



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

JUNE 2026

MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

June 2026 compared to June 2025:

❖ **The Consumer Price Index increased by 5.8%.**

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

- ✓ Transport (20.3%)
- ✓ Food and non-alcoholic beverages (3.8%)
- ✓ Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (10.3%)

❖ **The CPI increased by 2.8% from May 2026**

❖ **The Average Annual Inflation was 1.4%**

Date of release:
14th of July 2026

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

SUMMARY

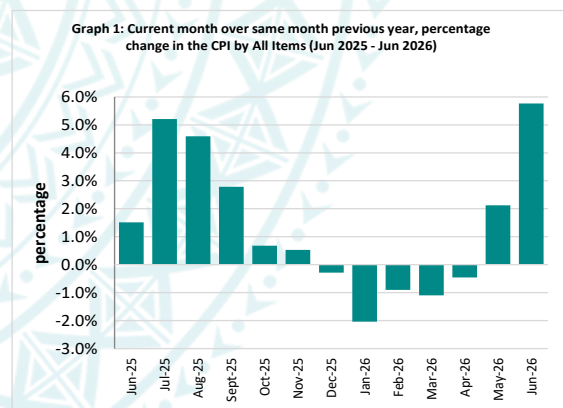
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 5.8 percent in June 2026 compared with June 2025. Compared with May 2026, the CPI rose by 2.8 percent, mainly reflecting higher fuel prices and other imported goods during the month.

The 5.8 percent increase in the CPI was primarily driven by the Transport, Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels divisions. The largest price increases were recorded for petrol, diesel, fresh fish, chicken leg quarters, kerosene, and liquid gas.

The **Imported** Goods component increased by 7.7 percent over the year, reflecting higher prices for petrol, diesel, kerosene, mutton flaps, chicken leg quarters, and corned beef. Compared with May 2026, imported goods prices increased by 2.3 percent.

The **Local** Goods component rose by 3.6 percent compared with June 2025, mainly due to higher prices for fresh fish, Chinese cabbage, CCK coffee, cucumbers, and coconuts. On a monthly basis, local goods prices increased by 3.3 percent.

Graph 1 presents the annual percentage changes in the CPI by divisions from June 2025 to June 2026.



All Divisions' Contribution to CPI

The Transport division was the largest contributor to the 5.8 percent annual increase in the CPI, contributing 2.8 percentage points. This was mainly driven by higher prices for petrol (up 37.0 percent), diesel (up 77.4 percent), private car registration (up 25.0 percent) and return airfare to Pago Pago (up 11.5 percent).

Food & Non-alcoholic Beverages contributed 1.8 percentage points to the CPI rise, driven by higher prices for chicken leg quarters (up 4.6 percent), fresh fish (up 13.5 percent), mutton flaps (up 24.4 percent), turkey wings (up 24.8 percent), Chinese cabbage (up 25.7 percent), cucumbers (up 30.1 percent), and coconuts (up 17.3 percent).

The Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels division was the third-largest contributor to the overall increase in the CPI, mainly reflecting higher prices for kerosene (up 93.7 percent), liquid gas (up 10.1 percent), and government house rent (up 25.0 percent).

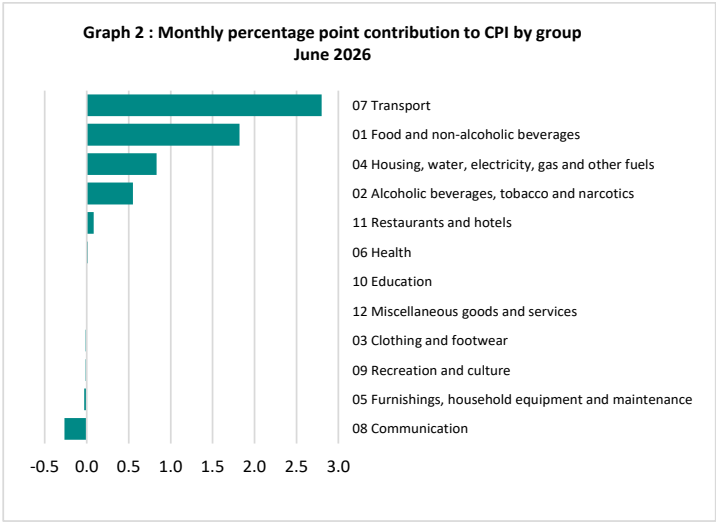
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics also contributed positively to the increase, mainly reflecting higher prices for cigarettes (up 9.0 percent), paper cigarettes (up 5.7 percent), and beer (up 1.8 percent).

The Health and Restaurant and Hotels divisions made smaller positive contributions to the CPI increase, reflecting higher prices for private doctor consultation fees (up 38.9 percent) and fish and chips meals (up 10.6 percent).

In contrast, the Miscellaneous Goods and Services, Clothing and Footwear, Recreation and Culture, Furnishings, Household Equipment and Maintenance, and Communication divisions made negative contributions to the annual CPI movement. The declines were mainly attributed to lower prices for toiletries (down 0.5 percent), ie solosolo cotton print (down 8.0 percent), televisions (down 11.8 percent), washing powder (down 6.9 percent), and internet data bundles (down 12.1 percent).



Graph 2 shows the percentage point contribution of all divisions to the CPI in June 2026.



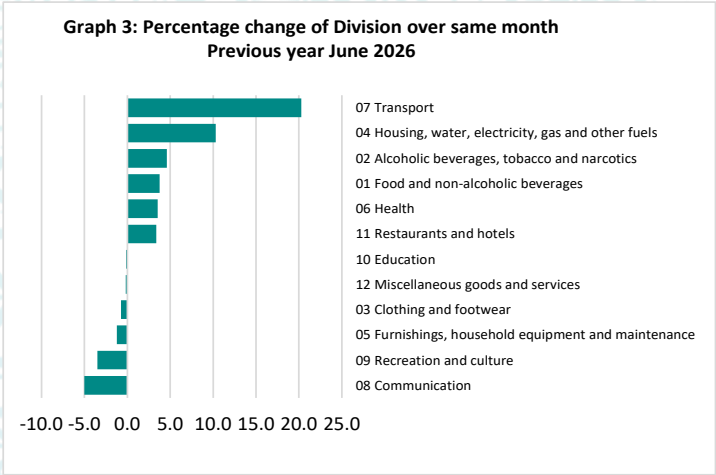
Percentage Change by Division

The Transport division recorded the largest annual increase, rising by 20.3 percent compared with the same month of the previous year. This was followed by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels, which increased by 10.3 percent, and Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics, which rose by 4.6 percent.

The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Health, and Restaurants and Hotels divisions also recorded annual increases of 3.8 percent, 3.5 percent, and 3.4 percent, respectively.

Offsetting these increases, the Education division recorded a modest annual decline of 0.1 percent, while Miscellaneous Goods and Services decreased by 0.2 percent. The Clothing and Footwear and Furnishings, Household Equipment and Maintenance divisions also declined by 0.7 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. The Recreation and Culture and Communication divisions recorded the largest annual decreases, falling by 3.5 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively.

Graph 3 shows the annual percentage changes across all divisions in June 2026 compared with June 2025.



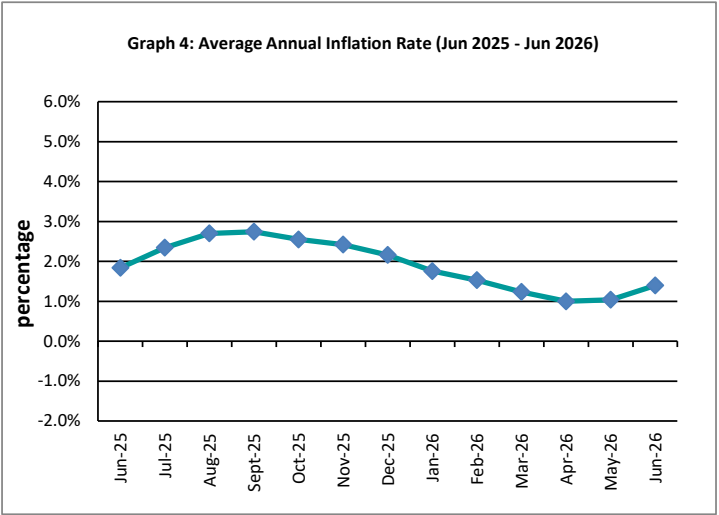
Underlying Indices

The All Items Underlying Index increased by 1.6 percent in June 2026 compared with June 2025 and rose by 0.1 percent compared with May 2026. The Imported Items Underlying Index increased by 2.2 percent, while the Local Items Underlying Index increased by 0.2 percent over the same period.

Annual Inflation Rate

The average annual inflation rate for the year ending June 2026 was 1.4 percent, compared with 1.8 percent for the year ending June 2025.

Graph 4 presents the average annual inflation rates from June 2025 to June 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 change in the prices of goods and services 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 on which households spend more, on average, are assigned greater weights in the CPI.

^{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.

SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

*Economic Statistics Division
FMFM II Building, Level 1
P O Box 1151
Apia, Samoa*

Phone: (685) 62014/62015

Fax: (685) 24675

E-mail: info.stats@sbs.gov.ws

Website: www.sbs.gov.ws



FUA FA'ATATAU O TAU O OLOA MA AUAUNAGA IUNI 2026

ILOILOGA TAU O LE MASINA:

*luni 2026 faatusa ia
luni 2025:*

❖ **O Fua Fa'atatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga na si'itia i le 5.8%**

❖ **O lenei si'itaga ua faamauina mo tau o:**

- ✓ Femalagaiga (20.3%)
- ✓ Meaai ma Vaiinu (3.8%)
- ✓ Fale, Suavai, Eletise, Kesi ma isi (10.3%)

❖ **O Fua fa'atatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga na si'itia i le 2.8% mai ia Me 2026.**

❖ **O le fesuaiga o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga i le tausaga na si'itia i le 1.4%.**

*Tuaina atu i le aso:
14 Iulai, 2026*

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

AOTELEGA

O le Fua fa'atatau o Tau o Oloa ma Auaunaga mo le masina o Iuni 2026 na si'itia i le 5.8 pasene pe a fa'atusa ia Iuni 2025.

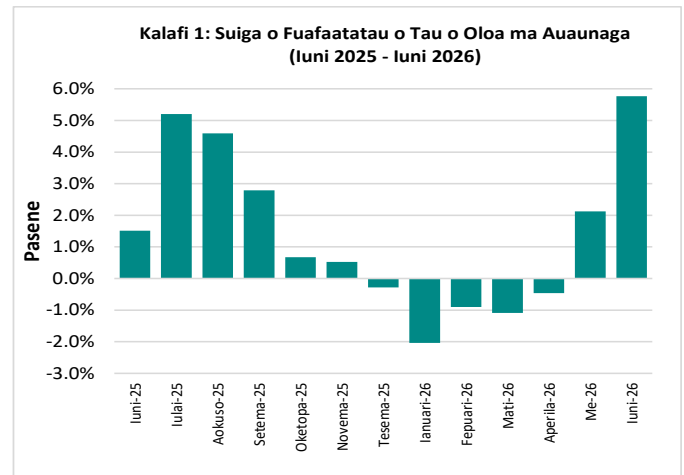
A fa'atusa ia Me 2026, na si'itia le fua fa'atatau o tau o oloa ma auaunaga i le 2.8 pasene, mafua mai i le maualuga o le tau o le penisini, tiso, karasini ma isi o meaai pei o 'ia ma vaemoa.

O le vaega o Femalagaiga, Meaai ma Vaiinu, faapea Fale, Suavai, Eletise, Kesi ma isi na tele lo latou sao i le si'itia ai o le tau o oloa ma auaunaga pe a faatusa ia Iuni 2025. E mafua mai i le si'itia o tau o penisini, tiso, fagu kesi, ma nisi o meaai taumafa.

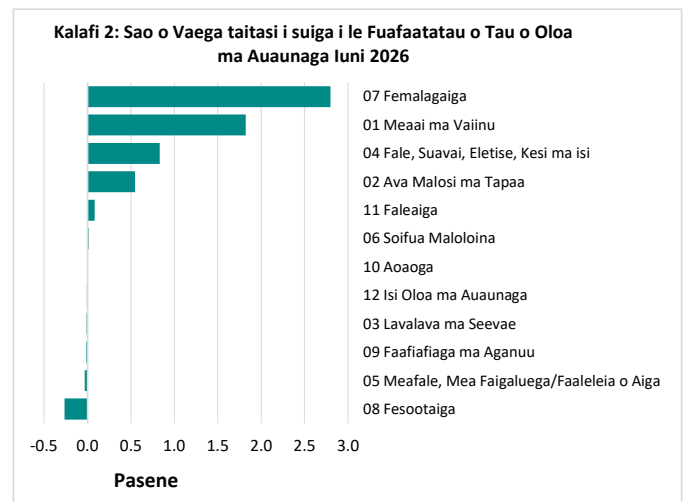
O oloa auina mai fafo ua fa'amauina le si'itia i le 7.7 pasene pea faatusa ia Iuni 2025, e mafua mai i le maualuga o tau na fa'amauina mo suauu, ma meaai taumafa pei o le vaemoa, mamoe ma le pisupo. Na si'itia foi i le 2.3 pasene pea faatusa ia Me 2026.

O oloa gaosi ma auaunaga i totonu o le atunuu ua si'itia i le 3.6 pasene pea faatusa atu ia Iuni 2025. E mafua mai ona o le maualuga o tau na faamauina mo meaai e pei o tau 'ia, kofe, popo faapea isi oloa pei o le pia ma sikareti. A faatusa ia Me 2026, na si'itia i le 3.3 pasene.

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



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



O Femalagaiga, Meaai ma Vaiinu, Fale, Suavai, Eletise, Kesi, Ava malosi ma Tapaa, sa maitauina le si'itia o tau ia Iuni 2026. Ae o le vaega o Faleaiga ma le Soifua maloloina e le'i tele se si'itaga o tau i le masina o Me 2026.

Ao le itu tau Fesootaiga, Meafale, Mea faigaluega/Faaleleia o Aiga, Faafiafiaga ma Aganuu, Lavalava ma Seevae ma isi, sa pa'u o latou tau pea faatusa ia Iuni 2025.

