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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, MALAYSIA, 2025

Inflasi Malaysia mereda kepada 1.4 peratus pada tahun 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 29 APRIL 2026 – Inflasi Malaysia mereda kepada 1.4 peratus pada tahun 2025 dengan mata indeks meningkat kepada 134.6 daripada 132.8 pada tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, 2025**.

Secara amnya, tingkat harga bagi barang dan perkhidmatan di Malaysia berada di paras yang tinggi. Walau bagaimanapun, inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2025 menyederhana kepada 1.4 peratus berbanding 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024. Ini disokong oleh pengukuhan mata wang Ringgit Malaysia, perbelanjaan isi rumah yang kukuh serta inisiatif kerajaan untuk menyalurkan subsidi petrol RON95 kepada rakyat Malaysia, sedikit sebanyak mengekang inflasi Malaysia daripada terus meningkat tinggi. Kadar ini berada di dalam julat unjuran inflasi oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) dan Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) iaitu antara 1.0 hingga 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2025.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2025 disumbangkan oleh inflasi Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (1.6%); Kesihatan (1.2%); Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan (1.1%); Pengangkutan (0.4%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.2%). Namun begitu, Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan meningkat lebih tinggi pada 4.4 peratus (2024: 3.0%). Ini diikuti oleh Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan, 3.4 peratus (2024: 0.3%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 3.2 peratus (2024: 3.1%); Pendidikan, 2.3 peratus (2024: 1.5%); Makanan & Minuman, 2.1 peratus (2024: 2.0%) dan Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau, 0.9 peratus (2024: 0.7%). Manakala, Maklumat & Komunikasi dan Pakaian & Kasut masing-masing merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 4.3 peratus dan negatif 0.2 peratus pada tahun 2025.

Inflasi tertinggi sepanjang tahun 2025 dicatatkan pada Januari 2025 iaitu 1.7 peratus dan menyederhana kepada 1.1 peratus pada Jun 2025. Ini disumbangkan oleh trend yang lebih perlahan oleh inflasi Makanan & Minuman dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain. Namun begitu, trend inflasi kembali meningkat pada separuh tahun kedua 2025.

Di peringkat global, indeks harga makanan yang diterbitkan oleh Pertubuhan Makanan & Pertanian (FAO) merekodkan peningkatan 4.3 peratus pada tahun 2025, dengan mata indeks 127.2 berbanding 122.0 pada 2024. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh peningkatan indeks harga makanan bagi Minyak sayuran (17.1%); Produk tenusu (13.1%) dan Daging (5.2%). Sementara itu, kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang merupakan komponen terbesar dalam perbelanjaan isi rumah di Malaysia dengan sumbangan 29.8 peratus daripada wajaran Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP), telah merekodkan peningkatan kepada 2.1 peratus pada tahun 2025 berbanding 2.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Ini disumbangkan oleh subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah yang merekodkan peningkatan 4.0 peratus berbanding pada tahun 2024 (3.6%). Selain itu, inflasi bagi subkumpulan Makanan di rumah mencatatkan 0.1 peratus berbanding 0.6 peratus (2024) secara tidak langsung meredakan inflasi kumpulan ini dari terus meningkat.

Inflasi Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain telah mereda kepada 1.6 peratus pada tahun 2025 berbanding 2024 (3.0%). Meskipun subkumpulan Penyelenggaraan, pembaikan & keselamatan rumah kediaman, 4.6 peratus (2024: 0.7%) dan Sewa sebenar untuk kediaman, 1.9 peratus (2024: 1.7%) masing-masing mencatatkan kenaikan lebih tinggi pada tahun 2025, ia telah diimbangi oleh peningkatan yang lebih perlahan bagi subkumpulan Bekalan air & pelbagai perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan rumah kediaman pada 4.3 peratus (2024: 29.1%). Ini disebabkan oleh kesan asas berikutan pelarasan semula tarif air bagi kategori domestik di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan bermula 1 Februari 2024. Sementara itu, subkumpulan Elektrik, gas & bahan api menurun kepada negatif 3.0 peratus pada tahun 2025 (2024: 1.4%). Penurunan ini didorong oleh pelaksanaan jadual tarif baharu di bawah kerangka Kawal Selia Berasaskan Insentif (IBR) melalui Suruhanjaya Tenaga (ST) bagi tempoh 1 Julai 2025 hingga 31 Disember 2027.

Kumpulan Pengangkutan mencatatkan peningkatan sederhana kepada 0.4 peratus pada tahun 2025 berbanding 1.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Kadar ini juga merupakan yang terendah sejak tahun 2021 (11.0%). Inflasi subkumpulan Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian yang meningkat kepada 0.6 peratus (2024: 1.3%) telah menjadi penyumbang utama kepada inflasi kumpulan ini. Mulai 30 September 2025, Malaysia telah beralih kepada sistem subsidi bersasar petrol RON95 atau BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) yang mana kira-kira 16 juta rakyat Malaysia berumur 16 tahun ke atas, yang memiliki MyKad dan lesen memandu aktif layak menikmati subsidi petrol RON95 pada harga RM1.99 seliter berbanding harga pasaran semasa. Impak pelaksanaan BUDI95 ini diterjemah dalam inflasi subkumpulan ini.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, kebanyakan negeri menunjukkan peningkatan perlahan dalam inflasi, di mana empat negeri melepasi paras inflasi nasional 1.4 peratus pada tahun 2025, iaitu Johor (2.0%), Selangor (1.7%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%) dan Melaka (1.5%). Sementara itu, Kelantan mencatatkan peningkatan yang paling rendah iaitu 0.3 peratus. Hampir kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan bagi inflasi kumpulan

Makanan & Minuman pada tahun 2025. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh Negeri Sembilan (3.2%), diikuti oleh Selangor (2.8%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.7%), manakala Johor, Melaka, Terengganu dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan masing-masing merekodkan peningkatan 2.4 peratus. Sementara itu, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman nasional, 2.1 peratus pada tahun 2025.

Daripada sudut inflasi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, inflasi di kawasan bandar pada tahun 2025 meningkat lebih tinggi berbanding di kawasan luar bandar. Inflasi di kawasan bandar merekodkan 1.5 peratus berbanding 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024. Antara kumpulan yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan ini adalah Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 4.4 peratus (2024: 3.0%); Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan, 3.5 peratus (2024: 0.3%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 3.3 peratus (2024: 3.2%); Pendidikan, 2.4 peratus (2024: 1.7%) dan Makanan & Minuman, 2.2 peratus (2024: 2.1%). Selain itu, inflasi di kawasan luar bandar turut menyederhana kepada 1.0 peratus pada tahun 2025 (2024: 1.7%). Peningkatan ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh inflasi Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 4.3 peratus (2024: 3.1%); Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan, 2.6 peratus (2024: 0.2%) dan Pendidikan, 1.2 peratus (2024: 0.6%).

Inflasi teras merangkumi semua barang dan perkhidmatan yang tidak termasuk makanan segar dengan harga yang tidak menentu serta barang dan perkhidmatan yang dikawal harga. Inflasi teras meningkat 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2025 berbanding 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024. Antara kumpulan yang mendorong kepada peningkatan ini adalah kumpulan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (4.4%), Makanan & Minuman (3.4%), Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (3.4%) dan Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.2%).

Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, kadar inflasi di negara-negara ASEAN berada pada negatif 0.3 peratus hingga 7.7 peratus pada tahun 2025. Lao PDR mencatatkan inflasi tertinggi iaitu 7.7 peratus, manakala Brunei Darussalam mencatatkan inflasi terendah pada negatif 0.3 peratus. Selain itu, empat negara lain mencatatkan kadar inflasi yang lebih tinggi daripada Malaysia (1.4%) iaitu Viet Nam (3.3%), Cambodia (2.5%), Indonesia (1.9%) dan Philippines (1.7%). Manakala, Singapore (0.9%), Timor-Leste (0.5%), Thailand (-0.1%) dan Brunei Darussalam (-0.3%) merekodkan kadar inflasi lebih rendah berbanding Malaysia.

Ketua Perangkawan turut menambah, terdapat satu rencana bertajuk "Implikasi kenaikan harga makanan terhadap kuasa beli dan keterjaminan makanan" yang dimuatkan dalam penerbitan ini. Berdasarkan dapatan daripada rencana ini, peningkatan harga makanan yang berterusan telah memberi tekanan ketara terhadap kuasa beli isi rumah di Malaysia, khususnya dalam kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang merupakan komponen perbelanjaan utama. Penyusutan kuasa beli yang direkodkan bagi hampir semua subkumpulan makanan mencerminkan peningkatan kos sara hidup yang semakin mencabar, sekali gus mempengaruhi corak perbelanjaan isi rumah. Tekanan harga ini memberi kesan langsung terhadap tahap keterjaminan makanan bagi dimensi Kepenggunaan, terutamanya dalam kalangan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026), bertemakan “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari 5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

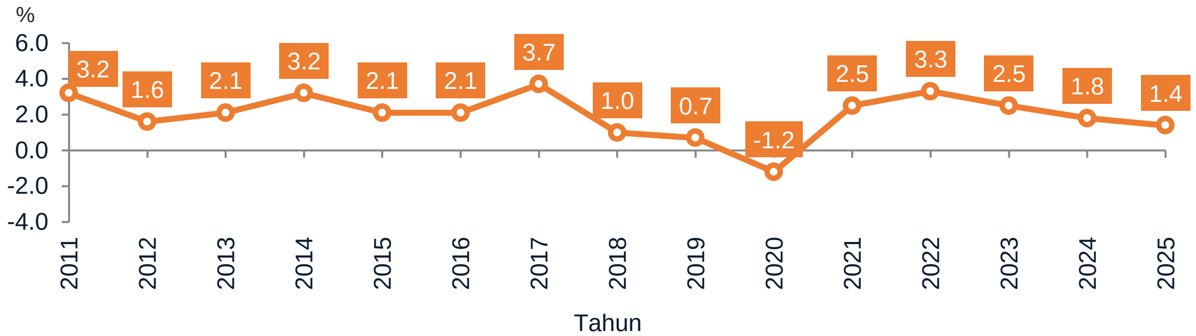
MyPrice Dashboard ialah platform yang dibangunkan bersama Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Kos Sara Hidup (KPDN) yang memaparkan harga barangan keperluan terpilih secara harian di seluruh Malaysia. Inisiatif ini adalah bertepatan selari dengan kenaikan harga barang keperluan dan memerlukan tindakan intervensi daripada kerajaan dan pelbagai pihak. Dashboard ini boleh dicapai melalui pautan https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/article/dashboardmyprice.

MyHIES ialah dashboard interaktif yang memaparkan maklumat mengenai taburan pendapatan, corak perbelanjaan, tahap kemiskinan dan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan di Malaysia. Data disediakan dalam bentuk siri masa pada peringkat nasional, negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan lokaliti, beserta indikator sosioekonomi terpilih. Sila layari https://myhies.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

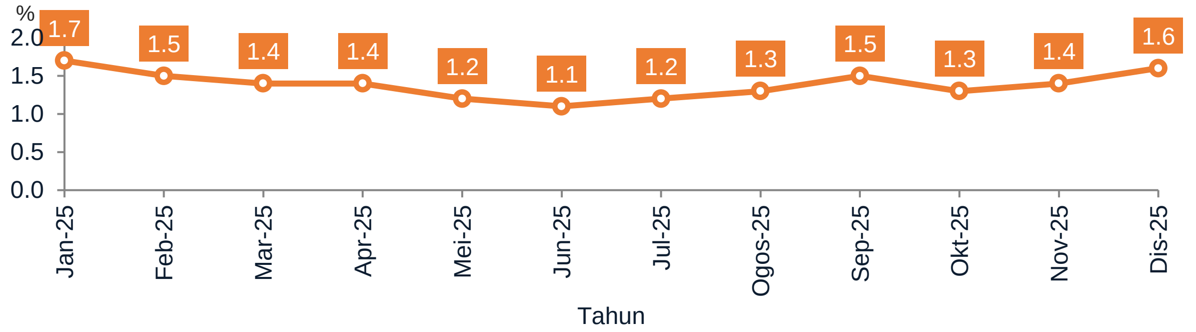
Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
29 APRIL 2026

Carta 1 **Inflasi Tahunan, Malaysia, 2011 - 2025**



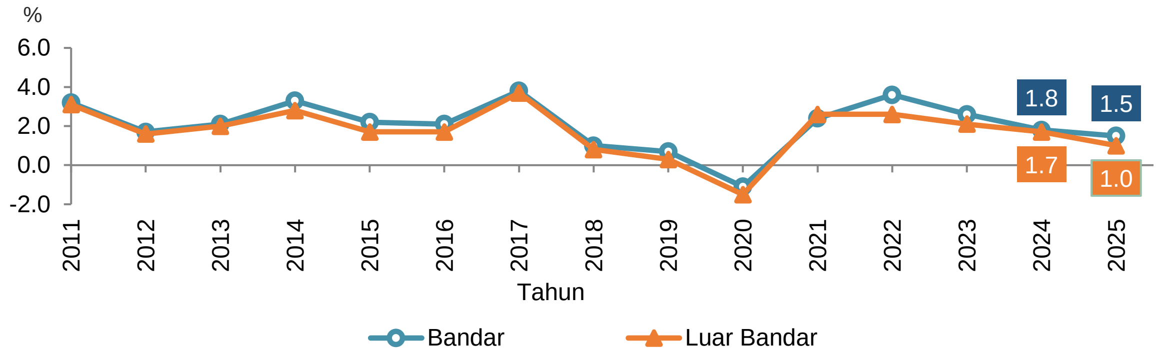
Carta 2 **Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari - Disember 2025**



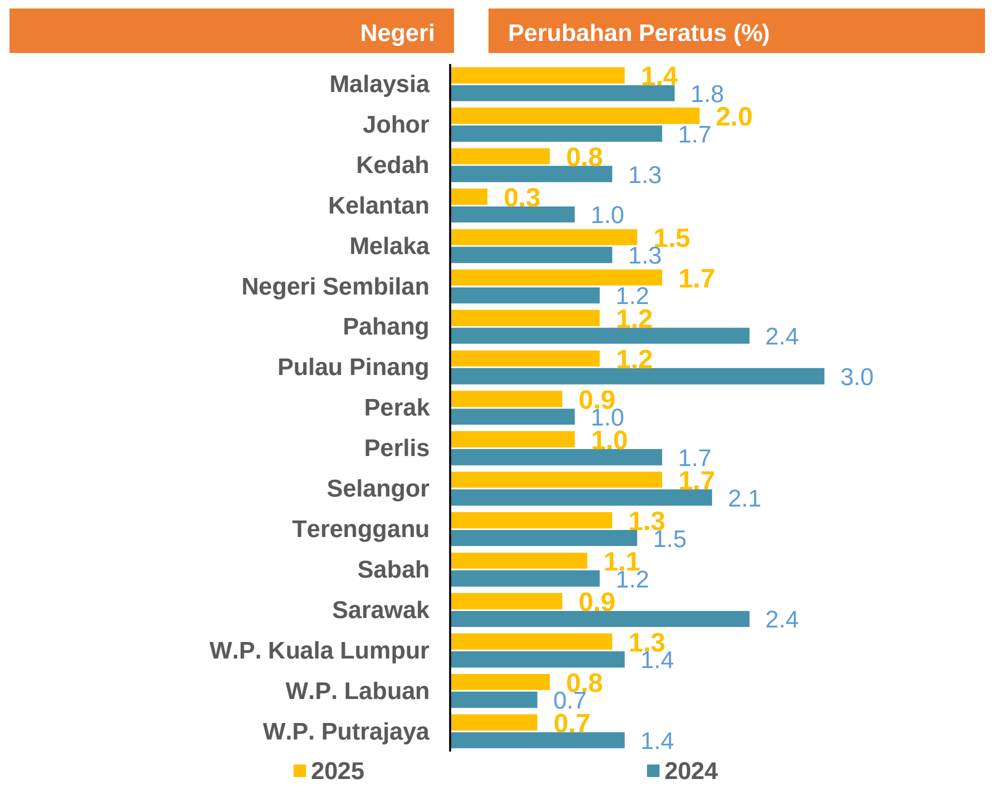
Jadual 1 **Inflasi Malaysia dan Inflasi Teras Mengikut Kumpulan, 2024 & 2025**

Kumpulan	Inflasi Keseluruhan (%) 2024	Inflasi Keseluruhan (%) 2025	Inflasi Teras (%) 2024	Inflasi Teras (%) 2025
Jumlah	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**2.0**
Makanan & Minuman	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.4
Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau	0.7	0.9	-	-
Pakaian & Kasut	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain	3.0	1.6	1.6	2.2
Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2
Kesihatan	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.3
Pengangkutan	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.2
Maklumat & Komunikasi	-1.5	-4.3	-1.5	-4.3
Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.1
Pendidikan	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.3
Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan	0.3	3.4	0.3	3.4
Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan	3.0	4.4	3.0	4.4

Carta 3 Inflasi Bandar & Luar Bandar, 2011 - 2025



Carta 4 Inflasi Mengikut Negeri, 2024 & 2025



Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

Carta 5 Inflasi Mengikut Negara ASEAN, 2024 & 2025

	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TIMOR - LESTE	VIET NAM
2025	-0.3%	2.5%	1.9%*	7.7%	1.4%	n.a	1.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.5%*	3.3%
2024	-0.4%	0.8%	2.1%	23.1%	1.8%	28.6%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.0%*	3.6%

Sumber: *National Statistical Office (NSO)*
ASEAN Secretariat, inflation data of ASEAN Member States (December 2025)
Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN inflation data (September, December 2025)

Nota:
n.a. – Tiada data
* Pengiraan semula oleh DOSM berdasarkan data bulanan yang diterbitkan oleh *NSO*

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA, 2025

Malaysia's inflation eased to 1.4 per cent in 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 29TH APRIL 2026 – Malaysia's inflation eased to 1.4 per cent in 2025 with the index points increased to 134.6 from 132.8 in the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2025**.

Overall, the price level of goods and services in Malaysia remained high. However, Malaysia's inflation in 2025 moderated to 1.4 per cent as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. This was supported by the strengthening of the Malaysian Ringgit, sustained household spending and initiatives by the government to distribute RON95 petrol subsidies to Malaysians, to a certain extent, helped to curb further increases in Malaysia's inflation. This rate is within the inflation range projected by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF), between 1.0 and 2.0 per cent for 2025.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that Malaysia's inflation in 2025 was contributed by the inflation of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.6%); Health (1.2%); Recreation, Sports & Culture (1.1%); Transport (0.4%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.2%). However, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services recorded a higher increase at 4.4 per cent (2024: 3.0%). This was followed by Insurance & Financial Services, 3.4 per cent (2024: 0.3%); Restaurants & Accommodation Services, 3.2 per cent (2024: 3.1%); Education, 2.3 per cent (2024: 1.5%); Food & Beverages, 2.1 per cent (2024: 2.0%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.9 per cent (2024: 0.7%). Meanwhile, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear recorded a decline of negative 4.3 per cent and negative 0.2 per cent in 2025, respectively.

The highest inflation throughout 2025 was recorded in January 2025 at 1.7 per cent and edged down to 1.1 per cent in June 2025. This was contributed by a slower trend in the inflation of Food & Beverages and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels. Nevertheless, the inflation trend picked up in the second half of year 2025.

Globally, the food price index released by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recorded an increase at 4.3 per cent in 2025, with an index point of 127.2 as compared to 122.0 in 2024. The incline was driven by an increase in the food price index of Vegetable oils (17.1%); Dairy products (13.1%) and Meat (5.2%). Meanwhile, Food & Beverages group which represents the largest component of household spending in Malaysia with a contribution of 29.8 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, recorded an incline to 2.1 per cent in 2025 as compared to 2.0 per cent in the preceding year. The increase of this group was largely due to the subgroup of Food away from home which recorded an increase of 4.0 per cent as compared to 2024 (3.6%). In addition, inflation for the subgroup of Food at home recorded 0.1 per cent as against 0.6 per cent (2024) to a certain extent eased this group inflation from increasing further.

Inflation for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels eased to 1.6 per cent in 2025 as compared to 2024 (3.0%). Although the subgroups of Maintenance, repair & security of the dwelling 4.6 per cent (2024: 0.7%) and Actual rentals for housing, 1.9 per cent (2024: 1.7%) recorded higher increases in 2025, these were offset by the slower increase in the Water supply & miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling subgroup at 4.3 per cent (2024: 29.1%). This was mainly due to the base effect following the revision of water tariffs for domestic categories in Peninsular Malaysia and the Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan effective from 1st February 2024. Meanwhile, the Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels subgroup declined to negative 3.0 per cent in 2025 (2024: 1.4%). This decline was driven by the implementation of a new tariff schedule under the Incentive-Based Regulation (IBR) framework by the Energy Commission (ST) for the period from 1st July 2025 to 31st December 2027.

The Transport group recorded a moderate increase of 0.4 per cent in 2025 as compared to 1.0 per cent in the previous year. This rate was the lowest since 2021 (11.0%). The inflation for Operation of personal transport equipment subgroup that increased to 0.6 per cent (2024: 1.3%) was the main contributor to the inflation of this group. Starting on 30th September 2025, Malaysia shifted to a targeted subsidy system for RON95 petrol known as BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) whereby approximately 16 million Malaysians aged 16 and above, with a MyKad and an active driving licence are eligible to receive RON95 petrol subsidies at a price of RM1.99 per litre as compared to the current market price. The impact of the BUDI95 implementation was reflected in this subgroup's inflation.

Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, most states registered a slower increase in inflation, with four states exceeding the national inflation rate of 1.4 per cent in 2025, namely Johor (2.0%), Selangor (1.7%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%) and Melaka (1.5%). Meanwhile, Kelantan recorded the lowest increase at 0.3 per cent. Almost all states recorded an increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages group in 2025. The highest increase was recorded by Negeri Sembilan (3.2%), followed by Selangor (2.8%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.7%), while Johor, Melaka, Terengganu and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan showed an increase by 2.4 per cent respectively. In addition, other states showed an increase below the national inflation Food & Beverages group, which was 2.1 per cent in 2025.

In terms of inflation for urban and rural areas, inflation in urban area in 2025 increased at a higher rate than in rural area. The inflation in urban area recorded 1.5 per cent as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. Among the groups that contributed to the increase were Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 4.4 per cent (2024: 3.0%); Insurance & Financial Services, 3.5 per cent (2024: 0.3%); Restaurants & Accommodation Services, 3.3 per cent (2024: 3.2%); Education, 2.4 per cent (2024: 1.7%) and Food & Beverages, 2.2 per cent (2024: 2.1%). Concurrently, inflation in rural areas also moderated to 1.0 per cent in 2025 (2024: 1.7%). This increase was mainly due to the inflation of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 4.3 per cent (2024: 3.1%); Insurance & Financial Services, 2.6 per cent (2024: 0.2%) and Education, 1.2 per cent (2024: 0.6%).

The core inflation includes all goods and services except volatile items such as fresh food as well as administered prices of goods and services. The core inflation increased at 2.0 per cent in 2025 as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. Among the groups that contributed to the increase were Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (4.4%), Food & Beverages (3.4%), Insurance & Financial Services (3.4%) and Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.2%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, the inflation rate in ASEAN countries ranged from negative 0.3 per cent to 7.7 per cent in 2025. Lao PDR recorded the highest inflation at 7.7 per cent, while Brunei Darussalam recorded the lowest inflation at negative 0.3 per cent. Besides, other four countries registered an inflation rate higher than Malaysia (1.4%) namely Viet Nam (3.3%), Cambodia (2.5%), Indonesia (1.9%) and Philippines (1.7%). Meanwhile, Singapore (0.9%), Timor-Leste (0.5%), Thailand (-0.1%) and Brunei Darussalam (-0.3%) recorded inflation rates lower than Malaysia.

Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that an article entitled “The implications of rising in food prices towards the purchasing power and food security” is included in this publication. Based on the findings from this article, the continuous increase in food prices has placed significant pressure on household purchasing power in Malaysia, particularly within the Food & Beverages group, which is a major component of household expenditure. The decline in purchasing power recorded across nearly all food subgroups reflects the rising in cost of living, which has become increasingly challenging, thereby influencing household spending patterns. Price pressures would have a direct impact on food security for Utilization dimension, especially among lower-income households.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67^{th} position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

MyPrice Dashboard is a platform developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN) that displays daily prices of selected essential goods across Malaysia. The initiative is timely in tandem with rising prices of essential goods and requires an intervention from the government and various parties. The dashboard can be accessed via the following link https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/article/dashboardmyprice.

MyHIES is an interactive dashboard that displays information on income distribution, expenditure patterns, poverty and income inequality in Malaysia. The data is available in time series format at the national, state, administrative district and locality levels, with selected socioeconomic indicators. Please visit https://myhies.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
29 APRIL 2026

Chart 1 ***Annual Inflation, Malaysia, 2011 - 2025***

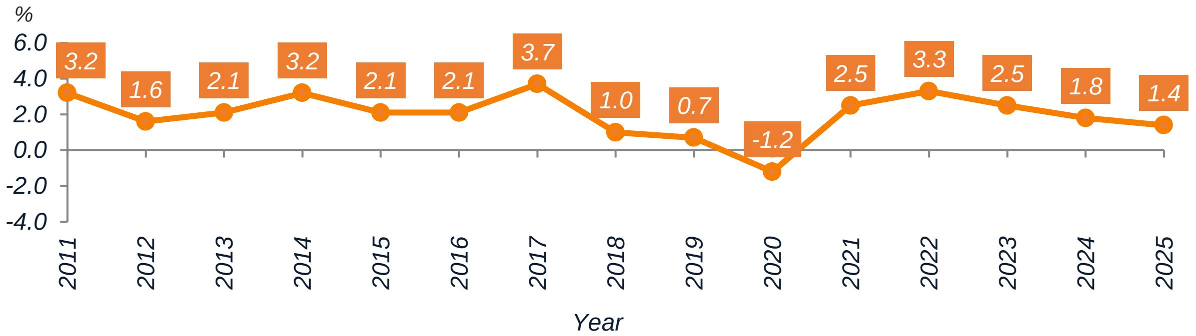


Chart 2 ***Monthly Inflation, Malaysia, January - December 2025***

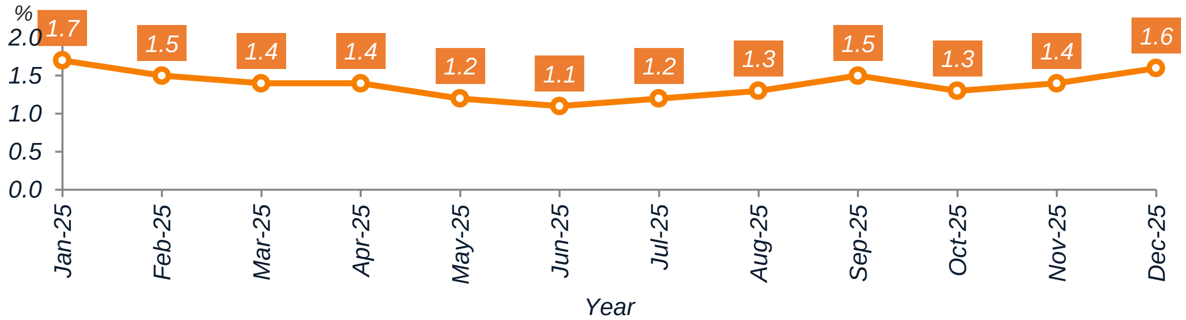


Table 1 ***Headline Inflation and Core Inflation by Group, 2024 & 2025***

	Headline Inflation (%)		*Core Inflation (%)*	
Group	***2024***	***2025***	***2024***	***2025***
Total	***1.8***	***1.4***	***1.8***	***2.0***
Food & Beverages	*2.0*	*2.1*	*3.0*	*3.4*
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	*0.7*	*0.9*	*-*	*-*
Clothing & Footwear	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	*3.0*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.2*
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	*0.7*	*0.2*	*0.7*	*0.2*
Health	*1.8*	*1.2*	*2.0*	*1.3*
Transport	*1.0*	*0.4*	*2.1*	*2.2*
Information & Communication	*-1.5*	*-4.3*	*-1.5*	*-4.3*
Recreation, Sport & Culture	*1.8*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.1*
Education	*1.5*	*2.3*	*1.5*	*2.3*
Restaurant & Accommodation Services	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*
Insurance & Financial Services	*0.3*	*3.4*	*0.3*	*3.4*
Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services	*3.0*	*4.4*	*3.0*	*4.4*

Chart 3 Inflation for Urban and Rural, 2011 - 2025

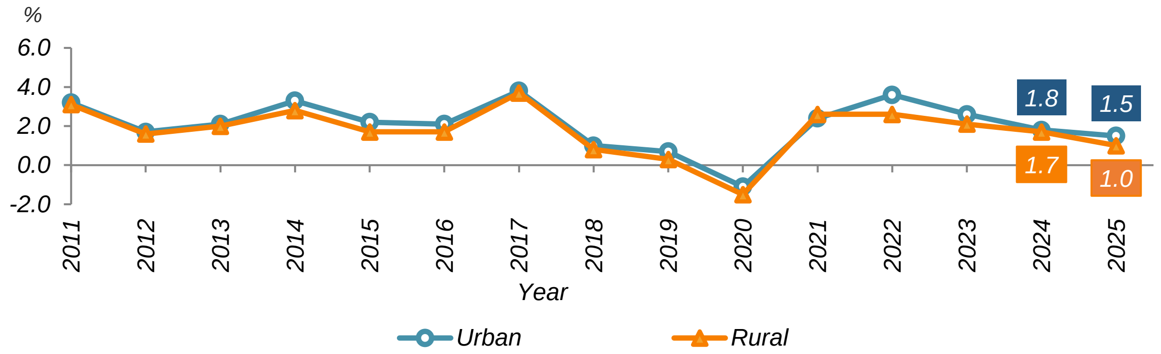
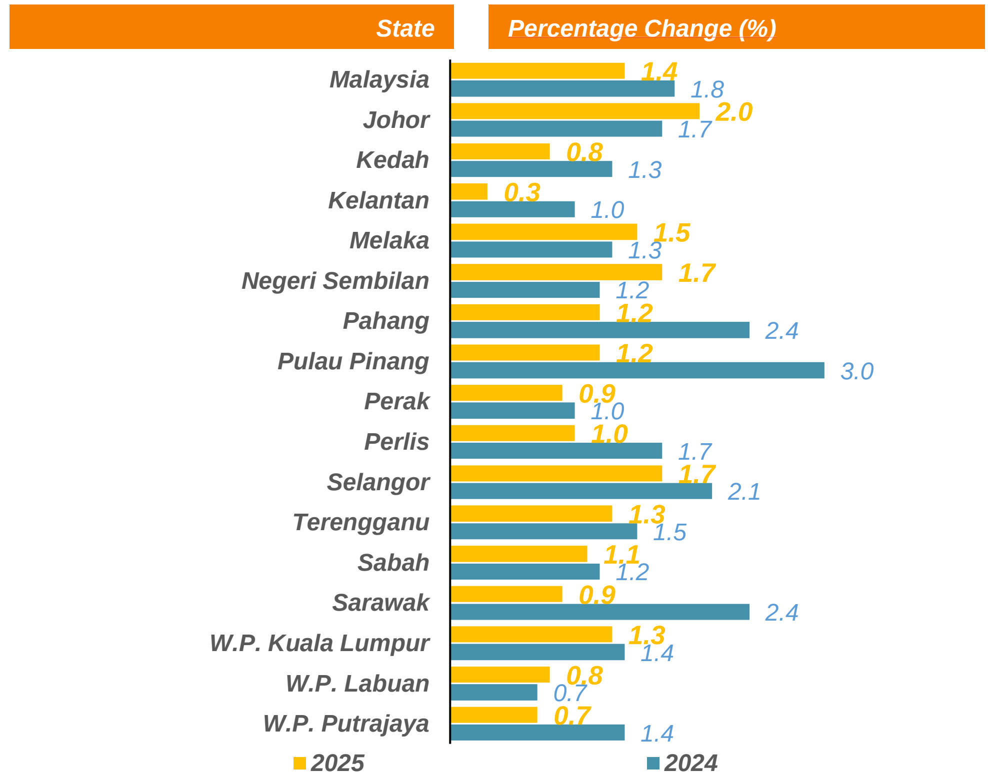


Chart 4 Inflation by State, 2024 & 2025



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

Chart 5 Inflation by ASEAN Country, 2024 & 2025

	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TIMOR - LESTE	VIET NAM
2025	-0.3%	2.5%	1.9%*	7.7%	1.4%	n.a	1.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.5%*	3.3%
2024	-0.4%	0.8%	2.1%	23.1%	1.8%	28.6%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.0%*	3.6%

Source: National Statistical Office (NSO)
ASEAN Secretariat, inflation data of ASEAN Member States (December 2025)
Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN inflation data (September, December 2025)

Note:
n.a. - Not available
* Recalculation by DOSM based on monthly data published by NSO