



REPORT OF THE CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 2001



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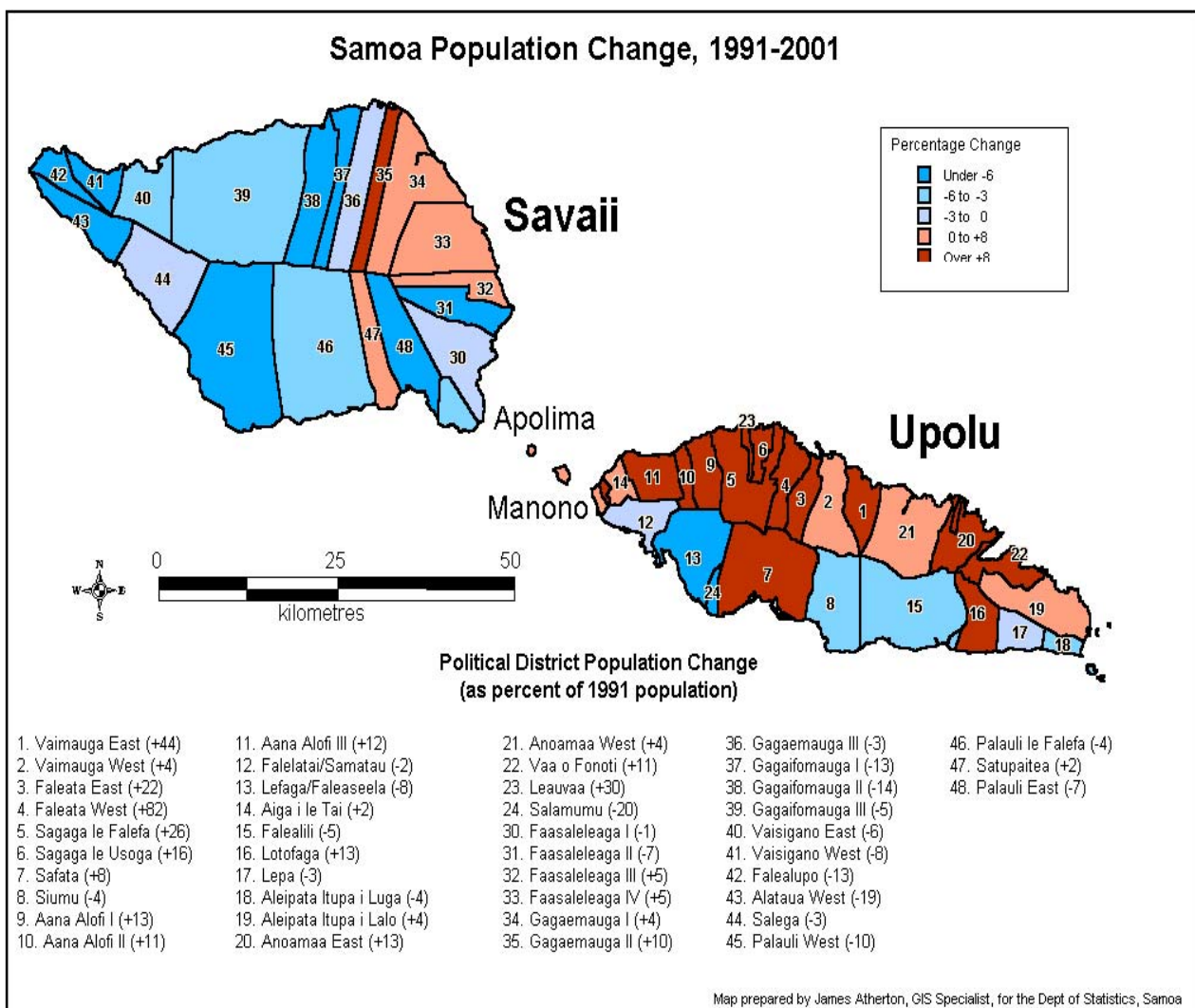
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PREFACE

The 2001 Population and Housing Census of Samoa was taken on the midnight of November the 5th 2001. It counted every person in the country on that night and collected a wide range of social, economic and demographic information about each individual and their housing status. It was the 7th census since Samoa's Independence in 1962.

This report contains a selection of tables obtained from the census and a short summary of some of the main findings. It follows the same format used in earlier censuses for comparative purposes. For the first time, life tables for mortality analysis and some maps from the newly established GIS (Geographic Information System) and regional indicators are included in this census report. For the first time also, the Census and Surveys' division has taken up the initiative to analyze and write its own census report without overseas assistance.

A lot of other important developments occurred while in preparation for this 2001 census. The GIS was established in the beginning of 2001 and for the first time the enumerators used digitized maps during their fieldwork, the accessibility of the department to more computers and internet communications speed up planned activities, the improved efficiency and skills of local staffs involved in data entry, editing and tabulation speed up the compilation of statistical reports and even delivering information to users. For the first time also, AUSAID generously funded the population census hence enabled the Statistical Services to hire 1,300 teachers as census enumerators and to purchase all required equipments and resources for the 2001 census.

I would like to thank the many organizations and individuals who assisted in the census. To the AUSAID Office in Samoa thank you for the financial support. Without that, the census would not have been conducted. A special note of thanks to the technical and advisory assistance provided by Mr Arthur Jorari - SPC Population Specialist, Dr Chris Mc Murray - former SPC Demographer and Mr Benard Kiere - SPC Data processing Consultant and James Atherton – the GIS Consultant Specialist will always be applied and appreciated by the Statistical Services.

I must also thank the Department of Education for allowing the total of 1,300 teachers and school inspectors to work after schools to assist with the enumeration. To the Televisi Samoa, Martin Togagae and his TV crew, thank you very much for bearing with our 13 weeks of census awareness programs. To all the government and non-governmental organizations who have contributed to the census questionnaire consultations thank you for sharing your knowledge with us. To the church leaders and village mayors thank you for your moral support.

A special acknowledgement to Ms Leilua Taulealo - the Computer Programmer who for the first time designed and edited the Population and Housing Census data program, thank you for your commitment and enthusiasm to complete this work. To Mr Iosefa Lualua - the GIS local counterpart thank you for your hard effort to digitize all our

census maps. Finally, to the Assistant CEO of Demography, Census and Surveys- Ms Malaefono T. Faafeu-Taaloga, who analyzed, compiled and wrote this Population and Housing Census Report 2001, thank you for your patience and the endless time given to complete this report. This is the first time ever a census report has been analyzed and written by a local Samoan hence a milestone for the Statistical Services Division.

To the Assistant CEO of Economic and Finance Statistics - Laupua Fiti and all my local statistical staffs who have worked consistently way before and after the 2001 census in order to produce this publication the endless words of thanks will never be enough to reward your loyalty and commitment to the production of national statistics. You should all be proud of this great achievement.

To everyone both Samoans and Non-Samoans who gave their time to answer our census questions, thank you for your cooperation and support. Without your information, we would never have been able to have good quality data about the population of Samoa in this new millennium.

Ia faauauina pea galuega lelei,

Sefuiva Reupena Muagututia
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
STATISTICAL SERVICES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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SUMMARY OF POPULATION 2001 INDICATORS

<i>Name of Indicator</i>	<i>VALUE</i>
<i>Total population</i>	<i>176,710</i>
<i>Annual population growth</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
<i>Population 0-14</i>	<i>71,930</i>
<i>Working population 15-64</i>	<i>96,574</i>
<i>Adult population 65+</i>	<i>7,903</i>
<i>Median age</i>	<i>19.7</i>
<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>109</i>
<i>Urban population</i>	<i>22%</i>
<i>Crude birth rate</i>	<i>29.0</i>
<i>Total fertility rate</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<i>Teenage fertility rate</i>	<i>45.5</i>
<i>Infant mortality rate- males</i>	<i>19.5</i>
<i>Infant mortality rate – females</i>	<i>19.0</i>
<i>Average life expectancy at birth – males</i>	<i>71.8</i>
<i>Average life expectancy at birth – females</i>	<i>73.8</i>
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>23,059</i>
<i>Average household size</i>	<i>8</i>

I.

INTRODUCTION

The Census of Population and Housing is the most important source of statistical information for planning and policy making purposes. It provides a complete coverage of the total population and it entails a great deal of information relating to social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. In the 2001 census, an attempt has been made to include more questions on mortality analysis, disability, income and employment, household status and to extend most of data analysis down to the regional levels in addition to national information.

The 2001 census counted all persons who were living in Samoa on census night and excluding all Samoans living and residing overseas.

The 2001 census was fully operated by the Department of Statistics at all stages which is now known as the Division of Statistical Services within the Ministry of Finance since the Public Service Commission Reforms that came into effect in July 2003. Two publications of the 2001 census have already been released within one year of enumeration. The Village Directory was released in December 2001 and a Special Tabulation Report was released in August 2002.

This analytical report launched first in December 2003 on website at www.spc.int/prism/country/ws/stats presents the summary of census results with brief commentaries on some of the main findings and the detailed list of mostly used population and housing tables. For further tabulations not published in this report, users can request for such from the original census database housed by the Statistical Services division.



II. TAKING OF THE 2001 CENSUS

a. The Statistics Act 1971

Under the Statistics Act 1971, the Division of Statistical Services is required to conduct the census of population and housing every five years to meet essential data needs as required by the responsible Minister. It was not possible to meet this requirement in the census year 1996 due to financial constraints. The 2001 census was conducted after the last census in 1991.

b. Preparation

The census preparation started a year before the census date. The project document was prepared by the Statistical Services Division and submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for financial support. The document was approved with financial assistance both provided by the Government of Samoa and the Australian Government via AUSAID.

The Census and Surveys division prepared a detailed work plan with timing and duration of each activity, costs and expected outputs. This work plan was consistently followed and monitored with adjustments along the way to ensure the outputs were achieved as planned.

c. Mapping and GIS

Fieldwork to update a total of 848 census enumeration maps and listing of households started in February 2001. This was a huge and time consuming undertaking as it involved the complete listing of more than 20,000 households in the country and locating them on appropriate census maps. Given the shortage of statistical staffs, the update fieldwork took about six months to complete.

While this was underway, the local GIS consultant trained Mr Iosefa Lualua the Statistics Cartographer and other statistical staffs to digitize the maps from the field on the newly established MapInfo database. At the same time, the Census and Surveys division worked continuously to compile and update more than 20, 000 household listings for each of the 848 enumeration blocks to be in consistent with the digitized maps.

By September 2001, all maps and household lists were completed and ready for the census enumeration.

d. Questionnaire

The Assistant CEO of Census and Survey was in charge of designing the Population and Housing Questionnaire, Manuals of Instructions and the Enumerators Codebook from January to April 2001. These documents were greatly improved with critiques and feedback provided by the statistical officers during internal consultations. The Census and Surveys division also worked very closely with the Data processing unit to meet all the requirements and needs of data inputting, edits and tabulations. The Demography program at SPC Noumea, kindly funded four weeks so the Assistant CEO can work with the SPC Population Specialist - Arthur Jorari in finalising questionnaire definitions and census computer edits to be in consistence with other Pacific Islands census questions.

The Steering Committee was established early in the year 2001 to discuss the questions to follow. The members included representatives from the Council of Churches, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Health, Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. The consistency of questions, social and demographic definitions with previous censuses was always kept in mind and the International Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1988) and International Classification of Industries (ISIC 1990) were also used as basis for occupation and industry definitions.

Two major Users consultation workshops were conducted at the National University of Samoa in April 2001 to critique the questionnaire and to amend questions agreed upon by the steering committee before the final format was set.

It is important to take note of several new questions not included in 1991 that were included in the 2001 census: 10 were added to the population questions and 6 were added to the housing census in order to fill the needs of data gaps (*Appendix*).

e. Field Organization

Primary school teachers and few others selected from areas where teachers were not available carried out the census enumeration. To supervise the field activities, the school inspectors and other senior principles were appointed as supervisors. A total of 1,250 enumerators were employed and 50 people were appointed as supervisors making a total of 1,300 census enumerators.

The Statistics staffs were divided into 6 teams of 5, 2 teams were based in Savaii before and after the census date and 4 teams were distributed around Upolu. The 6 teams played the overall coordination role mainly monitoring and checking fieldwork problems. An extra team was also located in the Office full-time to deal with problems coming into the office from the field.

f. Training

The internal training for statistical staffs took place in August 2001 for two weeks. This included the pilot test of the census questionnaires conducted in the villages of Vaigaga in North West Upolu and Pata Falelatai in the Rest of Upolu. The pilot test provided good feedback before the actual questionnaire was finalized and printed.

The trainings for enumerators and supervisors were conducted for seven consecutive weeks from September 03rd to October 19th 2001 after school hours except for the first two school holiday weeks. The Ministry of Education was very helpful in selecting and organising the teachers, training time and training venues for the teams. The villages and schools were also very supportive in providing refreshments in addition to the refreshments provided by the Statistics for the trainings.

Only 2 training teams of 6 people coordinated by 2 main trainers were formed in order to minimize errors. The trainers were: the Government Statistician at the time and the Assistant CEO of Census and Surveys. The Assistant CEO of Economics and Finance, Senior Statisticians and Intermediate Statisticians all assisted and supported the trainings.

The 2 teams were allocated to train an average of 15 enumerators per team for 2 to 3 hours everyday. It was a very tiring process for both teams as daily travelling around Upolu and Savaii were very time-consuming. But a good sense of teamwork was shown and the cooperation and support of teachers was very encouraging.

g. Fieldwork

The enumerators were given an average of 20 households to enumerate. Preliminary enumeration started 7 days prior to census date in order to give enumerators sufficient time to identify and enumerate their allocated households.

On the census night, November 5th 2001, the enumerators were instructed to visit their households again for the last time to reconfirm any changes such as names, births, deaths and migration that have taken place during preliminary enumeration. The office teams travelled around the islands to spot-check the enumerators on the last day of enumeration.

It was amazing when the office received numerous calls from the public reporting the enumerators not turning up to their homes during the preliminary enumeration week and up to that last day. Hence, the staffs worked laboriously during the week up to the closing of the census night to make sure that families raising concerns

especially in the urban areas have been contacted and enumerated by their appropriate enumerators.

A few number of Samoan households refused to be counted but after consultations with the office they finally cooperated.

h. Publicity

Publicity was the most expensive strategy the Statistics undertook to promote the census. The Census awareness program was properly organised for one hour for 13 weeks (August - November 2001) every Sunday night was very effective. In addition, a special census promotion advertisement was also aired every night for 4 months prior the census date. Newspapers were also widely used to promote and advertise the census night. In the census week, all Village mayors in Samoa and all Church ministers were distributed letters requesting them to remind their village and church members to support the census enumerators in this huge task.

It was the first time ever the office has gone this far and the response was exceptionally rewarding.

A small sample of isolated and crowded areas chosen for a post enumeration check confirmed that the coverage was exceptionally good.

i. Data processing

The Computer programmer Ms Leilua Taulealo was fully in charge of data processing using the software package known as IMPs and CSPro. While training was underway she designed and tested the program utilising the schedules from the pilot test.

Processing was highly interactive. While manual checking and coding involved the whole office, data entry was closely controlled by the computer unit. This task began in January 2002 and completed in May 2002. The IMPs Consultant Mr Bernard Kiere arranged by SPC in Noumea came and assisted with data cleaning and edits for two weeks. The assistance was very challenging and beneficial.

j. Reports

The census was processed in-house as planned. Data entry and editing were completed within the first six months after census enumeration. The "Village directory" was released four weeks after the census and the "Special tabulation report" was released one month after data cleaning.

This report follows closely the format used in previous censuses with an extension of analysis down to the regional levels and with more demographic indicators. I was fully responsible for the compilation, analysis and writing and of this final report.

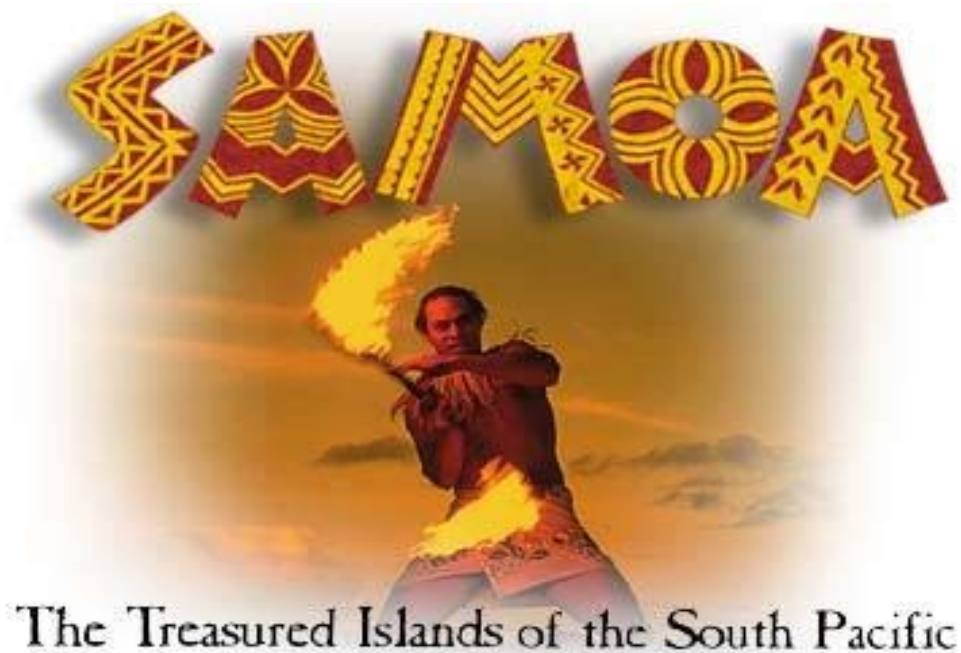
Ms Taulealo was fully in charge of running and formatting the tabulations in the report.

k. **Technical Assistance**

The Statistical Services has been very strong in utilising local skills and expertise in the operation of the first census of this millennium at all phases.

Mr Fepuleai Samuelu was the Special Census Advisor dealing mainly with public relations and giving advise on the organisation of census activities. Mr James Atherton was the local GIS consultant hired to develop the digitized maps. Ms Leilua Taulealo was the Statistic's Computer programmer was specifically tasked to take up the census data processing for the firs time. The Assistant CEO of Census and Surveys was given the task to plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation of all census activities and the analysis of this census report. Lastly, the Deputy CEO of the Division of Statistical Services - former Government Statistician Mr Sefuiva Reupena Muagututia played the leadership role for which he had to ensure the smooth running of all census activities both technical and administrative wise.

The technical advisory role played by SPC throughout is much appreciated. AUSAID' s generous funding enabled the local personnel to perform their allocated tasks to their outmost ability. We are also very thankful that AUSAID left the technical part of the census activities to the Statistical Services Division to utilize their own expertise and skills.



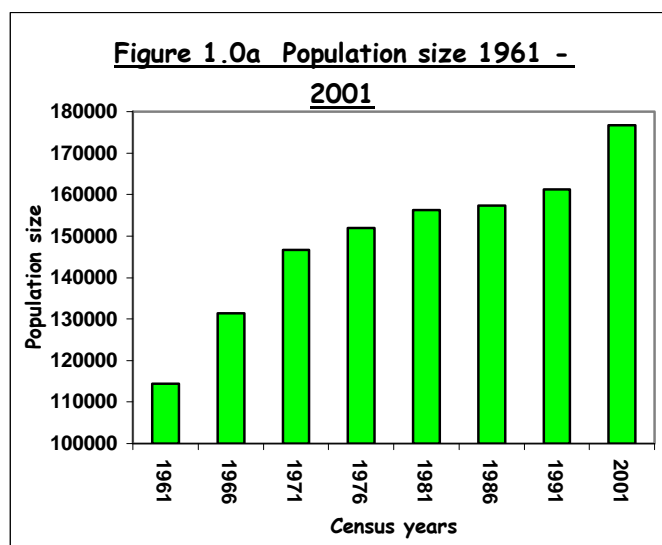
(Source: Samoa Tourism Authority Website)

III. SUMMARY OF POPULATION RESULTS

1. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

1.0 Population size

The total number of persons enumerated in Samoa on the 5th of November 2001 was 176,710 persons. This is an increase of 10 percent or an addition of 15,412 persons when compared to the Population Census in 1991 with only 161,298 persons.



The 2001 census comprised 52 percent Males and 48 percent Females. This sex distribution is normal for Samoa. Similar sex distributions have also been recorded in the last 2 decennial censuses: 1981 and 1991.

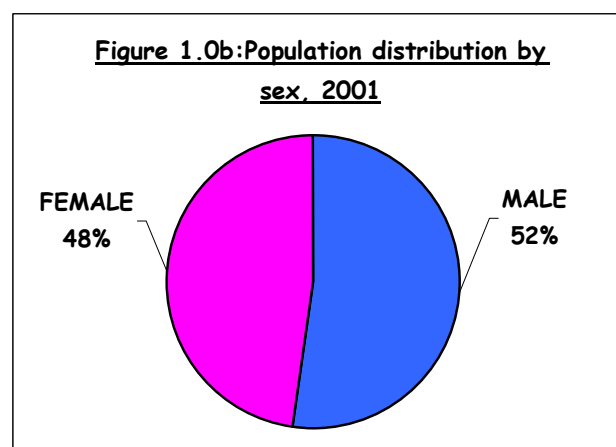
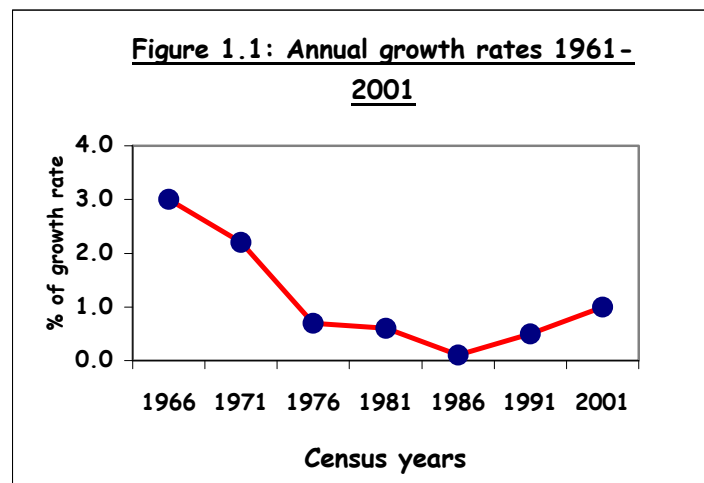


Table 1.0: Total population by sex 1981-2001

Census Years	Male	Percent (%)	Female	Percent (%)	Total population
2001	92,050	52.1	84,660	47.9	176,710
1991	84,601	52.5	76,697	47.6	161,298
1981	81,027	51.8	75,322	48.2	156,349

1.1 Population growth

The population of Samoa experiences growth every year. In the last 40 years, the population growth was relatively minimal when compared to the growth in other countries. The highest population growth was reflected in the 1960s with 3 percent per annum. In the 1970s to the early 1990s, the population growth started to decline from 2 per cent to 0.1 per cent per annum. Three major events control population growth in any country: births, deaths and migration.



Since Samoa's Independence in 1962, the outflow of overseas migration plays a major role in reducing the population growth in the country. Despite the large number of about 5,000 newborns every year, the volume of emigration mainly to New Zealand, Australia, United States, American Samoa and other countries cancelled the addition of newborns and immigrants to the population. The New Zealand migration quota scheme that began in the 1980s allowing about 1,200 Samoans to have permanent residency in New Zealand annually greatly enhanced the volume of emigration.

However, over the last decade, mainly between the 1991 census and 2001 census, an interesting trend in the population growth emerged as shown in Figure1.1. Instead of a declining population growth as it was between the census years 1966 to 1986,

an increasing trend in the population growth rate began to surface from 0.5 in 1991 percent to 1.0 percent in 2001 per annum.

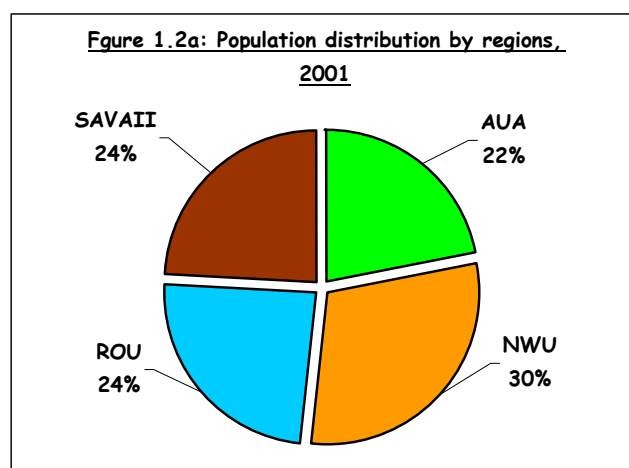
Assuming that birth rates have continuously remained high, then the increasing population growth rate implies the impact of the declining trend in the rate of emigration. While this percentage growth may not seem significant at the moment, if this rate (1.0%) continues to increase in the next decade, Samoa will eventually face the impact of high population growth as a result of high birth rates. An annual increase of 1.0 percent for Samoa would mean an addition of about 1,500 new persons to the total population every year.

Emigration has always caused the loss of good people in the labour force. However, this event was also realised as a reliable and faster source of income via remittances for many families in Samoa. Also emigration has been the major factor assisting in reducing the high population growth. The negative impact of migration is yet to be seen in Samoa as in countries like Cook Islands, Tokelau and Niue where the shortage of labour force is quite severe.

Table 1.1: Annual population growth rates 1961-2001			
Census years	Total population	Period	Annual growth rate (%)
1961	114,427	-	-
1966	131,377	1961-1966	3.0
1971	146,647	1966-1971	2.2
1976	151,983	1971-1976	0.7
1981	156,349	1976-1981	0.6
1986	157,408	1981-1986	0.1
1991	161,298	1986-1991	0.5
2001	176,710	1991-2001	1.0

1.2 Population distribution and regional growth

The Samoan population is divided into 4 major statistical regions: Apia Urban Area (AUA), North West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (including Manono and Apolima Islands) and Savaii. AUA represents the urban area while the other three regions made up the rural population of Samoa. While the issue of extending the urban boundaries has been informally discussed, the Statistical Services still maintains its stand to retain its urban and rural boundaries mainly for comparative census analysis.



The 2001 census shows that AUA constituted close to one-quarter of the Samoan population while a little over three-quarters made up the rural regions. For the first time in census-takings, the region of NWU became the largest or the most populated region in Samoa. Savaii was always the largest region in the past. This is an interesting change in census history.

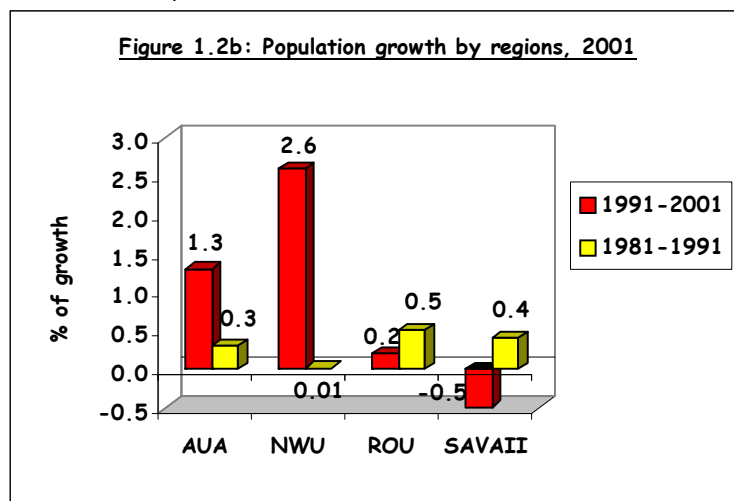
Regional distribution shows that NWU gained the most number of people in 2001 by almost 5 percent AUA has gained 1 percent while Savaii and ROU have reduced their population by 3 and 2 percent respectively when compared to the 1991 census.

Table 1.2: Population size, distribution and growth 1981-2001

Population size by regions 1981 - 2001						
Census year	AUA	NWU	ROU	UPOLU ISLAND	SAVAII ISLAND	SAMOA
2001	38,836	52,576	42,474	133,886	42,824	176,710
1991	34,126	40,409	41,713	116,248	45,050	161,298
1981	33,170	40,360	39,669	113,199	43,150	156,349
Population distribution by regions (%) 1981 - 2001						
2001	22.1	29.8	23.7	75.9	24.0	176,710
1991	21.2	25.1	25.9	72.1	27.9	161,298
1981	21.2	25.8	25.4	72.4	27.6	156,349
Population growth rate by regions (%) 1981 - 2001						
1991-2001	1.3	2.6	0.2	1.4	-0.5	0.9126
1981-1991	0.3	0.01	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3116

Between the 1991 and 2001 censuses, NWU had the highest population growth of 2.6 percent which is double the growth in AUA, while Savaii has for the first time a negative or declining growth of -0.5 percent per annum.

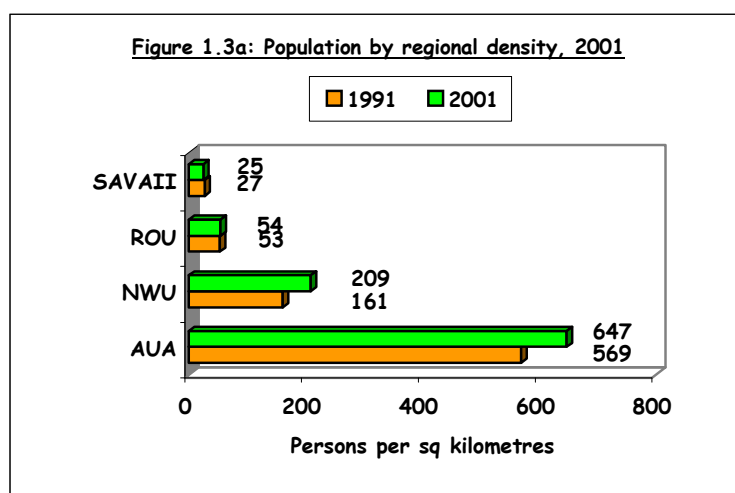
It is interesting to note that in the last ten years, NWU had the least population growth rate compared to the other regions but now has the highest growth rate. One obvious reason is the increased internal movement to Vaitele, Vailele and other surrounding villages that are closer to the urban area caused by the sale of government lands for residency in those areas. Hence people who used to live further from the urban area especially Savaii and ROU have been able to purchase land and moved into these places for settlement.



1.3 Population density

The Samoan population has always been concentrated or densely populated in the AUA and NWU in previous censuses. In the 2001 census it again reveals that the densities in these regions have substantially increased.

The continuous centralisation of most social and economic services such as schools, health facilities, shopping centres and employment opportunities pertaining to the government and the private sectors in the urban encouraged more rural residents to move towards the urban causing higher population densities in these regions. Also the efficient transportation systems both in the urban and the rural made the population to move more freely and change residency more easily than it used to be.



As shown in Table 1.3, both the number of persons per kilometre of coastline and the number of persons per square kilometre of land (Figure 1.3) have largely increased for both AUA and NWU while ROU and Savaii have minimal densities. Like any other country, the urban area has the highest population density than the rural regions.

Table 1.3: Population density by kilometres of coastline and lands

<u>Coastline in kilometers and square kilometers of lands by regions</u>						
	AUA	NWU	ROU	Upolu Is	SAVAII	SAMOA
Coastline in kilometres	10	37	147	194	189	383
Area in square kilometres	60	251	780	1091	1694	2785
<u>Persons per kilometer of coastline</u>						
1981	3317	1091	270	584	228	408
1991	3413	1092	284	599	238	421
2001	3884	1421	289	690	227	461
<u>Persons per square kilometer of land</u>						
1981	553	161	51	104	25	56
1991	569	161	53	106	27	58
2001	647	209	54	123	25	63

This calls for enhanced socio-economic services in AUA and NWU mainly transportation, electricity, water supply, commercial services, education, health, waste disposal and mostly cash employment as most have left their lands in the

rural where they used to depend on subsistence living but now looked for paid work to meet the needs of urban lifestyles.



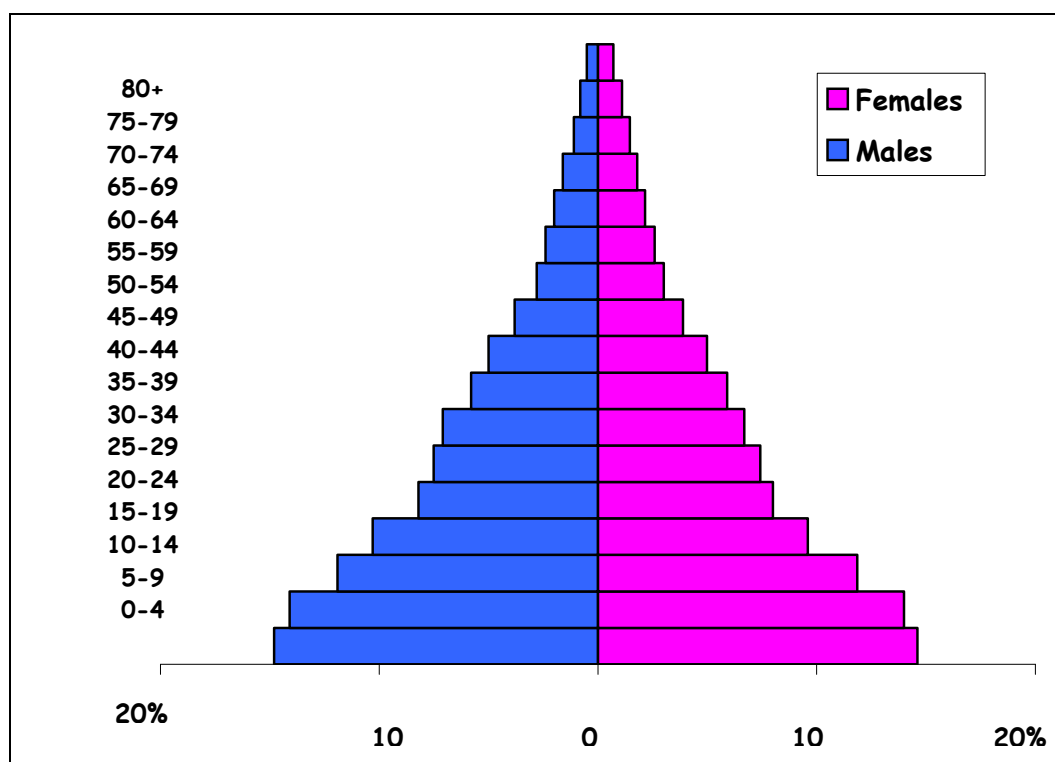
2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

2.0 Age and sex distribution

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of population composing the population structure or composition. Not all populations have the same age and sex structure. Some populations are relatively young while some are relatively old due to different proportions of young and aged population.

The population pyramid is a tool to show the age-sex structure of the population. The population structure is the result of births, deaths and migration in past years. In the case of Samoa, the population pyramid in 2001 has a broad base indicating the large number of younger ages as a result of high birth rates. The population percentage distribution as shown in Table 2.0 shows that the Samoan population in previous censuses also had similar population structures with the slight reduction in age below 5 years and a slight increase in ages above 50 years since 1981.

Figure 2.0: Population pyramid, 2001



The broad base pyramid usually signifies the population will continue to grow in the future even if birth rates drop. This is because the large number of younger persons today will eventually enter the reproductive age group in the next ten or more years and this will continue to increase fertility. Hence, only when the fertility in the future largely drops and remains constant for a number of years that the broad based pyramid will eventually become narrowed.

Narrowing at the top of the pyramid normally reflects mortality as population aged.

Table 2.0: Population percentage distribution by 5-year age groups and sex, 1981, 1991 and 2001						
	1981		1991		2001	
Age-groups	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.6
5-9	14.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	14.1	14.0
10-14	15.4	14.7	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.9
15-19	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.3	9.6
20-24	9.7	9.5	10.3	9.0	8.2	8.0
25-29	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4
30-34	4.2	4.6	6.1	6.2	7.1	6.7
35-39	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.9
40-44	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.9	5.0	5.0
45-49	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9
50-54	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0
55-59	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
60-64	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
65-69	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
70-74	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
80+	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7

It is interesting to note that when one examines the age compositions, it shows that while males largely dominated the younger age groups starting at birth but when it comes to age 50 and over, females began to dominate the male population up to the oldest age. Again this pattern is not new in the population of Samoa.

While it is biologically believed that females lived longer than males, the impact of emigration with more males than females may also be another factor contributing to the reverse pattern of sex ratios at older ages.

2.1 Population median age

One way of determining the age-composition of a population is to look at its median age. The Median age indicates the age at which half of the population is older and half is younger.

In general, older populations have median ages of above 30 years especially in developed countries like Japan where aging population is large. Developing countries like Samoa and many other Pacific Islands have very young populations mainly due to the large proportion of children under the age of 15 years that constituted almost 50 percent of their total populations like Samoa where the proportion of children under 15 years is 41 percent. As a result, the Median ages are also quite young.

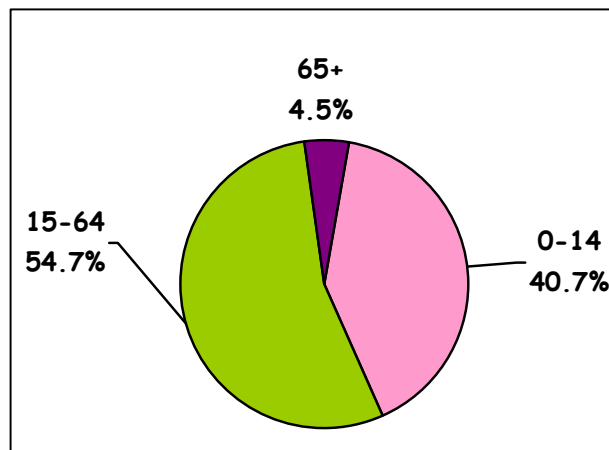
Table 2.1 shows the Median age for the total population of Samoa and the differences among the four regions. It shows that Savaii has the youngest population with 18.9 years while AUA has the oldest population with 20.8 years relative to the other regions.

<u>Table 2.1: Population median age by regions, 2001</u>	
REGIONS	MEDIAN AGE
SAMOA	19.7
AUA	20.8
NWU	19.8
ROU	19.1
SAVAII	18.9

2.2 Population dependency ratios

The 2001 census reflected that close to half of the total population composed of young people aged less than 15 years and only 5 percent consisted pensioners 65 years and over. The age-group 0-14 and 65+, are usually referred to as the "dependent age-groups" while the age-group 15-64, is known as the "working age-group" or the "economically productive age-group" that normally supported the dependent age-groups.

Figure 2.2a: Population by major age-groups, 2001



The Dependency ratio is a useful indicator to reflect the ratio of Child dependents, Old-age dependents, and Total dependents to those in the Working ages 15-64 years in a population. **The Total dependency ratio is usually written as "Age dependency ratio". This ratio measures the dependency burden of the population – the higher the ratio the greater the expenditure and related support, meaning less saving and the more burden on the working age population.**

Figure 2.2b illustrates that by regions, the Age dependency ratio is highest in the region of Savaii and smallest in the region of AUA relative to other regions. This means that AUA has the least proportion of younger children and older people depending on the working population for survival than those living in the rural regions. A similar pattern was also shown for the Child dependency ratios and the Old-age dependency ratios. It reflects that the working age population in the rural areas spent more on supporting their dependents and as a result saved less income than people living in the urban areas.



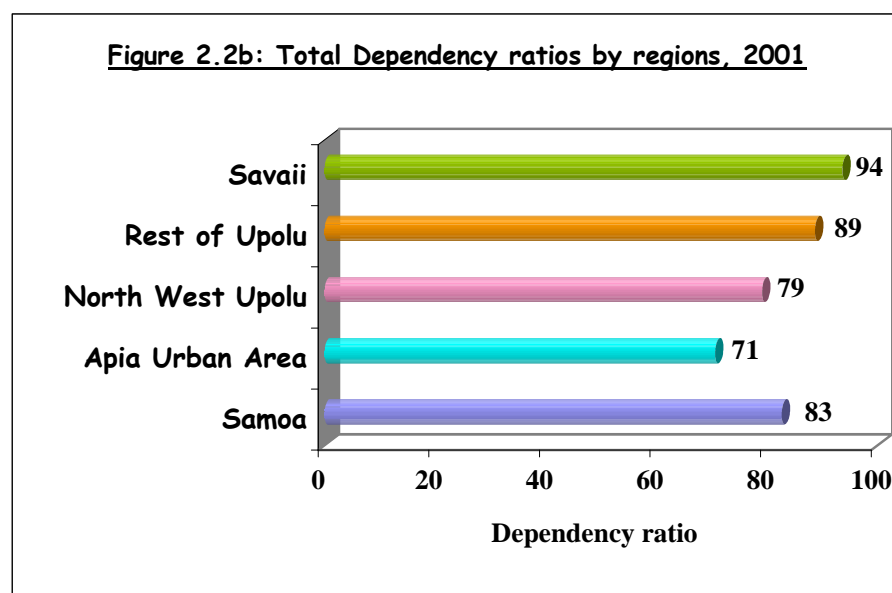
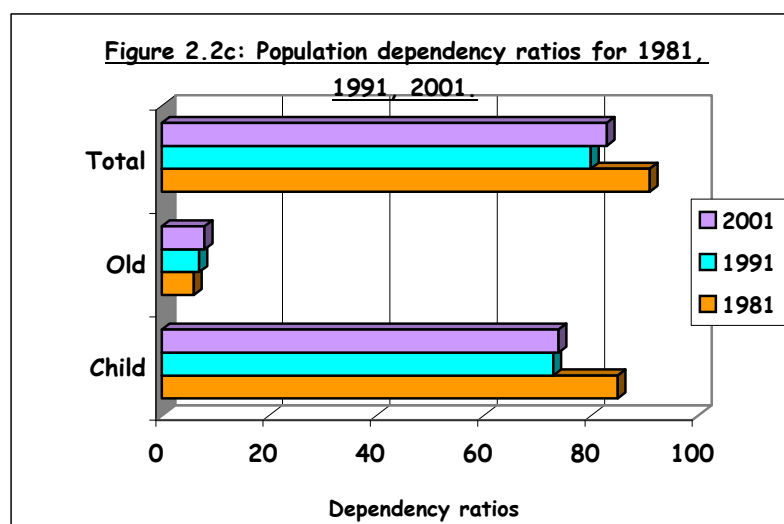


Table 2.2a: Total Child and Old-Age Dependency Ratios by regions, 2001

SAMOA REGIONS	Total population	0-14 (i)	15-64 (ii)	65+ (iii)	Not Stated	Child-dependency ratio [(i)/(ii)*100]	Old-Age dependency ratio [(iii)/(ii)*100]	Age dependency ratio [(i)+(iii)]/(ii)*100]
SAMOA	176,710	71,930	96,574	7,903	303	74	8	83
AUA	38,836	14,443	22,720	1,602	71	64	7	71
NWU	52,576	21,206	29,307	1,980	83	72	7	79
ROU	42,474	17,945	22,475	1,987	67	80	9	89
SAVAII	42,824	18,336	22,072	2,334	82	83	11	94

When comparing to the last 2 censuses in 1981 and 1991, Table 2.2b shows that the Child dependency ratios for Samoa has declined between 1981 and 2001 while the Old-age dependency ratios had slowly increased consecutively due to the increase in the old-age group. While the 1991 Age dependency ratio seemed too low, the declining trend indicated less expenditure on the dependent groups.

Table 2.2b: Population dependency ratios, 1981, 1991 and 2001.			
Census year	Child dependency	Old-age dependency	Age dependency ratios
1981	85	6	91
1991	73	7	80
2001	74	8	83



2.3 Population sex ratio

The balance of males and females is important in any population. **The Sex ratio expresses the number of males for every 100 females. Any ratio less than 100 means that the total number of females has outnumbered the total number of males.**

The sex ratios usually vary at different ages due to the effects of sex ratio at birth, mortality differentials and age-sex selective emigration. Generally, sex ratios ranged from 100 to 105 with the sex ratio at birth to be higher for males than female births.

Samoa has a unique pattern of sex ratios that are much higher than the normal world ratio of 105 (Table 2.3). The Total sex ratio for Samoa in the 2001 census is again very high with 109 while the sex ratio at birth arrived at 112.

Figure 2.3 illustrates the differences in sex ratios by regions where the region of Savaii has the highest sex ratio at birth of 120 while ROU has the highest total sex ratio of 111. AUA shows the same sex ratios at birth and for the total population and has the lowest when compared to other regions. These sex ratios indicated that there are always more males than females in Samoa.

There is no definite explanation for the high sex ratios in Samoa. However, the implications on development would mean that males would normally outnumber females in schools, labour force, employment, socio-economic developments, community work and in all sectors. Hence, gender issues should be carefully considered given the normal high sex ratios in the country.

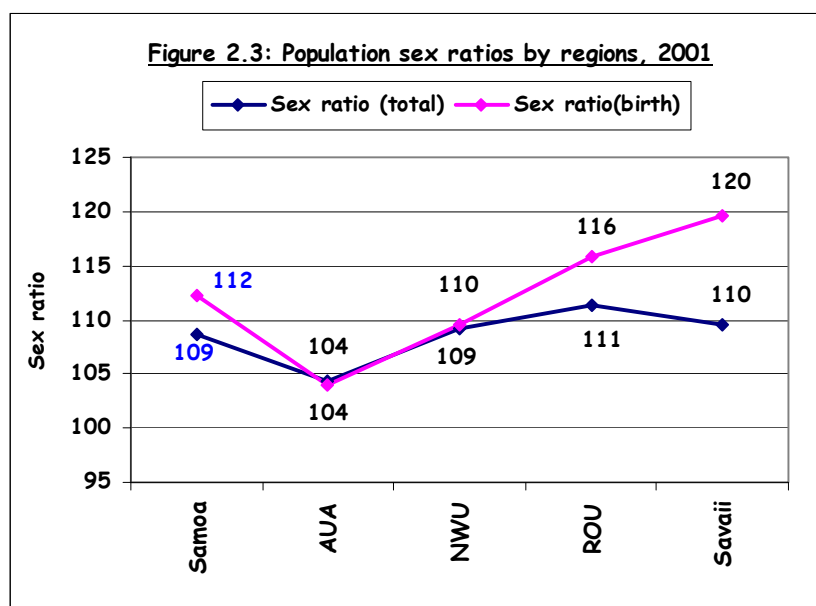


Table 2.3: Sex ratios 1981, 1991, 2001						
	Total	MALE	FEMALE	SR 2001	SR 1991	SR 1981
Age-group	176710	92050	84660	109	110	108
< 1	5495	2907	2588	112	114	112
1-4	20533	10724	9809	109	107	112
5-9	24917	13024	11893	110	112	110
10-14	20985	10948	10037	109	111	112
15 - 19	17608	9488	8120	117	119	109
20 - 24	14281	7549	6732	112	125	110
25 - 29	13197	6910	6287	110	114	106
30 - 34	12258	6545	5713	115	108	99
35 - 39	10385	5378	5007	107	103	97
40 - 44	8855	4628	4227	109	101	99
45 - 49	6833	3538	3295	107	100	99
50 - 54	5081	2538	2543	100	100	102
55 - 59	4417	2217	2200	101	105	112
60 - 64	3659	1835	1824	101	100	103
65 - 69	2975	1452	1523	95	106	101
70 - 74	2272	1036	1236	84	93	95
75+	2656	1147	1509	76	79	72
Not Stated	303	186	117	...	...	...

3. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.0 Marital Status

Marriage is the basis of reproductive pattern in any population and is closely connected to social and economic aspects of a population. The population by Marital status in 2001 showed that close to two-third (63%) of the population were reported Single or Never married and one-third were reported being Married or Living with a partner.

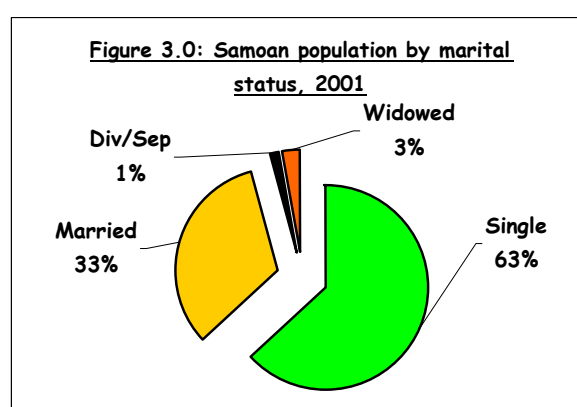


Table 3.0 shows that while the proportion of the Single population has declined between the census years 1981 and 2001, the Married population reveals an increasing trend indicating the increased in family formations and hence the increased in the number of children ever born.

<u>Table 3.0: Proportion (%) of population by marital status, 1981, 1991 and 2001</u>				
Census year	Single	Married	Div/Sep	Widowed
2001	63	33	1	3
1991	66	30	1	2
1981	68	29	2	4

3.1 Religion

Religion is a major part of Samoa's social life and customs. The population is predominantly Christian as shown by the many Christian denominations people choose to attend. Given the growth of many churches in Samoa in the last decade, the 2001 Census expanded the list of different churches to be counted during the

enumeration. The results showed that the Congregational Christian Church or EFKS continued to constitute the highest proportion of members in the total population.

Table 3.1a: Population by Denominations, 2001		
Denominations	Total	Percent (%)
Congregational Christian Church (EFKS)	61413	34.8
Roman Catholic	34714	19.6
Methodist	26446	15.0
Latter Day Saint	22521	12.7
Seventh Day Adventists	6193	3.5
Assembly of God	11742	6.6
Jehovah's Witness	1362	0.8
CCCJS	1788	1.0
Nazarene	744	0.4
Protestant	392	0.2
Baptist	436	0.2
Full Gospel	1440	0.8
Voice of Christ	629	0.4
Worship Centre	2346	1.3
Peace Chapel	380	0.2
Anglican Church	335	0.2
Community Church	563	0.3
Elim Church	132	0.1
Samoa Evangelism	216	0.1
Aoga Tusi Paia	653	0.4
Bahai	902	0.5
Muslem	48	0.0
Others	1102	0.6
Not stated	213	0.1
Total	176710	100

A comparison of the major churches mainly those recorded in the 1991 Census to the 2001 Census revealed an interesting trend of change in the proportion of members in each denomination. Table 3.1b shows that EFKS has lost its members by about 8 percent Methodist also lost about 2 percent while Catholic lost about 1 percent. On the other hand, LDS and Seven Days Adventists have gained few more members. However the growth of Other churches from 6 percent in 1991 to 14 percent in 2001 indicated a number of persons switching from the major churches to these other churches within the last decade.

Figure 3.1: Major Denominations in 1991 and 2001

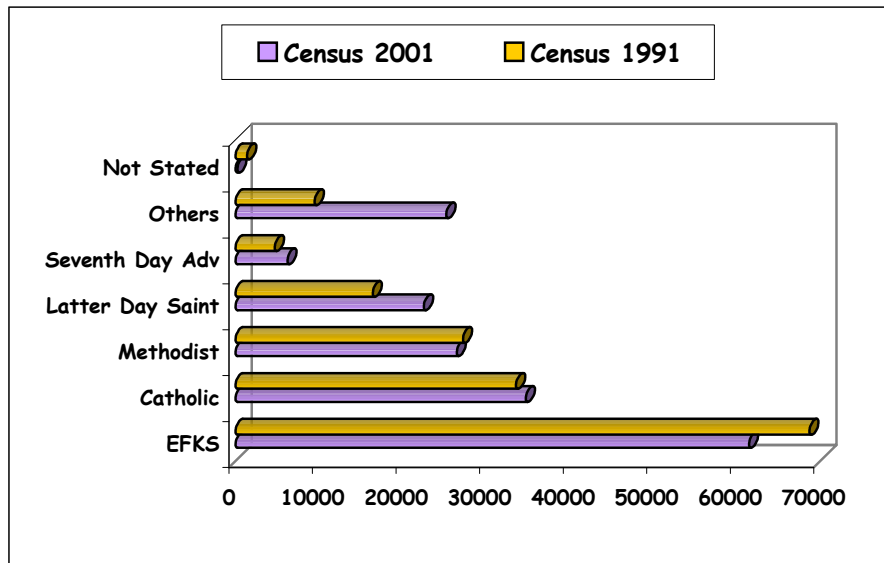


Table 3.1b: Major Denominations 1991 and 2001

Denominations	Census 2001	%	Census 1991	%
EFKS	61413	34.8	68651	42.6
Catholic	34714	19.6	33548	20.8
Methodist	26446	15.0	27190	16.9
Latter Day Saint	22521	12.7	16394	10.2
Seventh Day Adv	6193	3.5	4685	2.9
Others	25210	14.3	9460	5.9
Not Stated	213	0.1	1370	0.8
Total	176,710	100.0	161,298	100.0



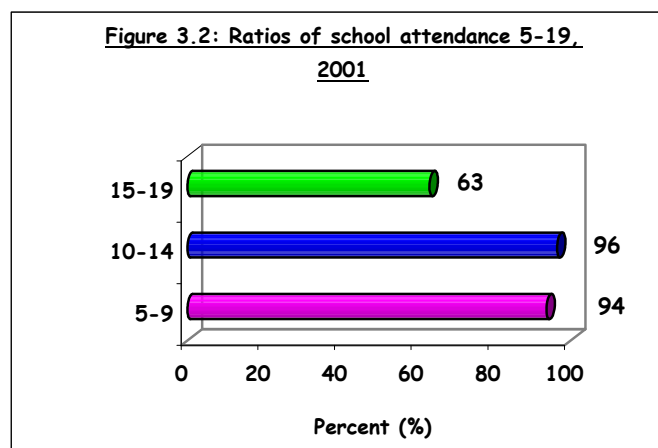
(Source: Samoa Tourism Authority)

Education

3.2 Population by School Attendance

Primary education is compulsory in Samoa whereby the government provides free stationary and teachers to all government schools. However, parents are expected to pay school funds set by school committees for maintenance of school buildings and operating of other school activities.

Samoa is one of the many Pacific islands with a high rate of literacy because the education system provides equal opportunities to both girls and boys at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.



The Census 2001 recorded that 94 percent of all children aged 5-9 attended schools with 96 percent of those aged 10-14 years. This indicated a high rate of school attendance at the primary level. Nonetheless, the non-attendance of some young children at this stage is a major concern and still implies non-compliance with the policy of compulsory education at the primary level.

The future of Samoa depends on the young generation of today hence it is important that the young generation are well educated to face the challenges of the future. Without access to education these young children would be at the risk of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty in the future.

Similarly, the oldest age group 15-19 years showed that only 63 percent were attending school at the time of the census. One of the main reasons for this lower attendance rate is: students attending Year 12 and 13 classes - the last two grades at secondary schools all take the National exams. Students failing these exams would automatically be terminated from schools while successful students can continue to higher and tertiary level education.

Given this school system, a lot of unsuccessful students enter the labour force in their teen ages hence competing with adults for limited employment opportunities.

Section 3.3 defines this group by main activities in the census 2001.

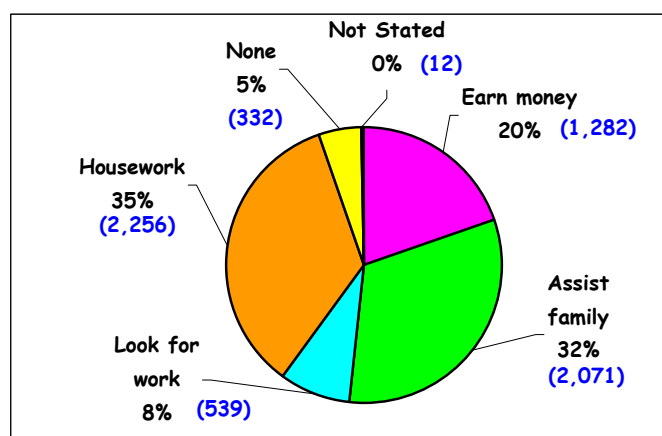
Table 3.2: Ratios of pupils attending school by age-group and sex, 2001						
Age-group	Census 1991			Census 2001		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
5-9	88	89	89	93	94	94
10-14	97	98	98	95	98	96
15-19	66	75	70	60	67	63
5-19	84	88	86	84	88	86

3.3 Population 15-19 Not Attending School

The 37 percent of the 15-19 years not attending school came to a total of 6,492 persons. The distribution by main activities showed that 20 percent were reported working in paid jobs, 32 percent were assisting their families via income earning and subsistence activities, 35 percent were helping with housework while 8 percent were unemployed or looking for paid work.

As a result of limited jobs and lower level of education most of this group ended up in assisting with subsistence activities or mostly involved with housework.

Figure 3.3: Percent distribution of persons aged 15-19 Not attending school by main activities, 2001



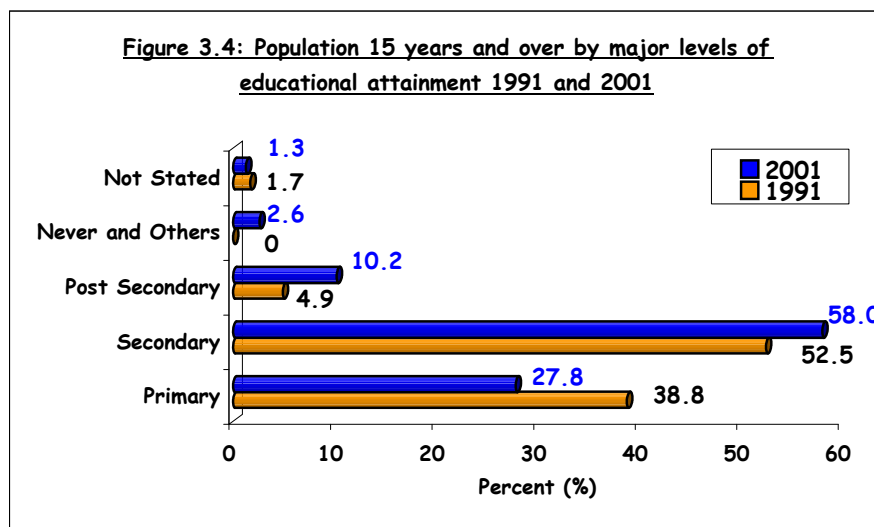
While Samoa has identified education as a priority area of development, it is also important to identify where the unsuccessful and dropout students can go for help related to real life situations. From observations, young persons in the rural would fall back to subsistence living for survival while the young urban residents would be the most disadvantage group given their lack of access to agricultural lands and fishing resources in the urban areas. This is an issue for policy makers and planners to take into considerations.

3.4 Population by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest level or grade completed by an individual in a regular school system of the country. For the total population, this indicator permits the comparison of the present education of the adult population to determine requirements for future development of an anticipated workforce.

The Census 2001 reported that 53 percent of the total population of Samoa already completed their secondary education while 28 percent completed primary education. A comparison to the 1991 Census reveals the overall improvement in education among the total population (Figure 3.4).

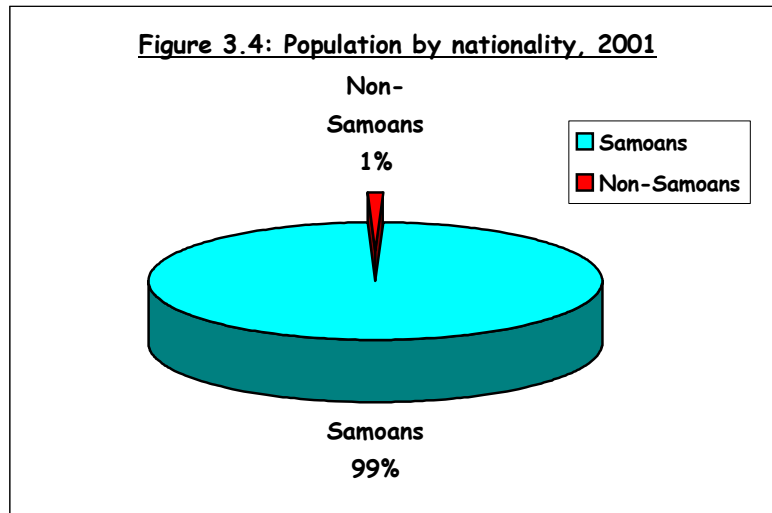
It shows that the present adult population received higher educational attainment than the adult population a decade ago. This is especially shown in the greater improvement in the secondary and tertiary level attainment. It is important to note that as more people become highly educated, this also increases demands for employment opportunities either with government, private sector or at home.



Given that employment opportunities are very limited especially for persons completing school at primary and secondary levels, it is high time that subsistence living must be highly promoted and fully developed to absorb the surplus labour force.

3.5 Population by Nationality

Nationality is important in demographic analysis. The 2001 Census included a question to identify Samoans and Non-Samoans or Foreigners. The result shows that out of the total population of 176,710, 99 percent (174, 877) were reported as Samoans and only 1 percent (1,833) were reported as Non-Samoans residing in Samoa.



While history indicates that the population is always predominantly Samoan, it is still important to continue this information in all future population censuses. This is to monitor the inflow of Non-Samoans and to measure how it might affect the socio-economic developments especially the faa-Samoa or the Samoan culture.



(Source: Kirklandphoto.com website)

4. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

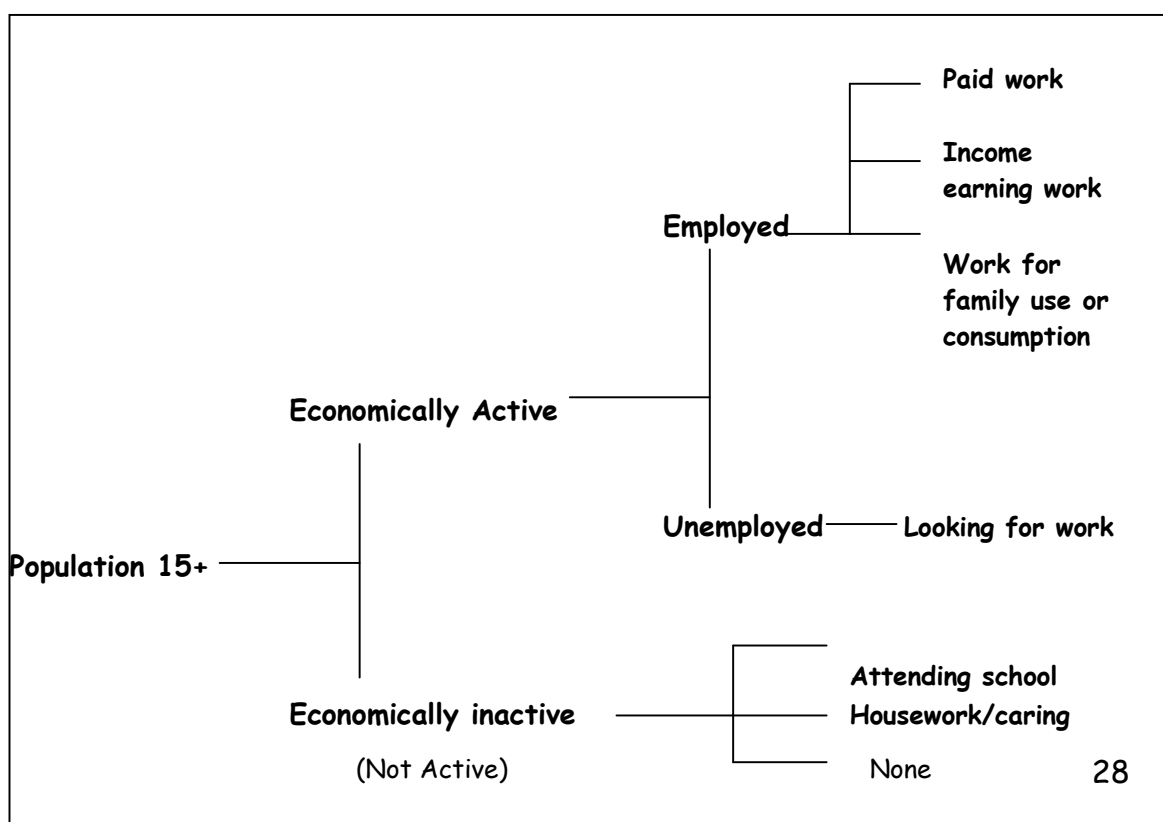
4.0 Definitions

The Economic characteristics of the population were classified according to international standards as shown in Figure 4.0. It is important to note that due to the different definitions used in the previous censuses and the 2001 census, it is not possible to compare the past and present economic characteristics in this chapter. Hence the analysis is based on the total population except for section 4.1. Any other regional breakdown may be requested at the main office.

In 2001, the **Economically active** population consisted of all persons who were Employed and Unemployed during 7 days prior to the 2001 Census date. The **Employed** comprised all persons who had a paid job, persons working to earn money, and, all persons working in activities such as farming, planting, fishing and handicrafts for family consumption or for sale during the reference period. The **Unemployed** included all persons who were actively looking for a job either for the first time or otherwise.

In the **Economically inactive or Not Active** population, this group consisted all persons attending school or mostly taking school courses during the reference period, persons mainly involved in housework and caring, and, all those persons not doing any work.

Figure 4.0 Classification of type of activities

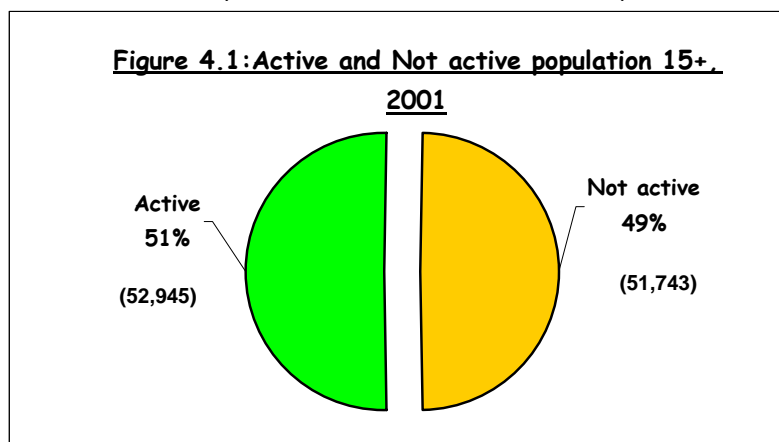


Population by Main activities

For easier statistical compilation of this information, a reference period of 7 days prior to the census date was set as a basis to determine the current main activity one was mostly engaged in the Census 2001.

Hence, all persons involved mainly in economic activities at the time of the 2001 Census were grouped in the Economically active population while those involved in non-economic activities were grouped in the Not- economically active population.

The results showed that of the total population 15 years and over, 51 percent were Economically active while 49 percent were Not economically active or Inactive.



By sex distribution, about 32 percent of females were reported as Active while 68 percent were Inactive indicating women spent most of their time with housework and caring and less time on economic productive activities.

The males on the other hand showed quite the contrary with 32 percent Inactive and 68 percent Active. This is not surprising when one looks at the traditional Samoan household where men deal mostly with farming, planting, fishing and income earning activities while women dealt mainly with non-productive activities like housework, caring and lighter work like cleaning and cooking in-house.

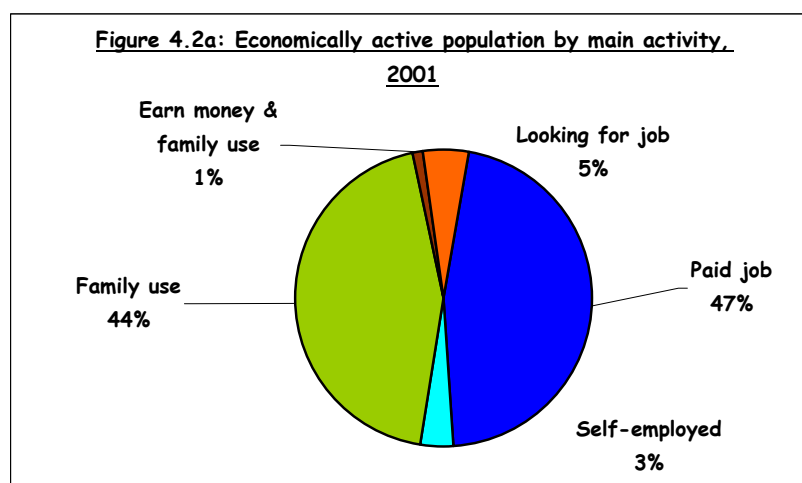


(Source: Kirklandphoto.com website)

Table 4.1: Persons 15+ by Main Activities					
<u>ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</u>	Total	MALE	Percent (%)	FEMALE	Percent(%)
Paid job	24468	15397	63	9071	37
To earn money	1837	1336	73	501	27
Work for family use	23408	17984	77	5424	23
Earn money and family use	612	401	66	211	35
Previously employed now look for work	1090	740	68	350	32
Looking for a job for first time	1530	881	58	649	42
TOTAL ACTIVE	52,945	36,739	69	16,206	31
<u>NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</u>					
Attending School	12582	6585	52	5997	48
No activity done	7846	3777	48	4069	52
Housework	31315	7290	23	24025	77
TOTAL NOT ACTIVE	51,743	17,652	34	34,091	66
Not Stated	36	21	58	15	42
TOTAL FOR SAMOA AGED 15+	104,724	54,412	52	50,312	48

4.1 Active population and the Labour force rate

The 2001 Census showed that of the 52,945 Active persons, 50 percent of this total were earning money via paid employment and self-employment, 45 percent were engaged in activities that helped to support their families while 5 percent were actively looking for a job or unemployed at the time of the census.



The participation of the population in economic activities can be presented in the measure **Crude activity rate** or **Labour force participation rate**. This rate expresses the ratio of the economically active population to the total population.

The results by regions are shown in Table 4.2 in column 3. The overall Labour force participating rate for the total population is very low at 30.1 percent. By definition, this measure is a crude measure because it includes everybody whether or not they were exposed to economic activities - like small children. Hence, the rate is strongly affected by the different age structures resulting in a low rate.

To improve this measure, the **Refined activity rate** was developed which restricted this measure to only persons who were actually exposed to economic activities. For international and censuses comparisons, the age limit of 15 years and over was set to compute the Refined activity rates for Samoa 2001.

The result shows an interesting pattern of Refined Activity rates or Labour force participation rates. As shown in Figure 4.2b, Apia urban area has the highest rate of active persons relative to its 3 rural regions. This means that persons 15+ living in the urban areas were more active in economic activities than their rural companions.

One possible reason could be the higher employment opportunities for the urban residents than the rural areas causing more people to be more active than the rural. Reality also reflects that urban residents depended mostly on employment and other economic activities for survival as most urban families no longer have access to lands and subsistence supply as enjoyed by people living in the rural areas. This different life situation could have made urban residents to become more involved in paid and economic activities than their rural companions.

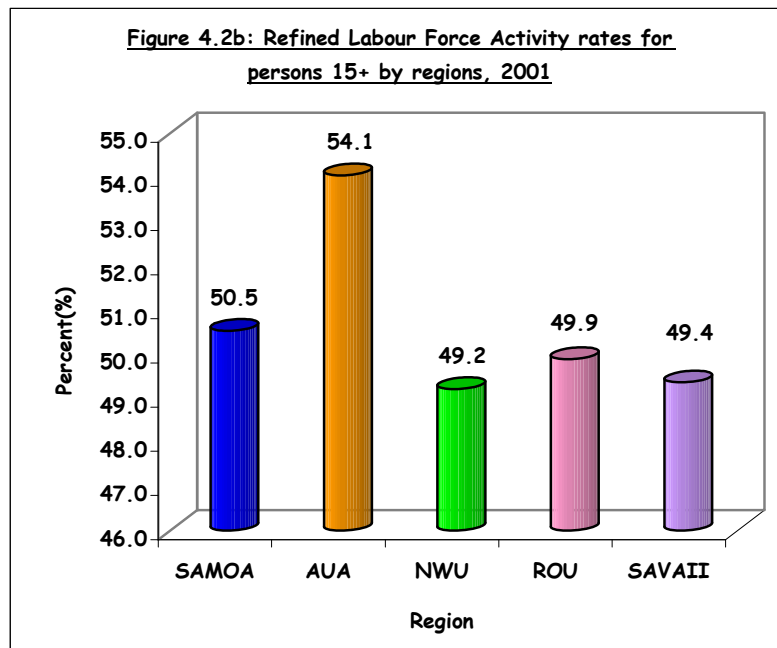


Table 4.2a: Procedures of calculating the percentages of Crude Activity Rate and Refined Activity Rate, 2001						
REGION	Total population	Economically Active population	Crude activity rate (2)/(1) (3)	Total population age 15+	Economically Active population 15+ (5)	Refined activity rate (5)/(4) (6)
	(1)	(2)		(4)		(6)
AUA	38836	13221	34.0	24393	13185	54.1
NWU	52576	15525	29.5	31370	15437	49.2
ROU	42474	12311	29.0	24529	12236	49.9
SAVAII	42824	12175	28.4	24488	12087	49.4
SAMOA	176,710	53,232	30.1	104,780	52,945	50.5

The Activity rates by sex also revealed relatively higher proportions of males in productive activities than females as indicated by the large gap between males and females in Figure 4.2c.

The most active age groups for both males and females were ages 20 to 59. As both sex approaches 60 years of age the Activity rates declined which is more so for females than males.

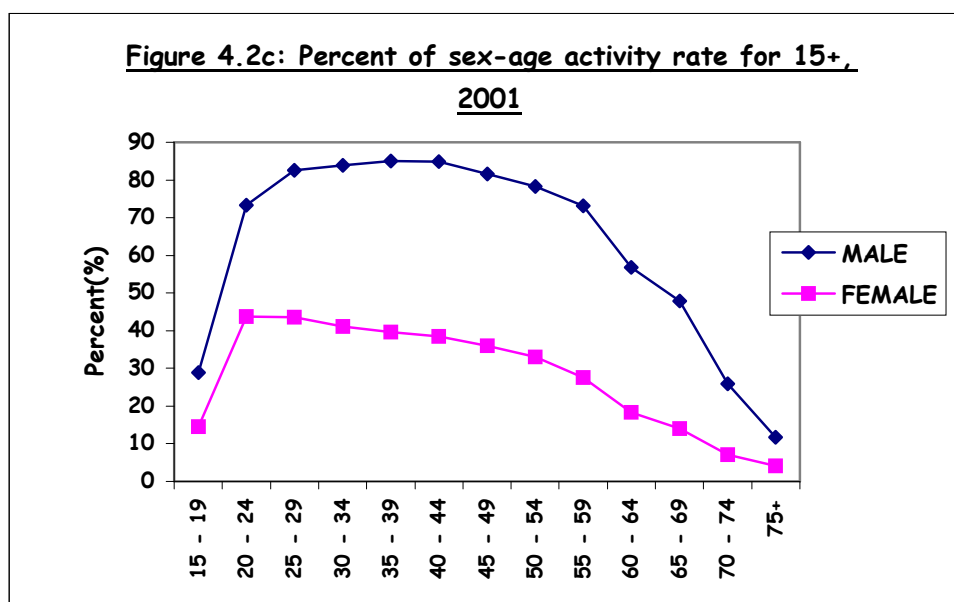
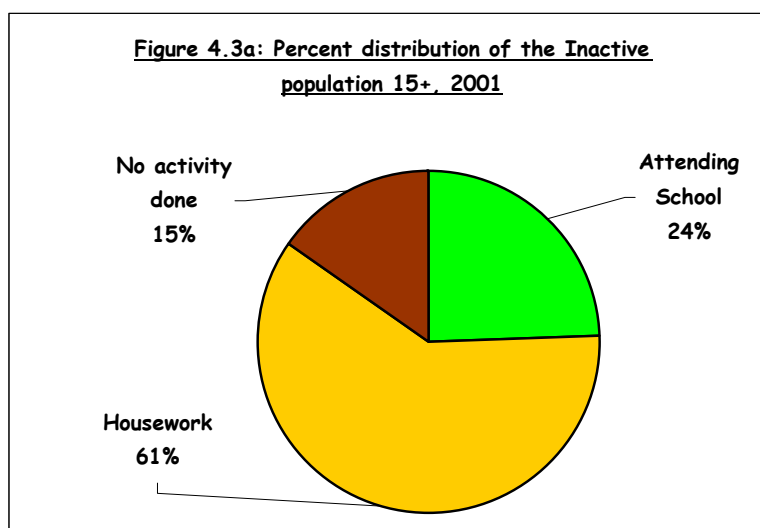


Table 4.2b: Sex-age activity rate 15+.		
2001		
Age-group	MALE	FEMALE
15 - 19	28.8	14.6
20 - 24	73.3	43.7
25 - 29	82.6	43.5
30 - 34	83.9	41.2
35 - 39	85.1	39.6
40 - 44	84.8	38.4
45 - 49	81.6	36.0
50 - 54	78.3	33.0
55 - 59	73.2	27.6
60 - 64	56.8	18.4
65 - 69	47.9	14.0
70 - 74	25.9	7.1
75+	11.8	4.1

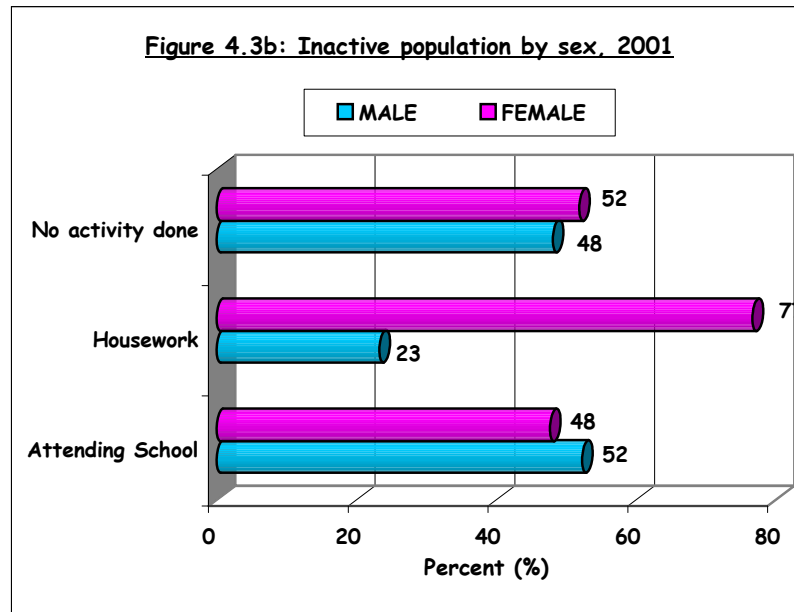
4.1 The Inactive population by main activity

The percentage distribution of the Inactive population shows that 61 percent of the total of 51,743 Inactive persons 15 + were involved in Housework, 15 percent were not doing any work at all while 24 percent were at school.



The sex distribution revealed that females continued to dominate housework. It is worth mentioning that even though the 1991 census did apply different definitions of active population, the 1991 results also showed that women tended to dominate housework. Hence, the gender roles seemed to continue from generation to generation.

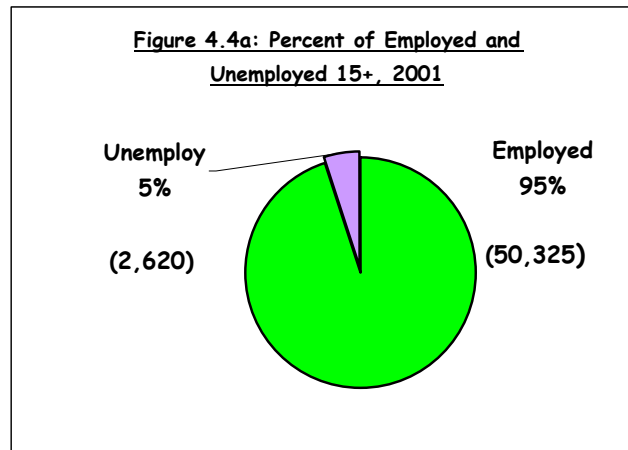
Housework as part of Inactive activities has long been argued by women groups to be counted as an Economic activity instead. So far no change has been accepted internationally. Nevertheless, while definition-wise may not satisfy females status, it is important to note that without the supporting role of housework activities like cleaning, cooking and caring in the households, members of the household who are involved mainly in productive activities would not have been able to achieve their allocated tasks. Hence the women's housework role whether it is an active activity or not or is still very crucial in all aspects of developments.



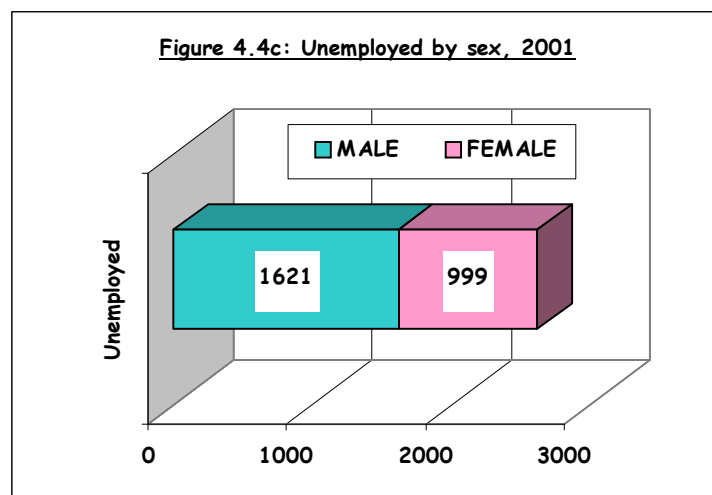
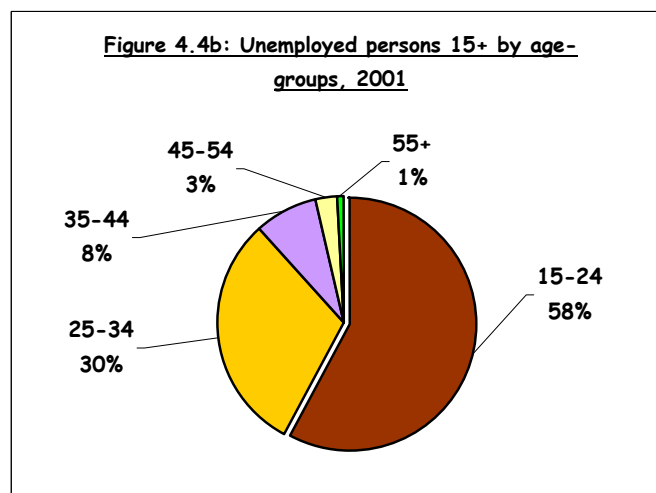
4.4 Employed and Unemployed population

The Employed population composed the Economically active persons except for those looking for work referred to as the Unemployed. It must be noted that the **Unemployed included only persons who were actively looking for a job during the reference period like persons submitting an application for a job, persons waiting for an interview, or persons who visited offices or organizations seeking employment.** All others who mentioned they were looking for a job during the reference period but never attempted to seek employment were not included in the Unemployed population but allocated to other activities where appropriate.

As a result, of all the Active persons 15 years and over, 95 percent were reported as Employed and 5 percent were Unemployed. The latter consisted a little over 2,600 persons seeking paid employment at the time of the 2001 Census.



About 88 percent of the Unemployed population comprised young adults aged 15 to 34 with 58% in the age group 15-24 alone. The sex distribution in Figure 4.4c shows that 62 percent of total Unemployed were males and 38 percent were females indicating that males would be most likely to be unemployed than females.

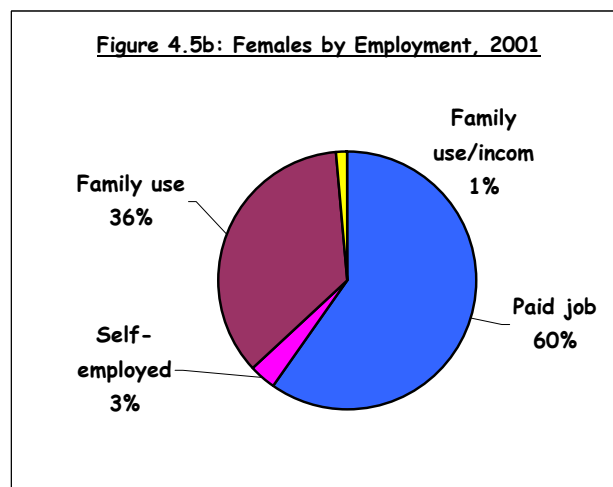
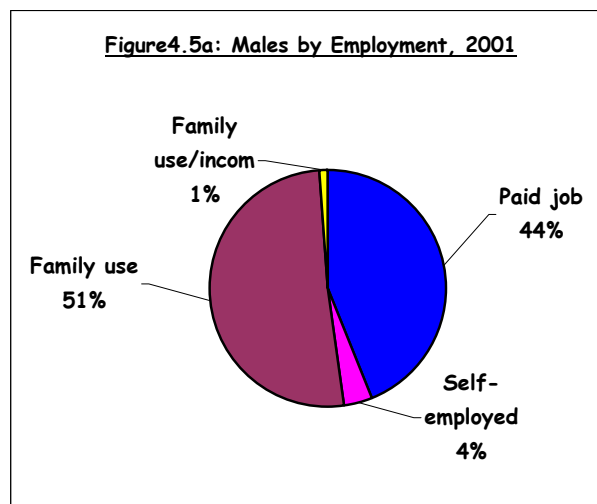


Given the small economy and the limited employment opportunities many Unemployed tended to fall back into the subsistence economy for survival. This implies the significant existence of the subsistence economy in Samoa and their way of life.

At the national level, it indicates the need to support and promote the subsistence way of living as an option for Unemployment. At the educational level, it implies the need to promote polytechnic and vocational educations at early secondary schools so that school dropouts and young unemployed school leavers would find their own way of living utilizing the learned trades from schools.

4.5 Employed population by sex

The Employed population by sex reveals an interesting pattern. It shows that while 48 percent of males work in income earning activities, 63 percent of employed females were engaged in the same activities. It indicates that employed females were more likely to work to earn money than working for family use.



4.6 Employed population by Occupation

Occupation refers to the types of work performed by the Employed persons during the reference period. Table 4.6 shows that almost 60 percent of males were employed in Agriculture/Fisheries and Crafting compared to only 39 percent of females.

It is also interesting to note a higher proportion of females (10%) working as Legislators, Professionals and Technical work than males with only 7 percent. In Clerical and Service work, females also had a higher proportion of 30 percent relative to only 15 percent for males.

Table 4.6: Employed by Occupation and sex, 2001						
Occupation	Total		Percent(%) MALE		Percent(%) FEMALE	
Legislators	677	1	484	1	193	1
Professionals	1064	2	744	2	320	2
Technicians	2668	5	1538	4	1130	7
Clerks	4542	9	2109	6	2433	16
Service workers	5386	11	3206	9	2180	14
Skilled agriculture/fisheries	20988	42	18520	52	2468	16
Craft and related Skills	6139	12	2575	7	3564	23
Plant Machine Operators	3335	7	2044	6	1291	9
Elementary Occupation	5039	10	3614	10	1425	9
Not Stated	761	2	515	2	246	2
Total	50,599	100	35,349	100	15,250	100

4.7 Employed population by Industry

The distribution of the Employed population by major **Industries** showed the concentration of males in work related to Agricultural and Forestry production, while women worked mostly in Non-Agricultural work. The nature of the industries men and women mostly work still revealed their traditional roles and the type of work they do at home.

Table 4.7: Employed by Industries, 2001						
Industries	Total	Percent	MALE	Percent	FEMALE	Percent
		(%)		(%)		(%)
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry	17711	35	15613	44	2098	14
Fishing Activities	2575	5	2240	6	335	2
Manufacturing in a Traditional/Home settings	5422	11	1912	5	3510	23
Manufacturing in Formal Settings	1941	4	907	3	1034	7
Electricity, Gas and Water	906	2	808	2	98	1
Construction of buildings	1674	3	1601	5	73	1
Wholesale and Retail trade	2757	5	1460	4	1297	9
Restaurants and Hotel	1522	3	770	2	752	5
Transport, Storage and Communication	1929	4	1636	5	293	2
Financing, Insurance, and Business Services	1082	2	526	2	556	4
Real Estate, Renting and Business services	268	1	175	1	93	1
Public Administration	3322	7	2143	6	1179	8
Education	2341	5	864	2	1477	10
Health and Social work	843	2	341	1	502	3
Other Community, social and personal services	2096	4	1566	4	530	4
Private Household with employees	2884	6	2022	6	862	6
International Organization	472	1	220	1	252	2
Not Stated	854	2	545	2	309	2
Total	50,599	100	35,349	100	15,250	100

4.8 Employed by Status of Employment

Of the total Employed population, about half were working as Unpaid workers to support their families. This reveals that half of employments in Samoa are people working for their own survival mainly for consumption and not necessarily expecting to be paid to do work. It does show a positive sign that could prevent poverty and starvation in all regions and also prevented reliance only on paid work for living.

It is interesting to note that females had a lesser proportion of Unpaid workers than their male counterparts indicating that females would opt for paid work if they have to work. The increasing participation of women in paid employment may further attract younger girls to paid-work rather than housework in years to come.

It is to be noted that the percentage of Employers is quite low as most Employers in Samoa are private companies, corporations and government ministries. An increase in the number of Individual Employers may help to create more jobs for the Unemployed population.

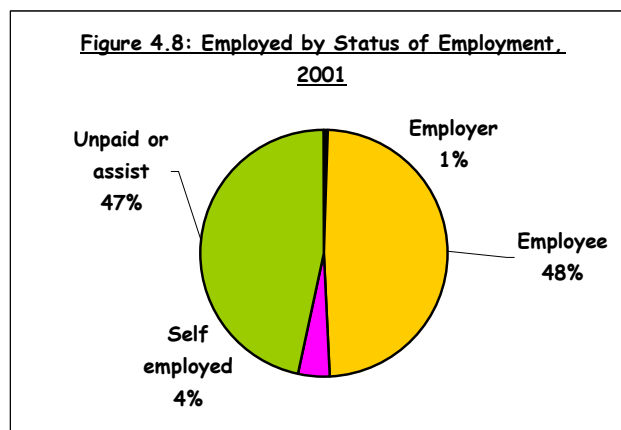


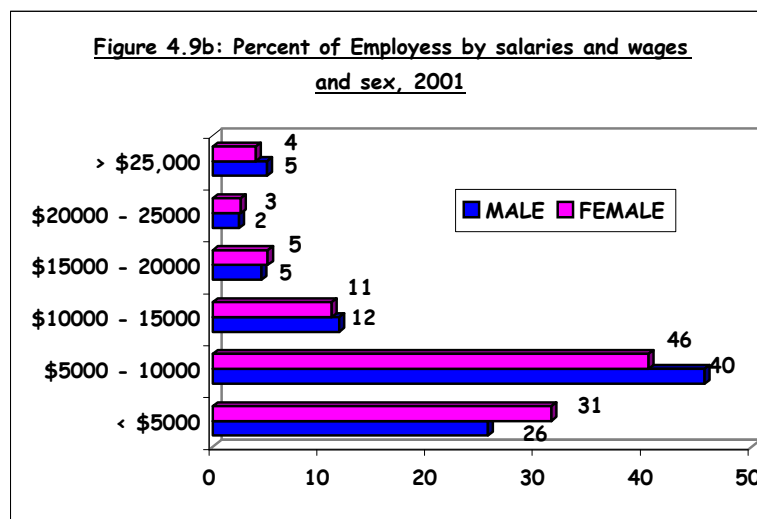
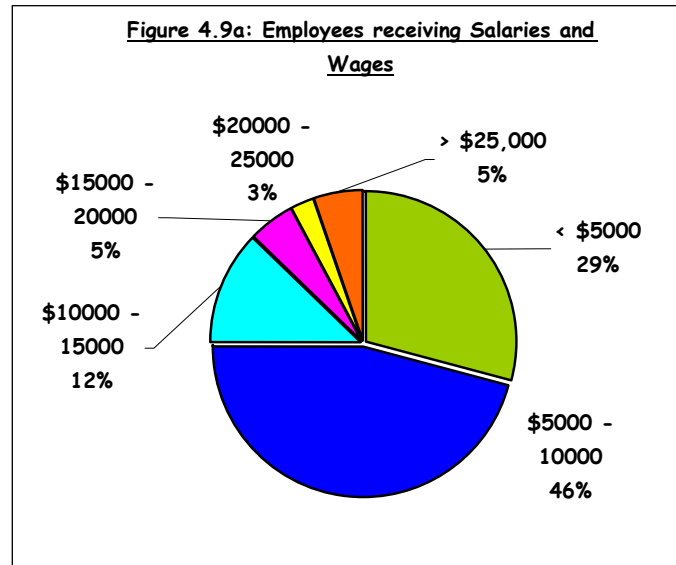
Table 4.8: Employed by Status of Employment and Sex, 2001						
Status of Employment	Total	Percent (%)	MALE	Percent (%)	FEMALE	Percent (%)
Employer	281	1	196	1	85	1
Employee	24524	49	15535	44	8989	59
Self employed	2125	4	1419	4	706	5
Unpaid or assist	23669	47	18199	52	5470	36
Total	50,599	100	35,349	100	15,250	100

4.9 Employees by Salary and Wages

Employees were asked to specify their salaries and wages in the 2001 Census. This was one of the new questions added to the 2001 questionnaire as a means of getting baseline information about salaries and wages. The salaries of Church ministers in particular were excluded as their salaries and wages were not consistent with the private and government paid rates. Therefore, this would not provide a consistent and reliable picture of salaries and wages paid to the rest of employees.

Figure 4.9a shows that of those receiving salaries and wages, 75 percent were paid less than \$10,000 a year with only 25 percent receiving incomes above \$10,000.

Given the Government's policy that all persons earning \$10,000 and less do not pay tax, it means that 75 percent of the Paid workforce worked **taxed free** while only 25 percent paid tax to the government. This is one of the policies by the government to assist the low-income earners save more money and also to close the gap between the low and high-income earners.



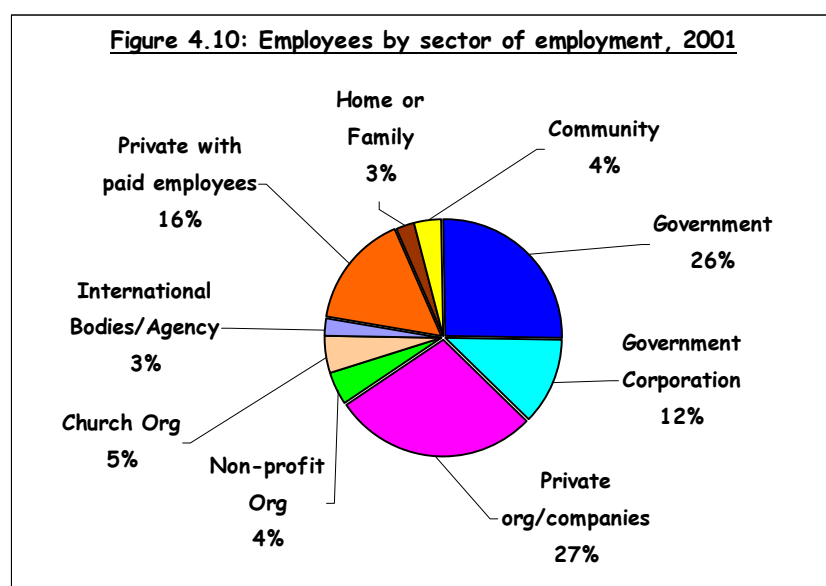
The distribution by sex shows that males and females equally shared the range of salaries in the tax-free range and the taxed salaries and wages. This implies that gender is not an issue where salaries and wages are concerned.

Table 4.9: Employees by salaries and wages and sex, 2001						
Salary/Wages	Total	Percent	MALE	Percent	FEMALE	Percent
		(%)		(%)		(%)
< \$5000	6700	28	3880	26	2820	31
\$5000 - 10000	10562	44	6936	46	3626	40
\$10000 - 15000	2777	12	1787	12	990	11
\$15000 - 20000	1146	5	691	5	455	5
\$20000 - 25000	595	3	363	2	232	3
> \$25,000	1214	5	832	5	382	4
Not Stated	1212	5	732	5	480	5
Total	24206	100	15221	100	8985	100

4.10 Employees by Sector of Employment

The paid employees were also asked to specify the **Sectors** they were working. This question was also a new question in the 2001 census to identify how much each sector contributed to employment. Figure 4.9 shows that the Private sector employed 43 percent of the total employees while Government employed about 38 percent. The rest of employees were employed by other organizations like the Churches, NGO, International bodies and families.

This information reveals the significant contribution of the private sector and other organizations to the creation of employment opportunities in addition to the government.



5.

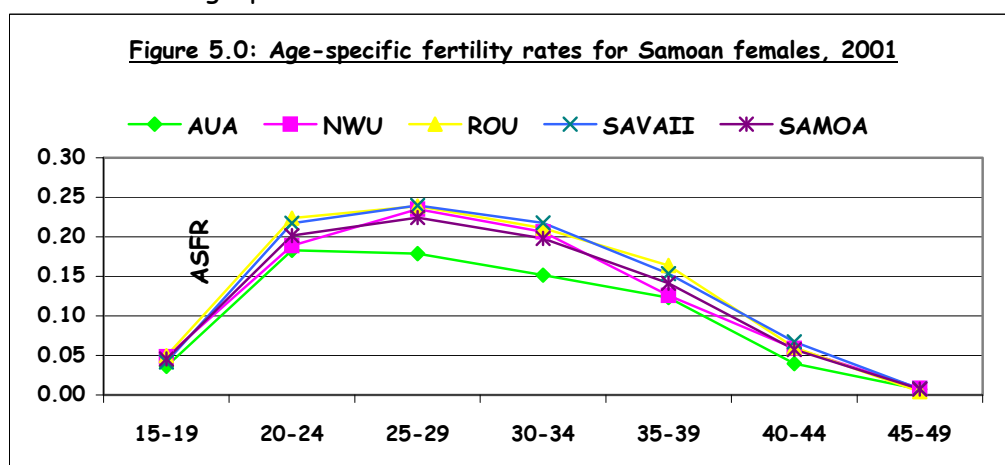
FERTILITY ANALYSIS

It is to be noted that the following chapters: Fertility, Marriage, Mortality and Migration are part of the Demographic analysis discussed in previous chapters. However, because these last chapters take only the Samoan population not the Total population that included Non-Samoans it is therefore appropriate to leave it to the end of the report. The main rationale for excluding Non-Samoans in these analyses is due to the fact that the characteristics of the two populations are quite different. For instance, the Samoan fertility rates are quite different from the fertility rates of Europeans and other nationalities. Given that 99 percent of the Total population are Samoans it is therefore necessary to base fertility, marriage, mortality and migration of the Samoan population on the Samoan people themselves for policy and planning purposes for the Samoan people.

Fertility is an important factor of human reproduction. It refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population or the number of live births occurring in a population. Fertility is usually the dominant factor in population policies and population control. There are several ways of measuring the levels and patterns of fertility in a population. Some of the most common methods will be applied in this analysis.

5.0 The Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR)

The ASFR are estimated as the number of births to women aged 15-49 by specific age groups. This information was based on the census question specifically asked to women aged 15-49 on the number of children they ever gave birth to. Based on these results, the number of births per specific age groups can be estimated. Table 5.0 shows the ASFR for Samoa and the four regions and Figure 5.0 shows this in a graphic format.



(Estimation based on the Application of Arriaga's approach, available in the Fertility Estimate Program version 2)

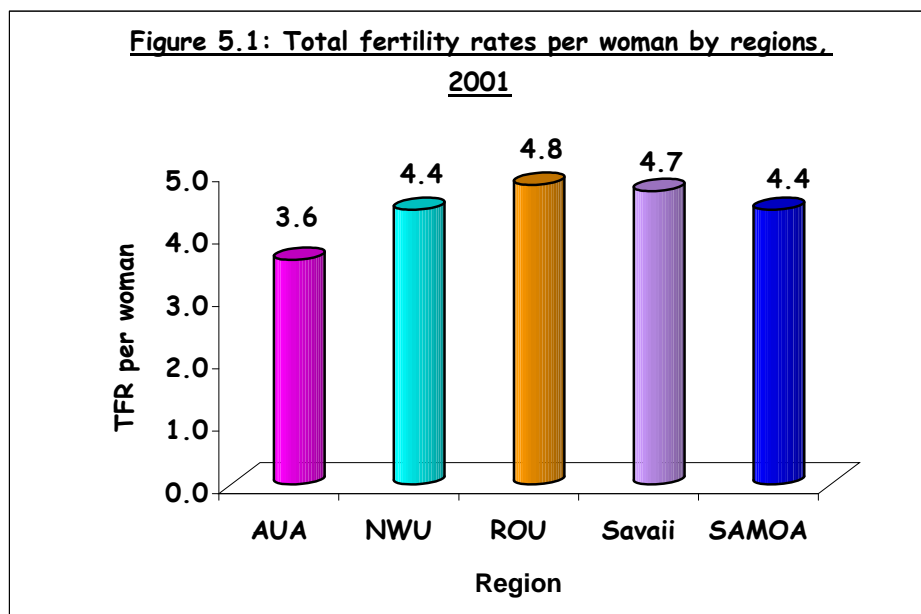
Figure 5.0 obviously shows that the current fertility level for Samoa and all the three rural regions in the 2001 census peaked at age 25-29. It is also interesting to note that the levels of ASFR for AUA are quite lower when compared to the 3 rural regions, indicating the lower fertility levels in the urban than the rural especially in the age-groups 20 to 35 years.

For AUA, it also appears that the peak of childbearing is at age 20-24 which is also younger than the rural women. This is an interesting result indicating an early departure of AUA women from childbearing than women in the rural regions.

5.1 Total fertility rates (TFR)

While the ASFR are very useful, it is often not easy for comparative analysis because several age groups are involved. The TFR is a more useful indicator since it's a single rate that makes it easier for comparative purposes.

The TFR determines the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of women) during her childbearing years assuming that she would live through this period without dying. The TFR is simply the summation of ASFR and multiply by the interval of that age group which is usually 5. The TFR for the Samoan women are shown in Figure 5.1.



Like the ASFR, the TFR for AUA is the lowest when compared to the rural regions and Samoa as a whole. The lower TFR of the Samoan urban women could be due to the easier access to family planning services, employment, education, smaller family sizes and many other urban advantages.

5.2 Mean age at childbearing

The Mean age of childbearing is another fertility measure that determines the average age at which most women experienced childbearing. This finds out whether childbearing begins very late or very early for groups of women.

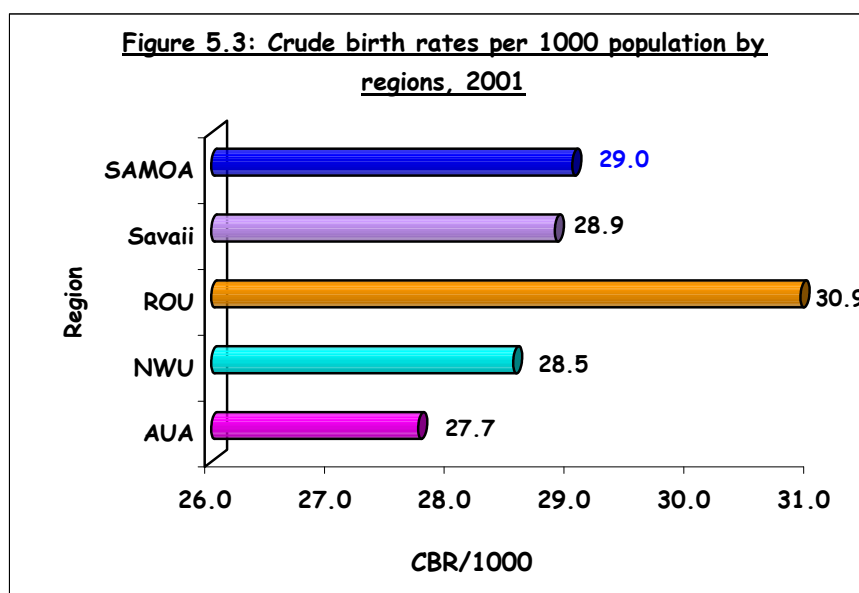
Table 5.2 shows that, the mean age at childbearing for the urban and rural regions all arrived at 28 years with a little less in AUA. It means that women in the urban and the rural on average had similar timing at childbearing although their rates of TFR differed. In other words, the age of childbearing has little impact on the levels of fertility for the urban and rural women.

<u>Table 5.2: Age specific fertility rates by regions, 2001</u>					
Age-group	SAMOA	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
15-19	0.0445	0.0363	0.0486	0.0497	0.0419
20-24	0.2017	0.1829	0.1890	0.2235	0.2172
25-29	0.2243	0.1788	0.2349	0.2391	0.2399
30-34	0.1982	0.1515	0.2064	0.2109	0.2177
35-39	0.1414	0.1234	0.1259	0.1638	0.1535
40-44	0.0574	0.0396	0.0592	0.0602	0.0673
45-49	0.0073	0.0072	0.0087	0.0042	0.0078
<i>TFR</i>	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.7
<i>Mean age at childbearing</i>	28.2	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.4

5.3 Crude birth rates (CBR)

The CBR is the most basic form of fertility measures referring to the ratio of births occurred during a year to the total mid-year population and it is usually expressed per 1000 population. It is a crude measure because it refers to the total population and not necessarily women exposed to childbearing.

In the absence of data to derive the ASFR and TFR, the CBR can become quite useful. The CBR is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility upon the growth of population during a year.

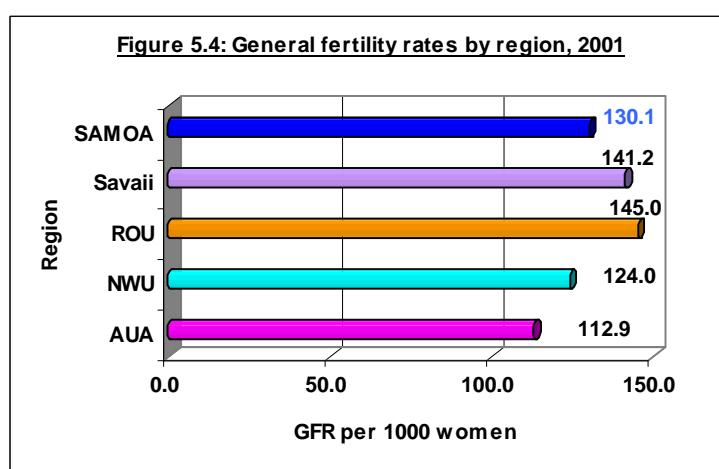


For Samoa, the CBR was calculated by dividing the total number of births occurring during the 12 months preceding the census (November 4th 2000 - November 5th 2001) by the total Samoan population in the 2001 census and multiplying by 1000.

The CBR for Samoa are shown in Figure 5.3. It again reflects that the urban population has the lowest CBR compared to the rural populations with ROU reaching the highest CBR in 2001.

5.4 General fertility rates (GFR)

The GFR is very similar to the CBR except that **the GFR measures the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49)**. The GFR for Samoa are shown in Figure 5.4. Like the previous estimates (TFR and CBR), the GFR also indicates that ROU has the highest fertility levels relative to other regions while the Apia urban area has the smallest GFR.



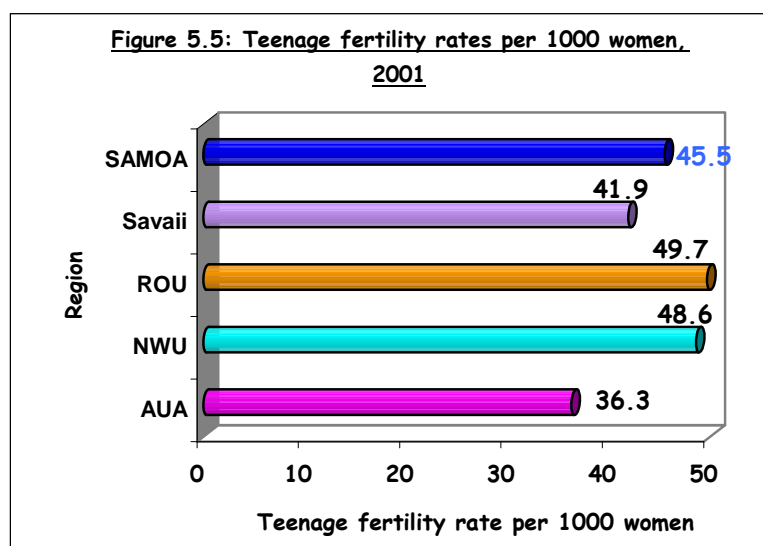
5.5 Teenage fertility rate

Teenage pregnancy is becoming a major problem in Samoa and many other Pacific countries. It is a situation when a female under the age of nineteen conceives despite her marital status. There are many risks involved with teenage pregnancies. Some of the most common are that teen mothers usually have poor eating habits, lack of parental skills, irresponsible behaviour like smoking and drinking and often have pregnancy complications like premature birth, anaemic, and low-birth weight babies.

The Teenage fertility rate is the ASFR of the age group 15-19 and multiply by 1000 to express it per 1000 females. Figure 5.5 shows a very interesting pattern of teenage fertilities in Samoa.

By urban-rural locations, it appears that teenage pregnancy is much higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. While one would think that the opposite might happen the census results implied that factors such as education, employment, easier access to family planning services, parental support, and other factors may have led to lower teenage fertility in the urban area. It is also possible that teenage fertility in the urban area may have been under-reported.

The Teenage fertility rate indicates the proportion of young mothers needing appropriate support in terms of finance, parental skills, health related issues and all other aspects of raising a good family. It also implies the need to educate teenage girls at schools before they complete or drop out from secondary education so they would become aware of the risks of teenage mothers.



6. MARRIAGE CHARACTERISTICS

6.0 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Marriage formation can be determined by the age people usually get married. In terms of fertility, the younger the age at marriage, the greater the chance of having more children. **The SMAM is an indirect method used to estimate the mean number of years lived by single males or females before they get married for the first time.**

Table 6.0 shows that in the 2001 census, the SMAM for the Samoan male is 29 years relative to Samoan female with 25 years indicating that males have few more years remaining single than females. Hence, the females on average do marry earlier than males and it is interesting to see that all the four regions followed the same SMAM pattern. This coincides with the fact that in most married couples men are usually older than women.

If we assume that males and females on average would live about 70 years then it means that they would have about 40 to 45 years respectively to live a married life. This information is quite useful to visualize what one can do or achieve in these married years.

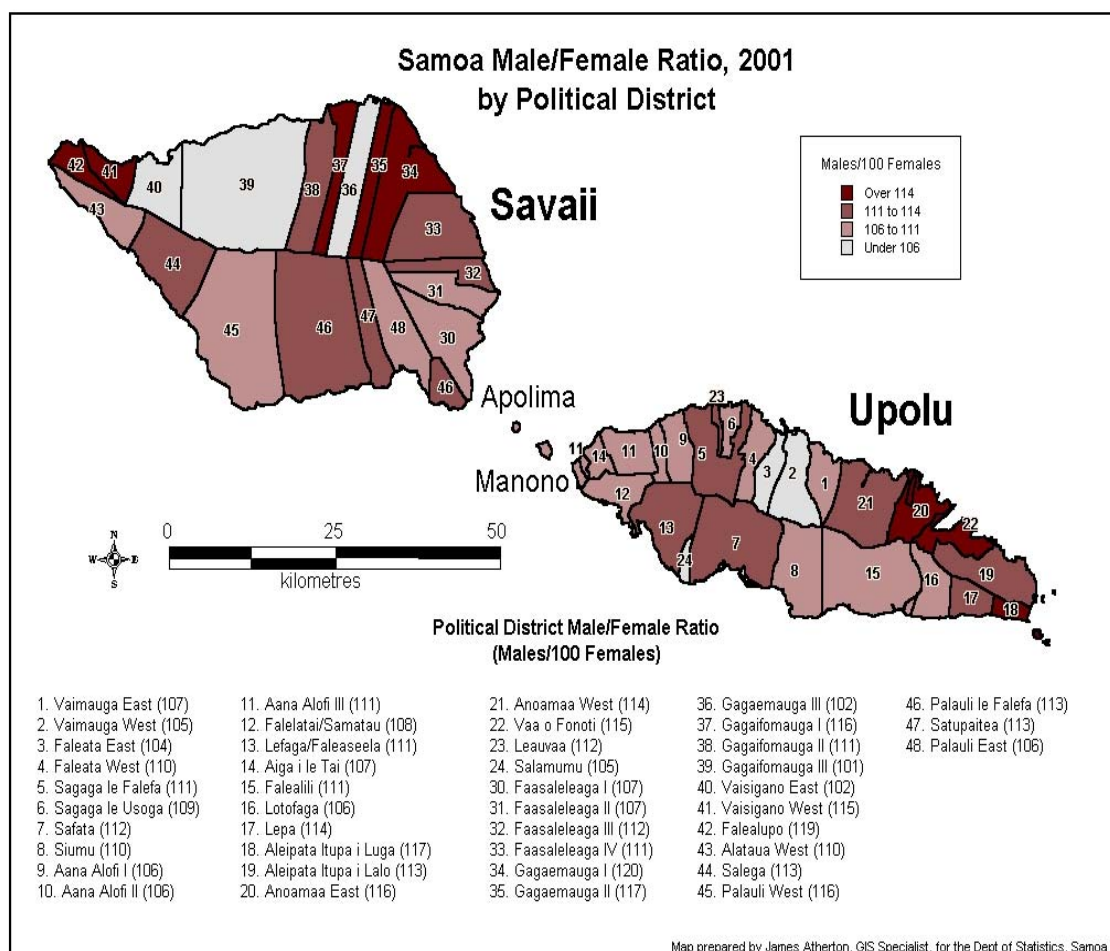
<u>Table 6.0: Samoan population by singulate mean age at marriage and regions, 2001</u>		
Regions	Males	Females
SAMOA	29	25
AUA	29	25
NWU	29	24
ROU	30	25
SAVAII	29	24

6.1 Median age at first marriage

Another important method of analysing marriages is determining the median age at first marriage or the age at which half of the population ever married reached. Table 6.1 shows the estimated median ages at first marriage for Samoa and the four regions. It shows that for the married population in Samoa half of married females reached 23 years of age and half of married males have reached 27 years. It again shows that males are older than females at marriage. This pattern is the same for all regions showing that married females are very young.

Table 6.1: Samoan population by median age at first marriage and regions, 2001

Regions	Males	Females
SAMOA	27	23
AUA	27	24
NWU	27	23
ROU	28	22
SAVAII	28	22



7.

MORTALITY ANALYSIS

Mortality is the effect of deaths on a population. While births increased the population mortality reduced it by deaths. While it is no doubt that mortality is affected by various social and economic conditions, mortality is mostly related to the health conditions and the standard of living in a population.

Many methods have long been developed to evaluate the levels and patterns of mortality in a population and to produce relevant mortality indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and the Life expectancy at birth (e_0) are some of the most reliable and useful indicators of mortality. **The IMR indicates the number of deaths to infants below the age one in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year, and, the Life expectancy at birth indicates the average number of additional years a person would live if current mortality trends were to continue.**

In this analysis, the Mortpak-Lite software V3.0 produced by the United Nations (1998, 1990) for mortality analysis was used to calculate and produce these indicators for Samoa. The software was given under the technical assistance provided by the Demography Program of the Secretariat for Pacific Community in Noumea in April 2003.

7.0 Infant mortality rates (IMR)

It is often that mortality is very high at birth and in the first year of human life. This is usually due to poor conditions of environmental sanitation, the low standard of living and poor qualities of life. Because of this, the IMR has become one of the most useful indicators of mortality conditions in any population. The IMR are generally very high in poor and under-developed countries and usually very low in more self-sufficient and developed countries.

The IMR is computed from the ratio of deaths of live-born children who have not yet reached their first birthday for a calendar year to the number of live births during the same year. For the Samoan analysis, the source data used were derived from the total number of children ever born to women aged 15-49 and the number of live births in the 12 months preceding the 2001 census (Table 7.0). It is the normal practice to compute separate indicators for male and female population because of the different risks each sex is exposed to during their lifetime.

Figure 7.0a shows the IMR for the Samoan male babies in all regions. The results reveal that the Apia urban area has the lowest IMR while Savaii has the highest

IMR relative to all other regions. This means that male babies in the Apia urban area have better chances of survival in their first year of life than male babies in the rural regions.

Figure 7.0b shows the IMR for the Samoan female babies in all regions. It is interesting to note that IMR for females also reflected the same patterns as shown by male babies in all the regions.

The lower infant deaths in the urban areas could be explained by the better access to health services for newborns in this region, the greater access of mothers to information and family planning services and it could also be due to the better standard of living in the urban areas.

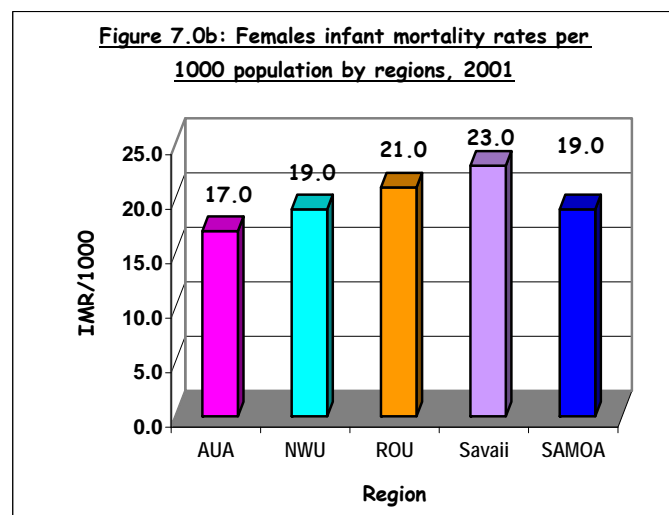
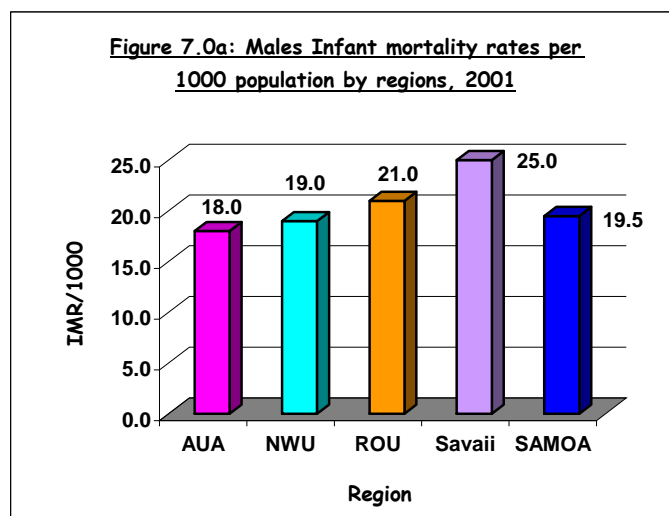


Table 7.0 Samoan females 15-49 by number of births 12 months prior the 2001 census

Age	Samoan Total Women	SAMOA	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
TOTAL	38,942	5,065	1,046	1,484	1,304	8,717
15-19	8,061	271	57	89	70	1,745
20-24	6,661	1,253	310	352	316	1,328
25-29	6,210	1,378	265	428	352	1,371
30-34	5,645	1,132	209	351	283	1,279
35-39	4,931	727	153	178	204	1,181
40-44	4,177	272	44	76	74	1,006
45-49	3,257	32	8	10	5	807

7.1. Life expectancy at birth (e_0)

The other most useful technique of representing the mortality situation of a population is the life table. **A life table is simply a tool mostly used by demographers to estimate various mortality indicators including the life expectancy at birth.** The computations of life tables are well documented in many demographic textbooks. The process and procedures are also self-explanatory in the Mortpak software used in this analysis.

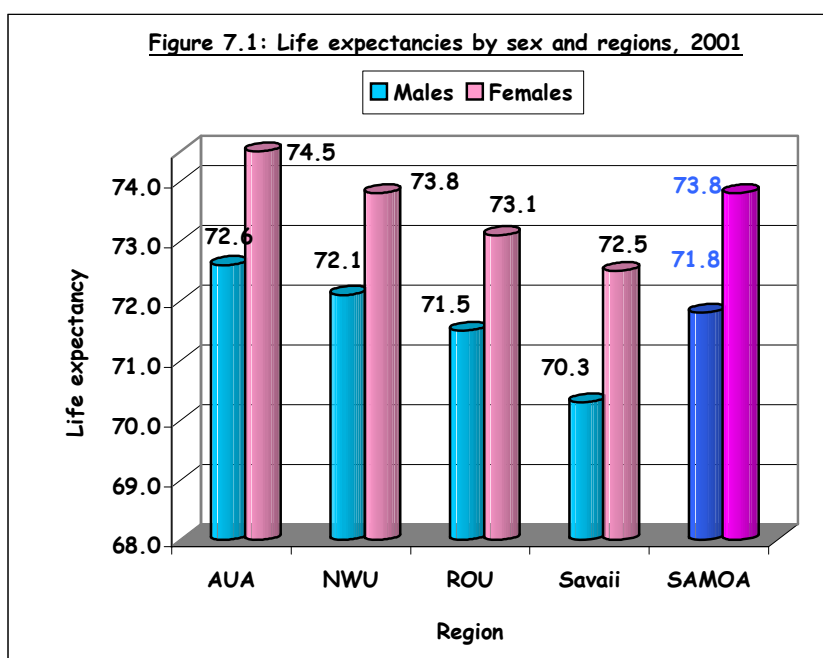
The Life expectancy at birth simply indicates the average number of years a person may live during his/her lifetime assuming the current mortality levels remain throughout life. Worldwide, well-developed countries like New Zealand and Australia have reached average life expectancies at birth well above 70 years. The lesser self-sufficient countries have reached only as 40 to 50 years of life expectancies at birth.

For the Samoan population, the data on Children ever born and Child survival reported by mothers aged 15-49 years in the 2001 census were compiled and used to derive the life expectancies at birth for all regions (Table7.1a).

Figure 7.1 shows the values of Life expectancies at birth for males and females in each region. As expected, the results indicated the life expectancies at birth are slightly higher for females than their male counterparts in all the four regions. While it is argued that females biologically live longer than males, other factors like life style behaviours may also play a major role.

For Samoa, it shows that in the urban population, both the male and female population outlived the rural population by about one to two years on average. Despite this, it is amazing to note that the Samoan population both in the urban and

the rural regions have achieved life expectancies above 70 years in total (Table 7.1b).



In the 1991 census, the assumed life expectancies at birth for the whole country were 63.5 and 65.5 years for males and females respectively. Hence, after 10 years, the estimated life expectancies as shown in Figure 7.1 reflected great improvement in the levels of life expectancies. This could be explained by the increasing developments in health and social services throughout the country as well as the healthy growing economy within the last ten years making life easier and better for many.

Table 7.1a :Samoa females 15-49 by Female children ever born, still living and died by regions

SAMOA	CEB (f)	STILL LIVING(f)	Women 15-49	Average parity Pf(i)	Proportion of females living	Proportion of females died
Samoa	40,197	39,116	39,024	1.0301	1.0024	0.0269
15-19	248	243	8,061	0.0308	0.0301	0.0202
20-24	2,301	2,245	6,661	0.3454	0.3370	0.0243
25-29	5,054	4,961	6,210	0.8138	0.7989	0.0184
30-34	7,426	7,267	5,645	1.3155	0.2873	0.0214
35-39	8,558	8,366	4,931	1.7356	1.6966	0.0224
40-44	8,779	8,503	4,177	2.1017	2.0357	0.0314
45-49	7,774	7,474	3,257	2.3869	2.2947	0.0386
NS						

Table 7.1a (con't): Samoan females 15-49 by Female children ever born, still living and died by regions

SAMOA			<i>Women</i>	<i>Average parity</i>	<i>Proportion of</i>	<i>Proportion of</i>
AUA	4,804	8,359	9,288	0.9156	0.9000	0.0171
15-19	51	49	2,018	0.0253	0.0243	0.0392
20-24	527	515	1,720	0.3064	0.2994	0.0228
25-29	1,012	1,006	1,420	0.7127	0.7085	0.0059
30-34	1,557	1,534	1,303	1.1949	1.1773	0.0148
35-39	1,778	1,755	1,137	1.5638	1.5435	0.0129
40-44	1,884	1,836	929	2.0280	1.9763	0.0255
45-49	1,685	1,654	737	2.2863	2.2442	0.0184
NWU	11,685	11,407	11,998	0.9739	0.9507	0.0238
15-19	87	86	2,494	0.0349	0.0345	0.0115
20-24	667	655	2,143	0.3112	0.3056	0.0180
25-29	1,566	1,539	1,974	0.7933	0.7796	0.0172
30-34	2,364	2,314	1,771	1.3348	1.3066	0.0212
35-39	2,397	2,355	1,445	1.6588	1.6298	0.0175
40-44	2,531	2,459	1,218	2.0780	2.0189	0.0284
45-49	2,044	1,970	925	2.2097	2.1297	0.0362
ROU	10,004	9,702	9,003	1.1112	1.0776	0.0302
15-19	67	65	1,804	0.0371	0.0360	0.0299
20-24	617	603	1,470	0.4197	0.4102	0.0227
25-29	1,284	1,259	1,445	0.8886	0.8713	0.0195
30-34	1,683	1,647	1,292	1.3026	1.2748	0.0214
35-39	2,242	2,176	1,168	1.9195	1.8630	0.0294
40-44	2,039	1,972	1,024	1.9912	1.9258	0.0329
45-49	2,057	1,965	788	2.6104	2.4937	0.0447
Savaii	10,004	9,648	8,735	1.1453	1.1045	0.0356
15-19	9,648	43	1,748	0.0246	0.0246	0.0000
20-24	43	472	1,328	0.3690	0.3554	0.0367
25-29	472	1,157	1,371	0.8694	0.8439	0.0294
30-34	1,157	1,772	1,279	1.4246	1.3855	0.0274
35-39	1,772	2,080	1,181	1.8129	1.7612	0.0285
40-44	2,080	2,236	1,006	2.3111	2.2227	0.0383
45-49	2,236	1,885	807	2.4634	2.3358	0.0518

Table 7.1a :Samoa females 15-49 by Male children ever born, still living and died by regions

SAMOA	CEB (m)	STILL LIVING(m)	Women 15-49	Average parity Pf(i)	Proportion of males living	Proportion of males died
15-19	271	264	8,061	0.0336	0.0328	0.0258
20-24	2,680	2,626	6,661	0.4023	0.3942	0.0201
25-29	6,293	6,160	6,210	1.0134	0.9919	0.0211
30-34	8,855	8,656	5,645	1.5686	1.5334	0.0225
35-39	10,696	10,343	4,931	2.1691	2.0975	0.033
40-44	10,451	10,108	4,177	2.5020	2.4199	0.0328
45-49	8,726	8,393	3,257	2.6792	2.5769	0.0382
AUA	9,163	8,932	9,288	0.9865	0.9617	0.0252
15-19	55	54	2,018	0.0273	0.0268	0.0182
20-24	581	568	1,720	0.3378	0.3302	0.0224
25-29	1,158	1,142	1,420	0.8155	0.8042	0.0138
30-34	1,682	1,651	1,303	1.2909	1.2671	0.0184
35-39	2,149	2,088	1,137	1.8901	1.8364	0.0284
40-44	1,943	1,891	929	2.0915	2.0355	0.0268
45-49	1,590	1,533	737	2.1574	2.0801	0.0358
NWU	14,057	13,690	11,998	1.1716	1.1410	0.0261
15-19	90	87	2,494	0.0361	0.0349	0.0333
20-24	879	868	2,143	0.4102	0.4050	0.0125
25-29	2,027	1,994	1,974	1.0268	1.0101	0.0163
30-34	2,706	2,647	1,771	1.528	1.4946	0.0218
35-39	2,955	2,872	1,445	2.045	1.9875	0.0281
40-44	2,875	2,794	1,218	2.3604	2.2939	0.0282
45-49	2,482	2,390	925	2.6832	2.5838	0.0371
ROU	12,716	12,329	9,003	1.4124	1.3694	0.0304
15-19	72	71	1,804	0.0399	0.0394	0.0139
20-24	635	622	1,470	0.432	0.4231	0.0205
25-29	1,626	1,589	1,445	1.1253	1.0997	0.0228
30-34	2,386	2,339	1,292	1.8467	1.8104	0.0197
35-39	2,792	2,689	1,168	2.3904	2.3022	0.0369
40-44	2,827	2,723	1,024	2.7607	2.6592	0.0368
45-49	2,371	2,289	788	3.0089	2.9048	0.0346
Savaii	12,116	11,672	8,735	1.3871	1.3362	0.0366
15-19	54	52	1,745	0.0309	0.0298	0.0370
20-24	585	568	1,328	0.4405	0.4277	0.0291
25-29	1,482	1,435	1,371	1.0810	1.0467	0.0317
30-34	2,081	2,019	1,279	1.6271	1.5786	0.0298
35-39	2,800	2,694	1,181	2.3709	2.2811	0.0379
40-44	2,806	2,700	1,006	2.7893	2.6839	0.0378
45-49	2,283	2,181	807	2.829	2.7026	0.0447

Table 7.1b: COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE MALE SEX WITH A VALUE OF Q (0) = .02000 FOR THE STUDY OF MALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
SAMOA MALES

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E (X)	A (X,N)
0	0.05037	.02000	100000	2000	98200	.97895 /A/	7183035	71.83	0.1
1	0.00077	0.00306	98000	300	391277	.99697 /B/	7084835	72.294	1.593
5	0.00041	0.00206	97700	201	487996	0.99809	6693558	68.511	2.5
10	0.00035	0.00176	97499	172	487064	0.99753	6205562	63.648	2.5
15	0.00077	0.00347	97372	338	485859	0.99577	5718498	58.756	2.708
20	0.00096	0.00481	96989	467	483806	0.9952	532638	53.951	2.562
25	0.00095	0.00472	96522	455	481482	0.99506	4748832	49.199	2.519
30	0.00106	0.00531	96067	510	479101	0.99396	4267350	44.421	2.581
35	0.00141	0.00701	95557	670	476209	0.99127	3788250	39.644	2.648
40	.00220	0.01093	94887	1037	472053	0.98544	3312041	34.905	2.704
45	0.00383	0.01899	93850	1782	465182	0.97505	2839988	30.261	2.718
50	0.00651	0.03209	92068	2954	453576	0.95749	2374806	25.794	2.711
55	0.01125	0.5481	89113	4884	434294	0.92999	1921230	21.559	2.692
60	0.01831	0.8779	84229	7394	403888	0.88847	1486936	17.653	2.666
65	0.02996	0.13992	76835	10751	358844	0.82361	1083048	14.096	2.644
70	0.04923	0.22017	66085	14550	295547	0.72786	724204	10.959	2.603
75	0.08036	0.33544	51535	17287	215116	.49816 /C/	428657	8.318	2.538
80	0.16038	.....	34248	31248	213541	.....	213541	6.235	6.235

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOE SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4= L(0,5) / 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5)=L (5,5) / L (0,5)

FOR S(0,5) = L(5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+,5)=T (80) /T975)

Table 7.1b: COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE FEMALE SEX WITH A VALUE OF Q (0) = .01900 FOR THE STUDY OF FEMALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
SAMOA FEMALES

AGE	M (X,N)	Q(X,N)	I(X)	D(X,N)	L(X,N)	S(X,N)	T(X)	E(X)	A(X,N)
0	.01933	.01900	100000.	1900.	98303.	.97970 /A/	7379920.	73.799	.107
1	.00087	.00348	98100.	341.	391545.	.99698 /B/	7281617.	74.226	1.493
5	.00035	.00173	97759.	170.	488370.	.99842	6890072.	70.480	2.500
10	.00029	.001422	97589.	139.	487598.	.99820	6401702.	65.598	2.500
15	.00047	.00235	97450.	229.	486718	.99716	5914104.	60.688	2.676
20	.00067	.00333	97221.	324.	485334.	.99625	5427386.	55.825	2.618
25	.00084	.00418	96897.	405.	483513.	.99531	4942052.	51.003	2.595
30	.00106	.00529	96493.	510.	481245.	.99383	4458539.	46.206	2.612
35	.00145	.00723	95982.	694.	478276.	.99123	3977294.	41.438	2.643
40	.00214	.01063	95288.	1013.	474083.	.98652	3499018.	36.720	2.673
45	.00339	.01684	94275.	1588.	467690.	.97897	3024936.	32.086	2.680
50	.00523	.02586	92687.	2397.	457856.	.96766	2557245.	27.590	2.672
55	.00816	.4006	90291.	3617.	443047.	.94915	2099389.	23.251	2.676
60	.01321	.06411	86674.	5557.	420517.	.91600	1656342.	19.110	2.687
65	.02285	.10852	81117.	8803.	385193.	.85793	1235825.	15.235	2.683
70	.04003	.18293	72315.	13228.	330470.	.76535	850632.	11.763	2.649
75	.06965	.29814	59086.	17616.	252924.	.51376 /C/	520162.	8.803	2.587
80	.15518	.....	41470.	41470.	267238.	.....	267238.	6.444	6.444

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOE SURVIVORSHIPOF 5 OHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE 0-4 =L (0,5) / 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S(0,5) = L (5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+, 5)=T (80) / T (75)

Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE MALE SEX WITH A VALUE OF Q (0) = .1770 FOR THE STUDY OF MALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
AUA MALES

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E (X0)	A (X,N)
0	.01799	.01770	100000.	1770.	98395.	.98144 /A/	7257232.	72.572	.093
1	.00063	.00252	98230.	248.	392326.	.99746 /B/	7158837.	72.878	1.6
5	.00036	.00178	97983.	175.	489476.	.99834	6766510.	69.058	2.5
10	.00031	.00154	97808.	151.	488663.	.99781	6277034.	64.177	2.5
15	.00062	.00309	97657.	302.	487594.	.99624	5788371.	59.272	2.711
20	.00086	.00427	97355.	416.	485760.	.99575	5300777.	54.448	2.56
25	.00083	.00416	96939.	403.	483693.	.99564	4815017.	49.671	2.517
30	.00094	.00468	96535.	452.	481585.	.99466	4331324.	44.868	2.582
35	.00125	.00622	96081.	598.	479015.	.99220	3849740.	40.067	2.653
40	.00198	.00985	95486.	940.	475279.	.98673	3370724.	35.301	2.712
45	.00352	.01747	94546.	1652.	468974.	.97684	2895445.	30.625	2.727
50	.00608	.02998	92894.	2785.	458114.	.95991	2426472.	26.121	2.718
55	.01067	.05205	90109.	4690.	439746.	.9339	1968357.	21.844	2.698
60	.01750	.08407	85418.	7181.	410368.	.86265	1528611.	17.896	2.671
65	.02888	.13522	78238.	10580.	366316.	.82879	1118243.	14.293	2.649
70	.04778	.21440	67658.	14506.	303599.	.73410	751926.	11.114	2.608
75	.07838	.32864	53152.	17468.	222873.	.50288 /C/	448327.	8.435	2.545
80	.15828	.....	35684.	35684.	225455.	.....	225455.	6.318	6.318

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4 = L (0,5) / 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5)=L (5 ,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+,5)=T(80) /T(75)

Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE MALE SEX WITH A VALUE OF Q (0) = .1990 FOR THE STUDY OF MALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
NWU MALES

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T(X)	E(X)	A (X,N)
0	.01933	.01900	100000.	1900.	98285.	.98004 /A/	7214830.	72.148	.097
1	.00071	.00282	98100.	277.	3917353	.99719 /B/	711646.	72.544	1.596
5	.00039	.00194	97823.	190.	4886423	.99820	6724811.	68.745	2.500
10	.00033	.00167	97634.	1633	4877623	.99765	6236169.	63.873	2.500
15	.00066	.00331	97471.	323.	4866163	.99598	5748407.	58.976	2.710
20	.00092	.00458	97148.	445.	4846583	.99543	5261791.	54.162	2.561
25	.00090	.00447	96704.	433.	482445.	.99531	4777134.	49.400	2.518
30	.00101	.00504	96271.	485.	4801823	.99427	4294689.	44.610	2.581
35	.00134	.00667	95786.	6393	477430.	.99168	3714506.	39.823	2.650
40	.00210	.01046	95148.	9963	473456.	.98600	3337076.	35.073	2.707
45	.00370	.01833	94152.	1726.	466828.	.97585	2863620.	30.415	2.722
50	.00633	.03119	92426.	28823	455539.	.95852	2396793.	25.932	2.714
55	.01100	.05363	89543.	4803.	436644.	.93135	1941253.	21.679	2.694
60	.01796	.08620	84741.	73053	406670.	.89025	1504609.	17.755	2.668
65	.2950	.13793	77436.	106803	362037.	.82580	1097939.	14.179	2.646
70	.4861	.21773	66755.	145343	298971.	.73050	735903.	11.024	2.605
75	.07952	.33257	52221.	173673	218397.	.50016 /C/	436932.	8.367	2.541
80	.15949	.....	34854.	34854.	218534.	.....	218534.	6.270	6.270

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4 = L (0,5) / 50000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5)=L (5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+,5)=T(80) / T (75)

**Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE MALE SEX WITH A
VALUE OF Q (0) = .2100 FOR THE STUDY OF MALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
ROU MALES**

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E(X)	A (X,N)
0	.02140	.02100	100000.	2100.	98116.	.97787 /A/	7151893.	71.519	.103
1	.00083	.00331	97900.	324.	390818.	.99675 /B/	7053777.	72.051	1.590
5	.00044	.00218	97576.	213.	487347.	.99798	6662958.	68.285	2.500
10	.00037	.00186	97363.	181.	486362.	.99740	6175612.	63.429	2.500
15	.00073	.00364	97182.	354.	485099.	.99557	5689250.	58.542	2.707
20	.00101	.00504	96828.	488.	482952.	.99496	5204150.	53.746	2.562
25	.00099	.00496	96340.	478.	480516.	.99480	4721199.	49.006	2.519
30	.00112	.00558	95862.	535.	478017.	.99366	4240683.	44.237	2.580
35	.00148	.00735	95327.	701.	478986.	.99084	3762666.	39.471	2.646
40	.00229	.01140	94626.	1079.	470651.	.98489	3287680.	34.744	2.701
45	.00396	.01963	93547.	1836.	463542.	.97429	2817030.	30.113	2.715
50	.00669	.03297	91711.	3023.	451626.	.95648	2353488.	25.662	2.708
55	.01149	.05595	88688.	4962.	431973.	.92867	1901862.	21.444	2.689
60	.01864	.08932	73726.	7478.	401159.	.88676	1469889.	17.556	2.664
65	.03040	.14184	76248.	10815.	355731.	.82150	1068730.	14.017	2.641
70	.04982	.22252	65433.	14560.	292232.	.72532	712999.	10.897	2.604
75	.08117	.33820	50873.	17205.	211962.	.49625 /C/	420767.	8.271	2.535
80	.16124	.....	33668.	33668.	208805.	.....	208805.	6.202	6.202

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP PF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4 = L (0,5)/ 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,50)= L (5,5)/ L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+,5)=T (80) /T(75)

**Table7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE MALE SEX WITH A
VALUE OF Q (0) = .2100 FOR THE STUDY OF MALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
SAVAII MALES**

AGE	M(X,N)	Q(X,N)	I(X)	D(X,N)	L(X,N)	S(X,N)	T(X)	E(X)	A(X,N)
0	.02557	.02500	100000.	2500.	97786.	.97350 /A/	7032854.	70.329	.114
1	.00110	.00438	97500.	427.	388965.	.99581 /B/	6935068.	71.129	1.578
5	.00054	.00268	97073.	260.	484714.	.99754	6546103.	67.435	2.500
10	.00045	.00225	96813.	217.	483520.	.99690	6061388.	62.609	2.500
15	.00086	.00429	96595.	415.	482024.	.99478	5577868.	57.745	2.702
20	.00120	.00597	96181.	574.	479505.	.99400	5095845.	52.982	2.565
25	.00119	.00593	95607.	567.	476628.	.99377	4616339.	48.285	2.521
30	.00134	.00669	95040.	635.	473660.	.99244	4139711.	43.558	2.578
35	.00175	.00872	94404.	823.	470078.	.98929	366051.	38.833	2.639
40	.00266	.01324	93581.	1239.	465043.	.98276	3195973.	34.152	2.689
45	.00447	.00210	92342.	2041.	457023.	.97140	2930931.	29.574	2.703
50	.00739	.03632	90301.	3279.	443954.	.95269	2273907.	25.181	2.697
55	.01239	.06023	87022.	5241.	422952.	.92373	1829954.	21.029	2.681
60	.01989	.09501	81781.	7770.	390694.	.88041	1407002.	17.205	2.656
65	.3204	.14892	74011.	11021.	343973.	.81374	1016307.	13.732	2.637
70	.05201	.23112	62990.	14558.	279903.	.71607	672334.	10.674	2.593
75	.8415	.34823	48431.	16865.	200430.	.48926 /C/	392431.	8.103	2.526
80	.16441	.....	31566.	31566.	192001.	.....	192001.	6.083	6.083

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4 = L (0,5) / 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5) =L (5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+,5)=T (80) / T9 75)

**Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE FEMALE SEX WITH A
VALUE OF Q (0) = .1700 FOR THE STUDY OF FEMALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
AUA FEMALES**

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E (X)	A (X,N)
0	.01726	.1700	100000.	1700.	98472.	.98192 /A/	7447086.	74.471	.101
1	.00073	.00290	98300.	285.	392486.	.99746 /B/	7348614.	74.757	1.496
5	.00030	.00149	98015.	146.	489004.	.99864	6956128.	70.970	2.500
10	.00025	.00123	97869.	120.	489044.	.99844	6466418.	66.072	2.500
15	.00041	.00204	97749.	200.	488279.	.99752	5977374.	61.150	2.679
20	.00058	.00291	97549.	284.	487069.	.99671	5489095.	56.270	2.621
25	.00074	.00367	97265.	357.	485468.	.99586	5002026.	51.427	2.598
30	.00094	.00469	96908.	454.	483458.	.99450	4516558.	46.607	2.617
35	.00130	.00649	96454.	626.	480797.	.99206	4033100.	41.814	2.650
40	.00195	.00972	95828.	931.	476978.	.98754	3552303.	37.070	2.681
45	.00316	.01569	94896.	1489.	471036.	.98031	3075325.	32.407	2.686
50	.00492	.02431	93407.	2271.	461760.	.96944	2604289.	27.881	2.676
55	.00774	.03801	91137.	3464.	447647.	.95162	2142529.	23.509	2.680
60	.01259	.06115	87673.	5361.	425988.	.91940	1694882.	19.332	2.691
65	.02199	.10463	82312.	8612.	391653.	.86239	1268895.	15.416	2.689
70	.03880	.17782	73699.	13105.	337756.	.77086	877242.	11.903	2.654
75	.06800	.29220	60594.	17706.	260361.	.51739 /C/	539486.	8.903	2.594
80	.15365	.....	42888.	42888.	279126.	.....	279126.	6.508	6.508

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4= L (0,5) / 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5) = L (5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+, 5) = T (80) / T (75)

**Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE FEMALE SEX WITH A
VALUE OF Q (0) = .1900 FOR THE STUDY OF FEMALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
NWU FEMALES**

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E (X)	A (X,N)
0	.01933	.01900	100000.	1900.	98303.	.97970 /A/	7379920.	73.799	.107
1	.00087	.00348	98100.	341.	391545.	.99698 /B/	7281617.	74.226	1.493
5	.00035	.00173	97759.	170.	488370.	.99842	6890072.	70.480	2.500
10	.00029	.00142	97589.	139.	487598.	.99820	6401702.	65.598	2.500
15	.00047	.00235	97450.	229.	486718.	.99716	5914104.	60.688	2.676
20	.00067	.00333	97221.	324.	485334.	.99625	5427386.	55.825	2.618
25	.00084	.00418	96897.	405.	483513.	.99531	4942052.	51.003	2.595
30	.00106	.00529	96493.	410.	481245.	.99383	4458539.	46.206	2.612
35	.00145	.00723	95982.	694.	478276.	.99123	3977294.	41.438	2.643
40	.00214	.01063	95288.	1013.	474083.	.98652	3499018.	36.720	2.673
45	.00339	.01684	94275.	1588.	467690.	.97897	3024936.	32.086	2.680
50	.00523	.02586	92687.	2397.	457856.	.96766	2557245.	27.590	2.672
55	.00816	.04006	90291.	3617.	443047.	.94915	2099389.	23.251	2.676
60	.01321	.06411	86674.	5557.	420517.	.91600	1656342.	19.110	2.687
65	.02285	.10852	81117.	8803.	385193.	.85793	1235825.	15.235	2.683
70	.04003	.18293	72315.	13228.	330470.	.76535	850632.	11.763	2.649
75	.06965	.29814	59086.	17616.	252924.	.51376 /C/	520162.	8.803	2.587
80	.15518	.....	41470.	41470.	267238.	.....	267238.	6.4444	6.444

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4=L (0,5) / 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0 ,5)= L (5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+, 5)=T (80) / T (75)

**Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE FEMALE SEX WITH A
VALUE OF Q (0) = .2100 FOR THE STUDY OF FEMALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
ROU FEMALES**

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E (X)	A (X,N)
0	.02140	.02100	100000.	2100.	98137.	.97746 A/	7315192.	73.152	.113
1	.00103	.00410	97900.	401.	390593.	.99648 /B/	7217054.	73.719	1.490
5	.00040	.00199	97499.	194.	487010.	.99819	6826461.	70.16	2.500
10	.00033	.00163	97305.	158.	486129.	.99795	6339452.	65.150	2.500
15	.00053	.00267	97147.	259.	485130.	.99678	5853323.	60.252	2.674
20	.00075	.00376	96887.	364.	483569.	.99577	5368192.	55.406	2.616
25	.00094	.00469	96523.	453.	481525.	.99475	4884624.	50.606	2.592
30	.00118	.00590	96070.	566.	478998.	.99316	4403098.	45.832	2.608
35	.00160	.00797	95504.	761.	475722.	.99042	3924101.	41.088	2.637
40	.00232	.01153	94743.	1093.	471165.	.98552	3448379.	36.397	2.665
45	.00362	.01795	93651.	1681.	464343.	.97769	2977214.	31.791	2.674
50	.00554	.02734	91970.	2514.	453985.	.96596	2512871.	27.323	2.668
55	.00857	.04200	89456.	3757.	438534.	.94682	2058886.	23.16	2.672
60	.01381	.06689	85699.	5733.	415212.	.91282	1620352.	18.907	2.83
65	.02366	.11214	79966.	8967.	39012.	.85380	1205140.	15.071	2.678
70	.04117	.18765	70999.	13323.	323602.	.76028	826128.	11.636	2.644
75	.07117	.30359	57676.	17510.	246027.	.51042 /C/	502526.	8.713	2.581
80	.15659	.....	40166.	40166.	256499.	.....	256499.	6.386	6.386

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4 =L (0,5)/ 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5)=L (5,5) / L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+, 5)=T (80) /T (75)

**Table 7.1b COALE & DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLE FOR THE WESTPATTERN OF THE FEMALE SEX WITH A
VALUE OF Q (0) = .2300 FOR THE STUDY OF FEMALE SEX WITH LIFETABLE
SAVAII FEMALES**

AGE	M (X,N)	Q (X,N)	I (X)	D (X,N)	L (X,N)	S (X,N)	T (X)	E (X)	A (X,N)
0	.02348	.02300	100000.	2300.	97974.	.97521 /A/	7252502.	72.525	.199
1	.00119	.00475	97700.	464.	389633.	.99595 /B/	7154529.	73.230	1.487
5	.00045	.00225	97236.	219.	485630.	.99795	6764896.	69.572	2.500
10	.00037	.00184	97016.	178.	484637.	.99769	6279266.	64.724	2.500
15	.00060	.00299	96838.	290.	483517.	.99640	5794629.	59.838	2.671
20	.00084	.00420	96549.	406.	481775.	.99529	5311112.	55.010	2.614
25	.00104	.00521	96143.	501.	479507.	.99419	4829336.	50.231	2.589
30	.00131	.00651	95642.	622.	476719.	.99249	4349829.	45.480	2.604
35	.00175	.00870	95020.	827.	473140.	.98962	3873110.	40.761	2.631
40	.00250	.01241	94193.	1169.	468226.	.98455	3399970.	36.096	2.659
45	.00384	.01902	93024.	1769.	460993.	.97647	2931744.	31.516	2.669
50	.00583	.02875	91255.	2624.	450144.	.96435	2470751.	27.075	2.664
55	.00895	.04384	88631.	3886.	434097.	.94461	2020607.	22.798	2.669
60	.01437	.06953	84745.	2892.	410051.	.90982	1586509.	18.721	2.679
65	.02442	.11554	78853.	9110.	373073.	.84994	1176458.	14.920	2.674
70	.04224	.19204	69743.	13394.	317091.	.75557	803385.	11.519	2.639
75	.07259	.30863	56349.	17391.	239585.	.50732 /C/	486294.	8.630	2.576
80	.15791	.....	38958.	38958.	246709.	.....	246709.	6.333	6.33

/A/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR SURVIVORSHIP OF 5 COHORTS OF BIRTH TO AGE GROUP 0-4 = L (0,5) 500000

/B/ VALUE GIVEN IS FOR S (0,5)=L (5,5) /L (0,5)

/C/ VALUE GIVEN IS S (75+,5)=T (80) /T (75)

8.0

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration especially migration from the rural to the urban areas has long been observed in Samoa. The continuous concentration of social and economic developments leading to better life opportunities for young school leavers in the urban areas further attracted movements towards the town.

To enable the computation of internal migration in the last five years, the 2001 census included a question on the place of residence of all the Samoan residents 5 years prior to the census date and the place of residence at the time of the 2001 census. This helped to identify the movements of people from one region to the others within that period. Table 8.0 shows the results of these internal movements.

Table 8.0: In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net migrants in the 5 years before the 2001 census by regions*					
Regions	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net-Migrants	Total population	Net-Migration rates (%)
TOTAL	19919	19919	-	150514	-
AUA	5943	256	3087	32472	9.51
NWU	7029	3409	3620	44203	8.19
ROU	3502	3520	-18	36233	-0.05
SAVAII	3244	5205	-1961	36764	-5.33
Overseas	173	4929	-4756	814	-
Not Stated	28	0	28	28	-

Table 8.0 shows that the In-migration into AUA and NWU were very high relative to their Out-migration to other regions of Samoa. On the contrary, the reversed migration flow was experienced in ROU and Savaii whereby more people were moving out of these regions than people moving in. As a result, the net migration rates showed positively higher migration rates for AUA and NWU while the region of ROU and the big island of Savaii experienced negative migration rates.

It is to be noted that the out-migration from Savaii island may soon become an issue particularly if the out-migrants are people in the working age groups who could have the capacity to establish and promote socio-economic developments in Savaii.

It is also interesting to note that the net migration rate is very close between the AUA and its NWU rural neighbor. This implies that both regions received almost

the same volume of in-migrants. A breakdown in the NWU region would clearly indicate that the closest areas to AUA are the main recipient areas. In fact, an extension of the AUA region to some of the nearby NWU villages in the future would certainly increase the urban population to about 50 percent in total as opposed to the current 22 percent.

The last census in 1991 also identified that these two regions were the net recipients of internal migrants while the other regions were also reported losing their populations.



(Chief Fepuleai Samuelu and family at Vaigaga- a village in the NWU that is close to AUA)

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