



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

MAY 2026

MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

May 2026 compared to May 2025:

- ❖ **The Consumer Price Index increased by 2.1%.**
- ❖ **The most significant price increases were:**
 - ✓ Transport (11.7%)
 - ✓ Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics (4.7%)
 - ✓ Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (6.3%)
- ❖ **The CPI increased by 3.1% from April 2026**
- ❖ **The Average Annual Inflation was 1.0%**

Date of release:
 16th of June 2026

The next Consumer Price Index will be released on the 14th of July 2026

SUMMARY

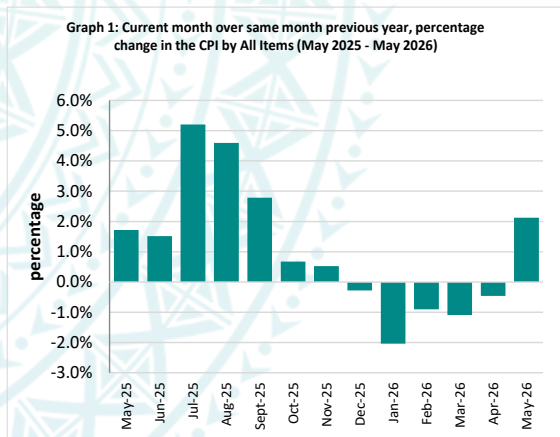
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for May 2026 increased by 2.1 percent compared with May 2025. Compared with April 2026, the CPI increased by 3.1 percent, mainly reflecting higher prices for diesel, petrol, and other imported goods during the month.

The 2.1 percent increase in the CPI was mainly driven by Transport; Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics; and Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, reflecting higher prices for petrol, diesel, cigarettes, and kerosene.

The **Imported** goods component increased by 4.9 percent compared with May 2025, reflecting higher prices for petrol, diesel, kerosene, Nike sports shoes, chicken leg quarters, and corned beef. It also increased by 5.4 percent compared with April 2026.

The **Local** goods component declined by 0.9 percent due to lower prices for fresh fish, taro, green bananas, and koko samoa. However, it increased by 0.7 percent compared with April 2026.

Graph 1 shows the percentage changes in the CPI over the same month of the previous year across all divisions from May 2025 to May 2026.



All Divisions' Contribution to CPI

In May 2026, the Transport division was the largest contributor to the 2.1 percent increase in the CPI, accounting for 1.6 percentage points of the overall change. The increase was mainly driven by higher prices for petrol (up 16.2 percent), diesel (up 44.7 percent), return airfare to Pago Pago (up 11.5 percent), and private car registration (up 25.0 percent).

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics was the second-largest contributor to the overall increase in the CPI, mainly reflecting higher prices for cigarettes (up 9.0 percent), paper cigarettes (up 5.7 percent), and Vailima lager beer (up 0.4 percent).

The Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels division also contributed to the increase, driven by higher prices for kerosene (up 49.4 percent) and government house rent (up 25.0 percent).

The Restaurant and Health divisions contributed positively to the overall increase in the CPI, mainly due to higher prices for fish and chips meals (up 6.3 percent) and private doctor consultation fees (up 27.8 percent).

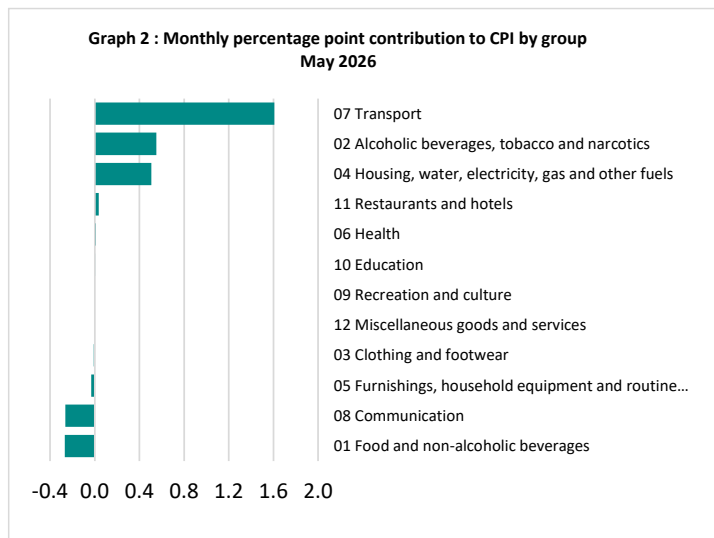
The Education and Recreation & culture divisions recorded little contribution to the overall increase in CPI, as prices remained largely unchanged compared with the same month of the previous year.

In contrast, the Food and non-alcoholic beverages division was the largest negative contributor to the 2.1 percent increase in the CPI. This was mainly driven by lower prices for raw sugar (down 10.3 percent), taro (down 31.1 percent), fresh fish (down 18.2 percent), rice (down 8.0 percent), and koko Samoa (down 18.2 percent).

The Communication division also contributed negatively to the overall increase in the CPI, reflecting lower prices for internet data bundles (down 10.7 percent) and prepaid internet (down 3.4 percent).



Graph 2 shows the percentage contribution of All Divisions to the CPI in May 2026.



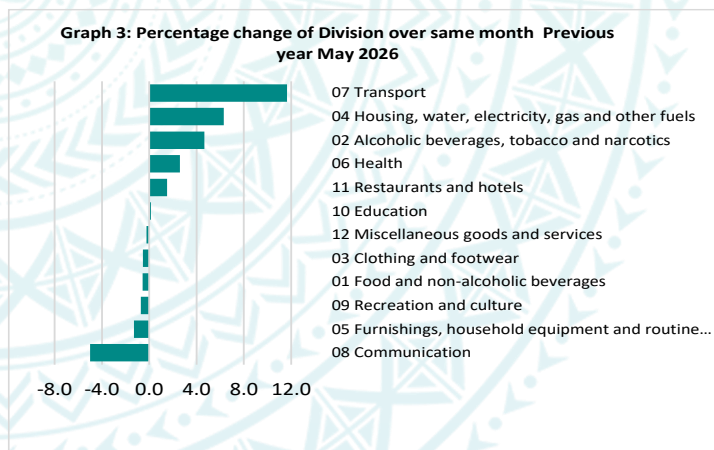
Consumer Price Index (% Change)

The largest annual percentage change by division was recorded in Transport, which increased by 11.7 percent compared with the same month of the previous year. This was followed by Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, which rose by 6.3 percent, and Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics, which increased by 4.7 percent.

The Health, Restaurants and hotels, and Education divisions also recorded annual increases of 2.6 percent, 1.5 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively.

In contrast, the Miscellaneous goods and services division recorded a modest decline of 0.2 percent. Clothing and footwear and Food and non-alcoholic beverages also decreased by 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively, while the Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance division declined by 1.3 percent. Notably, the Communication division recorded the largest annual decrease, falling by 5.0 percent.

Graph 3 shows the percentage change for all Divisions in May 2026 compared to May 2025.



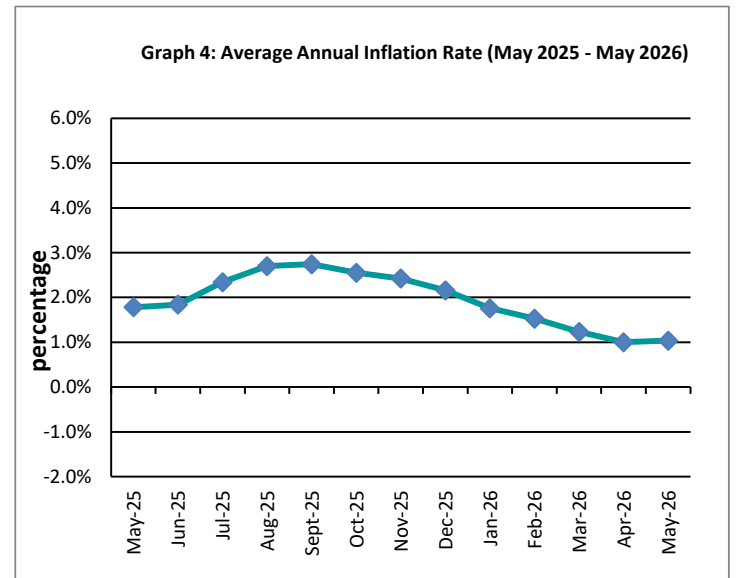
Underlying Indices

The All Items Underlying Index increased by 1.8 percent in May 2026 compared with May 2025 and rose by 1.7 percent compared with April 2026. The Imported Items Underlying Index increased by 2.5 percent, while the Local Items Underlying Index declined by 0.9 percent.

Annual Inflation Rate

The average annual inflation rate for the year ending May 2026 was 1.0 percent. In contrast, the inflation rate for the twelve months ending May 2025 was 1.8 percent.

Graph 4 presents the average annual inflation rates from May 2025 to May 2026.



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 ME 2026

ILOILOGA TAUU O LE MASINA:

Me 2026 faatusa ia Me 2025:

❖ O Fua Faatatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga na siitia i le 2.1%

❖ O Ienei siitaga ua faamauina mo tau o:

✓ Femalagaiga (11.7%)

✓ Ava malosi ma Tapaa (4.7%)

✓ Fale, Suavai, Eletise, Kesi ma isi (6.3%)

❖ O Fua faatatau o Oloa ma Auaunaga na siitia i le 3.1% mai ia Aperila 2026

❖ O le fesuaiga o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga i le tausaga na si'itia i le 1.0%.

Tuuina atu i le aso: 16 Iuni, 2026

O le ripoti mo le Fua Faatatau o Oloa ma Auaunaga e sosoo ai, o le a tuuina atu i le aso 14 Iulai, 2026

AOTELEGA

O le Fuafa'atatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga mo le masina o Me 2026 na siitia i le 2.1 pasene pe a fa'atusa ia Me 2025.

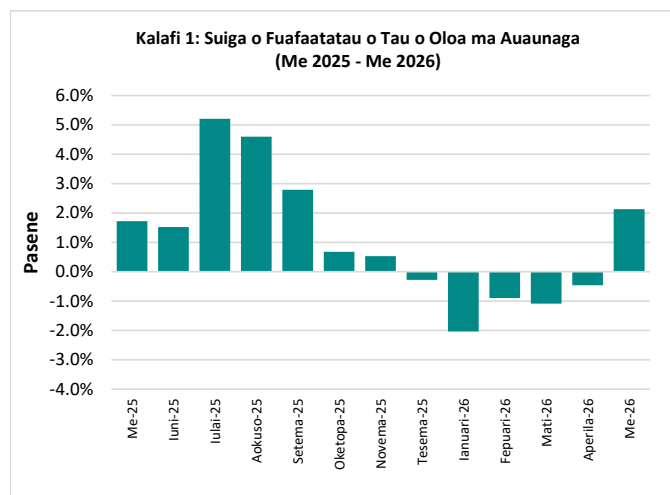
A fa'atusa ia Aperila 2026, na si'itia le fuafa'atatau o tau o oloa ma auaunaga i le 3.1 pasene, mafua mai i le si'itia o tau o le penisini, tiso, sikareti ma le karasini.

O le siitaga na faamauina pe a faatusa ia Me 2025, sa tele le sao o vaega o Femalagaiga, Ava Malosi ma Tapaa faapea ma Fale, Suavai, Eletise, Kesi ma isi. E mafua mai i le siitia o tau o le suauu, sikareti ma le vailima.

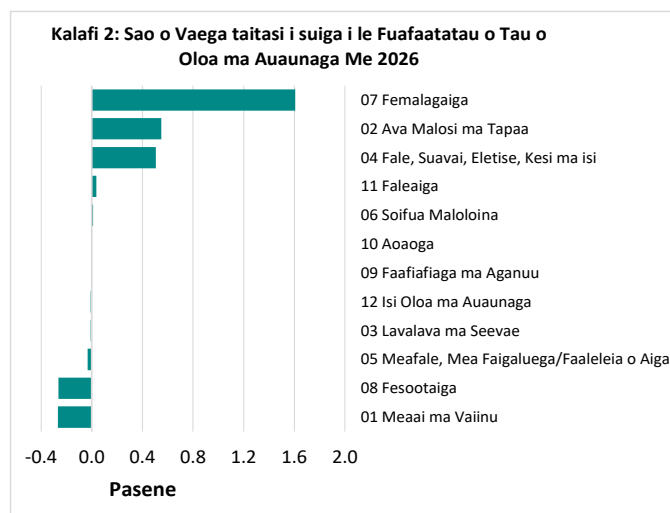
O 'oloa auina mai fafo ua fa'amauina le siitia i le 4.9 pasene pea faatusa ia Me 2025, e mafua mai i le maualuga o tau na fa'amauina mo suauu, seevae koleni, na nisi o meaai taumafa pei o le vaemoa ma le pisupo. Na siitia foi i le 5.4 pasene pea faatusa ia Aperila 2026.

O 'oloa gaosi ma auaunaga i totonu o le atunuu sa pa'u i le 0.9 pasene pea faatusa atu ia Me 2025. E mafua mai ona o le maualalo o tau na faamauina mo tau 'ia, talo, fa'i, ma koko Samoa. Peitai a faatusa ia Aperila 2026, na si'itia i le 0.7 pasene.

O le Kalafi 1 o lo'o fa'aali atu ai suiga o tau o oloa ma auaunaga mai ia Me 2025 se'ia oo mai ia Me 2026.



O le Kalafi 2, o le sao o Vaega taitasi i le siitia ai o Fua faatatau o Oloa ma Auaunaga ia Me 2026.



O Femalagaiga, Ava Malosi ma Tapaa, Fale, Suavai, Eletise, Kesi, ma isi sa maitauina le siitia o tau ia Me 2026.

O le vaega o Soifua maloloina, Aoaoga, Faafiagiaga ma Aganuu e le'i tele se siitaga o tau i le masina o Me 2026.

Ao le itu tau Meaai ma Vai inu, Fesootaiga, ma Meafale, Mea faigaluega/Faaleleia o Aiga sa pa'u o latou tau pea faatusa ia Me 2025.

