 years	6	7	4	5	5	2	6	7	4
15-17 years	26	31	13	22	26	11	26	32	13
<b>Total 5-17 years</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

### 13.4. Hazardous work

It must be noted that the number of episodes of ill health can be strongly influenced by the amount of time a child spends on own use production work and/ or in the workplace and thereby exposed to a particular health and safety risk or involved in hazardous work. Also, hazardous work can directly endanger their health, safety and moral development.

As depicted in Fig 13.4.1, the most frequent exposure to the type of hazardous work was reported by a total of 3,716 children handling or transporting of heavy loads which was dominated by male with a 67.1 percent contribution or 2,493. Working at dangerous heights reported the second highest with 1,390 employed children, also dominated by male with 74.8 percent or 1,040. On the other end, both working underwater and handling of dangerous machinery and equipment were reported as the least type of health and safety risks performed by children in the past seven days prior to the actual interview. Overall, male seem to dominate all the reported types of hazardous work performed by children when compared with their female counterpart.

**Figure 13.4.1 Number of children aged 5 – 17 years being exposed to hazardous work by type and sex, 2022**

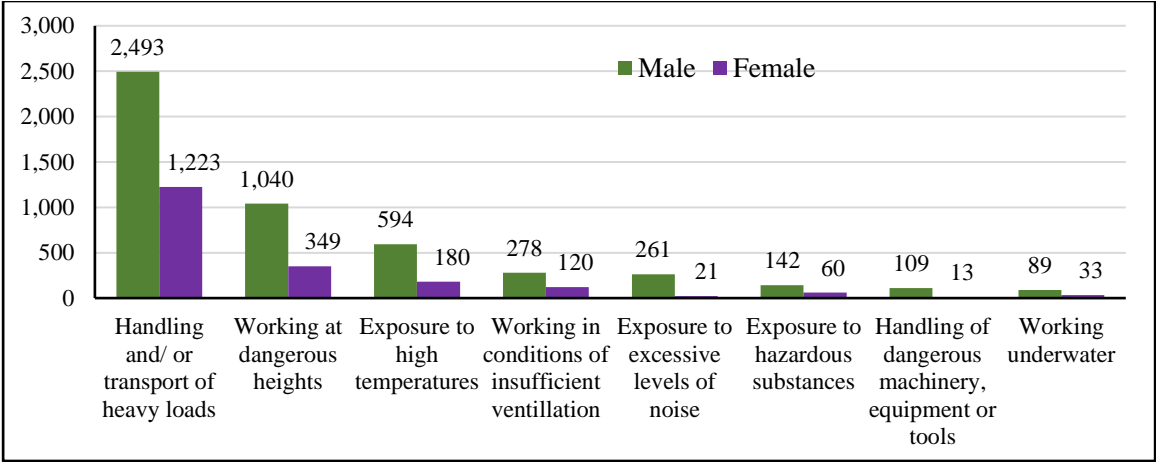


Fig 13.4.2 shows children aged 5 – 14 years exposed to different types of hazardous work by urban and rural areas. As shown in the graph, all of these types of hazardous work were performed by those aged 5 – 14 years from the rural area except for working at dangerous heights and handling and/ or transporting of heavy loads where only a small proportion were reported from the urban area, represented by 5.4 percent and 7.4 percent respectively.

**Figure 13.4.2 Percentage distribution of children aged 5 -14 years being exposed to hazardous work by type and urban-rural areas, 2022**

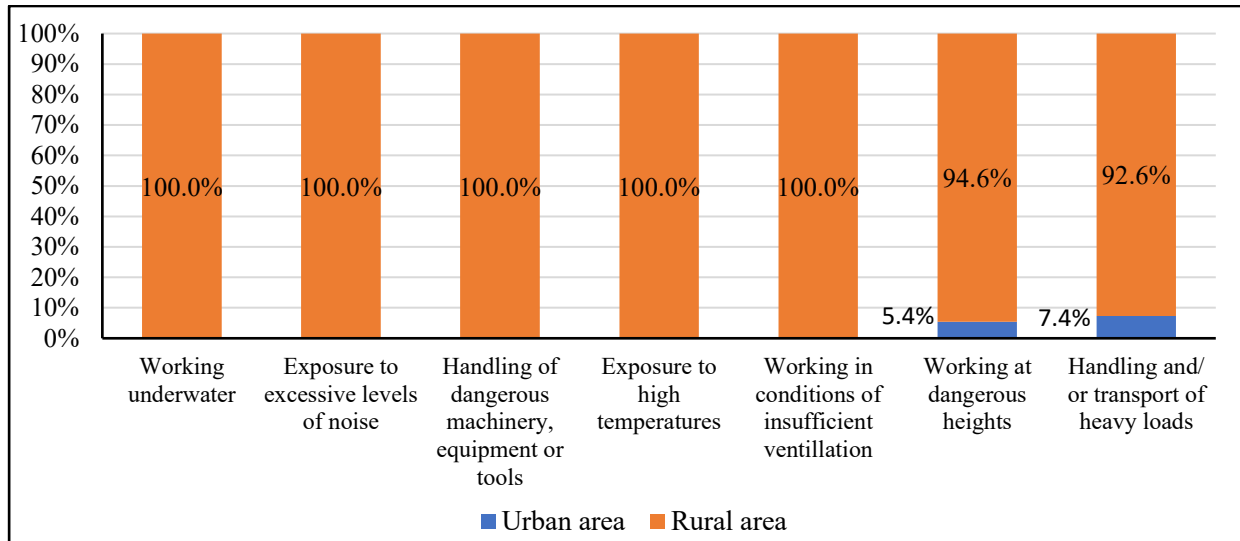
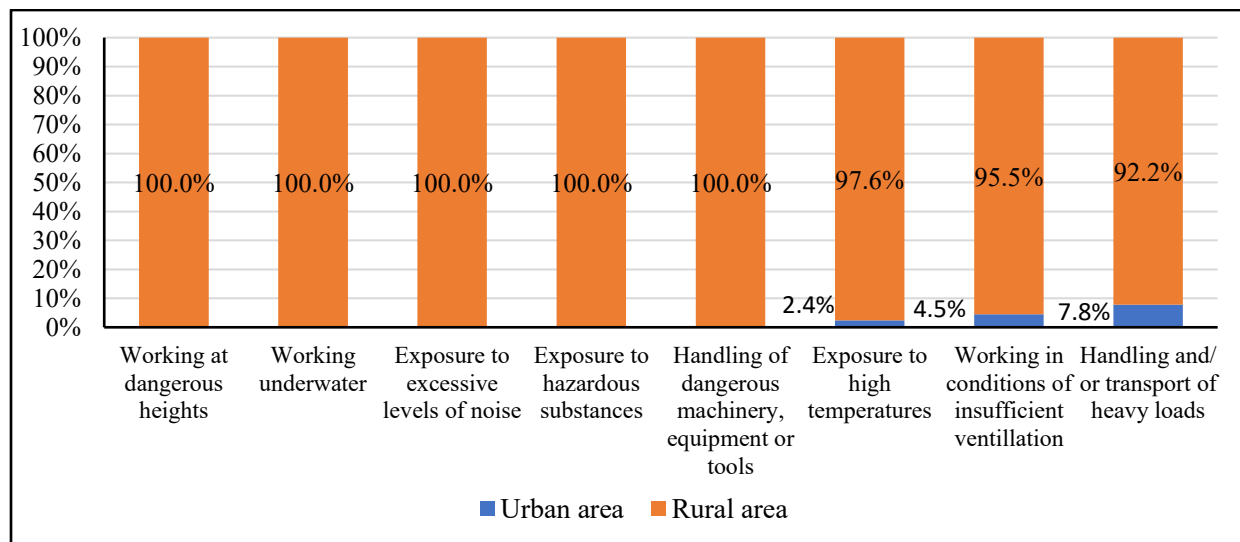


Fig 13.4.3 shows children aged 15 - 17 years performing different types of hazardous work in urban and rural areas, follows the same trend as those aged 5 – 14 years in that most of these types of hazardous work were performed by those children in the rural area.

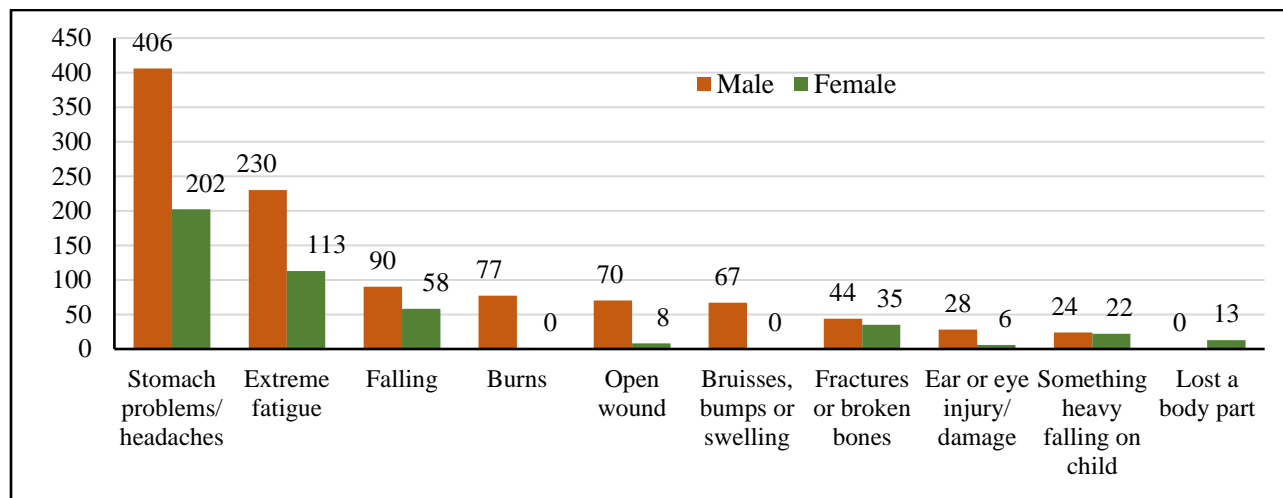
**Figure 13.4.3 Percentage distribution of children aged 15 -17 being exposed to hazardous work by type and urban-rural areas, 2022**



### 13.5. Work related illness and injury

This section looks at the impact of exposure to health and safety risks in the workplace. As depicted in Fig 13.5.1, the most frequent type of work-related illness and injury was experienced by 608 employed children as having stomach problems or headaches which was dominated by males. Extreme fatigue was reported by 343 employed children which was experienced by more males compared to females. On the other end, 13 employed children lost a body part, all of whom were females.

**Figure 13.5.1 Number of children aged 5 -17 years who experienced work related illness and injury by type and urban-rural areas, 2022**



### 13.6. Unpaid domestic work/ household chores

From a total population of 63,227 children aged 5 – 17 years, about 61.7 percent (39,014 children) performed at least one hour of unpaid domestic work/ household chore in the past seven days prior to the day of the interview, where the majority were located in the rural area with 81.9 percent (31,958 children) while 18.1 percent (7,056 children) were in the urban area. The survey further revealed a marginal difference in terms of household chore segregation by sex at the national level, as reported by 20,048 male children (51.4 percent) and 18,966 female children (48.6 percent). Both urban and rural areas observe this same trend

**Table 13.6.1: Number of children aged 5 -17 years performing at least 1 hour of unpaid domestic work by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	7,056	3,592	3,464	7,056	3,592	3,464			
North West Upolu	13,661	6,963	6,698				13,661	6,963	6,698
Rest of Upolu	6,526	3,280	3,246				6,526	3,280	3,246
Savaii	11,770	6,212	5,558				11,770	6,212	5,558
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>39,014</b>	<b>20,048</b>	<b>18,966</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>31,958</b>	<b>16,456</b>	<b>15,502</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Figure 13.6.1 below provides a comprehensive presentation of the types of unpaid domestic work performed by children aged 5-17 years for at least one hour in the past seven days. The predominant type of unpaid domestic work performed by children was helping with the family shopping as reported by 15,201 children followed by cooking for the household and cleaning of the house with 7,382 children and 6,339 children respectively. A detailed presentation of the types of activity by sex and urban-rural areas is presented in appendix Table B51 for ease of reference.



**Figure 13.6.1 Number of children aged 5 -17 years performing at least 1 hour of unpaid domestic work by type and sex, 2022**

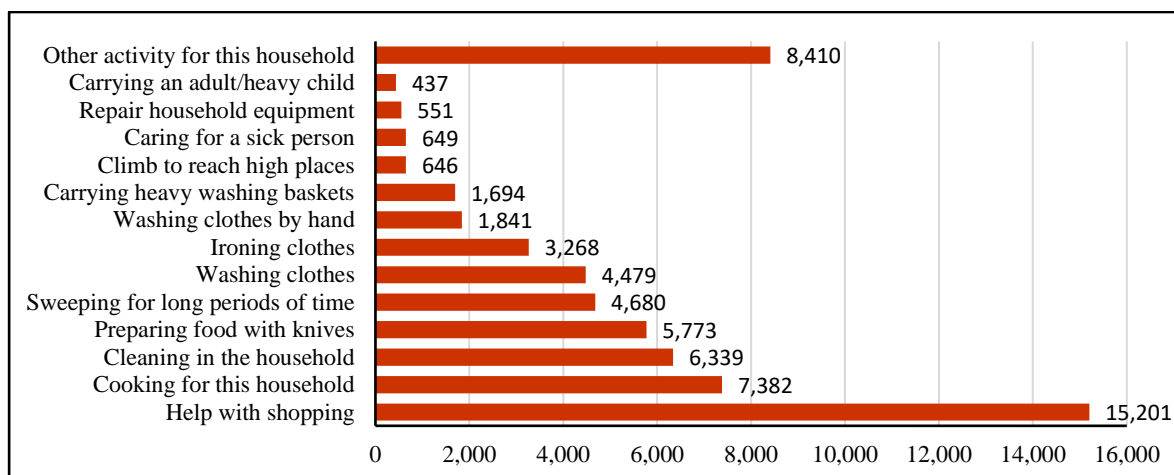


Table 13.6.2 reveals the number of children aged 5 – 14 years performing unpaid domestic work or household chores by different threshold hours. It is important to note that a threshold of 21 weekly hours beyond which household chores have a negative effect on children’s school attendance.<sup>22</sup> It is vital to provide some valuable insights into the hazards of household chore or domestic work and how these chores might affect children’s health and safety.

From a total population of 51,987 for those aged 5 – 14 years, 64.0 percent or 33,274 children reported performing at least one type of household chore in the past seven days prior to the date of the actual interview. From this total of 33,274 children performing household chores, 29,572 children or 88.9 percent performed at least one type of household chore for at least one hour. The unaccounted number of 3,702 of children (11.1 percent) represent those children that performed at least one type of chore for less than one hour in the past seven days. At the national level, 1,840 children or 5.5 percent of total children performing household chores reported performing household chores for at least 21 hours in the past seven days before the interview.

The table also discloses that the majority of children aged 5 – 14 years who performed any type of household chore for at least one hour in the seven days prior to the actual interview were located in the rural area with an 82.2 percent share (24,307 children) compared to only a 17.8 percent share (5,265 children) in the urban area. In addition to this, 95.7 percent or 1,761 children from the rural area reported performing at least one type of household chore for at least 21 hours in the seven days leading up to the actual interview, in contrast to the 4.3 percent or 80 children reported in the urban area.

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_223907.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_223907.pdf)

**Table 13.6.2: Number and percentage of children aged 5 – 14 years performing household chores in the past 7 days by threshold hour, sex and urban – rural areas, 2022**

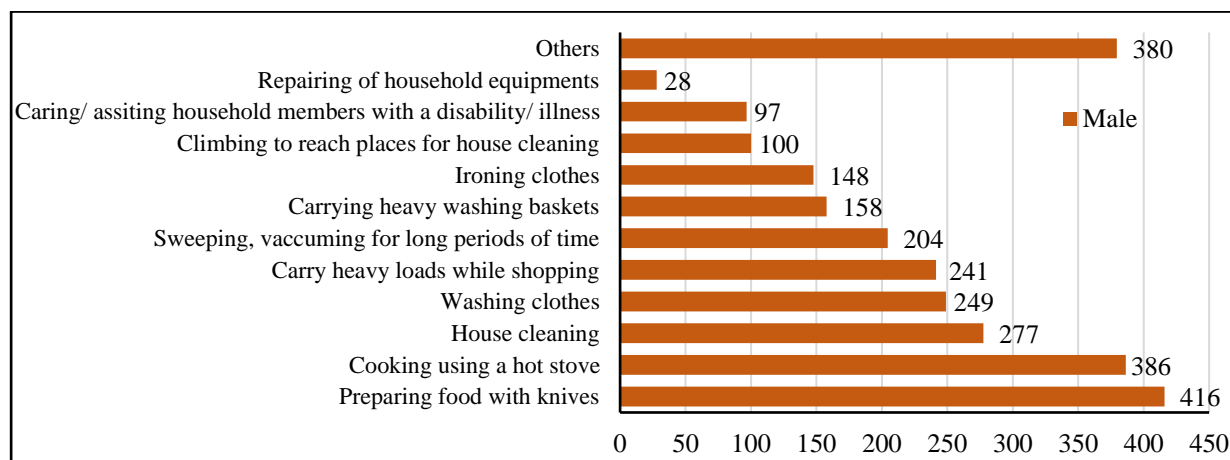
Samoa	5-14 years						
	Urban Area			Rural Area			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
<b>At least 1 hour per week</b>							
Number	29,572	5,265	2,723	2,542	24,307	12,586	11,721
Percentage	88.9%	97.8%	99.1%	96.4%	87.2%	85.7%	88.8%
<b>At least 21 hours per week</b>							
Number	1,840	80	29	51	1,761	911	850
Percentage	5.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%
<b>Total children performing HH chores</b>	<b>33,274</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>27,890</b>	<b>14,692</b>	<b>13,197</b>

Note: those aged 5-14 years performing household chores for less than 30 mins equals to 3,702

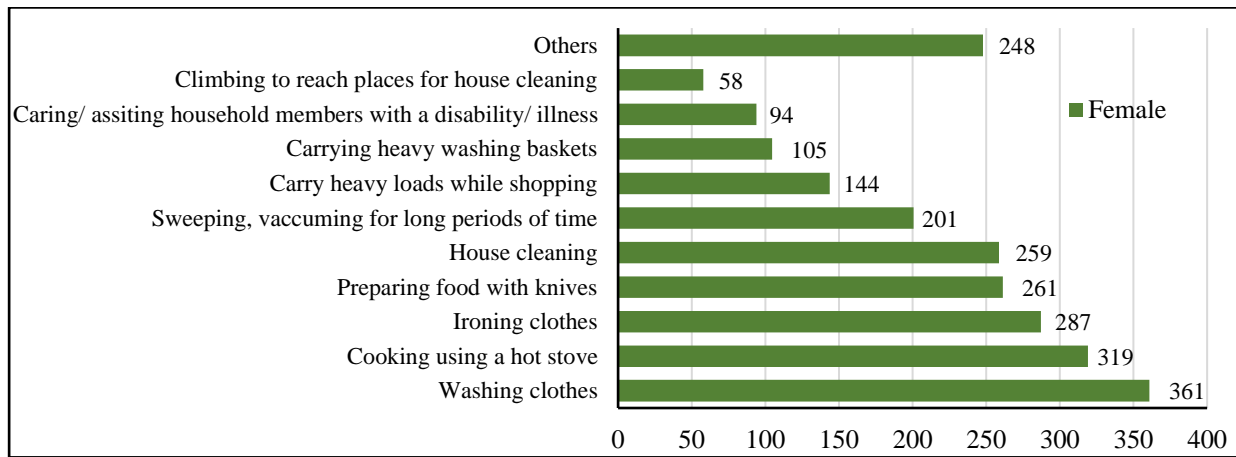
: totals may not add up due to rounding

It is also crucial to provide some insights for those children aged 5 – 14 years who worked for at least 21 hours per week, as this might affect children’s schooling and the right to have leisure time.<sup>23</sup> Fig 13.6.2 shows the type of household chores performed for at least 21 hours per week by these 1,840 children. By sex, the principal type of household chore performed by male children was reported to be preparing food with knives followed by cooking with a hot stove and house cleaning. The least type of household chore performed by male children was reported to be the repairing of household equipments with a total of only 28. Female on the other hand reported washing clothes as the primary type of household chore followed by cooking with hot stove and ironing clothes. Climbing to reach places for house cleaning was reported the least type of household chore performed by female children as reported by only 58 children.

**Figure 13.6.2 Number of children aged 5 – 14 years performing household chores for at least 21 hours per week, by type and sex, 2022**



<sup>23</sup> Initial research suggests that 21 weekly hours is the threshold beyond which household chores begin to negatively impact on the ability of children to attend and benefit from school



## 14. SAMOAN RETURNED MIGRANT WORKER

This is the first time that Samoa has included this new module into its Labour Force Survey. It is referred to Samoans who were previously migrant workers in another country or countries, including those working abroad without being usual residents of the country in which he/ she worked such as Samoan seafarers, RSE workers, labour mobility workers and Samoans working in overseas embassies.

### 14.1. Samoans living abroad for at least six months

The survey reported a total of about 7,934 persons who lived abroad for at least 6 months as depicted in Table 13.1.1 below. The majority of these people are males in the age group of 25 – 64 years. Additionally, 94.6 percent of this total are from the rural area compared to only 5.4 percent located in the urban area.

**Table 14.1.1: Samoans who lived abroad for at least 6 months by sex, age group and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-24 years	664	457	207	31	31	0	632	425	207
25-64 years	5,774	3,509	2,265	286	200	86	5,488	3,309	2,179
65+ years	1,496	674	823	109	23	85	1,388	650	737
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>3,123</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Shown in table 14.1.2 are the various reasons why Samoans lived abroad for at least 6 months. Most of these people are males representing 58.5 percent (4,639 persons) while females represent the remaining 41.5 percent (3,295 persons). 68.8 percent (5,446 persons) reported family reasons or marriage as the main reason for living abroad for at least six months followed by those taking up a job with 19.5 percent (1,544 persons) while only a mere 0.1 percent (10 persons) reported natural disaster and climate change as the main reason for travelling abroad. Furthermore, only 5.4 percent of the total were reported to be from the urban area while 94.6 percent were from the rural area.

**Table 14.1.2: Samoans who lived abroad for at least 6 months by reason, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Reason for travelling abroad	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To take up a job	1,544	1,428	116	109	96	13	1,435	1,333	103
Job transfer	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
To look for wage or salaried work	122	57	65	15	15	0	106	41	65
To study	327	163	163	36	36	0	291	127	163
Because of family or marriage	5,446	2,673	2,772	244	107	137	5,202	2,566	2,636
For health reasons	249	124	126	22	0	22	227	124	104
Because of conflict, insecurity, persecution	34	34	0	0	0	0	34	34	0
Because of a natural disaster, climate	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Other non-work-related reason	193	140	53	0	0	0	193	140	53
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>3,123</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 15. HOUSEHOLD CARE WORK

### 15.1. Household care work

This refers to all those aged 5 years old and above who either (i) provided care or assistance to any household member aged 18 years or older in the past seven days because of a disability, illness or a problem related to old age or (ii) spend time looking after children aged 17 years and younger in the past seven days living in the same household.

Table 15.1.1 provides a tabulated analysis of those aged 5 years and above who provided care or assistance to household members aged 18 years and above for reasons mentioned above. From a total population of 179,746 for those aged 5 years and above, only 14.5 percent (26,112 persons) reporting performing household care work for those aged 18 years and above, with the majority being females represented by 57.7 percent (15,077 persons). 85.7 percent (22,380 persons) of these household care workers are located in the rural area while the remaining 14.3 percent (3,731 persons) are located in the urban area.

**Table 15.1.1: Total population aged 5 years and above providing household care work to household members aged 18 years and older by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	3,731	1,633	2,098	3,731	1,633	2,098			
North West Upolu	13,257	5,416	7,840				13,257	5,416	7,840
Rest of Upolu	2,014	738	1,276				2,014	738	1,276
Savaii	7,110	3,247	3,863				7,110	3,247	3,863
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>26,112</b>	<b>11,035</b>	<b>15,077</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>22,380</b>	<b>9,401</b>	<b>12,979</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

Table 15.1.2 on the other hand provides a tabulated analysis of those aged 5 years and above who spend time looking after children aged 17 years and younger. 27.9 percent (50,208 persons) of those aged 5 years and above reported provided household care work to those ages 17 years and younger in the past seven days prior to the date of the interview. Of this total, 63.1 percent (31,671 persons) were females and 36.9 percent (18,537 persons) were males. Also, 79.3 percent (39,831 persons) of these household care workers are located in the rural area while the remaining 20.7 percent (10,377 persons) are located in the urban area.

**Table 15.1.2: Total population aged 5 years and above providing household care work to household members aged 17 years and younger by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	10,377	4,209	6,167	10,377	4,209	6,167			
North West Upolu	21,980	8,523	13,457				21,980	8,523	13,457
Rest of Upolu	7,412	2,010	5,402				7,412	2,010	5,402
Savaii	10,439	3,794	6,645				10,439	3,794	6,645
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>50,208</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>31,671</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>39,831</b>	<b>14,328</b>	<b>25,504</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

By highest completed level of education completed as shown in Table 15.1.3, most of those providing household care work to those aged 17 years and younger have completed only Primary level of education as indicated by 18,685 persons (37.2 percent) and the same can be said for both urban and rural areas.

**Table 15.1.3: Total population aged 5 years and above providing household care work to household members aged 17 and younger by highest level of education completed, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Highest level of education completed	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	9,214	3,541	5,673	1,520	727	793	7,694	2,814	4,880
ECE	1,223	733	490	112	61	51	1,112	672	439
Primary	18,685	7,031	11,654	3,421	1,355	2,067	15,264	5,676	9,588
Secondary	9,257	2,559	6,698	2,044	677	1,367	7,213	1,882	5,331
TVET	1,762	720	1,041	372	254	118	1,389	466	923
Tertiary	7,721	2,524	5,197	2,840	1,092	1,748	4,881	1,431	3,450
IE	13	13	0	5	5	0	8	8	0
Don't know	2,332	1,416	917	62	38	24	2,270	1,378	892
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>50,208</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>31,671</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>39,831</b>	<b>14,328</b>	<b>25,504</b>

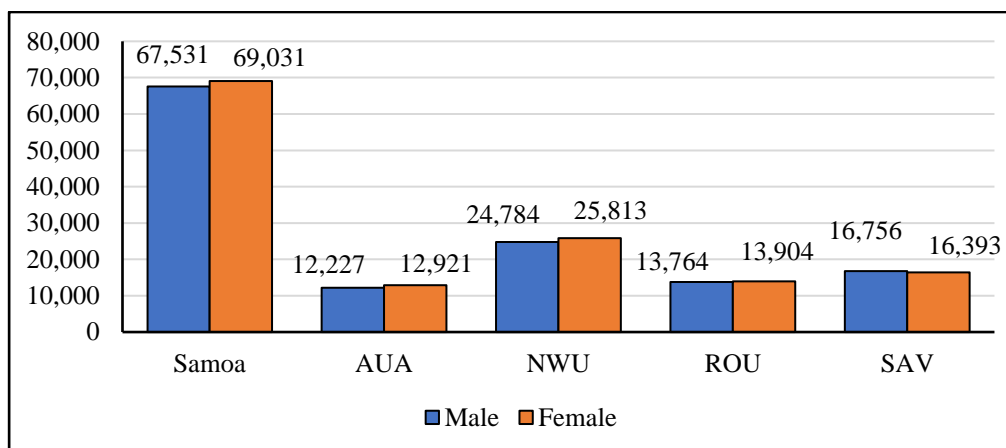
*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 15.2. Unpaid domestic work/ household chores

Everyone aged 5 years and over were asked about performing any household chores or unpaid domestic activities in the past seven days prior to the date of the interview.

From a total population of 179,746 persons for those aged 5 years and above, just over three quarters reported performing household chores, marginally dominated by females. NWU reported the highest number of people aged 5 years and above performing household chores with 50,597 while AUA reported the least number of people with only 25,148. At the region level, most of household chores are performed by female except in SAV and there seems to be a marginal difference between both sexes performing household chores across all the regions.

**Figure 15.2.1 Number of population aged 5 years and above performing household chores by sex and region, 2022**



### 15.3. Own use production work

This section is asked of all respondents aged 5 years and over who were engaged in the production of goods for household consumption only in the past 7 days prior to the date of the interview.

35.0 percent (62,987 persons) of those aged 5 years and above reported to be engaged in at least one type of own use production work in the past seven days. Of this total, 57.7 percent (36,357) were males and 42.3 percent (26,621) were females while 11.5 percent (7,225 persons) were in the urban area and 88.5 percent (55,753 persons) from the rural area. Additionally, 37.6 percent (55,753 persons) of the rural population aged 5 years and above reported to be engaged in at least one type of own use production work compared to only 23.0 percent (7,225 persons) reported in the urban area.

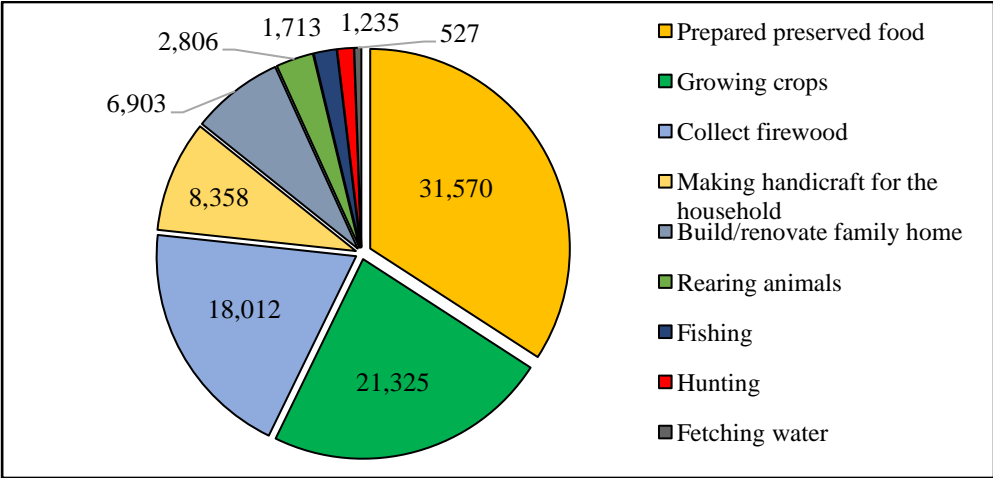
**Table 15.3.1: Total population aged 5 years and above in own-use production work by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Region	Total			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	7,225	3,835	3,390	7,225	3,835	3,390			
North West Upolu	27,297	14,883	12,414				27,297	14,883	12,414
Rest of Upolu	13,964	7,978	5,986				13,964	7,978	5,986
Savaii	14,492	9,661	4,831				14,492	9,661	4,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,978</b>	<b>36,357</b>	<b>26,621</b>	<b>7,225</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>55,753</b>	<b>32,522</b>	<b>23,231</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

As depicted in Fig 15.3.1, the majority of the population aged 5 years and above reported preparing preserved food as the prime type of own use production work that those aged 5 years and were engaged in followed by growing crops then by collecting firewood. Fetching water was reported to be least type of own use production work that those aged 5 years and above were engaged in, in the last seven days.

**Figure 15.3.1 Total population aged 5 years and above in own-use production work by type, 2022**



For children aged 5-17 years, only 10,383 (16.4 percent) reported to be engaged in own use production work in the past seven days represented by 6,470 male (51.9 percent) and 3,913 female (48.1 percent). Disaggregating this further revealed that only 872 children (8.4 percent) reported to be engaged in own use production work were from the urban area while the majority of children (52,856 or 91.6 percent) were from the rural area as revealed in the table below.

**Table 15.3.2: Total population aged 5-17 years in own-use production work by sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

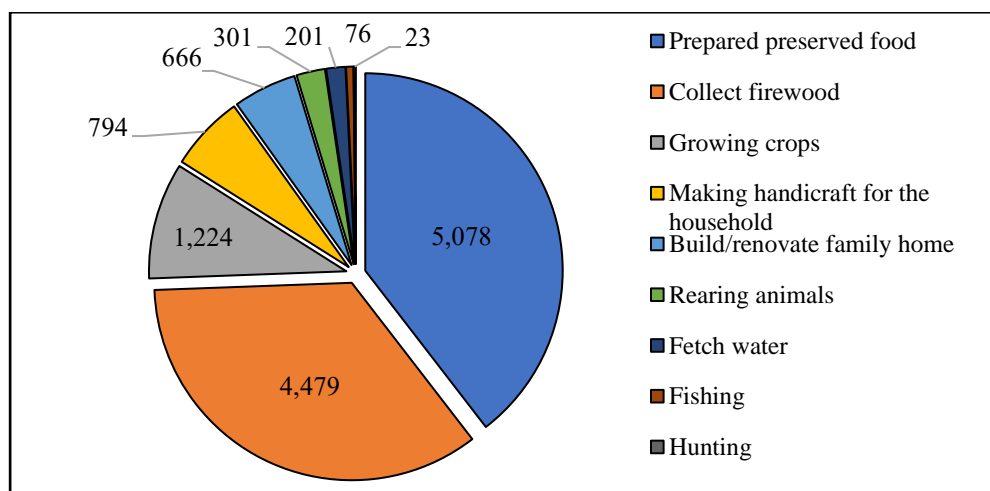
Region	Total			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	872	627	245	872	627	245			
North West Upolu	5,178	3,025	2,153				5,178	3,025	2,153
Rest of Upolu	1,974	1,045	929				1,974	1,045	929
Savaii	2,360	1,774	586				2,360	1,774	586
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,383</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>3,668</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Shown in Fig 15.3.2 is the distribution of children aged 5-17 years performing different types of own use production work. 5,078 or 48.9 percent of children reported preparing preserved food followed by those engaged in collecting firewood with 4,479 children or 43.1 percent. Only 23 children or 0.2 percent reported hunting as the least performed own use production work in the past seven days leading up to the actual interview.



**Figure 15.3.2 Total population aged 5-17 years in own-use production work by type, 2022**



## 16. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

All those aged 15 years and above were asked questions around 6 functional domains;

- (1) do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses;
- (2) do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid;
- (3) do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps;
- (4) do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating;
- (5) do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing and
- (6) using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, (for example understanding or being understood by others).

According to the Washington Group Short Set of Functioning (WG-SS), disability is determined as anyone reporting either ‘a lot of difficulty’ or ‘cannot do it at all’ on at least one of these six functional domains<sup>24</sup>. The other two responses were ‘no, no difficulty at all’ and ‘yes, some difficulty’.

The survey reported a total of about 5,479 persons with disabilities, with 47.2 percent being males and 52.8 percent being females. In general, the PWD population increases with age and this is quite evident in the age group of 65 years and above where almost half of the PWD population are in this age group. Also, 19.0 percent (1,041) of the PWD population are located in the urban area while most (4,438) are located in the rural area.

<sup>24</sup>[https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG\\_Resource\\_Document\\_\\_4\\_-\\_Monitoring\\_Using\\_the\\_WG\\_Questions.pdf](https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Resource_Document__4_-_Monitoring_Using_the_WG_Questions.pdf)

**Table 16.1: Persons aged 15 years and above with disability by age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban area			Rural area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	97	71	27	34	22	12	63	49	15
20-24 years	185	101	84	23	23	0	162	78	84
25-29 years	257	148	109	10	10	0	247	138	109
30-34 years	132	94	38	44	35	9	88	60	29
35-39 years	190	59	132	43	10	33	147	49	99
40-44 years	207	118	89	40	22	19	167	96	71
45-49 years	205	105	100	42	26	15	164	79	85
50-54 years	315	232	83	47	38	9	268	194	74
55-59 years	556	247	308	76	34	42	480	214	266
60-64 years	635	283	352	135	45	90	500	238	262
65+ years	2,699	1,127	1,572	547	241	306	2,152	886	1,266
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,358</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

## 16.1. Economic activity

From a total of about 5,500 PWDs aged 15 years and above, 12.6 percent (688) were reported to be in the labour force while the remaining 87.4 percent (4,791) were outside the labour force. Surprisingly, only 9 PWDs were reported to be unemployed, all females in the urban area, implying that the unemployment rate for PWDs was only 1.4%.

**Table 16.1.1: Distribution of persons aged 15 years and above with disability by economic activity, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

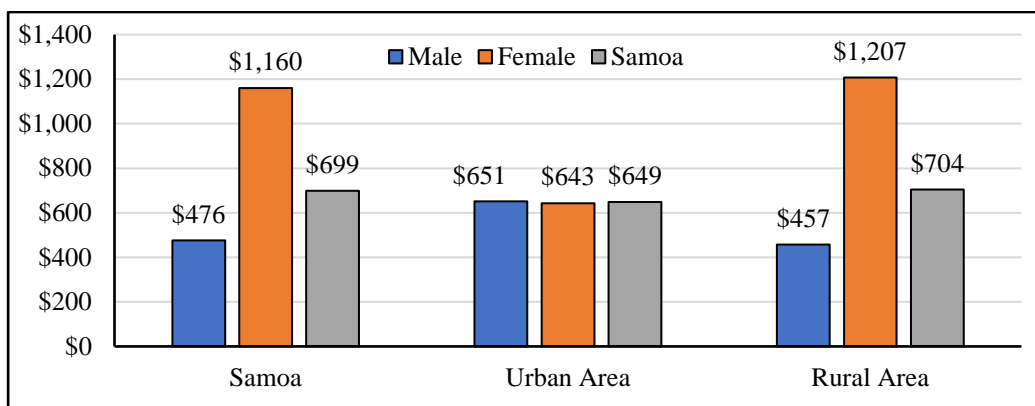
Economic Activity	Samoa			Urban (Apia Urban Area)			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>203</b>
Employed	679	458	221	65	47	18	614	411	203
Unemployed	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0
<b>Outside Labour Force</b>	<b>4,791</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>2,155</b>
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,358</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

Shown in Fig 16.1.1 are the average gross monthly income for PWDs. The average gross monthly income was reported to be WST699 compared to WST1,620 reported by those without a disability.

At the national level, the average gross monthly income for female of WST1,160 is twice as much as their male counterpart with WST476, and is also higher than the national average of WST699. The urban area disclosed marginal differences, although males have a higher average than females. In the rural area, females revealed an average gross monthly income that is almost three times than that of males.

**Figure 16.1.1 Average gross monthly income for persons with disability by sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**



## 16.2. Employment by industry

Presented in Table 16.2.1 is the distribution of the employed population with disability by industry. The principal industry dominated by employed PWDs was agriculture as reported by 239 persons (35.2 percent) followed by wholesale and retail with 94 or 13.8 percent. Activities of households as employers reported the least number of employed PWDs with only 3 (0.4 percent). Only 65 (9.6 percent) of all employed PWDs were reported from the urban area while 614 (90.4 percent) were from the rural area.

The table further indicates that just over half (36 persons) of employed PWD in the urban area were employed in the construction industry while the rural area reported 230 persons (37.5 percent) being employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. On the other hand, those employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry reported the lowest number in the urban area with only 9 (13.7 percent) while the industry of activities of households as employers was reported to be the lowest in the rural area with only 3 employees (0.4 percent).

**Table 16.2.1: Distribution of employed persons with disability by industry, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239	170	69	9	0	9	230	170	60
Manufacturing	59	38	21	0	0	0	59	38	21
Construction	52	52	0	36	36	0	16	16	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94	55	39	11	11	0	83	44	39
Accommodation and food service activities	67	48	19	9	0	9	57	48	10
Professional, scientific and technicians	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	0

Administrative and support service activities	41	41	0	0	0	0	41	41	0
Public administration and defence	27	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0
Education	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Human health and social work activities	66	0	66	0	0	0	66	0	66
Activities of households as employers	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Not elsewhere classified	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>203</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

### 16.3. Employment by occupation

The predominant occupation that PWDs were engaged in was agriculture, forestry and fishery workers as reported by 233 persons (34.3 percent) followed by the occupation of services and sales with 103 persons (15.2 percent). Disaggregating the data further reveals that the most common occupation that PWDs in the urban area were engaged in was craft and related trade worker as indicated by 36 persons (55.4 percent) while in the rural area, it was agriculture, forestry and fishery workers as indicated by 224 persons (36.5 percent). This is reflective of the existing situation in Samoa as people in the rural area have more access to land (in the form a customary land) for agricultural purposes and sea for fishing activities.

**Table 16.3.1: Distribution of employment persons with disability by occupation, sex, and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	48	48	0	11	11	0	37	37	0
Professionals	85	44	41	0	0	0	85	44	41
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	59	31	28	0	0	0	59	31	28
Clerical Support Workers	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
Services & Sales workers	103	71	32	9	0	9	94	71	23
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	233	164	69	9	0	9	224	164	60
Craft & Related Trade workers	66	61	5	36	36	0	30	25	5
Plant & Machine Opr & Assemblers	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
Elementary Occupation	47	16	31	0	0	0	47	16	31
Not elsewhere classified	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>203</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

## ANNEX A: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030

Table A1: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators, 2012, 2017 and 2022

SDG INDICATOR	2012	2017	2022
5.4.1: Proportion of those aged 5 years and above engaged in <sup>(1)</sup>			
(a) Unpaid domestic work by sex:	NA	NA	76.0%
(Male)	NA	NA	75.1%
(Female)	NA	NA	76.9%
(b) Unpaid domestic care work by sex:			
(i) looking after those aged 17 years and below	NA	NA	27.9%
(Male)	NA	NA	20.6%
(Female)	NA	NA	35.3%
(ii) looking after those aged 18 years and above	NA	NA	14.5%
(Male)	NA	NA	12.3%
(Female)	NA	NA	16.8%
5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	9.0%	8.2%	12.6%
8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex		37.3%	25.3%
(Male)	NA	42.4%	26.3%
(Female)	NA	27.0%	23.5%
8.5.1 Average monthly earnings of employees (WST)	NA	1,268	1,620
(a) Average gross monthly income for paid employees			
(Male)	NA	1,219	1,587
(Female)	NA	1,351	1,670
(b) Average gross monthly income for paid employees with disabilities	NA	1,653	699
(Male)	NA	1,507	476
(Female)	NA	1,806	1,106
8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	NA	10.8%	1.4%
(Male)	NA	11.1%	0.0
(Female)	NA	10.5%	1.4%
8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (Youth NEET)	35.0%	37.9%	30.1%
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	NA	NA	11.5%
(Male)	NA	NA	14.3%
(Female)	NA	NA	8.5%
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as share of total employment	6.8%	6.8%	6.0%

<sup>(1)</sup> Proxy indicator

## ANNEX B: SELECTED DETAILED TABLES

**Table B1: Distribution of working age population (aged 15+), by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	19,754	9,408	10,346	3,587	1,731	1,856	6,611	2,746	3,865	6,152	3,340	2,812	3,404	1,591	1,813
ECE	4,838	3,019	1,819	472	284	188	1,791	1,149	642	1,112	709	403	1,463	877	586
Primary	50,096	26,114	23,982	7,189	3,604	3,585	19,882	10,396	9,486	12,578	6,446	6,133	10,446	5,668	4,778
Secondary	21,608	8,972	12,636	4,274	1,819	2,455	7,361	2,994	4,367	5,093	2,088	3,006	4,879	2,071	2,808
TVET	4,990	2,927	2,063	858	623	235	1,627	952	675	1,016	582	434	1,490	771	719
Tertiary	19,179	7,832	11,347	6,466	2,979	3,487	6,778	2,724	4,055	2,776	1,138	1,638	3,158	992	2,167
IE	255	199	56	40	31	9	167	151	16	12	0	12	36	16	20
Don't know	7,039	4,401	2,638	232	115	117	3,065	1,911	1,154	1,346	789	556	2,396	1,585	810
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>127,758</b>	<b>62,871</b>	<b>64,887</b>	<b>23,118</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>47,283</b>	<b>23,023</b>	<b>24,259</b>	<b>30,086</b>	<b>15,091</b>	<b>14,994</b>	<b>27,272</b>	<b>13,571</b>	<b>13,701</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B2: Labour force by age group, sex and region 2022**

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

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B3: Labour force by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	2,040	1,330	710	170	72	98	856	396	460	626	562	64	388	300	88
ECE	1,694	1,400	294	115	80	35	700	568	132	359	323	36	519	428	91
Primary	23,166	16,469	6,697	2,986	2,022	964	10,382	7,037	3,345	4,842	3,803	1,039	4,956	3,606	1,350
Secondary	9,879	5,731	4,148	1,522	943	579	4,055	2,128	1,927	1,937	1,186	750	2,366	1,474	891
TVET	3,161	2,152	1,009	512	403	109	1,181	770	412	548	419	129	919	560	359
Tertiary	13,122	6,123	6,999	4,634	2,348	2,285	4,970	2,217	2,753	1,412	728	684	2,107	830	1,277
IE	15	15	0	5	5	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2,883	2,361	522	103	73	30	1,180	948	232	447	411	36	1,153	928	224
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>55,960</b>	<b>35,580</b>	<b>20,380</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>23,334</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>7,433</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>12,408</b>	<b>8,127</b>	<b>4,281</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B4: Labour force participation rate by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age-Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	17.8%	24.6%	10.3%	9.0%	12.5%	5.0%	22.6%	31.4%	13.9%	11.5%	15.2%	6.9%	23.9%	34.2%	11.5%
20-24 years	43.7%	54.2%	32.9%	47.0%	48.7%	45.5%	46.7%	56.1%	36.9%	32.3%	44.6%	19.9%	47.7%	66.3%	26.3%
25-29 years	50.7%	62.6%	39.9%	59.3%	71.9%	45.9%	55.0%	65.4%	46.2%	33.8%	48.3%	19.7%	54.2%	65.7%	45.0%
30-34 years	58.4%	74.9%	45.6%	53.9%	67.0%	42.7%	64.2%	81.3%	52.0%	50.1%	74.3%	31.6%	61.3%	71.9%	52.3%
35-39 years	58.2%	73.8%	43.0%	60.2%	69.2%	51.4%	62.7%	75.2%	50.9%	47.5%	73.2%	21.7%	60.3%	76.0%	45.0%
40-44 years	61.7%	77.7%	47.2%	68.9%	75.1%	63.6%	69.6%	85.1%	53.7%	48.9%	72.4%	28.7%	56.0%	71.1%	44.1%
45-49 years	59.9%	81.0%	39.6%	64.9%	82.6%	48.8%	66.4%	87.0%	47.6%	44.7%	69.1%	19.2%	60.9%	83.1%	39.0%
50-54 years	57.9%	73.6%	40.0%	52.8%	68.0%	38.4%	63.6%	76.8%	48.6%	55.8%	75.6%	31.4%	55.1%	70.4%	35.9%
55-59 years	45.8%	62.4%	27.2%	39.7%	60.7%	18.0%	52.4%	60.9%	40.9%	38.0%	58.2%	15.8%	48.5%	70.7%	27.7%
60-64 years	31.9%	43.4%	20.2%	22.9%	31.9%	16.5%	40.4%	50.9%	30.8%	21.1%	33.6%	7.3%	37.0%	49.7%	20.1%
65+ years	14.0%	22.4%	7.0%	13.3%	25.4%	3.6%	16.9%	22.7%	12.0%	7.4%	13.7%	2.0%	17.0%	28.5%	7.6%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding



**Table B5: Labour force participation rate by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	10.3%	14.1%	6.9%	4.7%	4.2%	5.3%	13.0%	14.4%	11.9%	10.2%	16.8%	2.3%	11.4%	18.9%	4.8%
ECE	35.0%	46.4%	16.2%	24.4%	28.3%	18.6%	39.1%	49.4%	20.6%	32.3%	45.6%	8.9%	35.5%	48.8%	15.6%
Primary	46.2%	63.1%	27.9%	41.5%	56.1%	26.9%	52.2%	67.7%	35.3%	38.5%	59.0%	16.9%	47.4%	63.6%	28.2%
Secondary	45.7%	63.9%	32.8%	35.6%	51.8%	23.6%	55.1%	71.1%	44.1%	38.0%	56.8%	25.0%	48.5%	71.2%	31.7%
TVET	63.3%	73.5%	48.9%	59.7%	64.7%	46.6%	72.6%	80.9%	61.0%	54.0%	72.0%	29.8%	61.7%	72.7%	50.0%
Tertiary	68.4%	78.2%	61.7%	71.7%	78.8%	65.5%	73.3%	81.4%	67.9%	50.9%	64.0%	41.8%	66.7%	83.7%	59.0%
IE	5.7%	7.3%	0.0%	13.1%	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	41.0%	53.7%	19.8%	44.2%	63.5%	25.3%	38.5%	49.6%	20.1%	33.2%	52.1%	6.5%	48.1%	58.6%	27.7%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B6: Employed population by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	2,885	2,292	593	287	210	78	1,216	1,000	216	442	341	102	940	741	199
20-24 years	5,804	3,780	2,024	1,226	624	603	2,330	1,471	858	984	725	260	1,264	960	304
25-29 years	6,683	3,986	2,696	1,547	966	581	2,697	1,480	1,216	1,051	782	269	1,388	757	630
30-34 years	6,657	3,772	2,885	1,217	682	535	2,731	1,464	1,266	1,327	866	461	1,383	759	623
35-39 years	6,138	3,858	2,280	1,202	681	521	2,375	1,404	971	1,219	946	273	1,342	827	515
40-44 years	6,181	3,737	2,444	1,228	607	622	2,552	1,642	910	1,183	814	369	1,217	674	543
45-49 years	5,860	3,875	1,984	1,137	690	447	2,338	1,456	882	1,027	810	217	1,358	919	438
50-54 years	5,539	3,757	1,781	862	544	318	2,192	1,396	796	1,264	942	322	1,221	875	346
55-59 years	3,693	2,668	1,025	558	433	125	1,467	974	493	727	597	130	941	664	277
60-64 years	2,073	1,426	647	262	151	111	881	538	343	334	280	54	595	457	138
65+ years	1,623	1,186	437	280	238	42	640	396	244	210	180	30	493	372	121
Youth (15-24)	8,690	6,072	2,618	1,514	834	680	3,545	2,472	1,074	1,427	1,065	361	2,204	1,702	502
Adult (25+)	44,445	28,266	16,179	8,293	4,992	3,301	17,872	10,750	7,122	8,341	6,218	2,123	9,938	6,305	3,633
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>9,768</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>4,135</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B7: Employment-to-population ratio by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	15.0%	22.7%	6.5%	8.5%	11.5%	5.0%	16.8%	28.1%	5.9%	9.7%	13.7%	4.9%	23.1%	33.4%	10.7%
20-24 years	38.4%	49.5%	27.0%	42.6%	46.5%	39.3%	38.9%	48.2%	29.3%	28.6%	41.9%	15.2%	44.9%	63.7%	23.2%
25-29 years	47.7%	60.0%	36.6%	59.3%	71.9%	45.9%	49.5%	59.1%	41.3%	32.0%	48.3%	16.2%	52.2%	64.5%	42.4%
30-34 years	55.2%	71.5%	42.5%	52.5%	63.8%	42.7%	59.1%	76.2%	46.9%	48.0%	72.2%	29.5%	58.8%	70.2%	49.1%
35-39 years	55.6%	70.9%	40.7%	58.7%	67.5%	50.2%	57.5%	69.7%	45.9%	46.5%	72.0%	20.9%	59.6%	74.6%	45.0%
40-44 years	59.9%	76.4%	45.1%	67.9%	73.0%	63.6%	66.1%	83.7%	47.9%	48.3%	71.8%	28.0%	55.4%	69.8%	44.1%
45-49 years	59.1%	79.8%	39.2%	64.9%	82.6%	48.8%	64.4%	84.0%	46.5%	44.4%	68.5%	19.2%	60.9%	83.1%	39.0%
50-54 years	57.2%	72.7%	39.4%	51.9%	67.3%	37.3%	62.5%	75.2%	48.2%	55.3%	74.6%	31.4%	54.6%	70.4%	34.9%
55-59 years	45.4%	62.0%	26.7%	39.7%	60.7%	18.0%	51.8%	59.9%	40.9%	37.0%	58.2%	13.8%	48.5%	70.7%	27.7%
60-64 years	31.6%	43.4%	19.8%	22.9%	31.9%	16.5%	39.8%	50.9%	29.6%	21.1%	33.6%	7.3%	37.0%	49.7%	20.1%
65+ years	13.9%	22.4%	6.9%	13.3%	25.4%	3.6%	16.7%	22.7%	11.7%	7.4%	13.7%	2.0%	17.0%	28.5%	7.6%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B8: Employment-to-population ratio by highest level of education completed by sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	9.2%	13.6%	5.2%	4.2%	3.2%	5.3%	10.5%	14.1%	8.0%	9.9%	16.4%	2.3%	10.4%	18.1%	3.5%
ECE	34.3%	45.3%	16.2%	20.6%	21.9%	18.6%	38.8%	49.0%	20.6%	32.3%	45.6%	8.9%	34.9%	47.8%	15.6%
Primary	43.8%	60.9%	25.2%	40.2%	55.1%	25.1%	47.9%	63.9%	30.2%	37.3%	58.0%	15.6%	46.6%	62.5%	27.7%
Secondary	42.5%	60.8%	29.6%	35.0%	50.9%	23.2%	49.1%	63.9%	38.9%	34.8%	55.4%	20.5%	47.2%	70.3%	30.2%
TVET	59.9%	70.6%	44.6%	56.2%	61.9%	41.2%	65.1%	76.0%	49.7%	52.0%	68.5%	29.8%	61.7%	72.7%	50.0%
Tertiary	66.3%	76.1%	59.5%	70.9%	78.3%	64.6%	69.4%	76.6%	64.7%	48.9%	62.3%	39.6%	65.4%	83.7%	57.0%
IE	5.7%	7.3%	0.0%	13.1%	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	39.8%	52.0%	19.4%	44.2%	63.5%	25.3%	36.7%	46.7%	20.1%	33.2%	52.1%	6.5%	47.1%	57.6%	26.5%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B9: Employed population by status in employment for main activity only, sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

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

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B10: Employed population by industry, sex and region, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,929	12,584	3,345	547	441	106	4,593	3,259	1,334	5,756	4,926	830	5,033	3,959	1,074
Mining	66	60	6	42	36	6	24	24	0	219	167	53	0	0	0
Manufacturing	3,192	1,984	1,208	533	417	116	1,723	1,056	668	42	42	0	717	345	372
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	355	320	35	154	131	24	101	90	11	25	25	0	57	57	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	369	275	94	126	101	25	153	85	68	465	447	18	64	64	0
Construction	3,010	2,908	102	479	465	13	1,507	1,445	61	959	430	529	559	549	10
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles	9,859	5,323	4,536	1,670	906	764	4,665	2,524	2,140	249	249	0	2,566	1,463	1,102
Transportation and storage	2,086	2,021	65	554	533	21	972	951	21	381	213	169	311	288	23
Accommodation and food service act	2,735	1,273	1,462	806	395	411	1,103	484	619	17	17	0	445	182	263
Information and communication	514	345	169	208	142	66	229	138	90	125	53	72	60	48	12
Financial and insurance activities	1,272	537	735	586	232	354	464	205	259	12	12	0	97	47	50
Real estate activities	35	35	0	11	11	0	12	12	0	34	9	25	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technician	536	260	277	217	85	131	286	165	121	61	40	21	0	0	0
Administrative and support service	1,247	925	322	452	274	177	675	573	102	577	295	283	59	38	21
Public administration and defence	4,632	2,584	2,048	1,395	792	603	1,984	1,128	856	470	124	346	676	370	306
Education	3,086	877	2,210	672	275	397	1,072	268	803	15	0	15	873	210	663
Human health and social work act	833	220	613	344	115	229	439	105	334	34	0	34	35	0	35
Arts, entertainment and recreation	319	114	205	55	31	25	143	53	89	119	105	14	87	30	57
Other service activities	1,213	893	319	325	177	149	578	442	136	128	86	43	190	169	21
Activities of households as employers	1,059	360	700	250	67	184	530	140	389	18	18	0	151	67	84
Activities of extraterritorial organization	193	111	83	137	77	61	38	16	22	58	25	33	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	594	329	265	246	126	120	127	57	70	0	0	0	163	121	42
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>9,768</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>4,135</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B11: Employed population by occupation, sex and region, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	2,374	1,390	983	946	533	412	999	570	430	144	114	30	285	174	111
Professionals	6,316	2,914	3,402	1,925	1,010	915	2,386	1,111	1,275	780	312	467	1,225	481	744
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	3,234	1,997	1,237	1,109	815	295	1,630	853	777	193	142	50	302	187	114
Clerical Support Workers	2,054	637	1,417	964	255	708	707	283	423	129	32	97	254	67	188
Services & Sales workers	9,021	3,911	5,110	1,827	832	995	4,710	2,123	2,587	995	365	630	1,488	590	899
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	14,804	11,803	3,001	524	387	137	3,625	2,609	1,015	5,728	4,885	844	4,927	3,922	1,005
Craft & Related Trade workers	6,655	5,247	1,407	996	815	181	3,177	2,512	665	747	693	54	1,735	1,228	507
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	3,025	2,765	260	656	635	21	1,425	1,322	103	400	346	54	544	462	82
Elementary occupation	5,050	3,321	1,729	612	401	211	2,625	1,774	851	594	368	225	1,220	778	442
Not elsewhere classified	602	351	251	247	142	106	133	64	70	58	25	33	163	121	42
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>9,768</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>4,135</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B12: Employed population by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	1,810	1,276	534	152	55	98	694	386	308	611	546	64	353	289	64
ECE	1,662	1,367	294	97	62	35	695	563	132	359	323	36	510	419	91
Primary	21,957	15,913	6,044	2,887	1,986	901	9,514	6,648	2,866	4,693	3,739	955	4,863	3,541	1,322
Secondary	9,188	5,453	3,735	1,496	926	570	3,614	1,914	1,700	1,773	1,157	617	2,304	1,457	848
TVET	2,988	2,068	921	482	385	97	1,059	724	336	528	398	129	919	560	359
Tertiary	12,713	5,957	6,756	4,585	2,333	2,252	4,707	2,085	2,621	1,357	709	648	2,065	830	1,235
IE	15	15	0	5	5	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2,802	2,290	512	103	73	30	1,125	893	232	447	411	36	1,127	912	215
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>34,338</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>9,768</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>4,135</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B13: Employed population in informal employment by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	1,256	978	278	238	160	78	530	478	52	71	47	24	417	293	123
20-24 years	1,939	1,189	749	476	244	232	760	452	309	258	167	91	444	326	118
25-29 years	2,045	1,337	708	655	438	216	790	509	280	250	178	72	351	211	140
30-34 years	1,560	899	662	263	180	83	769	506	263	295	100	195	233	113	120
35-39 years	1,530	1,061	470	334	210	124	660	479	181	213	147	66	323	225	98
40-44 years	1,478	972	506	383	186	197	637	468	169	190	127	63	267	190	77
45-49 years	1,231	841	390	296	136	160	541	386	155	150	143	8	244	176	68
50-54 years	1,066	771	295	250	171	79	476	331	145	98	70	28	241	198	43
55-59 years	790	572	218	150	126	24	347	195	152	140	132	8	153	119	34
60-64 years	357	244	112	66	46	20	190	109	81	0	0	0	101	89	11
65+ years	194	160	34	80	80	0	40	15	26	36	36	0	38	29	9
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>842</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*



**Table B14: Informal employment by industry, sex and region, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	918	795	122	96	77	19	320	299	21	112	89	23	390	331	59
Mining	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,064	768	296	221	140	80	522	380	142	110	94	16	211	154	58
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	38	38	0	27	27	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	28	23	4	0	0	0	19	14	4	9	9	0	0	0	0
Construction	1,822	1,768	53	302	289	13	800	788	12	343	325	18	376	367	10
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,411	2,077	1,334	882	527	356	1,440	962	478	354	110	244	734	479	255
Transportation and storage	730	719	10	174	164	10	315	315	0	104	104	0	137	137	0
Accommodation and food service act	1,370	610	760	538	249	289	390	146	243	240	139	101	202	75	127
Information and communication	92	42	50	13	0	13	48	23	26	0	0	0	31	19	12
Financial and insurance activities	186	77	109	73	37	36	55	9	46	39	12	27	19	19	0
Real estate activities	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technician	153	114	39	33	23	10	102	82	20	18	9	9	0	0	0
Administrative and support service	544	424	120	131	91	40	334	276	59	40	40	0	39	18	21
Public administration and defence	685	394	291	153	116	37	286	144	143	117	58	58	129	76	53
Education	604	149	454	160	40	120	172	44	128	32	0	32	240	65	175
Human health and social work act	157	32	124	69	32	37	88	.	88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	115	43	71	13	0	13	65	29	36	0	0	0	37	14	22
Other service activities	643	571	72	69	53	16	337	293	43	78	78	0	159	146	13
Activities of households as employers	728	219	509	146	24	122	428	104	324	93	67	26	61	24	37
Activities of extraterritorial organization	34	34	0	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	107	107	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	46	46	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>842</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B15: Informal employment by occupation, sex and region, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	410	266	144	144	74	71	139	87	52	35	35	0	92	71	21
Professionals	1,494	927	566	376	223	153	616	426	190	116	75	41	385	202	183
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	895	575	320	306	246	61	481	273	208	44	44	0	64	13	51
Clerical Support Workers	500	157	343	208	68	140	151	57	94	88	21	67	54	11	43
Services & Sales workers	3,332	1,315	2,017	1,002	448	554	1,293	523	770	538	178	360	498	165	333
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	622	485	137	97	69	27	151	140	10	101	77	23	274	198	75
Craft & Related Trade workers	3,034	2,698	337	478	422	56	1,425	1,236	189	460	442	18	671	597	74
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	1,139	1,050	89	226	218	7	480	418	62	157	157	0	277	257	20
Elementary occupation	1,915	1,445	470	315	171	144	1,000	761	239	149	103	46	451	409	42
Not elsewhere classified	106	106	0	39	39	0	6	6	0	15	15	0	46	46	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>842</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B16: Informal employment by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	443	305	138	132	55	77	109	85	24	104	95	10	97	70	27
ECE	297	207	90	45	21	24	145	98	47	14	6	8	93	82	11
Primary	6,101	4,566	1,535	1,511	1,020	490	2,619	2,033	586	872	610	262	1,099	903	196
Secondary	2,657	1,398	1,260	552	299	253	1,306	678	628	306	134	173	493	287	205
TVET	561	416	145	125	117	9	224	188	36	49	19	30	162	92	70
Tertiary	2,333	1,236	1,097	769	426	343	882	434	448	224	152	73	458	225	233
IE	15	15	0	5	5	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	1,041	882	159	52	36	15	447	403	44	132	132	0	410	311	99
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>842</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B17: Unemployed population by sex and region, 2022**

Region	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Apia Urban Area	240	121	118	240	121	118									
North West Upolu	1,916	851	1,065				1,916	851	1,065						
Rest of Upolu	404	150	254							404	150	254			
Savaii	265	120	146										265	120	146
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>146</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B18: Unemployed population by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	544	191	353	17	17	0	414	118	296	80	37	43	33	19	14
20-24 years	799	357	442	126	30	96	466	242	224	127	45	81	81	40	41
25-29 years	414	172	242	0	0	0	303	158	145	58	0	58	52	14	39
30-34 years	389	176	213	34	34	0	236	99	137	59	25	34	59	18	42
35-39 years	287	158	129	29	17	13	216	110	106	26	16	11	16	16	0
40-44 years	184	65	118	18	18	0	137	28	109	16	7	9	13	13	0
45-49 years	80	58	21	0	0	0	72	51	21	7	7	0	0	0	0
50-54 years	74	48	26	14	5	9	37	31	6	13	13	0	11	0	11
55-59 years	34	16	18	0	0	0	16	16	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
60-64 years	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+ years	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>146</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B19: Unemployed rate by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	15.9%	7.7%	37.3%	5.7%	7.7%	0.0%	16.9%	7.7%	40.6%	25.4%	10.5%	57.9%	15.2%	9.8%	29.5%
20-24 years	12.1%	8.6%	17.9%	9.3%	4.6%	13.8%	12.8%	9.4%	19.6%	16.7%	14.1%	20.7%	11.4%	5.9%	23.8%
25-29 years	5.8%	4.1%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	5.4%	10.3%	10.1%	9.6%	10.7%	5.3%	0.0%	17.9%
30-34 years	5.5%	4.4%	6.9%	2.7%	4.8%	0.0%	6.1%	4.4%	8.3%	7.9%	6.3%	9.8%	4.3%	2.8%	6.9%
35-39 years	4.5%	3.9%	5.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	5.0%	4.3%	6.2%	8.3%	7.3%	9.8%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%
40-44 years	2.9%	1.7%	4.6%	1.5%	2.9%	0.0%	3.2%	1.5%	6.1%	5.1%	1.7%	10.7%	1.3%	0.8%	2.3%
45-49 years	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	3.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%
50-54 years	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%
55-59 years	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	12.4%
60-64 years	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
65+ years	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B20: Unemployed youth population by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	544	191	353	17	17	0	414	118	296	80	37	43	33	19	14
20-24 years	799	357	442	126	30	96	466	242	224	127	45	81	81	40	41
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B21: Unemployed population by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	230	54	176	17	17	0	162	10	153	16	16	0	35	11	23
ECE	32	32	0	18	18	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
Primary	1,209	556	653	99	37	63	868	389	478	149	65	84	93	66	27
Secondary	691	277	413	26	17	9	440	214	227	163	30	134	61	18	44
TVET	173	84	89	30	17	13	122	46	76	21	21	0	0	0	0
Tertiary	409	166	243	49	15	34	263	132	131	55	19	36	42	0	42
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	81	71	9	0	0	0	56	56	0	0	0	0	25	16	9
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>146</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B22: Average monthly income for paid employees by income (WST) categories, sex and region, 2022**

Income Categories	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than \$2,000	\$1,021	\$1,010	\$1,038	\$1,082	\$1,077	\$1,089	\$1,013	\$1,002	\$1,033	\$904	\$897	\$912	\$1,030	\$1,008	\$1,063
\$2,000-\$3,999	\$2,751	\$2,747	\$2,755	\$2,771	\$2,762	\$2,780	\$2,765	\$2,744	\$2,780	\$2,738	\$2,804	\$2,645	\$2,656	\$2,668	\$2,644
\$4,000-\$5,999	\$4,798	\$4,751	\$4,912	\$5,031	\$4,955	\$5,158	\$4,625	\$4,609	\$4,665	\$4,720	\$4,703	\$4,968	\$4,584	\$4,675	\$4,236
\$6,000+	\$9,850	\$9,526	\$10,451	\$10,277	\$9,904	\$10,788	\$8,709	\$9,480	\$6,821	\$9,646	\$7,255	\$13,574	\$11,343	\$11,892	\$7,344
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>\$1,620</b>	<b>\$1,587</b>	<b>\$1,670</b>	<b>\$1,930</b>	<b>\$1,894</b>	<b>\$1,978</b>	<b>\$1,487</b>	<b>\$1,434</b>	<b>\$1,573</b>	<b>\$1,628</b>	<b>\$1,623</b>	<b>\$1,637</b>	<b>\$1,444</b>	<b>\$1,502</b>	<b>\$1,359</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B23: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	40	40	41	45	47	42	42	42	42	40	55	63	33	32	38
20-24 years	41	41	41	45	45	45	41	41	42	31	43	47	34	34	34
25-29 years	41	41	41	43	43	42	42	42	42	40	40	40	38	39	38
30-34 years	41	40	43	43	44	43	44	43	44	43	41	39	35	32	38
35-39 years	41	43	39	43	45	42	42	44	40	31	50	63	34	33	35
40-44 years	41	42	39	43	44	42	40	43	34	54	48	45	38	36	40
45-49 years	39	39	39	41	41	41	40	40	40	48	38	35	35	36	33
50-54 years	38	37	40	45	43	49	34	35	31	65	51	43	32	30	34
55-59 years	36	36	37	43	44	42	37	37	38	46	37	34	28	29	26
60-64 years	37	39	33	43	44	41	39	43	34	25	59	61	25	26	22
65+ years	36	37	34	39	38	42	45	48	35	0	31	31	25	22	30
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B24: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by industry, sex and region, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25	26	21	36	35	39	23	26	18	33	30	48	23	24	17
Mining	42	42	40	40	40	40	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	39	41	36	43	43	46	41	43	39	43	46	35	28	29	27
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	46	47	40	44	45	40	50	52	40	96	96	0	36	36	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	39	40	37	41	44	26	42	43	41	0	0	0	29	29	0
Construction	47	47	48	46	46	40	46	46	51	54	55	40	46	46	48
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44	44	43	48	47	49	44	47	41	52	54	49	37	34	41
Transportation and storage	46	46	49	48	48	40	44	44	40	41	41	0	51	50	65
Accommodation and food service act	43	43	43	43	41	45	41	38	44	56	62	47	36	38	35
Information and communication	44	43	45	42	43	41	47	48	46	40	40	0	40	35	60
Financial and insurance activities	43	43	42	42	42	42	43	45	42	42	0	42	44	43	45
Real estate activities	57	57	0	48	48	0	84	84	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technician	44	49	39	41	42	40	47	54	37	39	25	44	0	0	0
Administrative and support service	46	46	44	44	45	44	49	49	49	18	4	54	31	34	26
Public administration and defence	45	46	43	42	42	42	44	45	43	52	57	46	49	50	48
Education	39	41	38	40	41	40	38	41	37	41	41	41	39	42	38
Human health and social work act	47	49	46	46	50	45	45	47	44	98	0	98	51	0	51
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46	49	45	46	40	53	49	47	50	40	0	40	43	62	33
Other service activities	37	34	47	40	38	43	37	34	47	60	55	84	22	19	66
Activities of households as employers	39	35	41	34	34	34	44	41	46	39	39	40	27	20	33
Activities of extraterritorial organization	41	41	40	40	40	40	43	48	40	40	40	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	39	40	37	39	40	38	52	65	42	0	0	0	29	30	26
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*



**Table B25: Average number of hours worked per week in paid job by employed persons by occupation, sex and region, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	46	45	47	43	42	44	48	48	47	60	49	79	44	40	50
Professionals	40	39	40	41	41	40	38	39	38	46	44	47	38	33	41
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	45	45	44	42	42	43	47	48	45	50	48	56	41	46	33
Clerical Support Workers	41	42	41	42	41	42	42	44	41	16	4	22	44	45	43
Services & Sales workers	44	45	44	47	46	48	42	45	41	50	59	43	45	38	49
Skilled Agri, Forestry & Fishery workers	24	24	22	32	32	32	23	24	19	33	30	51	21	22	15
Craft & Related Trade workers	44	46	38	45	45	41	47	48	45	51	53	31	36	40	28
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	47	47	48	49	50	40	45	45	49	48	48	46	49	49	50
Elementary occupation	36	38	33	44	44	44	35	36	33	52	53	52	30	35	21
Not elsewhere classified	39	41	37	41	42	38	52	63	42	0	0	0	29	30	26
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B26: COVID-19 impact on employment by broad type of impact, sex and region, 2022**

Types of COVID-19 impact	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Work break/ temporary absence	11,992	6,930	5,062	2,564	1,456	1,108	6,709	3,940	2,769	1,100	612	488	1,618	922	696
Reduction in working hours	8,032	4,523	3,509	985	603	383	5,157	2,846	2,311	820	468	352	1,070	607	463
Working from home	2,534	1,150	1,383	391	188	203	1,396	638	757	318	137	181	429	187	242
Pay cuts / wage or income losses	5,988	3,819	2,169	622	362	260	3,180	1,993	1,186	788	527	261	1,397	937	461
Job losses	1,365	916	449	563	393	170	562	366	197	40	32	8	199	125	75

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B27: Job losses due to COVID-19 by industry, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	203	151	52	48	26	22	155	125	30
Manufacturing	84	61	23	16	10	5	68	50	18
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	15	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	23	12	11	23	12	11	0	0	0
Construction	74	74	0	28	28	0	46	46	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	286	188	98	74	64	10	212	124	88
Transportation and storage	95	95	0	57	57	0	37	37	0
Accommodation and food service act	169	82	87	79	43	36	89	39	50
Information and communication	42	30	13	36	24	13	6	6	0
Financial and insurance activities	26	8	18	17	8	8	9	0	9
Professional, scientific and technician	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
Administrative and support service	96	77	18	62	43	18	34	34	0
Public administration and defence	46	46	0	19	19	0	27	27	0
Education	60	15	45	33	8	25	27	7	20
Human health and social work act	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Arts, entertainment and recreation	50	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50
Other service activities	52	42	9	39	30	9	13	13	0
Activities of households as employers	32	21	11	32	21	11	0	0	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>280</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B28: Job losses due to COVID-19 by occupation, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	170	132	38	48	35	13	122	98	25
Professionals	190	123	67	107	60	47	83	63	20
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	104	41	63	50	41	8	55	0	55
Clerical Support Workers	28	10	18	10	10	0	18	0	18
Services & Sales workers	271	149	121	129	83	46	142	67	76
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	113	92	21	9	0	9	104	92	12
Craft & Related Trade workers	155	97	58	88	54	33	67	43	24
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	161	148	13	100	86	13	62	62	0
Elementary occupation	172	123	50	23	23	0	149	99	50
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>280</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B29: Average working-hour losses due to COVID-19 for employed persons by industry, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22	23	19	35	33	40	21	23	18
Mining and Quarrying	21	22	20	20	0	20	22	22	0
Manufacturing	19	18	21	17	14	40	20	19	21
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	18	24	10	0	0	0	18	24	10
Construction	28	28	28	27	29	15	29	28	31
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24	27	22	17	18	12	25	28	22
Transportation and storage	18	19	17	14	14	0	19	19	17
Accommodation and food service act	19	20	18	19	21	17	19	20	19
Information and communication	27	24	28	27	40	15	26	18	31
Financial and insurance activities	19	22	17	15	3	18	20	23	17
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technician	17	22	15	22	22	0	15	0	15
Administrative and support service	24	23	26	26	27	25	24	22	26
Public administration and defence	16	15	17	10	8.3	12	17	17	18
Education	19	15	20	26	40	22	19	14	20
Human health and social work act	19	28	13	13	15	12	25	40	13
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	0	24	4	0	4	28	0	28
Other service activities	15	13	24	19	18	23	14	12	25
Activities of households as employers	26	30	22	35	40	25	22	23	22
Activities of extraterritorial organization	14	8	17	20	0	20	8.8	8	10
Not elsewhere classified	25	25	24	32	33	31	19	20	18
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B30: Average working-hour losses due to COVID-19 for employed persons by occupation, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	26	28	23	22	32	13	27	27	26
Professionals	19	17	20	23	26	19	18	15	20
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	20	23	19	16	16	15	22	26	20
Clerical Support Workers	16	17	16	17	14	19	16	17	15
Services & Sales workers	21	22	20	16	16	16	21	23	21
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	20	20	19	10	10	0	20	20	19
Craft & Related Trade workers	24	24	23	22	19	34	24	25	22
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	23	23	22	23	20	40	23	23	18
Elementary occupation	23	23	23	22	22	0	23	23	23
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B31: Average net-income loss (WST) due to COVID-19 for employed persons by industry, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	\$1,159	\$1,022	\$1,561	\$1,930	\$1,088	\$2,928	\$917	\$1,008	\$537
Manufacturing	\$1,679	\$1,583	\$1,929	\$3,258	\$4,800	\$400	\$1,316	\$932	\$2,400
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	\$1,021	\$1,040	\$1,000	\$1,021	\$1,040	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	\$1,793	\$1,793	\$0	\$3,789	\$3,789	\$0	\$573	\$573	\$0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	\$793	\$1,125	\$156	\$1,827	\$2,043	\$400	\$432	\$648	\$130
Transportation and storage	\$3,713	\$3,713	\$0	\$5,681	\$5,681	\$0	\$688	\$688	\$0
Accommodation and food service act	\$1,052	\$990	\$1,111	\$1,000	\$546	\$1,543	\$1,099	\$1,484	\$800
Information and communication	\$2,385	\$2,379	\$2,400	\$2,654	\$2,789	\$2,400	\$800	\$800	\$0
Financial and insurance activities	\$749	\$1,250	\$518	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$816	\$250	\$0	\$250
Professional, scientific and technician	\$2,588	\$0	\$2,588	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,588
Administrative and support service	\$2,075	\$1,879	\$2,892	\$2,116	\$1,783	\$2,892	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Public administration and defence	\$100	\$100	\$0	\$245	\$245	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	\$1,135	\$979	\$1,187	\$1,015	\$1,050	\$1,003	\$1,283	\$900	\$1,419
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$89	\$0	\$89	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89	\$0	\$89
Other service activities	\$1,584	\$1,777	\$720	\$1,451	\$1,683	\$720	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Activities of households as employers	\$273	\$0	\$800	\$273	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,308</b>	<b>\$1,485</b>	<b>\$949</b>	<b>\$2,063</b>	<b>\$2,268</b>	<b>\$1,587</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$895</b>	<b>\$562</b>

*Note: Exclude monthly net income losses experienced by those who lost income while still keeping the job  
: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B32: Average net-income loss (WST) due to COVID-19 for employed persons by occupation, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	\$1,929	\$2,146	\$1,170	\$3,854	\$4,135	\$3,100	\$1,178	\$1,436	\$160
Professionals	\$2,639	\$3,539	\$1,000	\$4,336	\$6,697	\$1,318	\$446	\$504	\$266
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	\$524	\$770	\$364	\$778	\$770	\$816	\$294	\$0	\$294
Clerical Support Workers	\$404	\$880	\$133	\$880	\$880	\$0	\$133	\$0	\$133
Services & Sales workers	\$870	\$915	\$814	\$1,130	\$1,035	\$1,302	\$634	\$765	\$518
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	\$968	\$1,073	\$507	\$1,200	\$0	\$1,200	\$948	\$1,073	\$0
Craft & Related Trade workers	\$1,578	\$1,562	\$1,605	\$1,739	\$2,147	\$1,067	\$1,369	\$820	\$2,332
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	\$1,071	\$800	\$4,080	\$1,351	\$930	\$4,080	\$617	\$617	\$0
Elementary occupation	\$742	\$774	\$664	\$941	\$941	\$0	\$711	\$735	\$664
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,308</b>	<b>\$1,485</b>	<b>\$949</b>	<b>\$2,063</b>	<b>\$2,268</b>	<b>\$1,587</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$895</b>	<b>\$562</b>

Note: Exclude monthly net income losses experienced by those who lost income while still keeping the job  
: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B33: Distribution of the youth population by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Urban area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 years	19,243	10,080	9,163	3,389	1,825	1,564	7,226	3,555	3,671	4,554	2,479	2,075	4,074	2,221	1,852
20-24 years	15,122	7,630	7,492	2,876	1,341	1,535	5,987	3,053	2,933	3,441	1,727	1,713	2,818	1,508	1,310
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>34,365</b>	<b>17,710</b>	<b>16,655</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>13,213</b>	<b>6,609</b>	<b>6,604</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>3,789</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>3,162</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B34: Distribution of youth by current activity status, age group, sex and region, 2022**

Current Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
Labour force	10,033	3,430	6,604	1,657	305	1,353	4,425	1,630	2,795	1,633	522	1,111	2,318	973	1,345
<i>Employed</i>	8,690	2,885	5,804	1,514	287	1,226	3,545	1,216	2,330	1,427	442	984	2,204	940	1,264
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,344	544	799	144	17	126	880	414	466	206	80	127	114	33	81
Outside labour force	24,332	15,814	8,518	4,608	3,084	1,524	8,788	5,596	3,192	6,362	4,032	2,330	4,574	3,101	1,473
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>34,365</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>15,122</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>13,213</b>	<b>7,226</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>2,818</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B35: Youth unemployment rate by age group, sex and region, 2022**

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

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*



**Table B36: Employed youth population by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	882	648	233	84	36	48	288	218	70	258	207	51	252	188	64
ECE	126	126	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	31	31	0	36	36	0
Primary	4,099	3,416	683	552	399	153	1,811	1,504	306	638	478	160	1,098	1,034	64
Secondary	1,514	943	571	244	133	111	594	345	249	302	215	87	375	250	125
TVET	361	202	159	19	11	9	151	92	59	24	14	10	167	85	82
Tertiary	1,572	625	946	609	250	360	580	190	390	174	121	53	208	64	143
IE	15	15	0	5	5	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	122	97	24	0	0	0	54	54	0	0	0	0	68	44	24
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>502</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B37: Employed youth population by occupation, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Occupation	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manager	50	20	29	0	0	0	50	20	29
Professionals	545	207	338	248	105	143	297	102	195
Technicians & Ass. Professionals	484	341	144	208	199	9	276	141	134
Clerical Support Workers	496	164	332	266	90	175	230	74	157
Services & Sales workers	1,594	638	956	426	144	282	1,168	494	674
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery workers	2,577	2,283	295	41	41	0	2,537	2,242	295
Craft & Related Trade workers	1,314	1,209	105	133	105	28	1,182	1,104	78
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	296	236	61	60	53	7	236	183	53
Elementary occupation	1,225	909	315	93	63	30	1,131	846	285
Not elsewhere classified	109	66	43	39	33	5	70	33	38
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>1,937</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B38: Employed youth population by industry, sex and region, 2022**

Industry	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,682	2,352	330	41	41	0	715	624	91	934	793	141	992	895	97
Manufacturing	610	483	127	79	65	14	406	305	101	0	0	0	125	113	12
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	62	62	0	48	48	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	23	9	14	14	0	14	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Construction	527	518	10	27	27	0	336	336	0	41	41	0	123	114	10
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of mv and motorcycles	2,097	1,330	766	372	144	229	991	685	306	164	86	79	569	416	152
Transportation and storage	208	198	10	80	70	10	64	64	0	0	0	0	63	63	0
Accommodation and food service act	739	357	382	235	164	71	247	102	145	121	53	68	136	38	98
Information and communication	130	70	61	78	51	28	20	0	20	10	10	0	21	9	12
Financial and insurance activities	185	84	101	51	22	29	96	61	34	26	0	26	12	0	12
Professional, scientific and technician	171	85	85	48	22	26	123	63	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and support service	160	118	42	54	36	18	106	82	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration and defence	409	153	256	173	61	112	154	63	92	46	30	16	36	0	36
Education	194	7	187	58	0	58	92	7	86	5	0	5	38	0	38
Human health and social work act	69	18	51	23	12	10	46	6	40	14	0	14	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36	0	36	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Other service activities	186	110	76	97	49	49	68	41	27	14	14	0	7	7	0
Activities of households as employers	97	63	34	0	0	0	48	20	28	14	14	0	35	29	7
Activities of extraterritorial organization	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	97	54	43	27	22	5	13	0	13	27	15	12	30	18	13
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>502</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B39: NEET distribution by education status, sex and region 2022**

Education status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Never attended school	334	161	173	14	14	0	148	57	91	132	80	52	41	10	30
Left school before graduation	8,054	3,935	4,119	1,225	623	603	3,472	1,691	1,781	1,641	859	782	1,716	762	954
Completed school	1,952	794	1,158	347	204	143	755	269	485	579	212	368	271	109	162
<b>Total NEET</b>	<b>10,340</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,146</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B40: NEET distribution by education status, age group and region 2022**

Education status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
Never attended school	334	107	228	14	14	0	148	28	120	132	55	77	41	10	30
Left school before graduation	8,054	2,977	5,077	1,225	400	825	3,472	1,308	2,164	1,641	649	992	1,716	621	1,096
Completed school	1,952	319	1,633	347	28	319	755	152	603	579	99	480	271	40	231
<b>Total NEET</b>	<b>10,340</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,357</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B41: Share of youth informal employment in youth formal employment by, sex, urban-rural areas and region, 2022**

Employment	Total			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal employment	3,833	2,083	1,750	1,262	627	636	1,793	1,093	700	362	222	140	415	141	274
Informal employment	1,527	1,283	245	184	145	39	659	534	125	104	78	26	580	526	55
Don't know	3,330	2,706	624	67	62	5	1,094	845	249	960	765	196	1,208	1,035	174
Total	8,690	6,072	2,618	1,514	834	680	3,545	2,472	1,074	1,427	1,065	361	2,204	1,702	502
<b>Share of informal employment</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B42: Number of children in child labour by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-11 years	3,800	2,371	1,429	175	167	8	2,333	1,394	939	590	299	291	702	510	192
12-14 years	1,106	634	472	72	57	15	600	279	321	182	115	68	252	184	68
5-14 years	4,906	3,005	1,901	247	225	23	2,933	1,673	1,260	772	414	358	954	694	260
15-17 years	2,349	1,676	673	190	148	42	1,249	864	385	516	331	185	394	333	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>321</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B43: Number of children in child labour, by forms of work, age group and sex, 2022**

	Age Group	In own-use production	Samoa
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5-14 years</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>51,987</b>
Male	5-14 years	2,919	27,051
Female	5-14 years	1,860	24,937
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>15-17 years</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>11,240</b>
Male	15-17 years	1,374	5,790
Female	15-17 years	584	5,449
	Age Group	In employment	Samoa
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5-14 years</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>51,987</b>
Male	5-14 years	212	27,051
Female	5-14 years	85	24,937
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>15-17 years</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>11,240</b>
Male	15-17 years	605	5,790
Female	15-17 years	69	5,449

Note: total number of children in both own use production work and employment = 7,709 instead of 7,255 as 454 children reported to be involved in both forms of work  
: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B44: Child activity status of 5–14-year age group by sex and region, 2022**

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mutually exclusive activity categories</b>	<b>51,987</b>	<b>27,051</b>	<b>24,937</b>	<b>8,313</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>18,761</b>	<b>9,743</b>	<b>9,018</b>	<b>12,873</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>5,851</b>
Only working (a)	337	284	53	27	27	0	228	186	42	0	0	0	83	71	12
Only schooling (b)	42,465	21,295	21,169	7,468	3,716	3,752	13,696	6,847	6,849	11,327	5,953	5,374	9,973	4,778	5,195
Working and schooling (c)	6,230	3,785	2,445	384	297	87	3,334	1,856	1,478	1,148	604	544	1,363	1,029	335
Neither activity (d)	2,955	1,686	1,270	433	253	180	1,503	854	649	398	267	131	621	311	310
Total working (a & c)	6,567	4,070	2,498	411	324	87	3,561	2,042	1,520	1,148	604	544	1,446	1,100	346
<b>Total in school (b &amp; c)</b>	<b>48,695</b>	<b>25,081</b>	<b>23,614</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>17,030</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>11,337</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>5,530</b>
<b>Total out of school (a &amp; d)</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>321</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B45: Percentage distribution of child activity status of 5–14-year age group by sex and region, 2022**

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mutually exclusive activity categories</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Only working (a)	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%
Only schooling (b)	81.7%	78.7%	84.9%	89.8%	86.6%	93.4%	73.0%	70.3%	75.9%	88.0%	87.2%	88.8%	82.8%	77.2%	88.8%
Working and schooling (c)	12.0%	14.0%	9.8%	4.6%	6.9%	2.2%	17.8%	19.0%	16.4%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	11.3%	16.6%	5.7%
Neither activity (d)	5.7%	6.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.9%	4.5%	8.0%	8.8%	7.2%	3.1%	3.9%	2.2%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%
Total working (a & c)	12.6%	15.0%	10.0%	4.9%	7.5%	2.2%	19.0%	21.0%	16.9%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	12.0%	17.8%	5.9%
<b>Total in school (b &amp; c)</b>	<b>93.7%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>92.3%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>
<b>Total out of school (a &amp; d)</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B46: Child activity status of 15–17-year age group by sex and region, 2022**

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mutually exclusive activity categories</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,124</b>
Only working (a)	1,458	1,193	265	178	148	30	649	472	177	208	208	0	424	365	59
Only schooling (b)	6,227	2,611	3,616	1,471	647	824	1,931	627	1,304	1,541	832	709	1,283	504	779
Working and schooling (c)	2,825	1,560	1,265	352	210	142	1,142	654	489	661	265	396	670	432	238
Neither activity (d)	729	427	302	57	20	37	233	111	122	284	189	95	155	107	48
Total working (a & c)	4,283	2,753	1,531	530	358	172	1,791	1,125	665	869	473	396	1,094	796	298
<b>Total in school (b &amp; c)</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,017</b>
<b>Total out of school (a &amp; d)</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>107</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B47: Percentage distribution of child activity status of 15–17-year age group by sex and region, 2022**

Activity Status	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mutually exclusive activity categories</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Only working (a)	13.0%	20.6%	4.9%	8.6%	14.4%	2.9%	16.4%	25.3%	8.5%	7.7%	13.9%	0.0%	16.7%	25.9%	5.3%
Only schooling (b)	55.4%	45.1%	66.4%	71.5%	63.2%	79.8%	48.8%	33.7%	62.3%	57.2%	55.7%	59.1%	50.7%	35.8%	69.3%
Working and schooling (c)	25.1%	26.9%	23.2%	17.1%	20.5%	13.8%	28.9%	35.1%	23.4%	24.5%	17.7%	33.0%	26.5%	30.7%	21.2%
Neither activity (d)	6.5%	7.4%	5.5%	2.8%	1.9%	3.6%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	10.5%	12.7%	7.9%	6.1%	7.6%	4.2%
Total working (a & c)	38.1%	47.5%	28.1%	25.7%	34.9%	16.6%	45.3%	60.4%	31.8%	32.2%	31.7%	33.0%	43.2%	56.6%	26.5%
<b>Total in school (b &amp; c)</b>	<b>80.5%</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>83.7%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>81.7%</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>90.5%</b>
<b>Total out of school (a &amp; d)</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B48: Number of children exposed to hazardous work in the past seven days by type, age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Types of Hazardous Work	Samoa			Age Group													
				5-14 years							15-17 years						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Urban Area			Rural Area			Total	Urban Area			Rural Area		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Working at dangerous heights	1,390	1,040	349	701	38	38	0	663	428	235	709	0	0	0	709	590	119
Working underwater	122	89	33	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	114	0	0	0	114	89	25
Exposure to excessive levels of noise	282	261	21	20	0	0	0	20	20	0	262	0	0	0	262	241	21
Exposure to hazardous substances	202	142	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	202	142	60
Handling and/ or transport of heavy loads	3,716	2,493	1,223	1,787	132	124	8	1,655	937	718	1,929	150	129	21	1,779	1,303	476
Handling of dangerous machinery, equipment or tools	122	109	13	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	116	0	0	0	116	103	13
Exposure to high temperatures	774	594	180	237	0	0	0	237	168	69	538	13	0	13	525	426	98
Working in conditions of insufficient ventilation	398	278	120	117	0	0	0	117	58	59	281	13	0	13	269	220	49
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>586</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B49: Number of children experiencing work-related illness and injury since working by type of illness or injury, age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Injury or Illness Type	Samoa			Age Group											
				5-14 years						15-17 years					
	Urban Area			Rural Area			Urban Area			Rural Area					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Falling	149	90	58	0	0	0	110	52	58	0	0	0	39	39	0
Something heavy falling on child	46	24	22	0	0	0	32	10	22	0	0	0	14	14	0
Open wound	78	70	8	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	51	43	8
Burns	77	77	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	32	32	0
Bruises, bumps or swelling	67	67	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	32	32	0
Lost a body part	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Fractures or broken bones	79	44	35	19	19	0	60	25	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ear or eye injury/damage	34	28	6	19	19	0	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extreme fatigue	343	230	113	0	0	0	40	21	19	44	31	13	259	177	82
Stomach problems/headaches	607	406	202	117	117	0	197	92	105	73	52	21	220	144	75
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>101</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*



**Table B50: Number and percentage of children aged 5-14 years performing household chores in the past 7 days by threshold hour, age group, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Threshold Hour	Samoa			Age Group											
				5-11 years						12-14 years					
	Urban Area			Rural Area			Urban Area			Rural Area					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>At least 1 hour per week</b>															
Number	29,572	7,978	6,311	3,534	1,863	1,671	16,453	8,693	7,760	1,731	860	871	7,854	3,892	3,961
Percentage	88.9%	45.7%	39.9%	98.4%	100.0%	96.6%	85.9%	84.9%	87.0%	96.6%	97.2%	96.0%	89.9%	87.4%	92.5%
<b>At least 21 hours per week</b>															
Number	1,840	940	901	18	0	18	835	418	417	62	29	33	926	493	433
Percentage	5.5%	5.4%	5.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	10.6%	11.1%	10.1%
<b>Total children performing HH chores</b>	<b>33,274</b>	<b>17,440</b>	<b>15,834</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>19,157</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>8,916</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>4,281</b>

(continue)

Total	Age Group					
	5-14 years					
	Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>At least 1 hour per week</b>						
Number	5,265	2,723	2,542	24,307	12,586	11,721
Percentage	97.8%	99.1%	96.4%	87.2%	85.7%	88.8%
<b>At least 21 hours per week</b>						
Number	80	29	51	1,761	911	850
Percentage	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%
<b>Total children performing HH chores</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>27,890</b>	<b>14,692</b>	<b>13,197</b>

Note: Note: those aged 5-14 years performing household chores for less than 30 mins equals to 3,702

: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B51: Number of children aged 5-17 years performing at least 1 hour of household chores by type, sex and urban-rural areas, 2022**

Type of activity	Samoa			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Help with shopping	15,201	8,674	6,527	2,251	1,329	921	12,950	7,344	5,606
Repair household equipment	551	409	142	170	170	0	382	239	142
Cooking for this household	7,382	4,031	3,351	551	255	296	6,831	3,775	3,056
Preparing food with knives	5,773	3,378	2,395	481	209	272	5,293	3,170	2,123
Cleaning in the household	6,339	3,262	3,077	1,517	863	654	4,823	2,399	2,424
Climb to reach high places	646	378	268	20	0	20	625	378	247
Sweeping for long periods of time	4,680	2,345	2,336	1,398	826	572	3,282	1,519	1,764
Washing clothes	4,479	1,281	3,198	567	70	497	3,912	1,211	2,701
Washing clothes by hand	1,841	518	1,323	199	55	145	1,642	463	1,179
Ironing clothes	3,268	703	2,565	442	67	375	2,826	636	2,190
Carrying heavy washing baskets	1,694	782	911	222	83	139	1,471	699	772
Carrying an adult/heavy child	437	179	258	31	9	22	406	170	236
Caring for a sick person	649	315	334	74	16	58	576	299	277
Other activity for this household	8,410	4,747	3,663	1,641	910	731	6,769	3,837	2,932
<b>SAMOA</b>	<b>39,014</b>	<b>20,048</b>	<b>18,966</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>31,958</b>	<b>16,456</b>	<b>15,502</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B52: Samoans who lived abroad for at least 6 months by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-24 years	664	457	207	31	31	0	164	136	28	290	187	103	178	102	76
25-64 years	5,774	3,509	2,265	286	200	86	1,758	1,128	630	1,404	801	603	2,326	1,380	946
65+ years	1,496	674	823	109	23	85	360	207	153	373	165	208	654	278	377
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,399</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B53: Samoans who lived abroad for at least 6 months by reason, sex and region, 2022**

Reason for travelling abroad	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To take up a job	1,544	1,428	116	109	96	13	643	605	38	197	173	25	595	555	41
Job transfer	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
To look for wage or salaried work	122	57	65	15	15	0	61	30	31	0	0	0	45	11	34
To look for any other type of work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To study	327	163	163	36	36	0	174	91	83	64	9	55	53	27	26
Because of family or marriage	5,446	2,673	2,772	244	107	137	1,108	560	548	1,744	930	814	2,350	1,076	1,274
For health reasons	249	124	126	22	0	22	182	108	74	22	9	13	23	7	16
Because of conflict, insecurity, persecution	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0
Because of a natural disaster, climate	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Other non-work-related reason	193	140	53	0	0	0	114	76	38	41	33	8	37	30	7
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,399</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B54: Samoan Returned migrant workers by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-24 years	283	274	9	20	20	0	79	79	0	77	77	0	106	97	9
25-64 years	2,094	1,698	396	108	90	18	962	771	192	211	154	58	812	683	128
65+ years	169	97	72	0	0	0	147	92	55	9	0	9	13	5	8
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>146</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B55: Samoan Returned migrant workers by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	89	68	21	0	0	0	28	20	8	39	39	0	22	10	12
ECE	51	51	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	17	17	0	19	19	0
Primary	1,003	852	151	13	7	6	528	456	72	84	60	25	378	330	48
Secondary	567	404	163	34	34	0	274	163	111	89	56	33	171	152	19
TVET	254	217	36	45	45	0	89	64	26	11	11	0	108	97	11
Tertiary	450	344	106	36	25	12	255	225	30	57	48	9	102	47	55
Don't know	132	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	0
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>146</b>

*Note: totals may not add up due to rounding*

**Table B56: Total population aged 5 years and above providing household care work to those household members aged 17 and younger by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	9,214	3,541	5,673	1,520	727	793	4,379	1,619	2,760	1,400	512	888	1,915	682	1,232
ECE	1,223	733	490	112	61	51	528	329	199	53	33	20	531	310	221
Primary	18,685	7,031	11,654	3,421	1,355	2,067	8,799	3,606	5,193	3,194	895	2,299	3,271	1,175	2,096
Secondary	9,257	2,559	6,698	2,044	677	1,367	3,760	1,016	2,744	1,397	207	1,190	2,057	659	1,398
TVET	1,762	720	1,041	372	254	118	598	223	375	286	60	226	506	184	322
Tertiary	7,721	2,524	5,197	2,840	1,092	1,748	2,652	913	1,739	874	195	680	1,355	324	1,031
IE	13	13	0	5	5	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2,332	1,416	917	62	38	24	1,257	809	448	208	108	100	806	461	345
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>50,208</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>31,671</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>21,980</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>13,457</b>	<b>7,412</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>10,439</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>6,645</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B57: Total population aged 5 years and above providing household care work to those household members aged 18 and older by highest level of education completed, sex and region, 2022**

Highest level of Education Completed	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
None	6,649	3,068	3,580	963	406	557	2,962	1,292	1,670	579	327	252	2,145	1,044	1,101
ECE	703	426	277	51	14	37	231	158	73	6	6	.	415	248	167
Primary	8,003	3,383	4,620	947	490	457	4,349	1,735	2,614	680	228	452	2,028	930	1,098
Secondary	4,785	1,723	3,062	645	265	380	2,651	904	1,747	325	63	263	1,163	491	672
TVET	971	384	587	104	68	36	471	170	301	156	38	118	240	109	131
Tertiary	3,430	1,055	2,375	986	365	622	1,539	475	1,063	205	37	168	700	178	522
IE	24	24	0	15	15	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	1,547	972	576	19	10	9	1,046	674	372	63	40	23	419	247	172
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>26,112</b>	<b>11,035</b>	<b>15,077</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>3,863</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B58: Persons aged 15 years and above with disability by age group, sex and region, 2022**

Age Group	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19 year	97	71	27	34	22	12	35	20	15	0	0	0	28	28	0
20-24 year	185	101	84	23	23	0	92	48	44	39	30	10	30	0	30
25-29 year	257	148	109	10	10	0	161	107	54	24	0	24	62	31	30
30-34 year	132	94	38	44	35	9	41	26	16	10	10	0	37	24	13
35-39 year	190	59	132	43	10	33	75	31	44	9	0	9	63	18	46
40-44 year	207	118	89	40	22	19	78	45	34	33	33	0	56	19	37
45-49 year	205	105	100	42	26	15	82	40	42	7	7	0	75	32	43
50-54 year	315	232	83	47	38	9	74	66	8	37	17	21	156	111	45
55-59 year	556	247	308	76	34	42	200	96	104	70	37	33	210	81	129
60-64 year	635	283	352	135	45	90	289	140	149	60	39	21	151	59	92
65+ year	2,699	1,127	1,572	547	241	306	857	373	484	382	93	290	912	420	492
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>957</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B59: Persons aged 15 years and above with disability by economic activity, age group, sex and region, 2022**

Economic Activity	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>68</b>
Employed	679	458	221	65	47	18	373	260	113	47	25	21	194	126	68
Unemployed	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Outside Labour Force</b>	<b>4,791</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>889</b>
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>957</b>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**Table B60: Additional indicators for persons with disabilities by sex and region, 2022**

PWD additional indicators	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Proportion of employed PWD in total employment	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Proportion of unemployed PWD in total unemployment	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	3.9%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Proportion of PWD labour force in total labour force	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Proportion of PWD working age population in total working age population	4.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	6.5%	6.1%	7.0%

**Table B61: Total population aged 5 years and above in own-use production work by type of activity, sex and region, 2022**

Types of own use production work	Samoa			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Growing crops <sup>1</sup>	21,325	17,089	4,236	641	483	158	8,201	5,825	2,376	5,352	4,635	717	7,130	6,145	985
Rearing animals <sup>2</sup>	2,806	1,875	931	26	26	0	1,108	717	391	219	164	55	1,452	968	485
Fishing <sup>3</sup>	1,713	1,410	303	79	59	21	421	381	40	802	630	173	410	340	70
Hunting <sup>4</sup>	1,235	750	417	507	290	217	386	299	86	220	118	102	122	111	12
Prepared preserved food <sup>5</sup>	31,570	12,118	19,452	3,285	498	2,787	15,427	6,861	8,566	8,167	3,078	5,089	4,692	1,681	3,010
Build/renovate family home <sup>6</sup>	6,903	6,313	590	2,794	2,656	138	1,617	1,510	107	1,694	1,397	297	798	750	48
Making handicraft for the household <sup>7</sup>	8,358	2,631	5,727	2,785	1,742	1,042	2,300	339	1,961	2,616	428	2,188	658	122	536
Fetch water <sup>8</sup>	527	387	140	0	0	0	379	264	115	76	64	11	73	59	14
Collecting firewood <sup>9</sup>	18,012	13,871	4,141	1,574	1,139	436	6,982	4,889	2,094	3,188	2,379	809	6,267	5,464	802
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>62,978</b>	<b>36,357</b>	<b>26,621</b>	<b>7,225</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>27,297</b>	<b>14,883</b>	<b>12,414</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>14,492</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>4,831</b>

<sup>1</sup> Include activities such as growing any crops, vegetables or fruits and activities such as preparing the land, sowing, planting, tending and harvesting field crops, growing vegetables, fruit and other tree crops, in a land plot, kitchen or backyard garden, owned by the household. This excludes activities to grow or maintain gardens or plants that are ornamental

<sup>2</sup> Include activities such as cultivating and managing pastures and water supplies needed to maintain livestock and poultry; monitoring animals to detect illness, injury or disease; marking animals; herding or leading animals to pastures, grazing land, water supplies; raising, tending, feeding, milking animals; breeding animals, helping with animal births; slaughtering and skinning animals; and general care for work animals. Activities to produce by products such as eggs are also included. This excludes activities to care for pet animals.

<sup>3</sup> Include activities such as growing or catching fish and gathering other forms of aquatic life marine or freshwater fishing, farming fish, crustaceans and molluscs. It includes recreational fishing if the fish are then consumed by the household. This excludes activities to care for pet fish such as fish tanks and fish bought.

<sup>4</sup> Include activities such as hunting for wild pigs, pigeon and flying foxes and trapping animals and birds mainly to obtain meat or other products. It includes recreational hunting where the meat is then consumed or used by the household.

<sup>5</sup> Include activities such as preparing and preserving food or drinks for storage such as siamu popo and lemon juice for household consumption at a later stage.

<sup>6</sup> Include activities such as building, extending or renovating of the household's house(s). This excludes activities done by a trade's person (such as electrician, welder, builder or plumber) which were hired and paid for by the household.

<sup>7</sup> Include activities of making goods for use by the household such as mats, fine mats, basket or furniture to be used by the household. This excludes activities done by the household for another purpose other than consumption such as weaving a fine mat with the intention of using it for a fa'alavelave.

<sup>8</sup> Include activities of fetching water from a natural or public source or from a different household for use by the household. This excludes activities of purchasing water from water outlets or shops.

<sup>9</sup> Include activities of collecting firewood for use as cooking fuel by the household. This excludes activities of purchasing firewood from a shop or market.

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding