



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FEBRUARY 2025

MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

February 2025 compared to February 2024:

❖ **The Consumer Price Index increased by 1.8%.**

❖ **The most significant price increases were:**

✓ Food and Non-Alcoholic beverages, (2.6%)

✓ Communication (5.3%)

❖ **The CPI decreased by 0.8% from January 2025**

❖ **The Average Annual Inflation was 1.9%**

Date of release:
 14th March 2025

The next Consumer Price Index will be released on 14th April 2025

SUMMARY

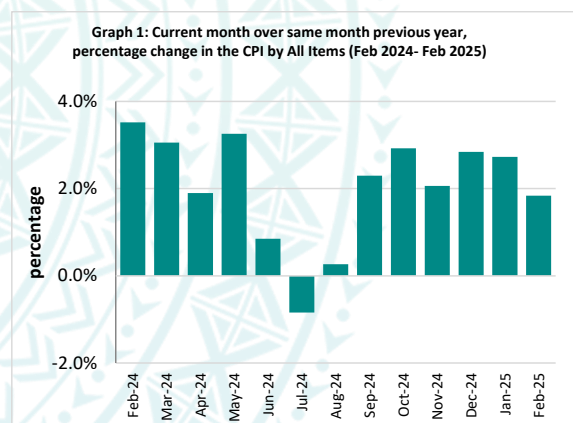
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for February 2025 increased by 1.8 percent compared to February 2024 and fell by 0.8 percent compared to January 2025.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages and Communication contributed the most to the 1.8 percent increase in the CPI in February 2025 due to the increase in prices for taro, fish, mutton flaps, turkey wings, and calling rates both for local and NZ calls.

The **Imported** goods component of the CPI saw a 0.3 percent decrease compared to the same month last year, driven mainly by lower prices for chicken leg quarters, raw sugar, Nike sports shoes, petrol, and diesel

The **Local** goods component increased by 4.3 percent, reflecting higher prices for fresh fish, Koko Samoa, taro, and Chinese cabbage. However, it declined by 2.1 percent when compared to January 2025.

Graph 1 shows the percentage changes in the CPI over the same month of the previous year across all divisions from February 2024 to February 2025.



All Divisions' Contribution to CPI

In February 2025, Food & Non alcoholic beverages was the largest contributor to the 1.8 percent rise in the CPI, contributing 1.3 percentage points to the overall increase. The key drivers of this rise were significant price increases in taro (up 23.0%), rice (up 1.3%), fresh fish (up 20.9%), mutton flaps (up 15.4%), turkey wings (up 6.7%), Chinese cabbage (up 9.7%), taamu (up 43.0%), and koko Samoa (up 18.0%).

Communication was the second largest contributor, with a contribution of 0.3 percentage points to the overall increase. This was primarily due to price increases in mobile phone calling rates for both for local calls (up 160.0%) and calls to New Zealand (up 12.7%).

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics contributed 0.2 percentage points to the CPI rise, mainly driven by higher prices for Pall Mall cigarettes (up 2.6%), Samoan kava (up 7.0%), and paper cigarettes (up 11.1%).

Miscellaneous goods and services and Restaurants both contributed 0.1 percentage points to the CPI rise. The main drivers of these increases were toiletry supplies (up 20.7%), fish and chips (up 2.2%), and steamed rice and chicken meal (up 11.9%).

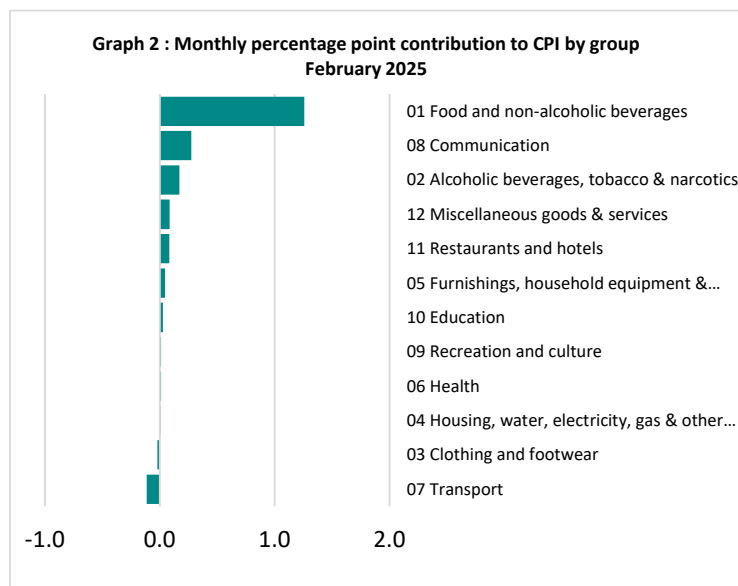
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance, Education, Recreation, Health, Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels all contributed less than 0.1 percentage points to the CPI increase. The main drivers of these increases were higher prices for a two-burner kerosene stove (up 11.6%), single mattresses (up 1.8%), secondary examination fees (up 9.8%), television set (up 3.1%), amoxicillin 500mg tablets (up 7.7%), and liquid gas (up 5.1%).

In contrast, both Transportation and Clothing & Footwear have negative contributions to the CPI increase.



These decreases were primarily driven by falling prices for petrol (down 4.2%), diesel (down 6.8%), and Nike sports shoes (down 35.5%).

Graph 2 shows the percentage contribution of All Divisions to the CPI in February 2025.



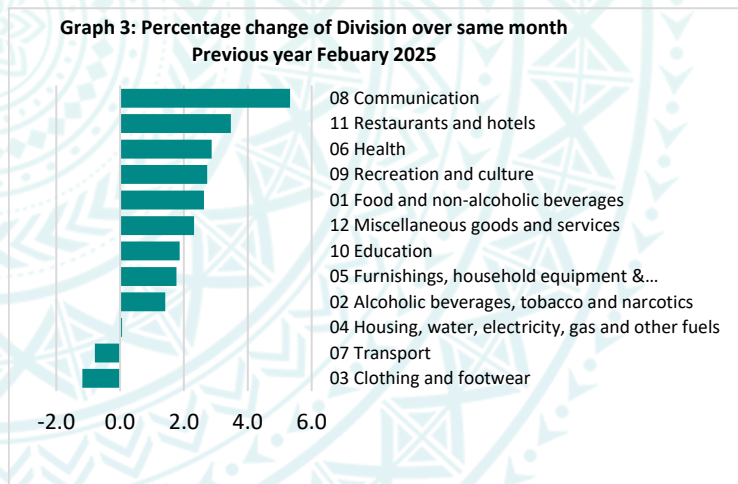
Consumer Price Index (% Change)

Communication saw the greatest increase (5.3%), followed by Restaurants & hotels (3.5%), Health (2.9%), Recreation & culture (2.7%), and Food & non-alcoholic beverages (2.6%).

Other groups, such as Miscellaneous goods & services, Education, Furnishings, household equipment & maintenance, Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, & narcotics, and Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels all recorded increases of 2.3%, 1.9%, 1.8%, 1.4%, and 0.1%, respectively.

On the other hand, Clothing & footwear and Transportation both fell by 1.2% and 0.8%, respectively.

Graph 3 shows the percentage change for all Divisions (Groups) in January 2025 compared to January 2024.



Changes by Division / Group

Communication Index

The Communication index increased by 5.3%, driven by higher prices for mobile phone calling rates, both for local (up 160.0%) and New Zealand (up 12.7%).

Restaurants & Hotel Index

The Restaurants index rose by 3.5%, driven by higher prices for fish and chips (up 2.2%) and steamed rice and chicken meal (up 11.9%).

Health Index

The health index rose by 2.9%, primarily due to a 7.7% increase in the price of medicines, particularly amoxicillin tablets.

Recreation and Culture Index

The Recreation and Culture index rose by 2.7%, primarily due to price increases in exercise books (up 9.7%), television sets (up 3.1%), and newspapers (up 4.3%).

Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Index

The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages index rose by 2.6%, driven by higher prices for several items, including taro (up 23.0%), rice (up 1.3%), fresh fish (up 20.9%), mutton flaps (up 15.4%), turkey wings (up 6.7%), Chinese cabbage (up 9.7%), taamu (up 43.0%), and koko Samoa (up 18.0%).

Miscellaneous Goods and Services Index

The Miscellaneous Goods and Services index increased by 2.3%, mainly due to higher prices for toiletry supplies (up 20.7%).

Education Index

The Education index increased by 1.9% compared to February 2024, primarily due to a rise in secondary school fees (up 9.8%).

Furnishings, Household Equipment & Maintenance Index

The Furnishings, Household Equipment & Maintenance index increased by 1.8% due to price increases in single mattresses (up 1.8%) and kerosene stove (up 11.6%).

Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Index

The Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco index increased by 1.4%, mainly due to higher prices for Pall Mall cigarettes (up 2.6%), Samoan kava (up 7.0%), and paper cigarettes (up 11.1%).

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other Fuels Index

The Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels index increased by 0.1%, primarily due to higher prices for liquid gas (up 5.1%).



Clothing and Footwear Index

The Clothing and Footwear index decreased by 1.2%, largely due to a lower price for Nike sports shoes (down 35.5%).

Transport

The Transport index fell by 0.8%, largely due to lower prices for petrol (down 4.2%), and diesel (down 6.8%).

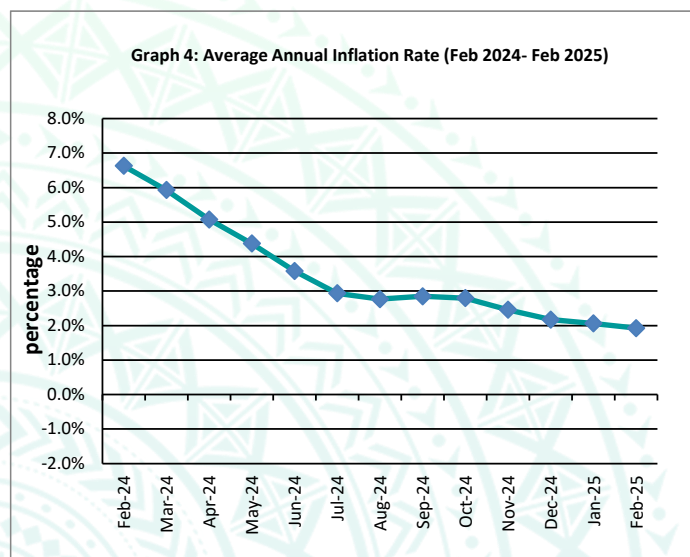
Underlying Indices

The All Items Underlying Index increased by 1.0% in February 2025 compared to February 2024 and also increased when compared to January 2025. The Imported Items Underlying Index rose by 0.4%, while the Local Items Underlying Index increased by 2.6%.

Annual Inflation Rate

The average **annual inflation rate** for the year ending February 2025 was 1.9%. In contrast, the inflation rate for the twelve months ending February 2024 was 6.6%.

Graph 4 presents the average annual inflation rates from February 2024 to February 2025.



The attached Tables and Graphs provide a more detailed analysis.

Technical Notes:

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures the rate of inflation for Samoa. It tracks the change in prices of goods purchased by households in Samoa by comparing the prices of a basket of goods and services during the collection period with the prices of the same items in a base period.

The basket of goods used for pricing is based on the average expenditures of households as recorded in the **Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)**. This survey identifies the typical spending patterns of households. Items that households spend more on, on average, are given greater weight in the CPI index.

^{1/} **Monthly movements in the 'headline' CPI** can be volatile. This volatility reflects price changes in specific items, which may be influenced by factors such as fluctuations in commodity markets, agricultural conditions, policy changes, or seasonal adjustments and infrequent price resets.

Underlying inflation is a measure of inflation that excludes certain items with volatile price movements. It eliminates products that experience temporary price shocks, as these shocks can distort the overall inflation trend and provide an inaccurate measure of long-term inflation.

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FUA FA'ATATAU O TAU O OLOA MA AUAUNAGA FEPUARI 2025

ILOILOGA TAU O LE MASINA:

Fepuari 2025 faatusa ia Fepuari 2024:

❖ O Fua Faatatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga ua siitia i le 1.8%

❖ O Iinei siitaga ua faamauina mo tau o:

✓ Mea'ai ma Vaiinu (2.6%)

✓ Fesootaiga (5.3%)

❖ O Fua faatatau o Oloa ma Auaunaga na pau i le 0.8% mai ia Ianuari 2025.

❖ O le fesuiaiga o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga i le tausaga na si'itia i le 1.9%.

Tuuina atu i le aso:
14 Mati, 2025

O le ripoti mo le Fua Faatatau o Oloa ma Auaunaga e sosoo ai, o le a tuuina atu i le aso 14 Aperila, 2025

AOTELEGA

O le Fuafa'atatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga mo le masina o Fepuari 2025 na siitia i le 1.8 pasene pe a fa'atusa ia Fepuari 2024.

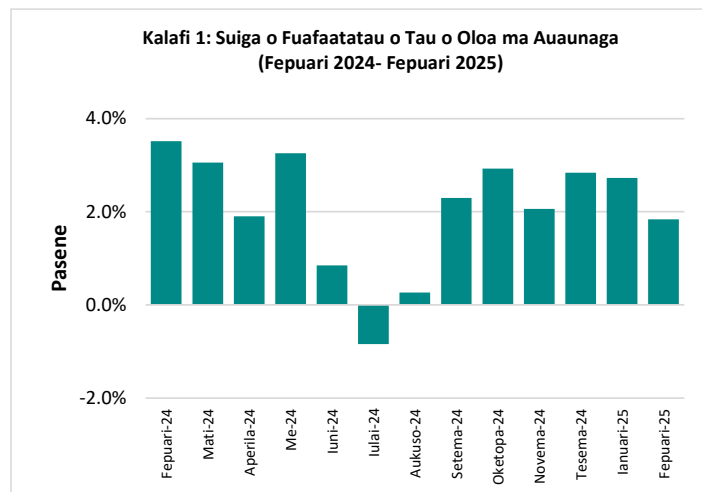
A fa'atusa ia Ianuari 2025, o le Fuafa'atatau o tau o oloa ma auaunaga ua pau i le 0.8 pasene.

O le vaega o Meaa'i ma vai inu, ma Fesootaiga na telē lona sao i le si'itia ai o fua faatatau o oloa ma auaunaga ia Fepuari 2025. E mafua mai i le si'itaga o tau o meaai e pei o mamoe pipi, ma meaai o loo maua i le lotoifale e pei o talo, i'a, kapisi Saina, tamato ma kukama. Na siitia foi le tulaga i tau o fesootaiga i totonu lava o Samoa faapea Niu Sila.

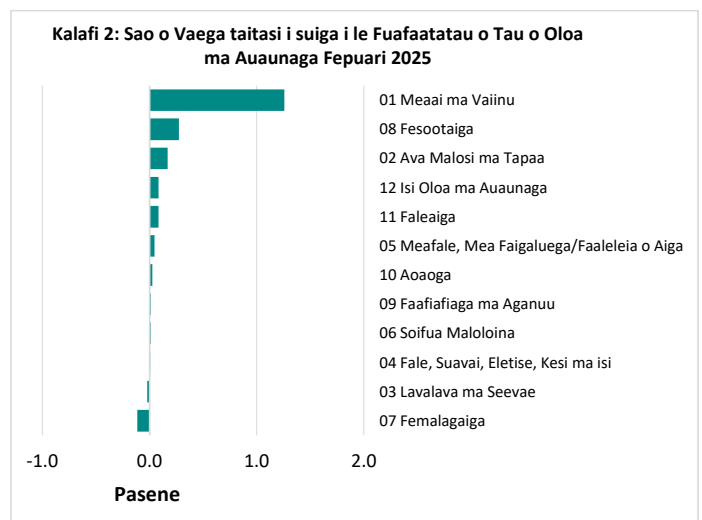
O 'oloa auina mai fafo ua fa'amauina le pau i le 0.3 pasene e mafua mai i le pau o tau na fa'amauina mo meaai, seevae koleni, penisini, ma le kiso.

O 'oloa gaosi ma auaunaga i totonu o le atunuu sa siitia i le 4.3 pasene pea faatusa atu ia Fepuari 2024. E mafua mai lea siitaga ona o tau o talo, 'ia, koko Samoa ma kapisi Saina. E 2.1 pasene ua pau ai oloa ma auaunaga maua i totonu o le atunuu pe a faatusa ia Ianuari 2025.

O le Kalafi 1 o lo'o fa'aali atu ai suiga o tau o oloa ma auaunaga mai ia Fepuari 2024 e pau mai ia Fepuari 2025.



O le Kalafi 2, o le sao o Vaega taitasi i le siitia ai o Fua faatatau o Oloa ma Auaunaga ia Fepuari 2025



O Meaai ma Vaiinu, Fesootaiga, Ava Malosi ma Tapaa, Oloa ma Auaunaga, Faleaiga, Meafale, Mea Faigaluega, Aoaoga, Faafiatiaga ma Aganuu, Soifua Maloloina, Fale, Suavai, Eletise ma Suauu sa maitauina le siitia o tau ia Fepuari 2025. Ao le itu tau Femalagaiga faapea Lavalava ma Seevae, sa pau o latou tau faatusa ia Fepuari 2024.