



Government of Samoa

SAMOA 2012 SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION SURVEY



International
Labour
Organization



PREFACE

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL) is pleased to present the final results of the 2012 School to Work Transition Survey. This survey is the first of its kind in Samoa based on concepts and definitions outlined by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The 2012 School to Work Transition Survey was conducted as a joint exercise between the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour and was fully funded by the International Labour Organization. Also, the 2012 Samoa School to Work Transition Survey was implemented simultaneously with the 2012 Samoa Labour Force Survey as the two surveys are closely inter-related.

This report provide some insights into Youth (aged between 15-29 years) population covering topics such as their labour force, employment and unemployment characteristics, participation in subsistence production, informal employment, working hours, education level, stages of the transition process, out-of-school characteristics, job search and school leavers. Hence, policy makers, planners and administrators will find this report useful in assisting them to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies and programmes for youths to enable them to formulate employment and labour related based decisions for the betterment of Samoa.

To conclude, I would like to record our sincere gratitude to those households and individuals selected for this survey for their wholehearted assistance in furnishing the answers to the questions given to them; the village mayors/ village representatives for their never ending support; all the enumerators and supervisors for data collection during the field work and to the staff of both SBS and MCIL that were involved in implementing this survey.

We are also indebted to Ms Leilua Taulealo for providing technical support as a Computer Expert Consultant and to Mr Tite Habiyakare, the regional ILO labour statistician, for providing technical assistance and support.



Muagututi'a S Reupena

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
SUMMARY STATISTICS	5
1 Methodology	6
2 Terms and definitions	9
3 Characteristics of Sampled Youths	12
3.1 Characteristics of Youths	11
3.2 Activity Status of Youths	12
3.3 School Leavers	16
3.4 Life Goals of Youths	16
3.5 Characteristics of Employed Youths	17
3.6 Youths Engaged in Subsistence Production	20
3.7 Duration of Job Search by Unemployed Youths	21
3.8 NEET Youths.....	21
4 Youth Stages of Transit	23
4.1 Out of School Youths	23
4.2 Youths Who Have Not Started Transition	25
4.3 Youths in Transition	25
4.4 Transited Youths	26
5 Examples of Economic and Non Economic Activities	30
6 APPENDIX	
A List of Statistical Tables.....	31

Chapter 1 Survey Methodology

Table 1.1: Total households selected by District and Geographic Region

Chapter 2 Demographic Characteristics of Sampled Youth Population

Table 2.1: Characteristics of the sample youth population by selected characteristics

Table 2.2: Distribution of youth by current activity status

Table 2.3: Distribution of out-of-school youth by current activity status

Chapter 3 Educational Attainment

Table 3.1: Educational attainment of out-of-school youth by current activity status

Table 3.2.1: Educational attainment of youth's mother

Table 3.2.2: Educational attainment of youth's father

Table 3.3: Level of education of out-of-school respondent in comparison to parents

Table 3.4: Share of early school leavers and reason for leaving school

Chapter 4 Employment Characteristics of Youth

Table 4.1: Primary life goals of young respondents by current activity status

Table 4.2: Employed youth by sector

Table 4.3: Employed youth by activity status

Table 4.4: Employed youth by occupation

Table 4.5: Share of youth employment in informal employment

Table 4.6: Employed youth by average hours usually worked per week

Table 4.7: Access to benefits/entitlements (share of wage & salaried working youth)

Table 4.8: Self-employed by reason for self employment

Table 4.9: Youth involved in subsistence production and subsistence employment

Chapter 5 Youth Employment

Table 5.1: Unemployed youth by duration of job search

Table 5.2: Unemployed youth by household financial situation average monthly income and place of residence

Table 5.3: Relaxed youth unemployment by reason of not looking for work

Table 5.4: Distribution of NEET youth

Chapter 6 Youth Not in the Labour Force

Table 6.1.1: Youth not in labour force by reason for inactivity

Table 6.1.2: Youth not in labour force by plans to work in the future

Chapter 7 Transition Stages of Youths from School-to-Work

Table 7.1: Distribution of youth population by age group and stage of transition

Table 7.2.1: Stage of transition by completed level of education

Table 7.2.2: Stage of transition by household overall financial situation

Chapter 8 Youths in Transition and Youths who has Not Started Transition

Table 8.1: Youth who have not yet started their transition by sub-category (In School and Inactive)

Table 8.2: Youth in transition by sub-categories

Table 8.3: Stage of transition of youth who had started the transition (transited and in-transition)

Chapter 9 Characteristics of Transited Youths

Table 9.1: Transited youth by sub-category

Table 9.2: Distribution of transited youth by highest completed level of education

Table 9.3: Distribution of transited youth by occupation

Table 9.4: Distribution of transited youth by sector of economic activity

Table 9.5: Distribution of transited youth by status in employment

Table 9.6: Distribution of transited youth in informal employment

B	2012 SWTS Questionnaire.....	44
---	------------------------------	----

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

SWTS	School-to-Work Transition Survey
ECE	Early Childhood Education
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
ISCO 08	International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008
ISCED 97	International Standard Classification of Education 1997
ICSE 93	International Classification of Status of Employment 1993
AUA	Apia Urban Area
NWU	North West of Upolu
ROU	Rest of Upolu
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF SELECTED INDICATORS (Aged 15 – 29 years)

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Population	41,233	21,037	20,196
Not in Labour Force	30,464	14,302	16,162
Labour Force	10,769	6,735	4,034
<i>* Employed</i>	8,966	5,744	3,222
<i>* Unemployed (strict)</i>	1,804	992	812
→ <i>Unemployment Rate (strict)</i>	16.7	14.7	20.1
<i>* Unemployed (relaxed)</i>	2,346	1,301	1,045
→ <i>Unemployment Rate (relaxed)</i>	20.7	18.5	24.5
<i>* Inactive Rate</i>	73.9	68.0	80.0
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	26.1	32.0	20.0
Informal Employment	6,068	4,151	1,917
<i>* Informal Employment Rate</i>	67.7	72.3	59.5
Status in Employment	8,966	5,745	3,221
<i>* Employees</i>	6,403	4,009	2,394
→ <i>% Distribution</i>	71.4	69.8	74.3
<i>* Employers</i>	124	49	75
→ <i>% Distribution</i>	1.4	0.9	2.3
<i>* Own Account/ Self Employed</i>	2,343	1,642	701
→ <i>% Distribution</i>	26.1	28.6	21.8
<i>* Contributing Unpaid Family Worker</i>	96	45	51
→ <i>% Distribution</i>	1.1	0.8	1.6
Employed in Agriculture	494	403	91
Employed in Industry	1,582	1,274	308
Employed in Services	6,889	4,066	2,823
Transited	6,753	4,168	2,585
<i>* Share by Stage of Transition</i>	16.4	19.8	12.8
In Transition	10,715	5,518	5,197
<i>* Share by Stage of Transition</i>	26.0	26.2	25.7
Transition not yet Started	21,009	9,584	11,425
<i>* Share by Stage of Transition</i>	51.0	45.6	56.6
Average Length of Transition (months)	28.3	31.5	22.5
Average Length of Transition to Stable Employment (months)	11.8	13.7	9.0
Average Length of Unemployment Spells (months)	10.2	-	-
Inactive Youths in Subsistence Production	4,359	2,673	1,666

1 METHODOLOGY

1.1 Survey Coverage and Selection

In order to get the sampled youths for the SWTS, a sample was drawn from the master sample frame of Household Listing from the most recent Population and Housing Census, 2011. The sample was designed to cover 10 percent of the households in both the urban and rural areas. It allows detailed analysis for most indicators at the national level, for urban and rural areas and for each of the four regions of Samoa namely Apia urban Area (AUA), North-West Upolu (NWU), Rest of Upolu (ROU) and Savaii. The first region is located in the urban area, while all others are in the rural areas of Samoa. This sample selection was used for the LFS from which the SWTS was designed from, where all those aged between 15 years – 29 years from the selected households were interviewed.

In the 2012 LFS, a representative probability sample of households was selected in two stages. The first stage involved the selection of clusters or primary sampling units using probability proportional to size (PPS) resulting in a total of 341 clusters of which 119 clusters were selected from AUA, 94 in NWU, 63 in ROU and 65 in Savaii. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 5 households were selected systematically from the AUA clusters and a fixed number of 10 households were selected from all the rural regions due to the higher transportation costs in those regions. This resulted in a total of 592 selected households in AUA, 948 in NWU, 617 in ROU and 641 in Savaii or 2,798 sample households in total. Any difference in the final numbers will be due to households found and responding households. From the sampled households derived from LFS, all those aged 15 years – 29 years from the selected households were required to be interviewed. A total of 3,440 youths were selected where 622 were from AUA, 1,259 from NWU, 739 from ROU and 739 from SAV.

Furthermore, weighting was based on the responding individuals aged 15 years – 29 years from the responding households or individual weights and household weights.

1.2 Survey Questionnaire

The 2012 SWTS questionnaire was derived from a similar questionnaire designed by ILO specialists based on experiences from other countries. To maintain international comparability, most of the questions were retained such as personal and household information, aspirations and activity history. However, some questions were modified and altered so that they fit into the local context, such as the classification of education.

The two sections of the SWTS were designed to obtain data on personal, family and household information and formal education, activity history and aspirations.

The questionnaire was pre tested simultaneously with the LFS (Labour Force Survey) questionnaire during the supervisors training then during the enumerators training and it was finally tested during the pilot test. The questionnaire was revised rigorously in accordance to the feedback received from each test. By the same token, a field operations manual for supervisors and enumerators was prepared and modified accordingly for field operators to use as a reference during the field work.

1.3 Supervisors and Enumerators

The survey consisted of four field supervisors, one from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour and three from the Bureau itself. Each was assigned a team to manage and to supervise the field work.

There were thirty two applicants that applied to be enumerators and twenty eight were interviewed. Of this total, twenty enumerators were selected based on strict selection criteria's that were designed by the steering committee.

1.4 Training

A separate training/ discussion together with the LFS questionnaire was conducted for three days from 10th October 2012 – 12th October 2012 for supervisors to make them aware of the survey tools, to provide support to the enumerators on the field on an ad hoc basis and to discuss any issues arising from the survey questionnaire. Furthermore, members of the steering committee were also invited to attend so that they understood the questionnaire fully.

A two week training of enumerators together with field supervisors to cover both SWTS and LFS questionnaires followed and was conducted for two weeks from 16th October 2012 – 26th October 2012. Six days were spent on discussing administrative logistics, role of enumerators and supervisors, the training of the questionnaire, reading and understanding household lists and aerial maps designed by the bureau, explaining and clarifying key concepts used in the survey as per ILO definitions and discussing issues arising from the two questionnaires. One day was spent on group discussions to identify any additional issues. The remaining two days were spent on practical exercises where one enumerator was an interviewer and the other was the respondent. All other enumerators were encouraged to record the answers of the interview which were discussed after each interview.

On October 27th 2012, a pilot test was conducted in a rural village, Samatau, located approximately 30km from the capital of Apia. Four teams of six comprising of five enumerators and one supervisor were dispersed in the morning and each enumerator was encouraged to interview at least two households. Supervisors were asked to manage the field logistics of its respective team.

The interview results from the pilot survey were discussed for four days from 29th October – 1st November. In addition to this, data entry for the pilot survey to test the data entry program designed for the survey started on 30th October and completed on 5th November. The results of which were made known to everyone on 2nd November. Numerous and various aspects of the questionnaire needed improvement which were further reiterated and reemphasized. Furthermore, field work plan and logistics, team allocation and a brief summary of the survey was also done on 2nd November.

1.5 Field Work

A total of four field teams were used for collecting the data during the field work pertaining to both SWTS and LFS questionnaires and each team consisted of one supervisor and five enumerators. The field work was conducted for six consecutive weeks from 5th November 2012 – 15th December 2012, where Upolu was enumerated from 5th November 2012 – 5th December 2012 and Savaii was enumerated from 7th December 2012 – 15th December 2012. Two field teams were assigned each geographical region to carry out the interviews while the other two teams shared the remaining geographical region in Upolu due to the workload and travelling time. All the field teams enumerated the Savaii region due to travelling time resulting from the scatteredness of the selected households.

1.6 Coding

Due to unforeseen staff turnover and the devastating effects of cyclone Evans towards the end of 2012, the coding of all questionnaires was pushed back to 7th January 2013. In the original plan, the coding was planned to start on 26th October 2012.

A half day training was conducted on the first day to familiarize the coders with some internationally standard coding guidelines such as the ISCO 08 and ISIC R4 and also to remind staff of the necessary skips and the relevant sections to be coded. The in-house coding of questionnaires was done in the eight weeks from 7th January 2013 – 5th March 2013 when the bureau employed four coders. These coders were selected from the pool of enumerators that were used during the field work of the survey.

1.7 Data Entry/ Data Processing

Four data entry operators were hired for a total of seven weeks from 21st January – 8th March 2013 for data entry of both questionnaires. Two were retained for a period of one week from 11th March – 15th March 2013 for data cleaning and editing of both data sets. The data entry activity was supervised by a locally hired computer consultant in collaboration with one officer from the bureau.

This local computer consultant was also hired to design a data entry program, a data processing system for the survey and for producing the necessary tables according to the tabulation plan. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO 5.0) package was used for managing both the data entry and data processing which was also used to produce the required tables for the survey.

2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Reference Period

For the purpose of this survey, three different reference periods were used. (i) three months: used for collecting the youth composition and characteristics data, (ii) last seven days: used for collecting data on current activities, hours of work, job search, inactive youth and the production of goods, and (iii) last twelve months: used for collecting data on training and occupational injuries.

Youth

Refers to a young person between the ages of 15 years and 29 years (in Samoa's case).

Youth Labour Force or Youth Economically Active Population (YEAP)

Include youths of either sex aged between 15 years and 29 years who furnished the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. IE: those youths that can contribute (employed) AND those youths that are available to contribute (unemployed) to the production of economic goods and services.

$$YEAP = \text{Employed Youth} + \text{Unemployed Youth}$$

Youth Not in Labour Force or Youth Non-Economically Active Population (YNEAP)

Refers to those youths who were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployed Youth

Refers to those youths who did not work and had no job attachment during the reference period but were 'actively' looking for work or ready to start an enterprise during the reference period AND were ready to start work or an enterprise if an opportunity arose.

Relaxed Unemployed Youth

Refers to those youths who were without work and were currently available for work, but WERE NOT actively seeking for work.

Employed Youth

Refers to those youths who furnished the supply of labour for the production of goods and services for pay (including commission, piece-rate, in kind) or profit. It includes those youths who had a job or enterprise but were absent from the job or enterprise during the reference period temporarily, such as those who were sick, on vacation or on leave.

Out-of-School Youth

Refers to a young person who is not attending school but has either completed school, left school before graduation or never attended school

Transited Youth

Refers to a young person who is currently employed in a stable job, or in a satisfactory but temporary job or currently in satisfactory self employment

Youth in Transition

Refers to a young person who is currently in relaxed unemployment or currently employed in temporary and non-satisfactory job or is currently in a non-satisfactory self employment or currently inactive and not in school with an aim to look for work in the future

Transition Not Yet Started

Refers to a young person who is still in school and inactive (inactive students) or currently inactive and not in school with no intention of looking for work

Youth Employment to Population Ratio (YEPR)

Is the proportion of the total youth population that is employed

$$YEPR = \frac{\text{Employed Youth}}{\text{Youth Population}} * 100$$

Youth Labour Force Participation Rate (YLFPR)

Is the proportion of the youth population that is economically active

$$YLFPR = \frac{LF}{\text{Youth Population}} * 100$$

Youth Informal Employment Rate (IER)

Is the proportion of total youth employment that is in informal employment

$$YIER = \frac{\text{Total Youth Informal Employment}}{\text{Total Youth Employment}} * 100$$

Youth Employment Rate (YER)

Is the proportion of total youth employment in total youth labour force

$$YER = \frac{\text{Total Youth Employment}}{\text{Total Youth LF}} * 100$$

Youth Unemployment Rate (YUR)

Is the proportion of unemployed youth in total youth labour force

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

NEET

Refers to those aged between 15 years and 29 years who are unemployed and not engaged in education or training

Own Account Worker

Are those individuals who work on their account with one or more partners or relies on unpaid family workers, and **have not** used hired labour of one or more person to work for them in their business on a continuous basis. Members of this group may have engaged one or more persons provided that this is on a **non-continuous basis**.

Employer

Are those youths who employ one or more worker(s) or a few partners having engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business.

Unpaid Youth Family Worker

Refers to a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person, (usually a person in the same household).

Subsistence Production

For the purpose of this survey, this refers to those young people who were 'economically inactive' or currently unemployed but were engaged in agricultural activities 'only for household use' or their agricultural produce was 'mainly for home consumption but partly for sale' or their agricultural produce is 'not harvest' or not 'consumed'.

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLED YOUTHS

The estimated total number of youths aged 15-29 was 41,233 where 51.0 percent were males and 49.0 percent were females. By region, the largest number of youths lived in NWU with 36.4 percent followed by ROU with 22.2 percent, SAV with 21.1 and AUA with 20.2 percent. Overall, youths make up more than a third (35.1 percent) of the total working population aged 15 years and above. (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Distribution of Youth Population by Region and Sex

Region	SAMOA	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	41,233	100.0	21,037	51.0	20,196	49.0
AUA	8,349	20.2	4,536	21.6	3,813	18.9
NWU	15,028	36.4	7,571	36.0	7,457	36.9
ROU	9,149	22.2	4,539	21.6	4,610	22.8
SAV	8,707	21.1	4,391	20.9	4,316	21.4

3.1 Characteristics of Youths

The age group of 15-19 years represented 45.4 percent of the total; 31.6 percent in the age group of 20-24 years and 23.0 percent in the age group of 25-29 years. Almost three quarters (74.6 percent) of youth are single, while 23.3 percent are married. Only 2.1 percent of youths were reported to be divorced/ separated. In addition to this, the percentage of married male youths was only 16.7 percent compared to 30.1 percent for female youths. (Table 3.1.1).

Table: 3.1.1: Distribution of Youth Population by Age Group, Marital Status and Sex

Total	SAMOA	%	Male	%	Female	%
	41,233	100.0	21,037	51.0	20,196	49.0
Age group						
15 - 19 years	18,702	45.4	9,642	45.8	9,061	44.9
20 - 24 years	13,049	31.6	6,708	31.9	6,341	31.4
25 - 29 years	9,482	23.0	4,688	22.3	4,794	23.7
Marital Status						
Single	30,764	74.6	17,307	82.3	13,457	66.6
Married	9,592	23.3	3,507	16.7	6,085	30.1
Sep/ divorced	877	2.1	223	1.0	654	3.3

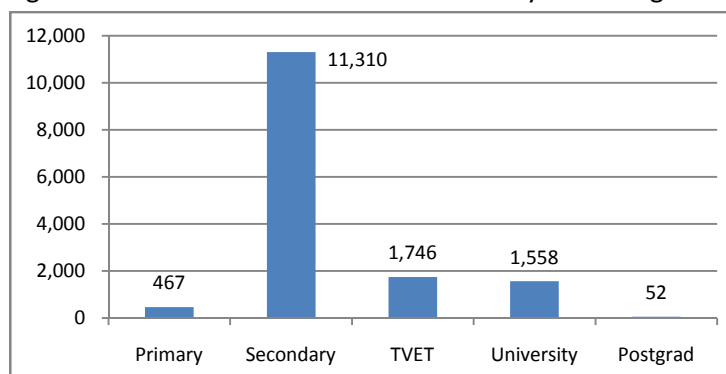
The schooling status of youths revealed 40.3 percent of youths left school before graduating as represented by 40.3 percent. 36.7 percent of youths were currently attending school while 22.9 percent indicated that they have completed their education. By contrast, only 29 youths reported that they had never attended school before of whom 15 were males and 14 were females. (Table 3.1.2).

For those youths who are currently attending school, almost three quarters (74.7 percent) were attending secondary level, 11.5 attending TVET level, 10.3 percent attending university level, 3.1 percent were still attending primary schools and 0.3 percent were doing post graduate studies. (Figure 3.1.1).

Table 3.1.2: Distribution of Youth Population by Schooling Status and Sex

Schooling Status	SAMOA	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	41,233	100.0	21,037	51.0	20,196	49.0
Currently attending	15,133	36.7	6,937	33.0	8,196	40.6
Never attended school	29	0.0	15	0.0	14	0.0
Left before graduation	16,611	40.3	9,631	45.8	6,980	34.6
Completed education	9,460	22.9	4,454	21.2	5,006	24.8

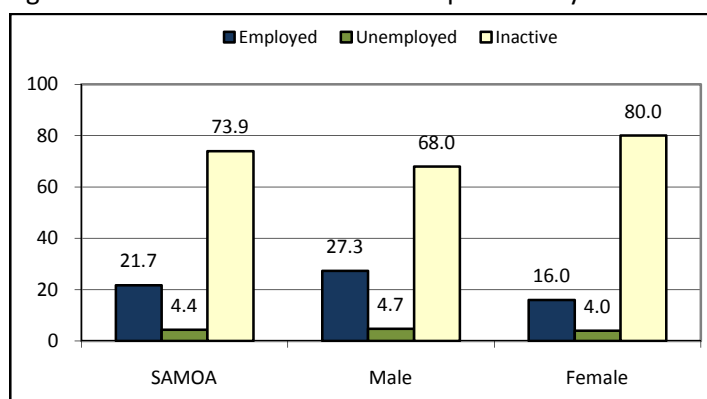
Figure 3.1.1: Distribution of Youths Currently Attending School by Level of Education



3.2 Activity Status of Youths

Inactive youths represent the largest group as expected as most of them are studying full time, with 73.9 percent where 53.1 percent were females. This is followed by employed with 21.7 percent of which 64.1 percent were males and the unemployed group with 4.4 percent where the majority was males as indicated by 54.9 percent. This clearly indicates that female youths seemed to be more inactive than male youths while male youths are more likely to be either employed or unemployed than female youths. (Figure 3.2.1).

Figure 3.2.1: Distribution of Youth Population by Economic Activity and Sex



As illustrated in Table 3.2.1, the number of inactive youths and its relative distribution decreases as they get older as they start to join the labour force. Youths in the age group of 25-29 years have a higher chance of being employed compared to the younger age groups as the majority of them have left or finished school.

Table 3.2.1: Distribution of Youth Population by Economic Activity and Age Group

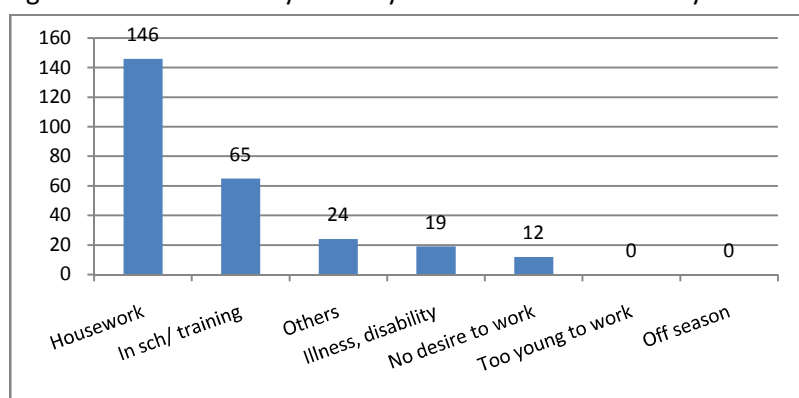
Age Group	SAMOA	%	Employed	%	Unemployed	%	Inactive	%
Total	41,233	100.0	8,966	21.7	1,804	4.4	30,464	73.9
15-19 yrs	18,702	45.4	1,757	19.6	463	25.7	16,482	54.1
20-24 yrs	13,049	31.6	3,795	42.3	866	48.0	8,388	27.5
25-29 yrs	9,482	23.0	3,413	38.1	475	26.3	5,594	18.4

3.2.1 Inactive Youths

From a total of 30,464 inactive youths, 543 youths reported as being able to start work when an opportunity arises while 29,921 reported reasons for their unavailability to work and reasons for not wanting to work.

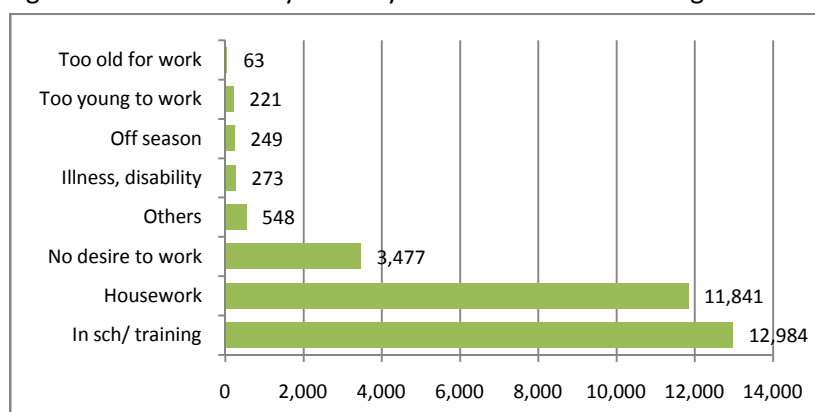
From this total of 29,921 youths, 266 were unavailable to work. The main reason being is due to housework/ family responsibilities as indicated by 146 youths (54.9 percent). 65 youths (24.4 percent) mentioned that they were still in school/ training as the second main reason for being unavailable to work. (Figure 3.2.1.1).

Figure 3.2.1.1: Inactive youths by Reasons of Unavailability to Work



29,655 inactive youths did not want to work mainly because they were still in school/ training as reported by 12,984 inactive youths (43.8 percent). The second main reason for not wanting to work was due to housework/ family responsibilities with 11,841 reported inactive youths (39.9 percent). The other main reason for not wanting to work was that they did not have the desire to work as represented by 11.7 percent (3,477 youths). Figure 3.2.1.2 shows reasons for not wanting to work by inactive youths.

Figure 3.2.1.2: Inactive youths by Reasons for Not Wanting to Work



As with the LFS using the ILO definition in relation to Samoa's case, those youths who were engaged in subsistence agriculture for consumption 'only' or those who engaged in subsistence agriculture 'mainly' for consumption were classed as inactive or non-economically active (see appendix A) and this definition will be used throughout this report.

The total economically inactive population would be 26,105 (63.3 percent of total youth population) if subsistence production was to be classified as economically active while the active population would total 15,128 (37.6 percent). (Table 3.2.1.1).

Additionally, the table shows that a total of 4,359 inactive youths were engaged in subsistence production for home consumption, where 2,673 (61.3 percent) were males and 1,686 (38.7 percent) were females. Table 4.3.1 below depicts total economically active and total economically inactive youths by sex who were inactive but were engaged in subsistence farming for consumption.

Table 3.2.1.1: Distribution of Inactive Youths in Subsistence Production Only, by Age Group

Age Group	SAMOA	Economically Active		Economically Inactive		Subsistence Production		Total Economically Active		Total Economically Inactive	
Total	41,233	10,769	26.1	30,464	73.1	4,359	100.0	15,128	37.6	26,105	63.3
15-19 yrs	18,702	2,221	20.6	16,482	54.1	1,374	31.5	3,595	25.7	15,108	54.1
20-24 yrs	13,048	4,661	43.3	8,388	27.5	1,666	38.2	6,327	48.0	6,722	27.5
25-29 yrs	9,482	3,888	36.1	5,594	18.4	1,318	30.2	5,206	26.3	4,276	18.4

3.2.2 Activity Status of Out-of-School Youths

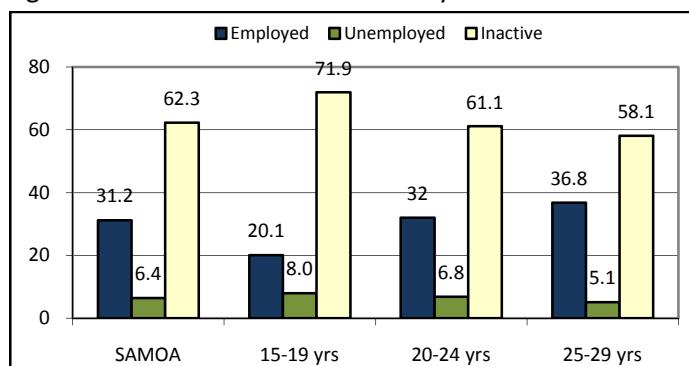
Out-of-school youths represent 63.3 percent of total youth population with 54.0 percent (14,101) being males and 46.0 percent (11,999) being females. The age group of 20-24 years made up the largest share with 43.7 percent, followed by the age group of 25-29 years with 35.3 percent while the age group of 15-29 years made up the smallest share with only 21.0. (Table 3.2.2.1). The proportion of youths employed increase with age group as they seemed to find employment while those unemployed and inactive out-of-school youths decline as they get older.

Table 3.2.2.1: Distribution of Activity Status of Out-of-School Youths by Age Group

Act. Status	SAMOA	%	15-19 yrs	%	20-24 yrs	%	25-29 yrs	%
Total	26,100	100.0	5,492	21.0	11,396	43.7	9,212	35.3
Employed	8,149	31.2	1,104	20.1	3,651	32.0	3,394	36.8
Unemployed	1,680	6.4	438	8.0	776	6.8	466	5.1
Inactive	16,271	62.3	3,950	71.9	6,968	61.1	5,352	58.1

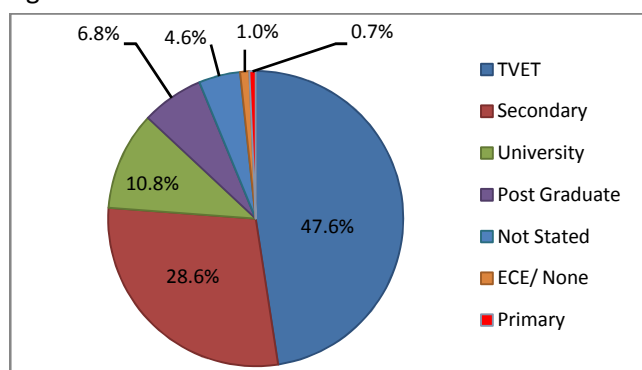
As depicted in Figure 3.2.2.1 below, most of the out-of-school population of 26,100 was inactive, constituting 62.3 percent (16,271). This is followed by those employed with 31.2 percent (8,149) then by those unemployed with 6.4 percent (1,680).

Figure 3.2.2.1: Distribution of Activity Status of Out-of-School Youths by Age Group



The survey reported that 47.6 percent of out-of-schools have completed TVET education followed by those who have completed secondary education with 28.6 percent. Only 1.0 percent of out-of-school youths indicated that they have either completed only ECE or have never completed any level of education. (Figure 3.2.2.2).

Figure 3.2.2.2: Distribution of Out-of-School Youths by Completed Level of Education



Out-of-school youths who have completed TVET education accounted for 47.6 percent and those who have completed secondary education accounted for 28.6 percent of total employed. Those youths who have completed only primary education accounted for only 0.7 percent of those employed.

For the unemployed, out-of-school youths who have completed TVET education and secondary education constituted 39.9 percent 39.0 percent respectively. This clearly indicates that youths need to get a higher qualification preferably at university level in order to be employed. Interestingly, those who have completed primary education had no contribution to unemployment.

Those who had also completed TVET education accounted for 50.3 percent of the inactive category followed also by secondary education with 31.0 percent. This is an indication that most youths are engaged in subsistence production after completing secondary and TVET levels. Out-of-school youths who have completed only primary education accounted for only 0.8 percent of total inactive. (Table 3.2.2.2).

Table 3.2.2.2: Out-of-School Youth Completed Level of Education by Activity Status

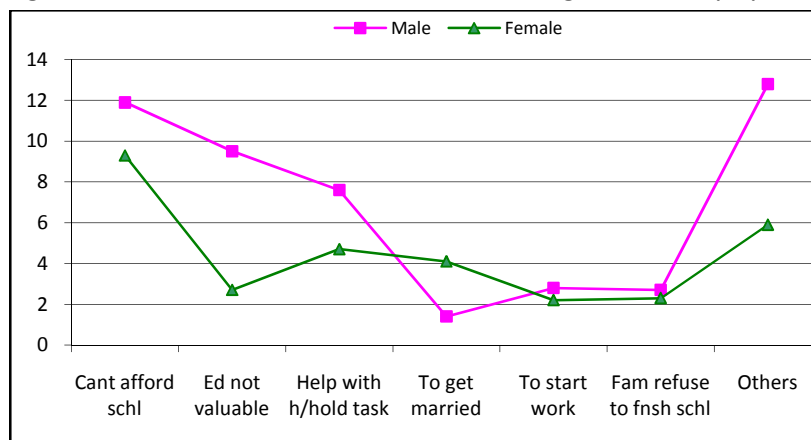
Completed Level of Education	SAMOA	%	Employed	%	Unemployed	%	Inactive	%
Total	26,100	100.0	8,149	31.2	1,680	6.4	16,271	62.3
ECE/none	264	1.0	92	1.1	14	0.8	158	1.0
Primary	176	0.7	43	0.5	0	0.0	133	0.8
Secondary	7,470	28.6	1,765	21.7	655	39.0	5,049	31.0
TVET	12,414	47.6	3,552	43.6	671	39.9	8,191	50.3
University	2,814	10.8	1,320	16.2	241	14.3	1,253	7.7
Post Graduate	1,772	6.8	960	11.8	58	3.5	754	4.6
Not Stated	1,190	4.6	416	5.1	42	2.5	733	4.5

3.3 School Leavers

From a total of 41,233 youths, a large proportion (40.3 percent) left school before completion/graduation, the majority being males with 58.0 percent while females had 42.0 percent. The most common reason for leaving school before completion was not being able to afford schooling as indicated by 10.6 percent school leavers. Education not considered valuable and to help at home with household task are the second most likely reasons why youths decided to leave school early as represented by 6.2 percent.

Among a total of 9,647 males, the main reason for leaving school was also not being able to afford schooling (11.9 percent) then followed by education not considered valuable with 9.5 percent. 9.3 percent from a total of 6,993 female school leavers revealed that the main reason for leaving school was also not being able to afford schooling. Interestingly, marriage was the third most common cause of leaving school early as revealed by 4.1 percent female school leavers. (Figure 3.3.1).

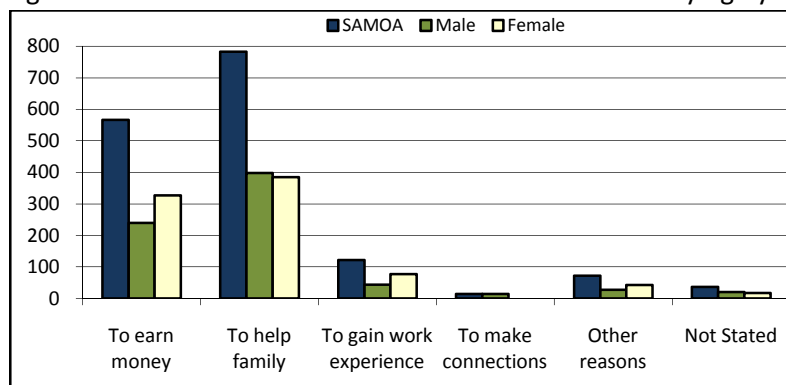
Figure 3.3.1: Distribution of Reasons for Leaving School Early by Sex



3.4 Life Goals of Youths

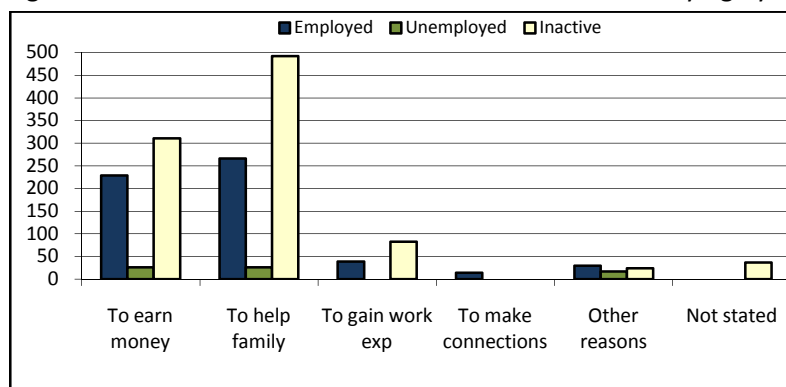
From a total of 1,594 youths that worked (during the school season, outside the school season or during and outside the school season) while studying, their primary life goal was to help family as reported by 783 youths. The second most common life goal was to help earn money as revealed by 566 youths. Only 14 youths mentioned making connections that could lead to future employment. (Figure 3.4.1).

Figure 3.4.1: Life Goals of Youths that Worked while Studying by Sex



The common primary life goal of employed youths that worked while studying was to help family as revealed by some 266 youths. Unemployed on the other hand reported to earn money and to help family as their common primary life goals with 26 reported cases. 492 youths who were not in the labour force (inactive) reported to help family as the main primary life goal, indicating that they have no intention of joining the labour force at some point in the near future (Figure 3.4.2).

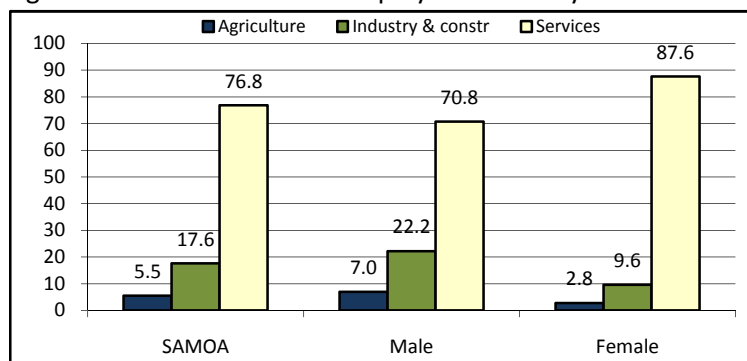
Figure 3.4.2: Life Goals of Youths that Worked while Studying by Activity Status



3.5 Characteristics of Employed Youths

From a total of 8,966 employed youths, 76.8 percent were employed in the service sector which was by far the largest where 59.0 percent were males and 41.0 percent were females. The second largest industrial sector was industry and construction with 17.6 percent where males represent 80.5 percent and females represent the remaining 19.5 percent. The agriculture sectors employed only 5.5 percent of total employed youths, dominated by males with 81.6 percent while females made up the remaining 18.4 percent.

Figure 3.5.1: Distribution of Employed Youths by Industrial Sector and Sex



3.5.1 Employed Youths by Employment Status

Based on ICSE 93, 71.4 percent of employed youths were reported to be employees, 26.1 percent own account workers or self employed, 1.4 percent employers and 1.1 percent were unpaid family workers. Interestingly, the majority of both sexes were employees (69.8 percent for males and 74.3 percent for females) and the least common employment status for both sexes was unpaid family worker (0.8 percent and 1.6 percent for males and females respectively). (Table 3.5.1.1).

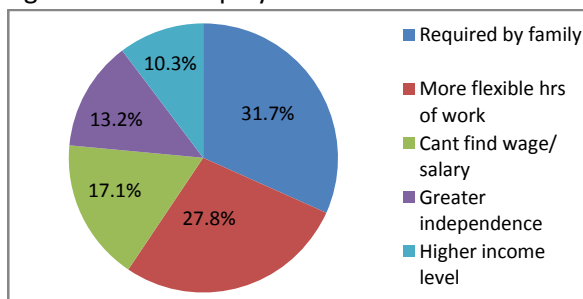
Table 3.5.1.1: Employed Youths by Employment Status and Sex

Employment Status	SAMOA		Male		Female	
Total	8,966	100.0	5,744	100.0	3,222	100.0
Employee	6,403	71.4	4,009	69.8	2,394	74.3
Employer	124	1.4	49	0.9	75	2.3
Own account/ Self employed	2,343	26.1	1,642	28.6	701	21.8
Unpaid family worker	96	1.1	45	0.8	51	1.6

3.5.2 Self Employed Youths

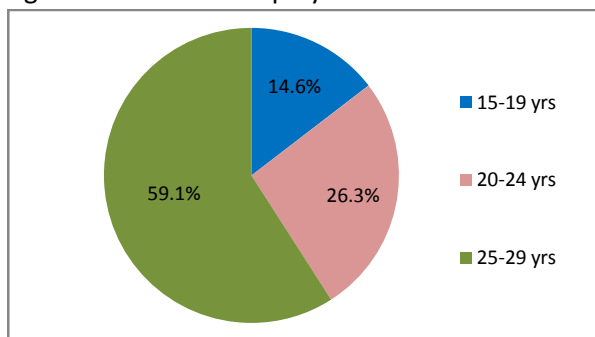
Of a total of 8,966 employed youths, only 3.1 percent (281) were self-employed (excluding those employed in subsistence production) with an equal distribution between males and females. The main reason for these youths to be self-employed was due to the fact that they were required by the family (31.7 percent). The other main reason why youths took up self-employment was due to more flexible hours off work (27.8 percent), followed by youths being unable to find salary/ wage job with 17.1 percent. (Figure 3.5.2.1).

Figure 3.5.2.1: Employed Youth Distribution of Reasons for Self-Employed



Furthermore, self-employed youths were more likely to be found in the age group of 25-29 years with 166 youths (59.1 percent), 74 youths (26.3 percent) in the age group of 20-24 years and only 41 youths (14.6 percent) in the age group of 15-19 years. (Figure 3.4.2.2).

Figure 3.5.2.2: Self-Employed Youth Distribution by Age Group

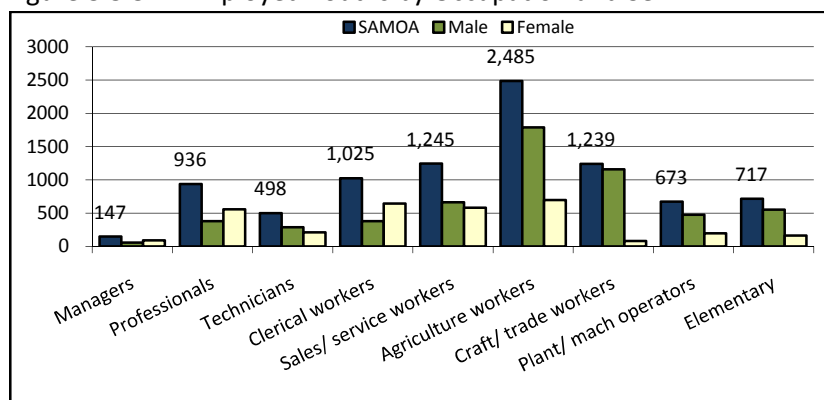


3.5.3 Employed Youths by Occupation

As depicted in Table 3.4.2.1 below, the principal occupation (based on ISCO-08) that most employed youths engaged in was agriculture, forestry and fisheries making up 27.7 percent of total youth employment. Next was service and sales workers with 13.9 percent which is closely followed by craft and related trade workers with 13.8 percent. For young males, the three most significant types of occupation which made up 62.9 percent of total employed young males were skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (31.1 percent), craft and related trade workers (20.2 percent) and service and sales workers (11.6 percent).

For young females, the top three occupations which made up 59.6 percent (1,981 youths) of total employed young females were skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (21.6 percent or 696 youths), clerical support workers (20.0 percent or 644 youths) and service and sales workers (18.0 percent 581 youths). (Figure 3.5.3.1).

Figure 3.5.3.1: Employed Youths by Occupation and Sex



Interestingly, more young females (26.6 percent) worked in higher-skilled occupations/ professionals (namely managers, professionals and technicians and associate professionals) when compared to males (12.6 percent). On the contrary, more males (9.7 percent) were employed in lower-skilled occupations (namely elementary occupations) when compared to females (5.0 percent). (Table 3.5.3.1).

Table 3.5.3.1: Distribution of Employed Youths by Occupation and Sex

Occupation	SAMOA	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	8,966	100.0	5,744	100.0	3,222	100.0
Managers	147	1.6	57	1.0	90	2.8
Professionals	936	10.4	379	6.6	558	17.3
Technicians & assoc professionals	498	5.6	288	5.0	210	6.5
Clerical Support workers	1,025	11.4	381	6.6	644	20.0
Service & sales workers	1,245	13.9	664	11.6	581	18.0
Skilled agriculture, forestry & fishery workers	2,485	27.7	1,788	31.1	696	21.6
Craft & related trade workers	1,239	13.8	1,158	20.2	81	2.5
Plant & machinery operators & assemblers	673	7.5	474	8.3	199	6.2
Elementary Occupations	717	8.0	555	9.7	162	5.0
Armed forces	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

3.5.4 Employed Youths by Average Hours Worked per Week

Youths worked on average 32.8 hours per week in their respective main activity. Females have a higher weekly average than males with 33.7 hours and 32.3 hours respectively.

When combining main activity and other activities, youths worked on average 36.9 hours per week with females working 38.0 hours per week while males worked 36.3 hours per week. This clearly indicates that female youths are more economically active than male youths. (Table 3.5.4.1).

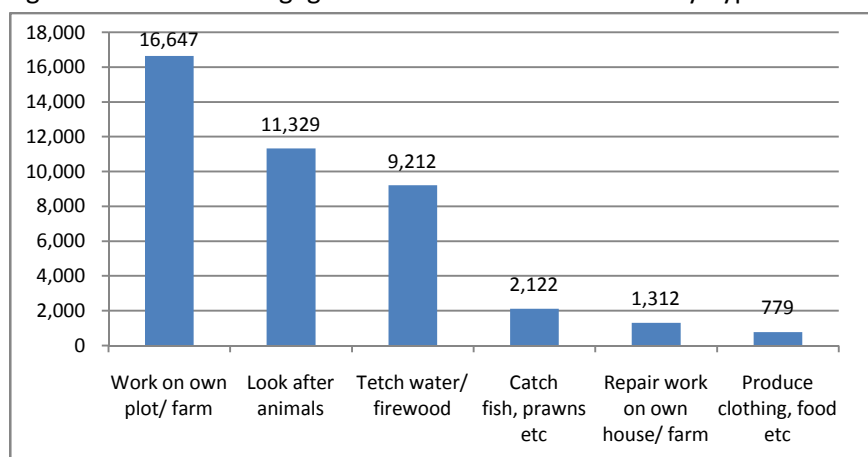
Table 3.5.4.1: Employed Youths Average Hours Worked per Week by Sex

	SAMOA	Male	Female
Average hours in main activity	32.8	32.3	33.7
Average hours in all activities	36.9	36.3	38.0

3.6 Youths Engaged in Subsistence Production

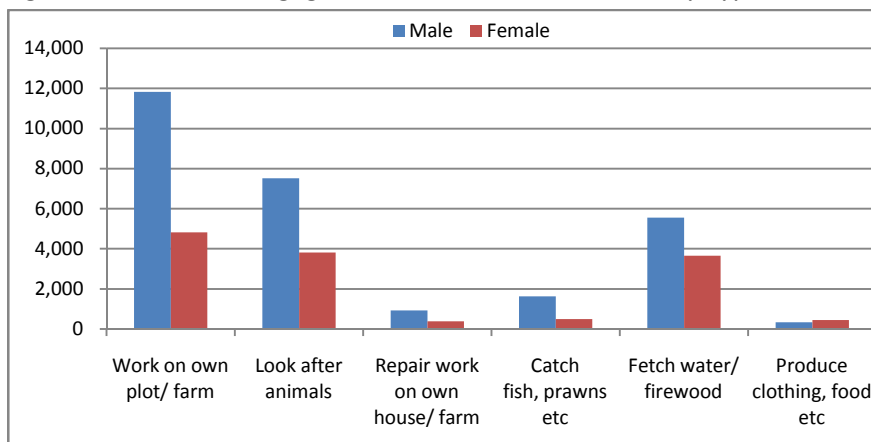
The most common type of activity that youths were engaged in was working on own plot/ farm 40.4 percent clearly indicating that the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the economy of Samoa. The second common type of activity was looking after animals for home consumption with 27.5 percent. Only 1.9 percent of youths engaged in the production of clothing, handicraft, furniture and processed food. (Figure 3.6.1).

Figure 3.6.1: Youths Engaged in Subsistence Production by Type of Activity



By sex, most of the male youth population were engaged in working on own plot/ farm with 11,829 reported cases (56.2 percent of total male youth population) followed by looking after animals for home consumption with 7,514 (35.7 percent) and fetching water/ collecting firewood with 5,556 (26.4 percent). Conversely, only 335 young males (1.9 percent) were found to be engaged in producing clothing, furniture and processed food. Young females follow the same pattern as that of young males where the majority were engaged in working on own plot/ farm with 4,818 reported cases (23.9 percent of total female youth population) followed by looking after animals with 3,815 (18.9 percent) then by fetching water/ collecting firewood with 3,657 (18.1 percent). (Figure 3.6.2).

Figure 3.6.2: Youths Engaged in Subsistence Production by Type of Activity and Sex

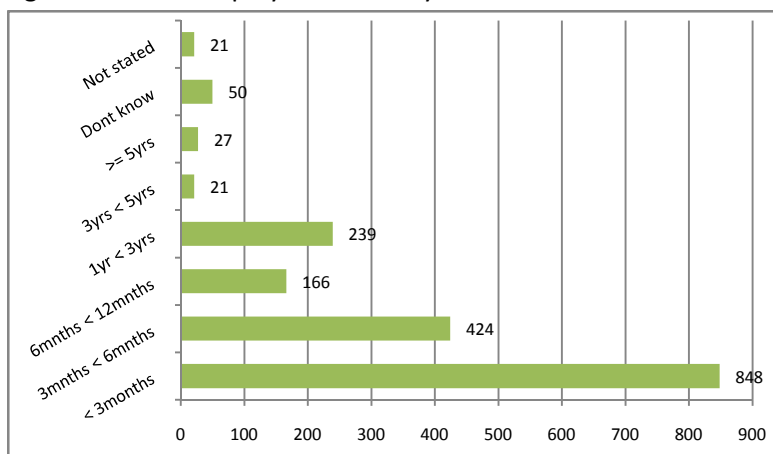


3.7 Duration of Job Search by Unemployed Youths

The largest share of the unemployed youths had been searching work for less than three months (47.2 percent). The second largest share was from three months to less than six months (23.6 percent). Interestingly, 80.1 percent of total unemployed youths have been searching for work for less than twelve months.

It is important to mention that 1.5 percent of the unemployed youths have been looking for work for five years or more, all of whom belong to the age group of 20-24 years. (Figure 3.7.1).

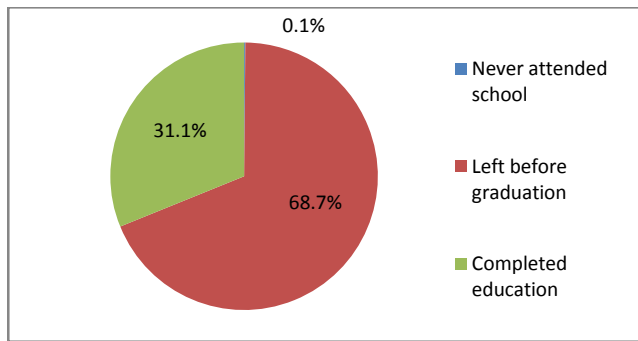
Figure 3.7.1: Unemployed Youths by Duration of Job Search



3.8 NEET Youths

A total of 16,462 (39.9 percent) of Samoa's youth are under the category of NEET (neither in employment nor in education or training). Of this total, 68.7 percent left school before graduation, 31.1 percent have completed education while only a mere 0.1 percent never attended school before. (Figure 3.8.1).

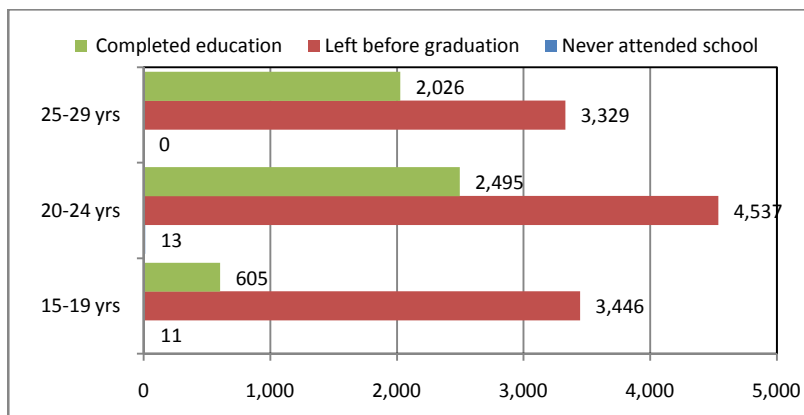
Figure 3.8.1: Distribution of NEET Youths by School Attendance



The largest number of NEET youth was in the 20-24 age group, (7,045 or 42.8 percent of all NEET youth) followed by 25-29 years with 32.5 percent (5,355) and 15-19 years make up the remaining 24.7 percent (4,062).

Most NEET youth had left school without graduating. For the 15-19 year olds, 84.8 percent (3,446) had left school before graduation. For the 20-24 year olds this dropped to 64.4 percent (4,537) and for 25-29 years to 62.2 percent (3,329). (Figure 3.8.2).

Figure 3.8.2: Distribution of NEET Youths School Attendance by Age Group



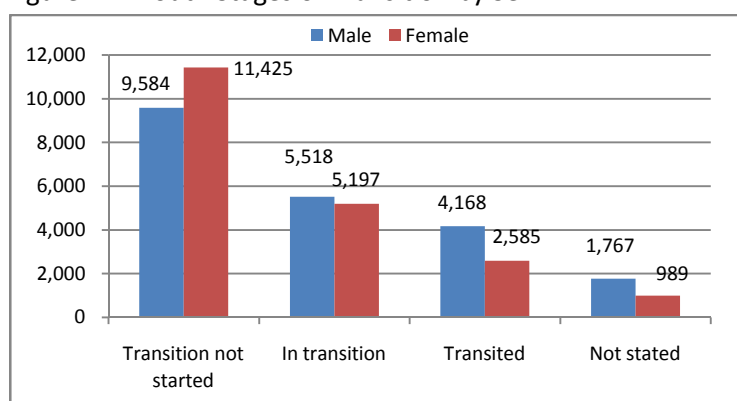
4 YOUTH STAGES OF TRANSITION

In labour market definition, transition is defined as the passage of a youth from the end of schooling to the first stable or satisfactory job.

As reported from the survey, there was a total of 41,233 youths. Of this total, 50.9 percent (21,009) of youths have not yet started their transition. Those youths who were in transition represented 26.0 percent (10,715) of total youths, 16.4 percent (6,753) had completed transition while 6.7 percent (2,756) did not state their stage of transition.

More males than females had completed transition (61.7 percent were males and 38.3 percent females) or were in transition (51.5 percent were males and 48.5 percent females). Conversely, females were more likely to still be in education as represented by 54.4 percent of youths who have yet to start Transition compared with 45.6 percent reported by males. (Figure 4.1).

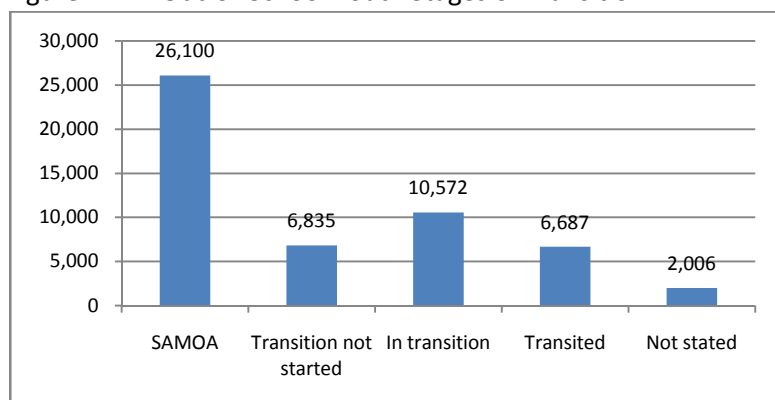
Figure 4.1: Youth Stages of Transition by Sex



4.1 Out-of-School Youths

From a total of 26,100 out-of-school youth, the largest share was those who were in the transition stage with 40.5 percent. Those who have yet to start the transition process is 26.2 percent and those who have completed the transition process is 25.6 percent while the remaining 7.7 percent were those who did not state the transition process they were in. (Figure 4.1.1).

Figure 4.1.1: Out-of-School Youth Stages of Transition



By completed level of education, 32.1 percent of transited youths have completed tertiary level of education (university and post graduate) compared to only 13.0 percent of youth in the transition stage. At secondary level, the majority of youths are still in the transition stage with 35.7 percent while those who have completed the transition stage represents 20.1 percent. Moreover, 1.3 percent of youths remaining in transition have completed low levels of education (primary and ECE/ none) compared to 1.8 percent of the transited youths. (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1: Out-of-School Youth Transition by Completed Level of Education

Completed Level of Education	SAMOA	%	Transition not Started	%	In Transition	%	Transited	%	Transition Not Stated	%
Total	26,100	100.0	6,835	26.2	10,572	40.5	6,687	25.6	2,006	7.7
ECE/ None	264	1.0	82	1.2	90	0.8	77	1.2	15	0.7
Primary	176	0.7	82	1.2	51	0.5	43	0.6	0	0.0
Secondary	7,470	28.6	1,805	26.4	3,777	35.7	1,343	20.1	546	27.2
TVET	12,414	47.6	3,577	52.3	4,970	47.0	2,663	39.8	1,204	60.0
University	2,814	10.8	527	7.7	937	8.9	1,216	18.2	134	6.7
Post Grad	1,772	6.8	349	5.1	433	4.1	930	13.9	60	3.0
Not Stated	1,190	4.6	415	6.1	313	3.0	416	6.2	47	2.3

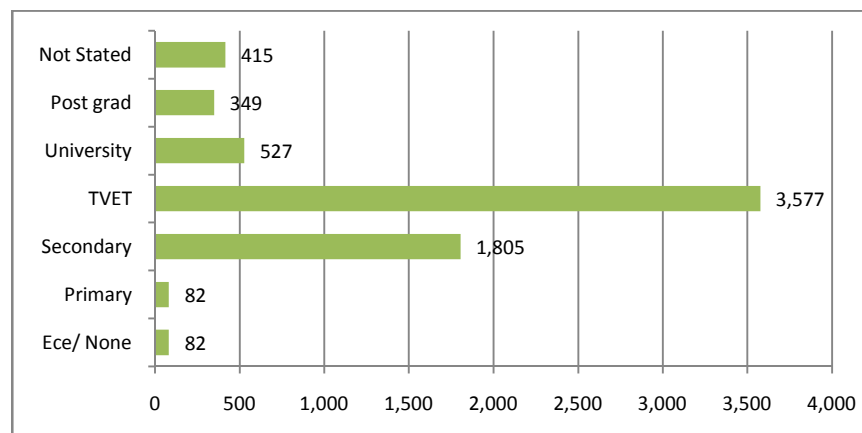
4.1.1 Out of-School Youth Who Have Not Started the Transition Process

The survey results showed that a total of 6,835 out-of-school youths were in this category, where young men and women are almost equally represented with 49.0 percent and 51.0 percent respectively.

More than half (52.3 percent) of this total have completed TVET level of education while those who have completed secondary level of education is represented by 26.4 percent.

On the other hand, those who have completed only ECE or who have completed no education level and those who have completed only primary level of education had the lowest share with only 1.2 percent. Interestingly, females who have completed post graduate level of education constituted 82.4 percent whereas males constituted only 17.6 percent. (Figure 4.1.1.1).

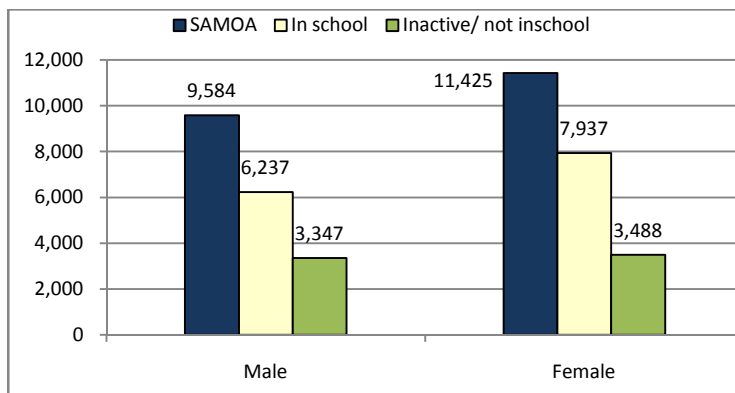
Figure 4.1.1.1: Out-of-School Youth Who Have Not Started Transition by Completed Level of Education



4.2 Youths Who Have Not Started the Transition Process

From a total of 21,009 youths who have yet to start their transition, more than two thirds (67.5 percent) are in school and 32.5 percent are inactive and not in school with no intention to work in the near future. From a total of 9,584 male youths who have not started their transition, 65.1 percent were still in school while 34.9 percent were inactive and not in school. On the other hand, female youths who were still in school constituted 69.5 percent to the total female youth population of 11,425 who have not started their transition while 30.5 percent were inactive and not in school. (Figure 4.2.1).

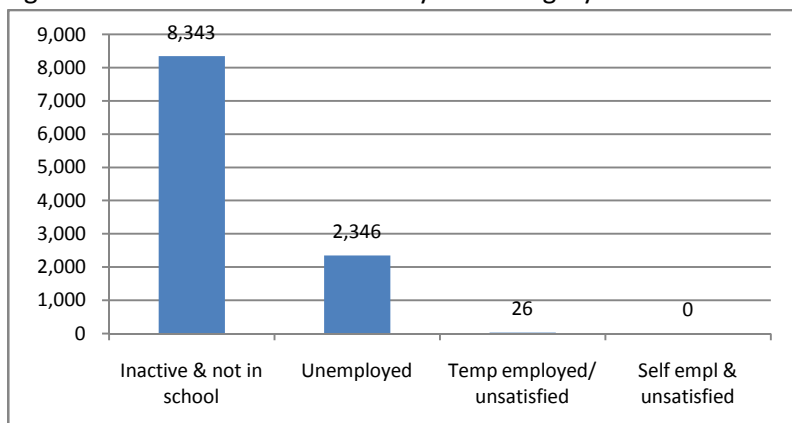
Figure 4.2.1: Youths Who Have Not Started their Transition by Sex



4.3 Youths who are in the Transition Process

A total of 10,715 youths were classified under this category where 51.5 percent were males and 48.5 percent were females. The majority of this total was inactive and not in school youths totaling 8,343, with plans to look for work in the future as represented by 77.9 percent. 21.9 percent of youths (2,346) in this category are unemployed while only a mere 0.2 percent youths (26) are employed in temporary and unsatisfactory jobs. It is interesting to note that those self-employed youths in this category were somehow satisfied with their work, as none reported any dissatisfaction for being self-employed. (Figure 4.3.1).

Figure 4.3.1: Youths in Transition by Sub Category

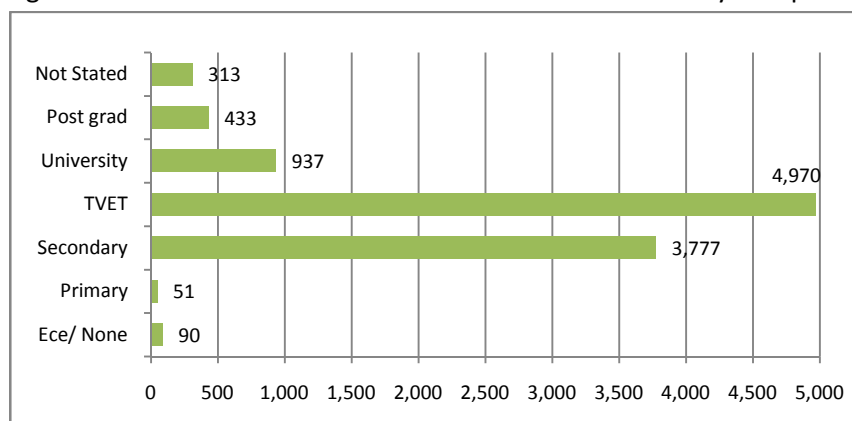


4.3.1 Out-of-School Youth Who are in the Transition Process

Similarly with youths who have not started the transition process, males constituted 51.2 percent to a total of 10,572 out-of-school youths who are in the transition process while females make up the remaining 48.8 percent.

More than 80.0 percent of youths in this category have completed TVET level (47.0 percent) and secondary level (35.7 percent). All the other remaining completed levels of education had percentages of less than ten. (Figure 4.3.1.1).

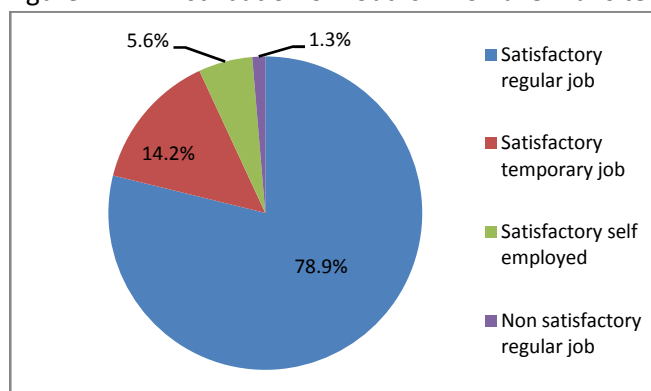
Figure 4.3.1.1: Out-of-School Youth Who Are In Transition by Completed Level of Education



4.4 Youths Who Have Completed the Transition Process

6,753 youths reported to be transited where 61.8 percent (4,169) were males and 38.2 percent (2,584) were females indicating that out-of-school young males had an immense advantage over females in completing the transition process. From this total, the majority (78.9 percent) was in a stable and satisfactory job, 14.2 percent had a satisfactory temporary job, 5.6 percent were satisfactorily self employed while 1.3 percent was in non satisfactory regular jobs. (Figure 4.4.1).

Figure 4.4.1: Distribution of Youths who have Transited by Sub Category

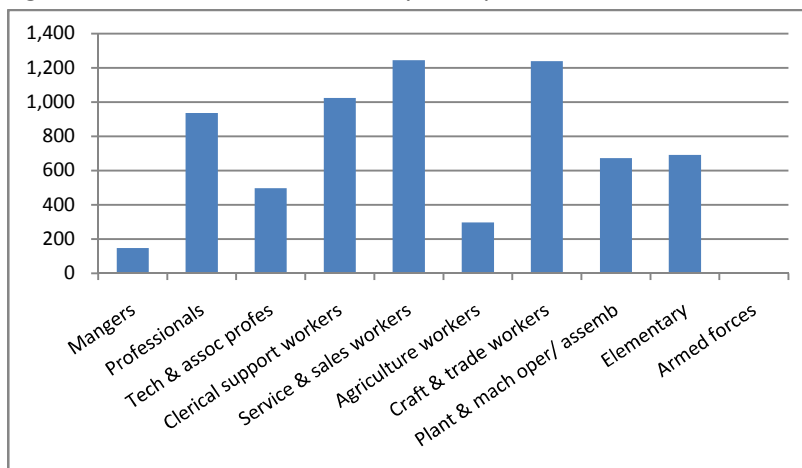


4.4.1 Transited Youths by Occupation

Based on ISCO 08, the four main types of occupation that transited youths were employed in were: service and sales workers (1,245) where the majority were in the age group of 20-24 years with 53.2 percent; craft and related trade workers (1,239) with the age group of 20-24 years depicting the highest share with 55.4 percent; clerical support workers (1,025) where 48.4 percent were from the age group of 25-29 years, then by professionals with 936 transited youths dominated by the age group of 25-29 years with 61.4 percent.

The smallest number of transited youths were employed as managers as reported by 147 transited youths where 81.6 percent belonged to the age group of 25-29 years. (Figure 4.4.1.1).

Figure 4.4.1.1: Transited Youths by Occupation

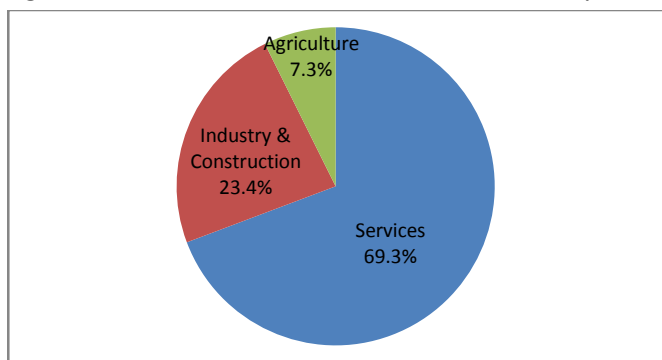


4.4.2 Transited Youths by Sector of Economic Activity

Figure 4.4.2.1 clearly indicates that the majority of transited youths were employed in the services sector with 69.3 percent followed by industry and construction with 23.4 percent then by the agriculture sector with only 7.3 percent.

By sex, it's important to note that the majority of transited males constituted 81.8 percent and 80.5 percent to agriculture and industry and construction sectors respectively as both these sectors tend to be labour intensive which requires strength and manpower which can be only be furnished by males.

Figure 4.4.2.1: Distribution of Transited Youths by Sector of Economic Activity

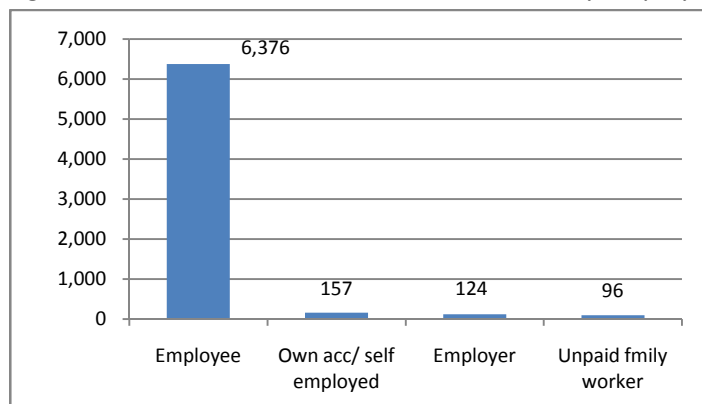


By age group, the majority of those employed in the agriculture sector were from the age group of 20-24 years with 200 youths, closely followed by the age group of 25-29 years with 191 youths. The age group of 15-19 years reported only 103 youths employed in the agriculture sector.

4.4.3 Transited Youths by Status in Employment

The largest number of employment status was reported from those transited youths who were employees as indicated by 6,376 youths (94.4 percent) in Figure 4.4.3.1. This was followed by a distant 157 transited youths (2.3 percent) who reported to be own account workers/ self-employed then by employers with 124 transited youths (1.8 percent). The smallest number was reported by contributing unpaid family workers with only 96 youths (1.4 percent).

Figure 4.4.3.1: Distribution of Transited Youths by Employment Status



The majority of employees were the from the age groups of 20-24 years and 25-29 years with 3,023 and 2,700 transited youths respectively while only 654 transited youths were reported from the age group 15-19 years. This is due to the fact that the majority of 15-19 year old youths are still in school while those aged 20 -29 have left school and are in-and-out of the labour force.

4.4.4 Transited Youths in Formal/ Informal Employment

42.9 percent (2,897) of youths who have completed the transition process were found to be employed in formal employment; 55.0 percent were males and 45.0 percent were females. On the other hand, transited youths in informal employment totalled 3,856 representing 57.1 percent, where the majority was males with 66.8 percent while females made up the remaining 33.2 percent. (Figure 4.4.4.1).

In addition to this, transited young males in the age group of 25-29 years made up the largest of total transited young males employed in formal employment with 47.1 percent. Females on the other hand reported the age group of 20-24 years with the largest share with a contribution of 48.8 percent to total transited young females employed in formal employment. In informal employment, the largest share for males was reported by the age group of 20-24 years with 48.2 percent while females reported 25-29 years with the largest share of 49.6 percent. (Figure 4.4.4.2).

Figure 4.4.4.1: Transited Youths in Formal/ Informal Employment by Sex

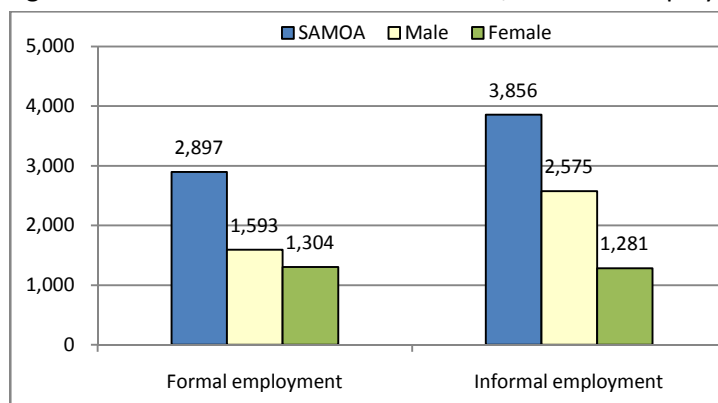
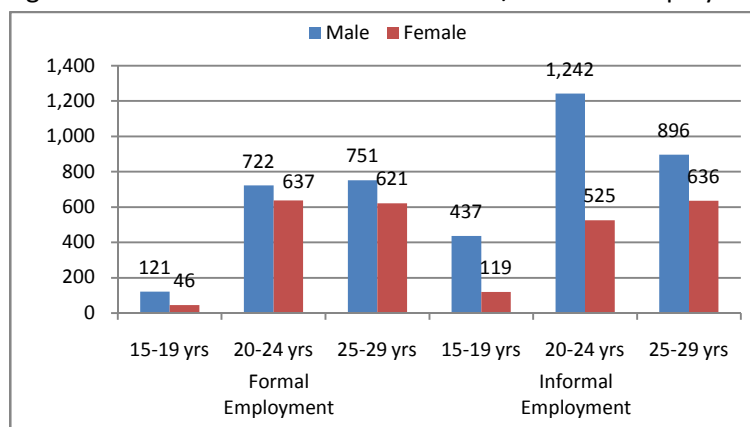


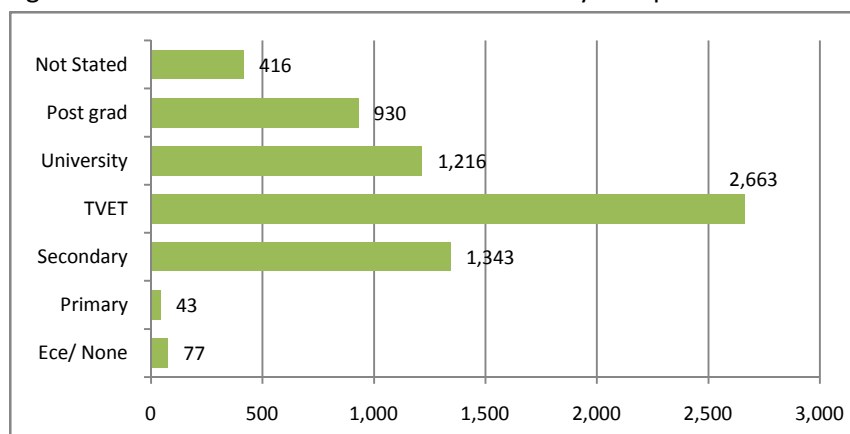
Figure 4.4.4.2: Transited Youths in Formal/ Informal Employment by Age Group and Sex



4.4.5 Transited Out-of-School Youth Completed Level of Education

From a total of 6,687 out-of-school youths who have completed the transition process, males made up 61.6 percent of total youths in this category while females made up the remaining 38.4 percent. The largest share was reported by those who have completed TVET level with 39.8 percent followed by secondary and university levels with 20.1 percent and 18.2 percent respectively. The lowest share was by those who have completed primary education level with only 0.6 percent. (Figure 4.4.5.1).

Figure 4.4.5.1: Transited Out-of-School Youths by Completed Level of Education



5 EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC & NON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Economic Activities	Non-Economic Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in wage jobs (Full time or part time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent or temporary - Casual or piecework - Including paid child minding and other paid domestic work - Paid in cash or kind (e.g. food/accommodation) • Having business activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large or small, agricultural or non-agricultural - Small shop/kiosk/street stall - Preparation/selling of juice, soft drinks - Taxi operator - Shoe cleaning/sewing business • Any activities on own or family farms for the main purpose of production for sale including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weeding and planting crops - Harvesting crops - Keeping birds and other pests off crops • Transport of goods from the fields for storage or for sale • Fetching water and collecting firewood for sale • Fishing, collecting shells or seaweed for sale • Processing goods for sale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mats, hats from natural or grown fibres - Furniture from natural timber - Oil from oil seeds/fruit - Dressmaking • House or farm building/construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fence/enclosure/storage construction - Road/irrigation construction - House construction/additions * Do not count those below • Any activities on own or family farms for the main purpose of production for home consumption including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting crops - Harvesting crops - Keeping birds and other pests off crops - Weeding • Fetching water and collecting firewood for domestic use • Fishing, collecting shells or seaweed solely for home consumption • Processing goods for home consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mats, hats from natural or grown fibres - Furniture from natural timber - Oil from oil seeds/fruit - Preparation of charcoal - Dressmaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studying full time • All types of housework, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unpaid child minding own or other children - Education/training of own children at home - Housecleaning and decorating exclusively for own household - Cooking/preparing meals for own household - Caring for the sick and aged (unpaid) - Repairs (minor) to own dwelling, etc. - Repair of own dwelling equipment and vehicles • Begging • Other types: persons doing no economic activity due to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retirement - Sickness - Disability - Living off investment, rental or pension income (no current activity to earn it)

6 LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.1. Total Households and Youths selected by District and Geographic Region

Region/District	HOUSEHOLD			YOUTH		
	Sample	Actual	Response	Sample	Actual	Response
SAMOA	2,798	2,483	2,333	3,440	2,942	2,914
<i>Region 1: Apia Urban Area</i>	592	491	440	622	485	482
Vaimauga West	391	318	286	400	290	287
Faleata East	201	173	154	222	195	195
<i>Region: 2 North West Upolu</i>	948	843	795	1,259	1,174	1,168
Vaimauga East	110	101	98	139	130	130
Faleata West	301	264	251	358	310	307
Sagaga La Falefa	193	178	162	270	259	256
Sagaga Le Usoga	80	69	64	92	91	91
Aana Alofi I	100	81	76	125	118	118
Aana Alofi II	41	37	36	65	62	62
Aana Alofi III	83	76	73	146	142	142
Gagaemauga I	40	37	35	64	62	62
<i>Region 3: Rest of Upolu</i>	617	582	552	820	626	611
Safata	82	77	73	119	93	88
Slumu	28	27	25	35	26	26
Falelatal & Samatau	53	49	48	70	42	42
Lefaga & Faleseela	46	43	42	55	36	36
Alga I Le Tai	66	61	59	94	93	91
Falealili	66	64	63	96	73	70
Lotofaga	22	21	21	27	21	21
Lepa	20	19	19	27	19	19
Aleipata Itupa I Luga	27	24	24	29	20	19
Aleipata Itupa I Lalo	58	56	53	78	57	56
Anoamaa East	49	47	44	80	55	55
Anoamaa West	73	68	63	83	69	67
Vaa O Fonoti	17	16	12	10	7	6
Gagaemauga II	10	10	6	17	15	15
<i>Region 4: Savali</i>	641	567	546	739	657	653
Faasaleleaga I	98	91	78	103	79	79
Faasaleleaga II	38	36	35	68	40	38
Faaleleaga III	41	36	36	37	26	26
Faasaleleaga IV	22	17	15	20	15	15
Gagaemauga I	31	26	25	39	38	38
Gagaemauga II	9	7	7	13	13	13
Gagaemauga III	29	21	21	26	26	26
Gagalifomauga I	20	16	16	27	27	27
Gagalifomauga II	29	26	25	48	48	48
Gagalifomauga III	28	25	25	43	43	43
Vaisigano East	26	23	23	35	35	35
Vaisigano West	23	22	22	23	20	20
Falealupo	22	20	20	33	33	32
Alataua West	21	18	18	11	11	11
Salega	50	46	45	61	59	59
Palauli West	56	48	48	52	51	51
Palauli Le Falefa	41	39	37	52	52	51
Satupaitea	28	23	23	23	20	20
Palauli East	29	27	27	25	21	21

Table 2.1. Characteristics of the sample youth population by selected characteristics

Region	SWTS Survey, 2012		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196
Apia Urban Area	8,349	4,316	3,813
North West Upolu	15,028	7,571	7,457
Rest of Upolu	9,149	4,539	4,610
Savaii	8,707	4,391	4,316
Age group			
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196
15 - 19	18,702	9,642	9,061
20 - 24	13,048	6,708	6,341
25 - 29	9,482	4,688	4,794
Marital Status			
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196
Single/Never married	30,764	17,307	13,457
Married	9,592	3,507	6,085
Separated/divorced	877	223	654
Schooling status			
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196
Currently attending	15,133	6,937	8,196
Never attend school	29	16	14
Left before graduation	16,611	9,631	6,980
Complete education	9,460	4,454	5,006
School level currently studying			
Total	15,133	6,937	8,196
Primary	467	236	212
Secondary	11,310	5,227	6,083
Vocational	1,746	887	859
University	1,558	551	1,007
Postgraduate	52	16	36

Table 2.2. Distribution of youth by current activity status

Age group	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Labour Force	10,769	6,735	4,034	2,221	1,628	592	4,661	2,883	1,778	3,888	2,224	1,664
Employed	8,965	5,744	3,222	1,758	1,363	394	3,795	2,417	1,378	3,413	1,963	1,450
Unemployed	1,804	991	812	463	265	198	866	466	400	475	261	214
Not in labour force	30,464	14,302	16,162	16,482	8,014	8,468	8,388	3,825	4,563	5,594	2,464	3,130

Table 2.3. Distribution of out-of-school youth by current activity status

Age group	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	26,100	14,101	11,999	5,492	3,519	1,973	11,396	6,022	5,374	9,212	4,560	4,652
Labour Force	9,829	6,055	3,774	1,542	1,110	431	4,427	2,730	1,698	3,860	2,215	1,645
Employed	8,149	5,143	3,004	1,104	871	233	3,651	2,311	1,341	3,304	1,963	1,431
Unemployed	1,680	910	770	438	239	198	776	419	357	466	252	214
Not in labour force	16,271	8,046	8,225	3,950	2,409	1,542	6,968	3,292	3,676	5,352	2,345	3,008

Table 3.1. Educational attainment of out-of-school youth by current activity status

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			Adj_Employed			Adj_Unemployed			Adj_Not in labor force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	26,100	14,101	11,999	8,149	5,145	3,004	1,680	910	770	16,271	8,046	8,225
None/ ECE	264	205	59	92	83	10	14	0	14	158	122	36
Primary	176	122	54	43	24	19	0	0	0	133	99	35
Secondary	7,470	4,601	2,869	1,765	1,160	305	655	419	236	5,049	2,722	2,328
TVET	11,414	6,329	6,085	3,552	2,258	1,294	671	332	339	8,191	3,738	4,453
University	2,814	1,532	1,282	1,320	695	625	241	104	137	1,253	733	520
Post-graduate post-doctoral level	1,772	694	1,078	960	443	517	58	13	45	754	238	516
Not Stated	1,190	617	573	416	181	235	42	42	0	733	394	339

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment of youth's mother

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
None	1,021	456	564	329	185	145	369	126	244	322	146	176
ECE	761	402	359	317	154	163	240	152	97	195	96	99
Primary	15,883	8,500	7,383	7,242	3,912	3,300	4,983	2,639	2,341	3,658	1,919	1,739
Secondary	11,778	6,137	5,641	5,910	2,978	2,931	3,413	1,850	1,564	2,455	1,308	1,146
TVET	2,323	1,126	1,196	940	446	494	839	397	442	544	283	261
University	1,702	868	834	776	399	377	553	341	212	373	128	245
Post graduate	415	203	212	143	63	80	174	101	72	98	39	59
Don't know	7,209	3,238	3,972	3,032	1,474	1,557	2,379	1,033	1,346	1,799	730	1,069
Others	141	107	34	14	0	14	88	68	20	39	39	0

Table 3.2.2. Educational attainment of youth's father

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
None	743	364	379	236	155	81	283	96	187	224	113	111
ECE	997	533	464	328	198	130	346	201	145	323	134	188
Primary	13,920	7,214	6,705	6,277	3,381	2,897	4,481	2,245	2,236	3,162	1,589	1,573
Secondary	15,549	8,136	7,411	7,682	3,879	3,803	4,189	2,461	2,028	3,379	1,796	1,583
TVET	1,969	870	1,098	825	353	472	676	350	326	468	167	301
University	1,786	923	862	839	455	384	526	267	259	421	202	219
Post graduate	270	94	176	123	51	71	128	43	85	19	0	19
Don't know	5,968	2,870	3,098	2,361	1,138	1,222	2,121	1,045	1,075	1,486	687	800
Others	32	32	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.3. Completed Level of education of out-of-school respondent in comparison to parents

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012							
	Total	None/ ECE	Primary	Secondary	TVET	University	Post graduate post doctoral level	Not Stated
Father's highest level of formal education								
Total	26,100	264	176	7,470	12,414	2,814	1,772	1,190
None	810	14	0	222	416	89	29	41
ECE	597	15	11	235	256	46	14	16
Primary	10,796	152	47	4,111	4,029	1,000	571	485
Secondary	6,785	26	67	1,197	3,866	618	742	268
TVET	1,223	15	0	192	503	329	121	67
University	884	0	0	37	346	130	256	115
Post graduate	224	0	0	12	53	72	37	27
Don't know	4,664	42	47	1,462	2,347	512	183	171
Others	116	0	0	0	96	20	0	0
Mother's highest level of formal education								
Total	26,100	264	176	7,470	12,414	2,814	1,772	1,190
None	573	25	11	184	226	60	0	66
ECE	809	12	13	327	363	29	14	30
Primary	9,438	89	64	3,707	3,924	948	189	317
Secondary	9,326	70	49	1,714	5,256	986	877	338
TVET	1,030	0	0	201	470	237	110	11
University	814	0	0	91	328	104	123	88
Post graduate	95	0	0	0	33	10	20	14
Don't know	3,979	67	50	1,183	1,898	432	52	265
Others	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0

Table 3.4. Share of early school leavers and reason for leaving school

TOTAL	SWTS Survey, 2012					
	Total			Share of early school leavers		
	Total 41,233	Male 21,037	Female 20,196	Total 41,233	Male 21,037	Female 20,196
REASON FOR NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL						
Total	29	16	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disabled/ Illness	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No school/ school too far	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	11	0	11	0.0	0.0	0.1
Family did not allow schooling	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not interested in school	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education not considered valuable	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School not safe	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To help unpaid in family business/ farm	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To help at home with household tasks	16	16	0	0.0	0.1	0.0
To help/ assist/ look after family members	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REASON FOR LEAVING SCHOOL						
Total	16,611	9,631	6,980	40.3	45.8	34.6
Failed exams	912	583	349	2.3	2.8	1.7
Too old for school	43	43	0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Disabled/ Illness	308	239	68	0.7	1.1	0.3
School closed down/ school too far	19	0	19	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cannot afford schooling	4,383	2,310	1,873	10.6	11.9	9.3
Family didn't want me to complete school	1,042	564	469	2.5	2.7	2.3
Education not considered valuable	2,345	1,983	330	6.2	9.3	2.7
School not safe	59	13	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
To learn a job	433	163	268	1.1	0.8	1.3
To start work	1,018	595	443	2.5	2.8	2.2
To get married	1,122	298	824	2.7	1.4	4.1
To help unpaid in family business	394	308	86	1.0	1.5	0.4
To help at home with household tasks	2,344	1,600	945	6.2	7.6	4.7
To assist family member	670	251	369	1.5	1.2	1.8
Others	1,056	380	676	2.6	1.8	3.3
Not stated	79	67	12	0.2	0.3	0.1

Table 4.1. Primary life goals of young respondents by current activity status

Primary life goal	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			Adj_Employed			Adj_Unemployed			Adj_Not in labor force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,594	744	850	578	279	298	69	56	14	947	409	538
To earn money	566	240	327	229	111	118	26	26	0	311	103	209
To help family	783	398	385	266	143	123	26	12	14	402	243	249
To gain work experience/build up a curriculum vitae	122	44	77	39	0	39	0	0	0	83	44	39
To make connections that could lead to future employment	14	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other reason	72	28	43	30	11	19	17	17	0	24	0	24
Not Stated	37	20	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	20	17

Table 4.2. Employed youth by sector

Industrial Sector	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,966	5,744	3,222	1,758	1,363	394	3,795	2,417	1,377	3,413	1,963	1,450
Agriculture	495	404	91	103	103	0	200	166	34	190	134	56
Industry and Construction	1,582	1,274	308	168	153	15	872	716	156	542	403	137
Services	6,889	4,066	2,823	1,486	1,107	379	2,722	1,535	1,187	2,681	1,424	1,257

Table 4.3. Employed youth by employment status

Employment Status	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,966	5,744	3,222	1,758	1,363	394	3,795	2,417	1,378	3,413	1,963	1,450
Employee	6,403	4,009	2,394	654	502	152	3,049	1,938	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Employer	124	49	75	0	0	0	53	29	24	71	20	51
Own account worker/Self-employed ¹	2,343	1,642	701	1,075	833	242	663	434	229	605	375	230
Contribution unpaid family worker	96	45	51	29	29	0	30	16	14	37	0	37

¹ Including those employed in Subsistence Production

Table 4.4. Employed youth by occupation

Occupation	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,966	5,744	3,222	1,758	1,363	394	3,795	2,417	1,378	3,413	1,963	1,450
Managers	147	57	90	0	0	0	27	14	14	120	43	77
Professionals	936	379	558	67	67	0	295	78	217	575	235	341
Technicians and associates professionals	498	288	210	19	0	19	203	104	99	275	184	92
Clerical support workers	1,025	381	644	47	33	14	482	171	312	496	177	319
Service and sales workers	1,245	664	581	151	92	58	662	335	307	433	216	217
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers	1,485	1,788	696	1,104	876	229	770	540	231	610	373	237
Craft and related trade workers	1,139	1,158	81	171	152	19	686	624	62	382	382	0
Plant and machinery operators and assemblers	673	471	199	59	32	27	350	284	66	263	158	105
Elementary occupations	717	555	162	139	112	28	319	248	71	259	195	63
Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5. Share of youth employment in informal employment

Informal Employment	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,683	4,101	2,582	659	499	160	3,094	1,900	1,194	2,931	1,703	1,228
Formal Employment	2,844	1,617	1,227	150	97	53	1,321	708	613	1,373	812	561
Informal Employment	3,839	2,484	1,355	509	402	107	1,773	1,191	582	1,557	891	667

Table 4.6. Employed youth by average hours usually worked per week

Total employed	SWTS Survey, 2012		
	Total	Male	Female
	8,966	5,744	3,222
Total hours in main activity	293,925	185,477	108,448
Average hours in main activity	32.8	32.3	33.7
Total hours in all activities	331,206	208,687	122,518
Average hours in all activities	36.9	36.3	38.0

Table 4.7. Access to benefits/entitlements (share of wage & salaried working youth)

Access to benefits/entitlements	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Contribution to retirement/pension fund												
Total	6,402	4,009	2,394	654	502	152	3,049	1,938	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Yes	4,577	2,642	1,935	378	264	114	2,126	1,228	898	2,073	1,130	923
No	1,615	1,188	427	229	210	19	779	579	200	607	399	208
Don't know	210	178	32	47	27	19	144	131	12	20	20	0
Benefit from annual leave												
Total	6,402	4,009	2,394	654	502	152	3,049	1,938	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Yes	4,307	2,477	1,830	287	177	109	2,064	1,250	814	1,957	1,030	907
No	1,840	1,352	488	108	277	30	889	616	273	644	459	185
Don't know	255	179	75	59	47	12	96	72	24	99	60	39
Paid sick leave												
Total	6,402	4,009	2,394	654	502	152	3,049	1,938	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Yes	4,437	2,592	1,846	274	209	66	2,154	1,296	858	2,009	1,087	922
No	1,627	1,155	473	327	240	86	747	518	229	553	396	157
Don't know	338	263	75	53	53	0	147	124	24	138	86	52
Other benefit												
Total	6,402	4,009	2,394	654	502	152	3,049	1,938	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Yes	4,230	2,554	1,675	467	340	126	1,994	1,205	789	1,769	1,009	760
No	1,838	1,261	577	154	128	26	892	619	273	792	514	278
Don't know	335	193	142	33	33	0	163	114	49	139	46	93
Income tax from higher salary												
Total	6,402	4,009	2,394	654	502	152	3,049	1,938	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Yes	4,116	2,385	1,731	284	231	53	1,900	1,079	821	1,932	1,034	857
No	2,082	1,478	604	290	223	66	1,050	760	290	742	495	248
Don't know	205	146	59	80	47	33	99	99	0	26	0	26

Table 4.8. Self employed by reason for self employment

Reason for self employed	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total ²	281	141	140	41	27	14	73	36	38	166	78	88
Could not find salary & wage job	48	10	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	10	38
Greater independence	37	12	24	0	0	0	11	0	11	26	12	14
More flexible hours of work	78	40	38	41	27	14	0	0	0	37	12	25
Higher income level	29	17	12	0	0	0	7	7	0	22	10	12
Required by the family	89	62	27	0	0	0	56	29	27	33	33	0

² Excluding those employed in Subsistence Production

Table 4.9. Youth involved in subsistence production and subsistence employment

Production Activities	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Work on own plot												
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Yes	16,647	11,829	4,818	6,681	4,766	1,915	5,750	4,200	1,550	4,216	2,863	1,354
No	24,586	9,209	15,378	12,021	4,876	7,146	7,299	2,508	4,791	5,266	1,825	3,441
Looking after animals for own consumption												
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Yes	11,329	7,514	3,815	4,685	3,130	1,546	3,795	2,561	1,234	2,848	1,813	1,035
No	29,904	13,524	16,380	14,017	6,502	7,515	9,253	4,146	5,107	6,634	2,875	3,759
Repair work on own house												
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Yes	1,312	922	390	525	366	159	298	233	65	489	323	166
No	39,921	20,115	19,806	18,177	9,276	8,902	12,750	6,475	6,275	8,993	4,365	4,628
Catch any fish prawns etc												
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Yes	2,122	1,621	501	769	573	196	710	588	121	643	460	183
No	39,111	19,416	19,695	17,933	9,069	8,864	12,339	6,119	6,219	8,839	4,228	4,611
Fetch water or collect firewood												
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Yes	9,212	5,556	3,657	4,280	2,566	1,714	2,918	1,915	983	2,015	1,055	960
No	32,021	15,481	16,539	14,423	7,076	7,347	10,131	4,793	5,358	7,467	3,633	3,834
Produce clothing, furniture etc												
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	18,702	9,642	9,061	13,048	6,708	6,341	9,482	4,688	4,794
Yes	779	335	444	287	115	142	284	137	147	209	53	155
No	40,403	20,702	19,701	18,403	9,497	8,906	12,739	6,571	6,169	9,261	4,635	4,626
Not Stated	51	0	51	13	0	13	25	0	25	13	0	13

Table 5.1. Unemployed youth by duration of job search

Duration of job search	SWTS Survey, 2012			
	Total	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years
Total	1,796	422	885	479
Less than 3 months	848	192	407	249
3 months to < 6 months	424	95	194	135
6 months to < 12 months	166	58	71	38
1 year to < 3 years	239	41	154	44
3 years to < 5 years	21	12	9	0
5 years or more	27	0	21	0
Don't know	50	14	22	14
Not Stated	21	11	11	0

Table 5.2. Unemployed youth by household financial situation average monthly income and place of residence

Household financial situation	SWTS Survey, 2012				
	Total	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Samu
Total	1,552	415	704	109	324
Well off	28	15	0	0	13
Fairly well off	813	224	384	76	119
Around the national level	365	88	163	10	109
Fairly poor	271	65	123	11	71
Poor	61	13	23	0	20
Not stated	12	0	0	12	0

Table 5.3. Relaxed youth unemployment by reason of not looking for work

Reason of not looking for work	SWTS Survey, 2012			
	Total	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years
Total	670	172	301	198
Found work but waiting to start	0	0	0	0
Awaiting replies to earlier enquiries	57	23	30	0
Awaiting for the season to start	0	0	0	0
Attended school/training courses	48	24	24	0
Family responsibilities or house work	308	27	141	140
Illness injury or disability	0	0	0	0
Too young/old to find work	15	15	0	0
Does not know where to look for work	85	24	35	24
Lacks employers requirements (skills) experience qualifications)	74	42	21	12
No jobs available in the area	54	12	21	22
Other reasons (specify)	29	0	20	0

Table 5.4. Distribution of NEET youth

Attend School	SWTS Survey, 2012			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29
Total	16,462	4,062	7,045	5,355
Never attend school	24	11	13	0
Left before graduation	11,312	3,446	4,537	3,329
Complete education	5,126	605	2,495	2,026

Table 6.1. Youth not in labour force by reason for inactivity

Reasons for Inactivity	SWTS Survey, 2012			
	Total	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years
Reason of unavailability to work				
Total	266	72	81	114
In school/training	65	27	11	27
Housework/ family responsibilities	146	32	51	63
Illness injury disability	10	0	19	0
Retired too old for work	0	0	0	0
Too young to work	0	0	0	0
Off-season	0	0	0	0
No desire to work	12	12	0	0
Other (specify)	21	0	0	21
Reasons of not wanting to work				
Total	29,655	16,277	8,074	5,305
In school/training	12,084	11,084	1,554	346
Housework/ family responsibilities	11,841	3,494	4,581	3,765
Illness injury disability	271	102	66	104
Retired too old for work	63	14	0	49
Too young to work	221	188	16	17
Off season	249	66	98	86
No desire to work	3,477	1,205	1,476	795
Other (specify)	548	123	282	143

Table 6.2. Youth not in labour force by plans to work in the future

Plans to work in the future	SWTS Survey, 2012			
	Total	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years
Total	16,873	5,238	6,590	5,045
Yes	8,852	2,444	3,673	2,735
No	8,021	2,794	2,917	2,310

Table 7.1. Distribution of youth population by age group and stage of transition

Age Group	SWTS Survey, 2012		
	Total	Male	Female
In School			
Total	15,133	6,937	8,196
15 - 19 years	13,211	6,123	7,088
20 - 24 years	1,652	686	966
25 - 29 years	270	128	142
Out of School			
Total	26,100	14,101	11,999
15 - 19 years	5,492	3,519	1,973
20 - 24 years	11,396	6,022	5,374
25 - 29 years	9,212	4,560	4,652

Table 7.2. Stage of transition by completed level of education

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012								
	Total			Transitioned			In Transition		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	26,100	14,101	11,999	6,687	4,122	2,565	10,572	5,417	5,155
None/None	264	205	59	77	68	10	90	55	35
Primary	176	122	54	43	24	19	51	42	10
Secondary	7,470	4,601	2,869	1,343	1,120	223	3,777	2,083	1,694
TVET	12,414	6,329	6,085	2,663	1,688	974	4,970	2,377	2,593
University	2,814	1,532	1,282	1,216	615	601	937	517	420
Post-graduate post-doctoral level	1,772	694	1,078	930	426	503	433	176	257
Not Stated	1,190	617	573	416	181	235	313	168	145

Table 7.2. Stage of transition by completed level of education (cont)

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012					
	Transition not started			Transition not stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,835	3,348	3,488	2,006	1,214	791
None/None	82	68	14	15	15	0
Primary	82	57	25	0	0	0
Secondary	1,805	1,037	768	546	362	184
TVET	3,577	1,584	1,993	1,204	679	525
University	527	290	237	134	111	23
Post-graduate post-doctoral level	349	61	288	60	30	29
Not Stated	115	251	164	47	17	29

Table 7.3. Youth Stage of transition by household overall financial situation

Household financial situation	SWTS Survey, 2012								
	Total			Transitioned			In Transition		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,233	21,037	20,196	6,753	4,168	2,585	10,715	5,518	5,197
Well off	4,047	1,621	2,426	903	350	553	671	334	336
Fairly well off	15,191	12,852	12,239	3,929	2,437	1,491	5,962	3,115	2,847
Around the national level	8,665	4,691	3,974	1,580	1,102	478	2,395	1,258	1,137
Fairly poor	2,967	1,535	1,432	301	252	50	1,486	668	818
Poor	253	183	70	28	15	12	160	126	43
Not stated	110	55	55	12	12	0	33	17	16

Table 7.3. Stage of transition by household overall financial situation (cont)

Household financial situation	SWTS Survey, 2012					
	Transition not started			Transition not stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	21,009	9,584	11,425	2,756	1,767	989
Well off	2,129	739	1,390	344	198	146
Fairly well off	13,607	6,242	7,365	1,694	1,158	536
Around the national level	4,054	1,983	2,066	636	343	293
Fairly poor	1,124	573	551	56	42	14
Poor	30	15	15	27	27	0
Not stated	65	26	39	0	0	0

Table 8.1. Youth who have not yet started their transition by sub-category (In School and Inactive)

Age Group	SWTS Survey, 2012		
	Total	Male	Female
	In School		
Total	14,174	6,237	7,937
15 - 19 years	12,512	5,585	6,927
20 - 24 years	1,420	133	387
25 - 29 years	242	119	123
Inactive - With no intention to work			
Total	6,835	3,347	3,488
15 - 19 years	1,706	1,001	705
20 - 24 years	2,833	1,296	1,537
25 - 29 years	2,296	1,050	1,246

Table 8.2. Youth in transition by sub-categories

	SWTS Survey, 2012		
	Total	Male	Female
	Unemployed		
Total	2,346	1,201	1,045
15 - 19 years	596	385	211
20 - 24 years	1,099	585	513
25 - 29 years	651	330	321
Employed in Temporary and unsatisfied job			
Total	26	26	0
Self-employed and unsatisfied			
Total	0	0	0
Inactive and not in school with intention to look for work			
Total	8,343	4,191	4,152
15 - 19 years	2,000	1,247	753
20 - 24 years	3,608	1,749	1,859
25 - 29 years	2,735	1,195	1,540

Table 8.3. Stage of transition of youth who had started the transition (transited and in-transition)

Age Group	SWTS Survey, 2012								
	Total			Transited			In Transition		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,468	9,686	7,782	6,753	4,168	2,585	10,715	5,518	5,197
15 - 19 years	3,320	2,190	1,130	723	558	165	2,597	1,632	965
20 - 24 years	7,858	4,325	3,533	3,126	1,964	1,162	4,732	2,361	2,371
25 - 29 years	6,290	3,171	3,119	2,904	1,646	1,258	3,386	1,525	1,861

Table 9.1. Transited youth by sub category

	SWTS Survey, 2012		
	Total	Male	Female
In regular and satisfactory jobs			
Total	5,325	3,193	2,132
15 - 19 years	555	422	133
20 - 24 years	2,419	1,482	937
25 - 29 years	2,351	1,289	1,062
In regular but non-satisfactory jobs			
Total	89	49	40
15 - 19 years	0	0	0
20 - 24 years	56	29	27
25 - 29 years	33	20	13
In temporary but satisfactory job			
Total	962	741	221
15 - 19 years	99	80	19
20 - 24 years	548	401	147
25 - 29 years	315	260	55
In satisfactory self employment			
Total	377	186	191
15 - 19 years	70	36	34
20 - 24 years	193	92	101
25 - 29 years	204	78	126

Table 9.2. Distribution of transited youth by highest completed level of education

Completed Level of Education	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,687	4,122	2,565	710	544	166	3,093	1,931	1,162	2,884	1,647	1,238
None/ FCF	77	68	10	0	0	0	68	68	0	10	0	10
Primary	43	24	19	19	0	19	0	0	0	24	24	0
Secondary	1,343	1,120	223	246	233	14	519	455	64	517	432	116
TVET	2,663	1,688	974	343	241	103	1,316	868	448	1,003	580	423
University	1,216	615	601	20	20	0	633	324	309	563	270	293
Post-graduate post-doctoral level	930	426	503	0	0	0	376	161	216	553	265	288
Not Stated	416	181	235	80	50	30	151	55	96	185	76	109

Table 9.3. Distribution of transited youth by occupation

Occupation	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,753	4,168	2,585	722	558	166	3,126	1,964	1,162	2,904	1,647	1,257
Managers	147	57	90	0	0	0	27	14	14	120	43	77
Professionals	936	379	558	67	67	0	295	78	217	575	235	341
Technicians and associates professionals	498	288	210	15	0	15	203	104	99	275	184	92
Clinical support workers	1,025	381	644	47	33	14	482	171	312	496	177	319
Service and sales workers	1,245	664	581	151	92	58	662	355	307	433	216	217
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers	298	239	59	70	70	0	128	113	15	101	57	44
Craft and related trade workers	1,239	1,158	81	171	152	19	686	624	62	382	382	0
Plant and machinery operators and assemblers	673	474	199	50	32	27	350	284	66	263	158	105
Elementary occupations	691	529	162	130	112	28	293	222	71	249	165	83
Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9.4. Distribution of transited youth by sector of economic activity

Sector	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,753	4,168	2,585	723	558	166	3,126	1,964	1,162	2,904	1,647	1,257
Agriculture	494	404	91	103	103	0	200	166	34	197	134	56
Industry and Construction	1,582	1,274	308	168	153	15	872	716	156	542	405	137
Services	4,677	2,491	2,186	452	301	150	2,054	1,082	971	2,171	1,107	1,064

Table 9.5. Distribution of transited youth by status in employment

Status in Employment	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,753	4,168	2,585	723	558	166	3,126	1,964	1,162	2,904	1,647	1,257
Employee	6,376	3,983	2,394	654	502	152	3,023	1,912	1,111	2,700	1,569	1,131
Employer	124	49	75	0	0	0	53	29	24	71	20	51
Own account worker/Self-employed	157	92	64	41	27	14	20	7	14	95	58	37
Contributions unpaid family worker	96	45	51	29	29	0	30	16	14	37	0	37

Table 9.6. Distribution of transited youth in informal employment

Informal / Formal Employment	SWTS Survey, 2012											
	Total			15 - 19 years			20 - 24 years			25 - 29 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,753	4,168	2,585	723	558	166	3,126	1,964	1,162	2,904	1,647	1,257
Formal Employment	2,897	1,593	1,304	167	121	46	1,359	722	637	1,372	751	621
Informal Employment	3,856	2,575	1,281	556	437	119	1,767	1,242	525	1,532	896	636

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Government of Samoa
Samoa Bureau of Statistics and
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor

SAMOA SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION SURVEY 2012 (YOUTH AGED 15 TO 29 YEARS OLD)

Section A. Reference details (Cover page)

Identifications particulars and eligibility					
A1	REGION _____	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	A5 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
A2	DISTRICT _____	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	A6 PERSON NUMBER _____	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
A3	VILLAGE _____	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	A8 PERSON _____	OF	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
A4	ENUMERATION AREA _____	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>			
A7	NAME OF H/HOLD HEAD _____				
Interview control section					
Visits	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Start time (HH:MM)	End time (HH:MM)	Interview results:	
1	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Completed (fully responding)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Partly completed	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Non-contact	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Refused	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Main language of interview:				Temporarily absent, inadequate informant	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> SAMOAN <input type="checkbox"/> ENGLISH <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH				Other reasons	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Field staff					
Interviewer's Comments (if any problems encountered):					
Supervisor's Comments:					
Interviewer		Field supervisor		Data coding officer	Data entry officer
Name: _____		_____		_____	_____
Signature: _____		_____		_____	_____
Date: ___/___/___		___/___/___		___/___/___	___/___/___

GO TO SECTION B

B Personal, family and household information

B1 Full name of respondent

Person Number

--	--

(First Names)

(Last Name)

B2 Date of birth if known (day/month/year)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B3 Age in years at last birthday

--	--

B4 What is your current marital status?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Single/Never married..... | 1 | ➡ GO TO B7 |
| 2. Married..... | 2 | |
| 3. Separated/divorced..... | 3 | |
| 4. Widowed..... | 4 | |

B5 At what age were you first married?

--	--

B6 What does your spouse currently do? (Choose the main activity)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Attend education/training..... | 1 |
| 2. Available and actively looking for work..... | 2 |
| 3. Work for salary/wage with an employer..... | 3 |
| 4. Work as unpaid family member..... | 4 |
| 5. Work as self-employed/own-account worker..... | 5 |
| 6. Engaged in home duties (including child care)..... | 6 |
| 7. Unable to work owing to sickness or disability..... | 7 |
| 8. Not applicable (in case of separated/divorced/widowed) | 8 |
| (only if B4 = 3 or 4) | |
| 9. Not Stated..... | 9 |

B7 Do you have any children (currently living/ alive)?

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|--|--|--|
| 1. Yes..... | 1 | How many? | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2. No..... | 2 | | | | |

Financial situation

- B8** How would you describe your household's overall financial situation?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Well off..... | 1 |
| 2. Fairly well off..... | 2 |
| 3. Around the national average..... | 3 |
| 4. Fairly poor..... | 4 |
| 5. Poor..... | 5 |
| 6. Not Stated..... | 9 |
- B9** What financial services do you personally use? (Multiple answers are possible)
- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1. None..... | 1 | ➡ GO TO B12 |
| 2. Money lenders..... | 2 | |
| 3. Savings..... | 3 | |
| 4. Insurance..... | 4 | |
| 5. Remittances/money transfer services..... | 5 | |
| 6. Other service (SPECIFY)..... | 6 | |
| 7. Not Stated..... | 9 | |
- B10** Who provides you with financial services/ what are your main sources of financial services? (Multiple answers are possible)
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bank..... | 1 |
| 2. Insurance company..... | 2 |
| 3. Microfinance Institution (including cooperatives)..... | 3 |
| 4. Money transfer operators (Money Gram, Western Union, etc..)..... | 4 |
| 5. Informal financial operators (money lenders, pawn shops...)..... | 5 |
| 6. Friends and relatives..... | 6 |
| 7. Other service (SPECIFY)..... | 7 |
| 8. Not Stated..... | 9 |
- B11** How are you covering unforeseen expenses?
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. No need to cover them..... | 1 |
| 2. Savings..... | 2 |
| 3. Take a loan..... | 3 |
| 4. (Micro) Insurance..... | 4 |
| 5. Sacrifice on expenses (Ex.: food, housing, health, education)..... | 5 |
| 6. Work extra to earn more income..... | 6 |
| 7. Sell my assets..... | 7 |
| 8. Other service (SPECIFY)..... | 8 |
| 9. Not Stated..... | 9 |

Parents

B12 What is the highest level of formal education that your father has successfully completed?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. None..... | 1 |
| 2. Kindergarten..... | 2 |
| 3. Primary..... | 3 |
| 4. Secondary..... | 4 |
| 5. Vocation/ Post-Secondary..... | 5 |
| 6. University..... | 6 |
| 7. Post-graduate studies..... | 7 |
| 8. Do not know..... | 8 |
| 9. Other (SPECIFY)..... | 9 |

B13 What kind of work does/did your father usually do?

(Occupational title - Short description of the main tasks or duties – If the person does not know his/her father, enter 98)

[Data Coders: Please Note ISCO Code here based on answer B13]

ISCO Code

--	--	--	--

B14 What is the highest level of formal education that your mother has successfully completed?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. None..... | 1 |
| 2. Kindergarten..... | 2 |
| 3. Primary..... | 3 |
| 4. Secondary..... | 4 |
| 5. Vocation/ Post-Secondary..... | 5 |
| 6. University..... | 6 |
| 7. Post-graduate studies..... | 7 |
| 8. Do not know..... | 8 |
| 9. Other (SPECIFY)..... | 9 |

B15 What kind of work does/did your mother usually do?

(Occupational title - Short description of the main tasks or duties – If the person does not know his/her mother, write 98)

[Data Coders: Please Note ISCO Code here based on answer B15]

ISCO Code

--	--	--	--

GO TO SECTION C

C Formal education, activity history and aspirations

- C1** Are you currently attending school?
- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. Yes..... | 1 | |
| 2. No, I never attended any education..... | 2 | ➡ GO TO C8 |
| 3. No, I left before graduation or completion..... | 3 | ➡ GO TO C9 |
| 4. No, I have completed my education..... | 4 | ➡ GO TO C10 |
- C2** At what level are you currently studying?
- I am currently studying...
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. at primary level | 1 |
| 2. at secondary level..... | 2 |
| 3. at vocational school/ post-secondary..... | 3 |
| 4. at university..... | 4 |
| 5. at post-graduate, post-doctoral level..... | 5 |
- C3** What do you plan to do after completing your current education programme?
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Look for a job..... | 1 |
| 2. Start own business..... | 2 |
| 3. Stay at home..... | 3 |
| 4. Immediately go for further education..... | 4 |
| 5. Continue with current job..... | 5 |
| 6. Other (SPECIFY)..... | 6 |
| 7. Not Stated..... | 9 |
- C4** What is the highest level of education you expect to complete?
- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| 1. Primary education..... | 1 | ➡ GO TO C6 |
| 2. Secondary education | 2 | |
| 3. Vocational education/ Post-Secondary..... | 3 | |
| 4. University..... | 4 | |
| 5. Post-graduate studies..... | 5 | |
| 6. Other (SPECIFY)..... | 6 | ➡ GO TO C6 |
| 7. Not Stated..... | 9 | |
- C5** What field are you studying or would you like to study?
- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. General Programmes..... | 1 |
| 2. Education..... | 2 |
| 3. Humanities and Arts..... | 3 |
| 4. Social Sciences, Business and Law..... | 4 |
| 5. Science, Mathematics and Computing..... | 5 |
| 6. Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction..... | 6 |
| 7. Agriculture and Veterinary..... | 7 |
| 8. Health and Welfare..... | 8 |
| 9. Services..... | 9 |
| 10. Not stated..... | 99 |

C6 Ideally, what type of work would you like to do?

(Occupational title - Short description of the main tasks or duties)

[Data Coders: Please Note ISCO Code here based on answer C6]

ISCO Code

--	--	--	--

C7 Ideally, who would you like to work for?

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------|
| 1. Myself (own business/farm)..... | 1 | } | GO TO C19 |
| 2. Work for the government/public sector..... | 2 | | |
| 3. Work for a private company..... | 3 | | |
| 4. Work for an international or non-profit organization..... | 4 | | |
| 5. Work for family business/farm..... | 5 | | |
| 6. Do not wish to work..... | 6 | | |
| 7. Not Stated..... | 9 | | |

Persons who never attended school (only for those who answered C1 =2)

C8 What was the main reason for never attending school?

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|------------------|
| 1. Disabled/ Illness..... | 01 | } | GO TO C12 |
| 2. No school/ school too far..... | 02 | | |
| 3. Cannot afford schooling..... | 03 | | |
| 4. Family did not allow schooling..... | 04 | | |
| 5. Not interested in school..... | 05 | | |
| 6. Education not considered valuable..... | 06 | | |
| 7. School not safe..... | 07 | | |
| 8. To help unpaid in family business/ farm..... | 08 | | |
| 9. To help at home with household tasks..... | 09 | | |
| 10. To help/ assist/ look after family members..... | 10 | | |
| 11. Others (specify)..... | 11 | | |
| 12. Not Stated..... | 99 | | |

Persons who ended their education (only for those who answered C1 =3)

C9 What was the main reason for stopping your education?

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Failed exams..... | 1 |
| 2. Too old for school..... | 2 |
| 3. Disabled/ Illness..... | 3 |
| 4. School closed down/ school too far..... | 4 |
| 5. Cannot afford schooling..... | 5 |
| 6. Family didn't want me to complete school..... | 6 |
| 7. Education not considered valuable..... | 7 |
| 8. School not safe..... | 8 |
| 9. To learn a job..... | 9 |
| 10. To start work..... | 10 |
| 11. To get married..... | 11 |
| 12. To help unpaid in family business/ farm..... | 12 |
| 13. To help at home with household tasks..... | 13 |
| 14. To help/ assist/ look after family members..... | 14 |
| 15. Others (Specify)..... | 15 |
| 16. Not Stated..... | 99 |

Persons who ended and completed their education (only for those who answered C1 = 3 & 4)

C10	What was your highest level of completed formal education?	
	1. None.....	1
	2. SNE.....	2
	3. Primary.....	3
	4. Secondary level.....	4
	5. Vocational school/ Post-Secondary.....	5
	6. University.....	6
	7. Post-graduate, post-doctoral level.....	7
	8. Not Stated.....	9

C11 Please approximate when you finished with your formal education:
 ENTER DATE: __ Month ____ Year

[INTERVIEWERS: READ THE FOLLOWING FOR RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED C10]

INTRO (READ OUT): I'm going to ask you to tell me more about your full history of economic activities. What we are interesting in are your labour market-related activities such as paid or unpaid work, looking for work, or other activities such as time spent at home or looking after your family. As we need to get as complete a picture as possible, I'd like you to tell me about any spells you may have had in or out of paid employment. ***Please do not include periods of activity that are less than 3 months in time.*** Approximations are fine.

Activity Number	Beginning Date (Year / Month)	C12 - Which of the following activities best corresponds to what you were doing ?	And on what date did you stop doing that and start your next job or other activity? (Year / Month)	C13 - Were you currently employed on the basis of ?	C14 – What was Your contract agreement of?	C15 - Why was your contract or agreement of limited duration?	C16 - What was the duration of your contract or agreement?	C17 - To what extent were you satisfied with the job?	C18 - Which of the following best describes why you stopped that job?
		1 - Work for wage/salary with an employer (full- or part-time) 2 - Self-employed 3 - Work as unpaid family member (work for family gain) 4 - Engaged in an apprenticeship/internship 5 - Available and actively looking for work 6 - Engaged in training 7 - Engaged in home duties (including child care) 8 - Did not work or seek work for other reasons than home duties (disability, etc.)	job or other activity? (Year / Month) IMPORTANT: IF NOT ENDED AND THIS IS CURRENT JOB/STATUS, GO TO C13 IF C12 = 1-4, GO TO C13 (NEXT QUESTION) IF C12 = 5-8, GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY AFTER RECORDING ENDING DATE	1 - A written agreement 2 - An oral agreement 3 - No contract (self-employed, unpaid family worker...) IF 3, GO TO C17	1 - Permanent duration 2 - Limited duration IF 1, GO TO C17	1 - On the job training, internship 2 - Probation period 3 - Seasonal work 4 - Occasional/ daily work 5 - Work as replacement/substitute 6 - Public employment programme 7 - Specific service or task 8 - Chain contract 9 - Other reason	1 - Less than 12 months 2 - 12 months to less than 36 months 3 - 36 months or more	1 - Very satisfied 2 - Somewhat satisfied 3 - Somewhat unsatisfied 4 - Very unsatisfied	1 - Left for better job 2 - Dismissed/let go 3 - Left because unhappy with workplace 4 - Temporary job ended 5 - Health reasons 6 - Left to have baby 7 - Look after family 8 - Moved area 9 - Started education / training /apprenticeship programme 10 - Other reason
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
GO TO C19 WHEN REACHING CURRENT JOB/ACTIVITY									

Work/study combination

- C19 Did you ever work while you studied (not including apprenticeship)?
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Yes, during the school season..... | 1 |
| 2. Yes, outside the school season (summer break, holidays...)..... | 2 |
| 3. Yes, during and outside the school season..... | 3 |
| 4. No..... | 4 |
- END OF**

INTERVIEW

- C20 What was your primary motivation in working while studying? (Multiple answers are possible)
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. To earn money..... | 1 |
| 2. To help the family..... | 2 |
| 3. To gain work experience/build up a curriculum vitae..... | 3 |
| 4. To make connections that could lead to future employment..... | 4 |
| 5. Other reason (Specify)..... | 5 |
| 6. Not Stated..... | 9 |

- C21 Did you have 1 (or more) internship(s)/apprenticeship(s) with an employer as part of your education?
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Yes..... | 1 |
| 2. No..... | 2 |

END OF INTERVIEW

Thank the respondent for their cooperation!