

1988 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURES SURVEY

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Analytical Report

by

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## INTRODUCTION

American Samoa is an unincorporated territory of the United States since 1900. American Samoa consist of seven islands, namely Tutuila and Aunu'u; Tau, Olosega and Ofu making up the Manu'a group; Swains Island which is about 200 miles north of Tutuila, and Rose Island, an uninhabited coral atoll.

American Samoa became important because of its naturally protected deep harbor. The establishment of a coal station on Tutuila offered local jobs and also attracted neighboring islanders who came looking for jobs. When the Navy Administration ended, the migration pattern changed as people moved to Hawai'i. Young men and women continued to migrate to the states to join the armed forces, attend school, get better employment, or to be with relatives who preceded them. In recent years, higher salaries and better socio-economic conditions in American Samoa have again attracted new immigrants from the neighboring islands.

The complexity of development planning and decision making processes requires continuous collection and analysis of social and economic information about American Samoa's population. While the United States conducts censuses every ten years, the absence of any current population survey program required the Office of Economic Development and Planning to develop a household survey program to collect intercensal data to obtain social and economic indicators. This survey program began in 1977 with a 10 percent random sample of households, and continued with a stratified household expenditures survey in 1982. The government did not tabulate either survey except some basic analytical tables published in the American Samoa Statistical Digest series.

The main goal of the 1982 Expenditure survey was to develop new weights for the Consumer Price Index originally set up in 1974. However, these data also showed significant level of special household expenditures or expenses which directly relate to the cultural/traditional values of our society. These expenses are a significant part of all Samoan household expenditures, although Westerners do not consider them family needs. The nature of these special expenditures showed the impact of the fa'a-Samoa in some measurable forms. These data serve as baseline for the 1988 household income, expenditure and labor force survey, the basis of this analysis.

The biggest project of the household survey program was the 20 percent household survey conducted in 1985. Three government agencies worked together to plan and develop this survey, with technical help provided by the South Pacific Commission. Again, very little analysis was done then; however, the Census Bureau helped develop a report on the 1985 survey.

The 1988 Household Income and Expenditures and labor force survey of American Samoa (HIES) was a joint effort of the Development Planning Office and the Department of Human Resources. The Research and Statistics Section of the Development Planning Office coordinated the survey.

#### OBJECTIVES:

The 1988 household income, expenditures and labor force survey:

1. Obtained data on labor force participation of persons 15 years old and over; employment status and economic activities of those people, and their industry and occupation; for those not working, the reason for not working and whether they were looking for work during the survey period; and, the level of unemployment in 1988. The data will help formulate policies and programs for human resources development and create employment.

2. Household expenditures for developing new weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) survey, and provide information for formulating national accounts, gross territorial product, and other economic indicators; personal and household income distributions by level and type of income show wealth and poverty.

In addition, basic demographic characteristics such as household relationship, age and sex update the demographic profile of the territory. Family consumption on the basis of expenditures for food and groceries help test family nutritional patterns and needs.

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

As in the 1985 survey, the 1988 survey excluded Manu'a District to save money; Manu'a is about 5 percent of American Samoa's population. Also, the selected sample of households in

Tutuila should provide a representative picture of all households in the territory, and, because of differences in economic conditions in Manu'a, the survey only measured conditions on Tutuila. The survey covered 10 percent of Tutuila's households with only territorial level estimates being generated.

The survey started during the last week of May, 1988 using two different questionnaire forms (shown in Appendix I):

1. The main questionnaire collected basic demographic data, labor force participation of those aged 15 years and over, income data by type of income source, regular expenditures, and major expenditures.

2. A second questionnaire recorded daily household expenditures for each of two weeks.

#### SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

The Research and Statistics Section of the Economic Development and Planning Office (EDPO) stratified the sample survey - a 10 percent sample for demographic and socio-economic items and a 5 percent sample for diary records. EDPO updated the topographic maps of households in the 1985 survey using new residential listings the Permit Notification and Review System provided. A simple random sample selected the households.

Enumerators visited each selected household and completed the main questionnaire. Then, enumerators picked a member from each of half the selected households to record all purchases made by all members of the household each day. The enumerator checked to make sure that the people correctly filled the forms, and exchanged first for second week diaries.

#### PROCESSING

Enumerators collected the completed questionnaires and weekly diary records and returned them to the Development Planning Office for editing and coding. After coding, data entry began. The EDPO used the Enable database with build-in range checks for data entry on an IBM compatible computer. Database structure and definitions defined skip patterns for variables requiring age limits and other dependent variables.

The survey data were completely keyed in by the end of 1988 and were edited and tabulated between January and March, 1989. CONCOR, a computer package developed by the International

Statistical Program Center (ISPC) of the Bureau of Census, edited for range, and inter- and intra-record inconsistencies. CONCOR statements and allocation procedures developed for the 1988 survey appear in Appendix II. The ISPC CENTS package tabulated the data; the statements appear in Appendix III.

#### ANALYSIS

The analysis of the 1988 household income/expenditure and labor force survey is in three sections:

1. Population and Labor Force Information
2. Personal and Household Income
3. Household Expenditures

In general, we provide estimates at the territorial level only, without breaks by district or village. Refusal and non-responses were expected to be high because of the nature of this type of survey. The enumeration was successful, the high level of returns and the good quality of data offsetting bias due to non-response errors. Nevertheless, adjustment for sampling is necessary for meaningful interpretation. Of 4,500 households - the number of households serialized after updating - the 450 selected to represent 10 percent of all households in Tutuila. A total of 425 households returned questionnaires for processing. The other 25 questionnaires were either incomplete or respondents refused to answer. Since less than 10 percent of households responded, the general multiplication factor increased from 10 to 10.59.

This multiplication factor is used throughout the analysis, particularly when dealing with the income and expenditure sections. This factor is not as crucial for demographic and labor force analysis since percentages are used.

#### POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

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The adjusted population of Tutuila in 1988 was 35,500.<sup>1</sup> The population increased from about 30,500 in 1980 to about 33,600 in the 1985 survey.

The population of Manu'a decreased dramatically in the three decades before the survey, making it more difficult to estimate islands' populations.<sup>2</sup> Since Manu'a was excluded from the household survey program, the 1980 census data were used to estimate its population for 1988. Using the annual average growth rate of 1.85 percent for the total population from the 1974 - 1980 period, the population of Manu'a for 1988 was estimated at 2,050. Added to the estimated total population of Tutuila, the total population of American Samoa in 1988 was around 37,600.

#### AGE AND SEX

Text table 1 shows the age and sex of the sampled population. Males continued to outnumber females. The age distributions were similar to those found for previous censuses and survey.

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<sup>1</sup>In the analysis of demographic characteristics of selected households, both numbers and percents are given. The numbers refer to the sample numbers, while the percentages are based on the sample and are used interactively with the total population for comparisons.

<sup>2</sup>This procedure may not present a realistic picture for Manu'a since some residents move to Tutuila temporarily for schooling or jobs. Manu'a should probably be included in future surveys.

\*\*\* Need to insert new edited table \*\*\*

Text Table 1. Age and Sex: 1988

Age Group	Persons			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total....	2,983	1,544	1,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4.....	419	231	188	14.0	15.0	13.1
5 to 9.....	376	214	162	12.6	13.9	11.3
10 to 14.....	317	158	159	10.6	10.2	11.0
15 to 19.....	339	189	150	11.4	12.2	10.4
20 to 24.....	304	134	170	10.2	8.7	11.8
25 to 29.....	251	118	133	8.4	7.6	9.2
30 to 34.....	190	90	100	6.4	5.8	6.9
35 to 39.....	168	90	78	5.6	5.8	5.4
40 to 44.....	147	75	72	4.9	4.9	5.0
45 to 49.....	129	72	57	4.3	4.7	4.0
50 to 54.....	102	56	46	3.4	3.6	3.2
55 to 59.....	78	40	38	2.6	2.6	2.6
60 to 64.....	69	32	37	2.3	2.1	2.6
65 to 69.....	43	21	22	1.4	1.4	1.5
70 to 74.....	26	8	18	0.9	0.5	1.3
75 and over...	25	16	9	0.8	1.0	0.6
Median.....	20.7	19.5	21.8	...	...	...

Source: 1988 HIES, Table .

Note: These are unedited data ...

The population of American Samoa was very young, with about 49 percent below 20 years old, important not just for demographic analysis but also for economic development, educational, human resources and social development programs. Successful educational planning and social development programs contribute to the integration of youth into the work force. Economic development must consider the increasing numbers of high school and college graduates and the effect of migration in developing training programs and jobs.

The median age for both sexes was 20.7 years, a slight increase from 20.2 years in the survey of 1985 and 18.8 years in the 1980 census. The median age for males was lower than females with 19.5 and 21.8, years respectively. Decreasing fertility and selective migration patterns contribute to the increased median age.

## RELATIONSHIP

The sample survey enumerated 2,973 persons, 14 percent of whom were householders, with about 80 percent of those householders having a spouse present (Text table 2). About 5 percent of households had parents present, 15 percent had brothers/sisters, while children were about 45 percent of all persons in households. The large number of children and grandchildren in households showed the strength of the aiga 'extended family system'. The percent of other relatives in households also shows family unity, and the responsibility of the aiga to even distant relatives.

The aiga system has survived to remain strong for decades. However, with the widespread use of modern technology and the rapid exposure to Western living conditions, interpretations and adaptations of the system by younger generations have somewhat changed. Yet, the roles of individuals to the aiga remain stable, even when relatives and families move abroad. The much higher percentage of other relatives in Samoa households shows the responsibilities of the families to their relatives.

Text Table 2. Household Relationship by Sex: 1988

Relationship	Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	2,973	1,537	1,436	100.0	100.0	100.0
Householder.....	427	365	62	14.4	23.7	4.3
Spouse.....	340	10	330	11.4	0.7	23.0
Child.....	1,326	705	621	44.6	45.9	43.2
Parent.....	22	6	16	0.7	0.4	1.1
Brother/Sister..	61	27	34	2.1	1.8	2.4
Other Relatives..	738	399	339	24.8	26.0	23.6
Non Relatives...	59	25	34	2.0	1.6	2.4

Source: 1988 HIES, table .

## THE LABOR FORCE:

One of the survey goals was to check labor force status in the territory, particularly unemployment, because of questions raised by the very low unemployment level seen in the 1980



census. The labor force and employment questions determined those employed in the reference week, hours of work, those absent from work due to illness or on vacation, and those who were looking for work in the last four weeks. In the 1988 survey, each person reported labor force status in the week before the survey. If the person worked, the enumerator skipped to the occupation and other labor force items; if the person was not working, the enumerator requested the reason for not working. For those who did not work in the week before the survey, the survey asked whether the person was looking for work in the previous week, the reference period being different from that used in the census.

The 1980 census determined the unemployment rate to be only 2 percent, with the number not in the labor force being very large. A separate paper assesses the problems in measuring labor force participation in that census (Filiga and Levin, manuscript). Increasing numbers of immigrants to the territory require employment. However, immigration policies make wage employment unobtainable for many migrants. Although they could be involved in subsistence activities, the 1980 census recorded very few people engaged in subsistence activities only.

In 1988, 56 percent of the population 15 years and over was in the labor force; almost 63 percent of the males and 49 percent of the females were in the labor force (Text Table 3). Although more males were employed in 1988, more males were also unemployed. In fact, while 14.6 percent of the total population 15 years and over were unemployed, 15.8 percent of the males were in this category, compared to only 13.1 percent of the females. Of course, this "only 13 percent" is still unacceptably high by most Western economic standards.

Text Table 3. Labor Force Participation by Sex: 1988

Labor Force Participation	Total	Males	Females
Total 15 years and over...	1,811	911	900
In the labor force.....	1,015	571	444
Percent.....	56.0	62.7	49.3
Employed.....	867	481	386
Unemployed.....	148	90	58
Percent.....	14.6	15.8	13.1
Not in the labor force.....	796	340	456

SOURCE: 1988 HIES, Table .

Although almost 63 percent of the males 15 years and over were in the labor force in 1988, the distribution varied considerably by age (Text Table 4). Only 14 percent of males less than 20 years old were in the labor force, part of them still being in school, and others so recently having left school, that they were not yet in the labor force. The percentage in the labor force for 20 to 24 year old males was higher - more than half were in the labor force - but the proportion increased to more than 4 in every 5 males for persons 25 to 54. After the latter age, the percent in the labor force began to decrease, partly because of retirement, and partly because of the effects of the traditional lifestyle, the older people having become adults when most people were still doing subsistence.

Text Table 4. Male Labor Force Participation by Age: 1988

Labor Force Status	Age Group							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Males 16 yrs & over.	911	161	134	208	164	127	72	45
In the labor force.....	571	23	76	169	142	103	48	10
Percent.....	62.7	14.3	56.7	81.3	86.6	81.1	66.7	22.2
Employed.....	481	11	53	133	126	101	48	9
Unemployed.....	90	12	23	36	16	2	0	1
Percent.....	15.8	52.2	30.3	21.3	11.3	1.9	0.0	10.0
Not in the labor force..	340	138	58	39	22	24	24	35

SOURCE: 1988 HIES, Tables

Essentially, a direct relationship exists between age for males and unemployment - that is, the older the male, the less likely to be unemployed (except the oldest age group.) More than half of all males 15 to 19 were unemployed, compared to only 3 in 10 of those 20 to 24, and 2 in every 10 for 25 to 34 years old.

The trend for female labor force participation was similar to that of the males, but the percentages were smaller (Text Table ). By 35 to 44 years old, 7 in every 10 females were in the labor force. Female unemployment was similar to the males, again, mostly being less than the males of the same age group.

Text Table 5. Female Labor Force Participation by Age: 1988

Labor Force Status	Age Group							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Females 15 yrs & over.	901	122	170	232	150	103	75	49
In the labor force.....	444	16	91	143	105	62	22	5
Percent.....	49.3	13.1	53.5	61.6	70.0	60.2	29.3	10.2
Employed.....	386	11	73	126	91	58	22	5
Unemployed.....	58	5	18	17	14	4	0	0
Percent.....	13.1	31.3	19.8	11.9	13.3	6.5	0.0	0.0
Not in the labor force....	457	106	79	89	45	41	53	44

SOURCE: 1988 HIES, Tables .

Very few persons in American Samoa engage in part-time employment (less than 35 hours per week) (Text Table 6). The 1980 census recorded 6 percent of the males and 15 percent of the females in part time employment. Although statistical errors probably affect the rates for 1985 and 1988, while 11 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females were part time employees in 1985, only 3 percent of the males and 5 percent of the females were recorded as part-time employees in 1988. Since only 16 males and 21 females were part time, small numbers affected the percentages. Nonetheless, the 1988 survey showed that most American Samoans were employed full-time.

Text Table 6. Full-time and Part-time Employment  
by Sex: 1980 to 1988

Work-time	1988		1985		1980	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total.....	481	386	1,062	835	4,846	3,116
Full-time.....	465	365	948	755	4,537	2,649
Part-time.....	16	21	114	80	309	467
Percent.....	3.3	5.4	10.7	9.6	6.4	15.0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, table 36; 1985 survey, table 28;  
1988 HIES, table 13.

Reasons for Not Working. The 1988 survey used 6 categories to determine whether people not working were looking for work. Those not working were either disabled, sick or on holiday leave, temporary layoff, attending school, retired or gave other reasons for not working. The 1985 survey used these same categories (Text Table 7). The percentage of persons in school remained about the same in the two periods - about 36 percent of the males and 23 percent for females. The percent of sick and disabled decreased during the period. On the other hand, the very large proportion of 'others' remained, either because respondents did not give a reason for not working, or the reason given did not fit into the categories provided; many of these people were engaged in subsistence activities.

Text Table 7. Reasons for Not Working by Sex: 1985 and 1988

Reason for Not Working	Numbers				Percent			
	1988		1985		1988		1985	
	Males	Fmles	Males	Fmles	Males	Fmles	Males	Fmles
Total.....	430	514	768	1072	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sick or disabled.	28	27	74	117	6.5	5.3	9.6	10.9
Holiday/vacation.	0	1	24	15	0.0	0.2	3.1	1.4
Temporary layoff.	2	0	7	1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1
School full-time.	154	116	281	244	35.8	22.6	36.6	22.8
Retired.....	30	20	70	17	7.0	3.9	9.1	1.6
Other.....	216	350	312	678	50.2	68.1	40.6	63.2

Sources: 1985 survey, table 40; 1988 HIES, table 10.

In 1980, the number of those not in the labor force was large, and again in this survey, a large number of persons were not in the labor force. Many people were inactive because of other reasons. More than 30 percent of the total population were born outside American Samoa in 1980, suggesting that those with 'other' reasons for not working were probably not working because their immigration status prohibited them from seeking employment in the territory. On the other hand, the number of those participating in domestic and subsistence levels included a large number of these people. However, very few people did subsistence activity only in 1980.

Most persons looking for work reported 'other' reasons for not working. Of those not looking for work, 34 percent were in school, sick and disabled were 7 percent, and retired persons, 6 percent. Again, the largest proportion (53 percent) of those not looking for work were in the 'other' category.

**Class of Worker.** About 93 percent of those working were wage and salary workers, followed by those working in their own businesses with about 6 percent (Text Table 8). The rest were either working in family businesses or doing domestic work. Only 1 male was an employer in 1988. The 1985 figures showed that about 10 percent of the males and 7 percent of the females reported as employers, showing either a drastic decrease in the number of employers between 1985 and 1988, or a difference in the way the two surveys collected the data; certainly the latter reason is more likely. The percentage of self-employed persons

was about the same in the two surveys, while the number reported as working in family business or doing domestic work decreased.

Text Table 8. Work Activity by Sex: 1985 and 1988

Work Activity	Numbers				Percent			
	1988		1985		1988		1985	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total.....	481	386	1062	835	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage or salary.	443	363	865	703	92.1	94.0	81.5	84.2
Employer.....	1	0	108	62	0.2	0.0	10.2	7.4
Self-employed..	26	22	64	36	5.4	5.7	6.0	4.3
Family business	3	1	18	7	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.8
Domestic work..	8	0	7	27	1.7	0.0	0.7	3.2

Sources: 1985 survey, table 28; 1988 HIES, table 2.

Occupation. About 28 percent of the employed work force were in managerial and professional occupations in 1988, followed by 19 percent in technical, sales and administrative support occupations (Text Table 9). Large numbers were also in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (16 percent) and operators, fabricators, and laborers (15 percent). The service sector were about 10 percent of occupations, precision, production, craft, and repair occupations, 9 percent, and all others, 3 percent.

Text Table 9. Occupation: 1980 to 1988

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	1988	1985	1980	1988	1985	1980
Total.....	865	1,869	8,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional.....	242	456	1,923	28.0	24.4	23.7
Technical, sales, admin support..	169	351	1,790	19.5	18.8	22.1
Service.....	86	189	1,040	9.9	10.1	12.8
Farming, forestry, and fisheries.	141	331	207	16.3	17.7	2.6
Precision product, craft, repair.	77	145	1,679	8.9	7.8	20.7
Operators, fabricators, laborers.	130	202	1,455	15.0	10.8	17.9
Other.....	20	195	12	2.3	10.4	0.1

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, table 23; 1985 Survey, table 30;  
1988 HIES, table 4.

The percentage of the population employed as managers and professionals increased steadily during the decade, from 24 percent in 1980 and 1985 to 28 percent in 1988. The percent in technical, sales, and administrative support services decreased between 1980 and 1985, and increased to about 1/5th of the work force in 1988. The percent in service occupations decreased between 1980 and 1985 and then held steady at or about 1 in every 10 employees. The rest of the data are more ambiguous. Persons recorded as in precision production, crafts, and repairs in 1980, probably reported as farming, forestry and fisheries in 1985 and 1988. These persons were probably working in the fish canneries. Also, while 18 percent of the employed were operators, fabricators, and laborers in 1980, and 15 percent were in this category, only 11 percent reported in the category in 1985 (while another 10 percent were in the 'other' category, a much higher percent than in either of the other years).

Higher levels of managerial and professional and technical, administrative jobs were mostly those in the government work force which included those in medical/health professions and those in the educational system. The cannery workers were most of those in farming, forestry, and fishing, and operators, fabricators, and laborers occupations. The service sector and the precision, production, craft, and repair services made up the secondary economy level of small businesses.

The distributions of occupations by age groups differed significantly. More than 70 percent were in the age group 25 to 54 and only 10 percent were 55 years or older. The young age groups, those below the age of 25 accounted for about 20 percent of those in all occupations. Those in managerial and professional occupations were largely in the middle and older age groups, while the rest of the occupational groups contained a large percentage of the younger ages.

As shown earlier, the proportions of females exceeded the proportions of males in younger age groups. In the older groups, males outnumbered females by more than 50 percent particularly in near retiring ages. The proportions of males in managerial and professional occupations were 1.5 times as much as the proportion of females. In the technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, the proportions of females were 3 times as much as the proportions of males. The number of females in the farming, forestry and fishing occupations were much higher because of the sex-selective work force at the tuna cannery industries. Significant proportions of those working part time were in management level jobs and the service sector.

More than 3 in every 10 females employed were working in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, compared to only 2 in every 10 for the total population (Text Table ). Also, 27 percent of the females were in farming, forestry, and fisheries - again, primarily the canneries - compared to only 20 percent of the total population. On the other hand, smaller percentages of females were in managerial and professional occupations, service, precision production, and operators, fabricators, and laborers.



Text Table 11. Occupation for Females: 1980 to 1988

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	1988	1985	1980	1988	1985	1980
Females.....	385	823	3,183	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional.....	84	161	714	21.8	19.6	22.4
Technical, sales, admin support..	117	205	1,049	30.4	24.9	33.0
Service.....	30	89	421	7.8	10.8	13.2
Farming, forestry, and fisheries.	104	234	51	27.0	28.4	1.6
Precision product, craft, repair.	12	22	502	3.1	2.7	15.8
Operators, fabricators, laborers.	32	20	440	8.3	2.4	13.8
Other.....	6	92	6	1.6	11.2	0.2

SOURCE: PC80-1-C/D56, table 33; 1985 Survey, table 31;  
1988 HIES, table 5.

The percentage of female managers and professionals remained about the same during the period, while the percent in technical, sales, and administrative support activities dipped from 1 in 3 to only 1 in 4 between 1980 and 1985, before increasing again in 1988. The percentage of females in service occupations decreased continuously during the decade. Females in the other occupations showed the same data problems as described above for the total population.

Industry. More than 30 percent of workers employed by industry were manufacturing durable goods (Text Table 12). However, more than 40 percent were in government related industries - public administration and professional and related services. Only 1 percent of the employed were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, or mining industries, showing that the largest percentages seen in the occupation distribution were in the cannery operations. Retail trade had the next highest proportion with 8 percent of the workers while wholesale trade accounted for only 2 percent. About 4 percent of workers were in transportation, another 4 percent in communications and other utilities, and only 2 percent in construction.

Text Table 12. Industry: 1980 to 1988

Industry	Numbers			Percent		
	1988	1985	1980	1988	1985	1980
Total.....	865	1,869	8,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agric., forest, fish, mining....	8	22	101	0.9	1.2	1.2
Construction.....	19	24	619	2.2	1.3	7.6
Manufacturing.....	271	559	1,905	31.3	29.9	23.5
Durable goods.....	264	515	1,776	30.5	27.6	21.9
Nondurable goods.....	7	44	129	0.8	2.4	1.6
Transportation.....	34	72	414	3.9	3.9	5.1
Communication/other utilities...	26	11	290	3.0	0.6	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	14	24	153	1.6	1.3	1.9
Retail trade.....	73	134	778	8.4	7.2	9.6
Finance, insurance, real estate.	8	15	106	0.9	0.8	1.3
Business & repair service.....	9	10	106	1.0	0.5	1.3
Personal, entertainmt, recreation.	20	105	268	2.3	5.6	3.3
Professional and related.....	171	48	1,752	19.8	2.6	21.6
Health services.....	36	3	442	4.2	0.2	5.5
Educational services.....	104	11	1,141	12.0	0.6	14.1
Other services.....	31	34	169	3.6	1.8	2.1
Public Administration.....	192	636	1,602	22.2	34.0	19.8
Other.....	20	209	12	2.3	11.2	0.1

Sources: PC80-1-C/D56, table 33; 1985 Survey, table 35;  
1988 HIES, table 7.

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While the age group 16 to 20 years accounted for only 3 percent of all workers, more than 50 percent of them were in the manufacturing industry (presumably the canneries). The proportions of those in the manufacturing industry were higher in all age groups, that is, there were more people by age group in this industry than any other single industry. On the other hand, the proportions of those in Professional and related industries and public administration were much higher in middle age groups.

Although the number of females in the manufacturing industries was higher than males, manufacturing was less sex selective than other industry categories (Text table 14). For example, twice as many males as females were in public administration. However, the distribution of those in professional and related industries were about the same by sex.

Text Table 14. Industry for Females: 1980 to 1988

Industry	Numbers			Percent		
	1988	1985	1980	1988	1985	1980
Females.....	385	823	3,183	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agric., forest, fish, mining....	2	8	11	0.5	1.0	0.3
Construction.....	5	2	30	1.3	0.2	0.9
Manufacturing.....	150	280	907	39.0	34.0	28.5
Durable goods.....	148	272	887	38.4	33.0	27.9
Nondurable goods.....	2	8	20	0.5	1.0	0.6
Transportation.....	8	25	87	2.1	3.0	2.7
Communication & other utilities.	3	6	41	0.8	0.7	1.3
Wholesale trade.....	5	8	46	1.3	1.0	1.4
Retail trade.....	41	71	395	10.6	8.6	12.4
Finance, insurance, real estate.	5	8	81	1.3	1.0	2.5
Business & repair service.....	4	2	29	1.0	0.2	0.9
Personal, entertainmt, recreation.	11	52	145	2.9	6.3	4.6
Professional and related.....	80	13	948	20.8	1.6	29.8
Health services.....	20	3	280	5.2	0.4	8.8
Educational services.....	53	7	620	13.8	0.9	19.5
Other services.....	7	3	48	1.8	0.4	1.5
Public Administration.....	65	252	457	16.9	30.6	14.4
Other.....	6	96	6	1.6	11.7	0.2

Sources: PC80-1-C/D56, table 33; 1985 Survey, table 35;  
1988 HIES, table 7.

Modernization. The change from the subsistence economy to the cash economy-has introduced changes to behavioral and social attitudes in our society. Females have been delaying marriage to enter the labor force, thus also decreasing total fertility levels, particularly in early child-bearing ages.

#### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES

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One of the major survey goals was to collect information on household and family expenditures to adjust weights for the Consumer Price Index. Three different types of family expenditures were:

- (1) Major purchases within the last 12 months
- (2) Regular expenditures of a reference period of a month

(3) Daily expenditures

Major purchases included durable household goods such as electrical appliances, cars etc. Regular expenditures included any expense paid on a regular basis such as utility costs, house or vehicle loan payments, while respondents reported daily expenditures in diary booklets. The expenditure questions divided into expenses within a regular period (usually with a month period), items of major expenditures (mostly durable goods) bought in the last 12 months, and daily commodities that the family bought for everyday use and consumption.

REGULAR EXPENDITURES

Those families responding to these questions reported a total of \$1.7 million was recorded for all annual regular household expenditures (Text table 15).

Text Table 15. Regular household annual expenditures: 1988

	Households	Percent	Amount	Percent	Per house- hold
Total.....	425	...	\$1,749,339	100.0	\$4,116
Housing.....	161	37.9	230,400	13.2	1,431
Vehicle.....	130	30.6	328,058	18.8	2,524
Utilities.....	403	94.8	480,084	27.4	1,191
Membership.....	63	14.8	11,675	0.7	185
Church related.....	378	88.9	604,698	34.6	1,600
Others.....	42	9.9	94,424	5.4	2,248

Source: 1985 HIES, Tables

Church-related activities were the largest percentage of all annual expenses, about 35 percent of all reported regular expenses. Almost 90 percent of all sampled households gave to church-related activities. Families with church related expenses spent a monthly average of about \$130. This large amount of money - again, more than \$1 in every \$3 spent on annual expenditures - shows the extremely strong relationship of Samoans to their churches and the importance of religious beliefs in all daily activities.

Utilities were the second largest category of regular annual expenses after church related expenses. Of the 425 sampled households, 403 households - 95 percent - had utility expenses (electricity, telephone and water). Utilities accounted for about 27 percent of the total regular expenditures; that is, more than \$1 in every \$4 regular expenses went for utilities, probably higher than for any state, and even in this case, many families received subsidized utilities from the government because of low incomes. The households responding spent an average of about \$99 dollars per month on utilities (the numbers not totaling to the sum because different numbers of households reported in each case):

Electricity.....	\$59 per month
Water.....	\$28 per month
Telephone (inc. overseas).	\$39 per month

Vehicle expenses were the third largest monetary expense, accounting for about 19 percent of the total expenditures, and reported by 31 percent of surveyed households. Vehicle expenses included loan repayments, registration, insurance and drivers licenses. The fa'a-Samoa allows for the building houses on communal land (and, thus, not including land purchase as part of a mortgage) and in a Samoan style - without insulation, and the need for built-in heating or air conditioning facilities. Therefore, frequently vehicle costs are greater than housing costs, if the family can even afford the cost of a vehicle.

About 38 percent of the enumerated households had regular housing expenditures including mortgage loan payments, rent and other regular housing expenditures such as insurance etc. The average monthly regular expenditure on housing was \$119 on the basis of those families with regular housing expenditures. About 13 percent of all regular expenditures were for regular housing costs. Membership expenses included fees for sporting clubs, social clubs, credit card dues and other membership related costs. Only 15 percent of households enumerated had some organizational membership expenses. About 10 percent of households had other regular expenses which included cost of life and health insurance, personal loan repayment, hospital/medical costs and child care. The number of families with life/health insurance was not large because these only appeared recently in American Samoa.