



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
BAGI ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, MALAYSIA
TAHUN 2021

Inflasi Malaysia meningkat pada 2021 dengan 184 komponen makanan di dalam “bakul” IHP mencatatkan kenaikan

PUTRAJAYA, 1 Jun 2022 – Inflasi yang diukur melalui Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) berperanan dalam mengukur perubahan pada tingkat harga umum barangan dan perkhidmatan secara berterusan. Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah menerbitkan laporan **ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, 2021** yang merangkumi analisis terperinci terhadap data inflasi bagi siri masa 2010 hingga 2021 mengikut 12 kumpulan utama barang dan perkhidmatan.

Dalam kenyataan pada hari ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, **“Inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2021 meningkat 2.5 peratus yang didorong oleh kenaikan harga makanan dan bahan api.** Peningkatan ini juga tertinggi dibandingkan 0.7 peratus yang direkodkan semasa pra pandemik tahun 2019. **Sebanyak 184 item makanan daripada keseluruhan 552 item dalam “bakul” IHP mencatatkan kenaikan”.**

Mengulas lanjut kedudukan inflasi tahun 2021, beliau berkata, “Pandemik COVID-19 telah memberi kesan kepada kehidupan seharian masyarakat. Namun begitu, usaha kerajaan dalam melaksanakan pemberian vaksin percuma kepada rakyat telah membantu memulihkan keyakinan perniagaan dan seterusnya meningkatkan keyakinan pengguna untuk keluar berbelanja. Selain itu, kebenaran rentas negeri dan semua sektor ekonomi telah dibuka semula bermula pada 11 Oktober 2021. Ini telah menyumbang kepada pemulihan ekonomi negara terutamanya dalam sektor pengedaran dan peruncitan. Secara keseluruhannya, kenaikan inflasi 2.5 peratus

adalah disumbangkan oleh indeks Pengangkutan (11.0%); Makanan & Minuman (1.7%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (1.6%) dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (1.5%) yang menyumbang 72.0 peratus kepada keseluruhan wajaran IHP”.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menjelaskan, “Sebanyak 80.0 peratus komponen makanan dalam kumpulan Makanan & Minuman mencatatkan peningkatan. Pada 2021, kesemua subkumpulan bagi Makanan & Minuman yang mempunyai sumbangan terbesar di dalam bakul IHP, mencatatkan peningkatan antara 0.3 peratus hingga 3.3 peratus. Subkumpulan Minyak & lemak merupakan penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan kumpulan ini dengan kenaikan 3.3 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Daging (3.2%); Ikan & makanan laut (3.1%); Susu, keju & telur (2.3%); Keluaran makanan tidak terkelas di tempat lain (2.3%) dan Sayur-sayuran (2.1%). Peningkatan harga komoditi global telah memberi kesan kepada inflasi makanan. Peningkatan harga ayam yang melebihi purata harga ayam pada tahun 2020 adalah impak daripada kenaikan harga stok makanan haiwan. Di samping itu, peningkatan dalam inflasi makanan pada 2021 juga turut dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan harga makanan global yang kebanyakannya merupakan input utama kepada produk makanan tempatan. Peningkatan akan memberi kesan kepada semua golongan isi rumah terutamanya kepada golongan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah”.

Subkumpulan Ikan & makanan laut mencatatkan kenaikan inflasi daripada 0.7 peratus (2020) kepada 3.1 peratus (2021). Antara item ikan segar yang menunjukkan kenaikan ketara adalah Cencaru (7.8%), Selar (6.8%), Selayang (6.7%) dan Kembong pelaling (5.9%). Subkumpulan Sayur-sayuran pula merekodkan peningkatan yang lebih perlahan pada tahun 2021 (2.1%) berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2020: 4.1%). Peningkatan perlahan ini adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan yang lebih rendah bagi kelas perbelanjaan sayur-sayuran segar (2.2%) berbanding tahun 2020 (4.4%). Antara item sayur-sayuran yang mencatatkan kenaikan ketara adalah Kailan (9.3%), Peria (9.2%), Kangkong (8.0%), Terung (6.9%) dan Bayam hijau (6.0%). Peningkatan kedua-dua subkumpulan ini adalah berikutan daripada peralihan Monsun Timur Laut pada akhir tahun 2021 yang menyebabkan banjir dan tanah runtuh di beberapa buah negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia dan telah memberi kesan kepada kenaikan harga sayur-sayuran dan ikan & makanan laut.

Tambah beliau, “Kekurangan bekalan import, pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) 2.0 dan 3.0 serta penutupan sempadan negara adalah antara faktor yang mempengaruhi turun naik harga di pasaran tempatan. Sebagai contoh, harga pra pandemik (2019) bagi Ikan tenggiri, batang (1kg) yang berharga RM31.77 (2019) dan kini telah meningkat kepada RM34.30 (2021), Daging lembu tempatan (1kg) RM31.99 (2019) meningkat kepada RM34.54 (2021) dan Ayam (1kg) RM8.21 (2019) meningkat kepada RM8.80 (2021)”.

Kesan asas penetapan harga siling Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95 (RM2.05 seliter) dan Diesel (RM2.15 seliter) yang bermula Mac 2021 telah mendorong kepada peningkatan dua digit (11.0%) inflasi Pengangkutan. Purata harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 pada tahun 2021 mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sepanjang 10 tahun dengan kenaikan sebanyak 32.9 peratus (2021: RM2.65/ liter) berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2020: RM1.99/ liter). Selain itu, purata harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95 turut meningkat 21.1 peratus kepada RM2.03 per liter berbanding RM1.67, manakala purata harga Diesel meningkat 18.6 peratus kepada RM2.14 per liter daripada RM1.80 seperti yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Purata harga minyak mentah dunia Brent pada tahun 2021 meningkat 66.5 peratus kepada AS\$70.44 per tong berbanding AS\$42.30 per tong pada tahun 2020.

Selain itu, penamatan diskaun bil elektrik bulanan yang diberikan kepada pengguna domestik di bawah Pakej Perlindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH) yang dilaksanakan selama tiga bulan dan berakhir pada September 2021 juga memberi tekanan kepada kenaikan inflasi negara bagi tahun 2021.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, Indeks Harga Pengguna juga boleh dilihat melalui pelbagai dimensi antaranya inflasi mengikut negeri, kumpulan pendapatan bawah RM3,000 dan juga inflasi teras. Kesemua negeri menunjukkan peningkatan dalam inflasi di mana tujuh negeri menunjukkan peningkatan melepasi paras inflasi nasional 2.5 peratus. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Terengganu (3.4%). Sementara itu, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.0%) dan Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (1.6%) merupakan dua negeri yang mempunyai peningkatan yang paling rendah. Kesemua negeri mencatatkan

peningkatan bagi inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Selangor & Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.4%) diikuti oleh Pahang (2.3%), Terengganu (2.2%), Kelantan (2.1%), Johor (1.8%) dan Perak (1.8%). Peningkatan ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh kenaikan harga ayam, telur, minyak masak dan ikan & makanan laut pada tahun 2021 berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Inflasi bandar pada tahun 2021 meningkat 2.4 peratus berbanding negatif 1.1 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelum ini. Antara penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan indeks keseluruhan ini adalah kumpulan Pengangkutan (10.9%); Makanan & Minuman (1.8%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (1.8%) dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (1.6%). Inflasi luar bandar pula mencatatkan peningkatan 2.6 peratus pada tahun 2021 berbanding negatif 1.5 peratus pada 2020. Peningkatan indeks keseluruhan ini dipengaruhi oleh kumpulan Pengangkutan (12.1%); Makanan & Minuman (1.6%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api (1.3%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.6%) dan Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (0.6%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata bahawa inflasi bagi kumpulan pendapatan di bawah RM3,000 meningkat 2.2 peratus pada tahun 2021 berbanding 2020 (-1.0%). Kumpulan Pengangkutan menyumbang peningkatan tertinggi 13.3 peratus berbanding negatif 12.0 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun 2020. Ini diikuti oleh Makanan & Minuman (1.9%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (1.5%) dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (1.1%).

Inflasi teras mengukur perubahan dalam harga barang dan perkhidmatan, tidak termasuk makanan segar yang harganya tidak menentu serta harga barangan kawalan oleh kerajaan. Pada tahun 2021, inflasi teras meningkat lebih perlahan iaitu 0.7 peratus berbanding 1.1 peratus yang direkodkan tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan inflasi teras adalah terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (1.6%) diikuti oleh Makanan & Minuman (1.3%); Pengangkutan (0.7%) dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (0.6%).

Mengulas mengenai inflasi negara ASEAN, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Pada 2021, inflasi bagi kesemua negara ASEAN mencatatkan peningkatan antara

1.2 peratus hingga 3.9 peratus. Philippines mencatatkan kadar inflasi tertinggi iaitu 3.9 peratus diikuti oleh Lao P.D.R (3.8%), Myanmar (3.6%) dan Cambodia (3.0%). Sementara itu, Thailand mencatatkan inflasi terendah sebanyak 1.2 peratus. Lima negara termasuk Thailand telah mencatatkan peningkatan yang lebih rendah dari Malaysia (2.5%). Singapura, Vietnam, Indonesia dan Brunei masing-masing mencatatkan kenaikan sebanyak 2.3 peratus, 1.9 peratus, 1.6 peratus dan 1.5 peratus”.

Memetik kenyataan Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, “Analisis ini turut memuatkan dua rencana bertajuk: **Harga Ayam Tertinggi dalam tempoh Sedekad dan Perbandingan Inflasi Bersubsidi dan Tanpa Subsidi: Kajian Kes Kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain**. Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, 2021 yang lebih terperinci boleh dimuat turun secara percuma di portal Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (www.dosm.gov.my)”.

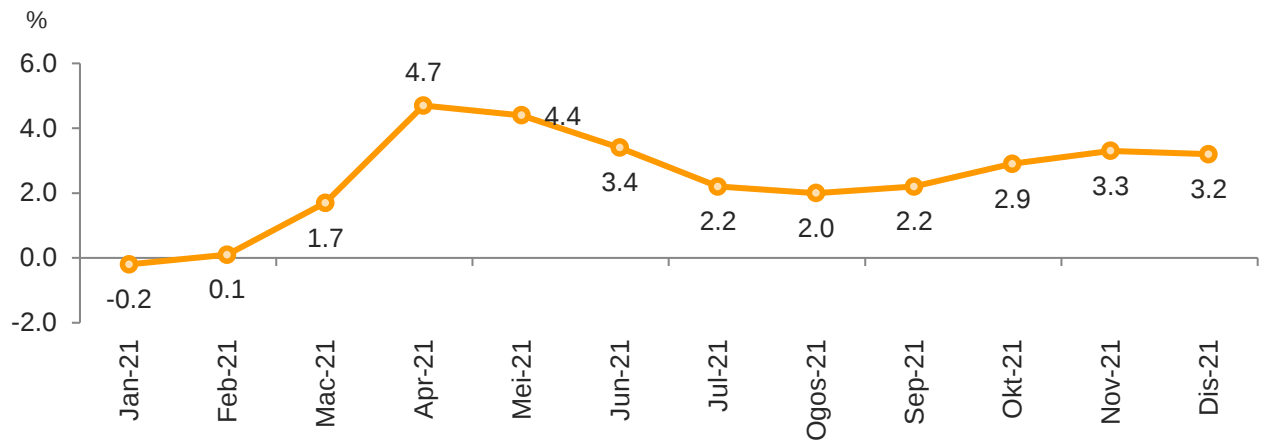
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 (AES 2022) bermula 15 April sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM juga menerbitkan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan yang boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022.

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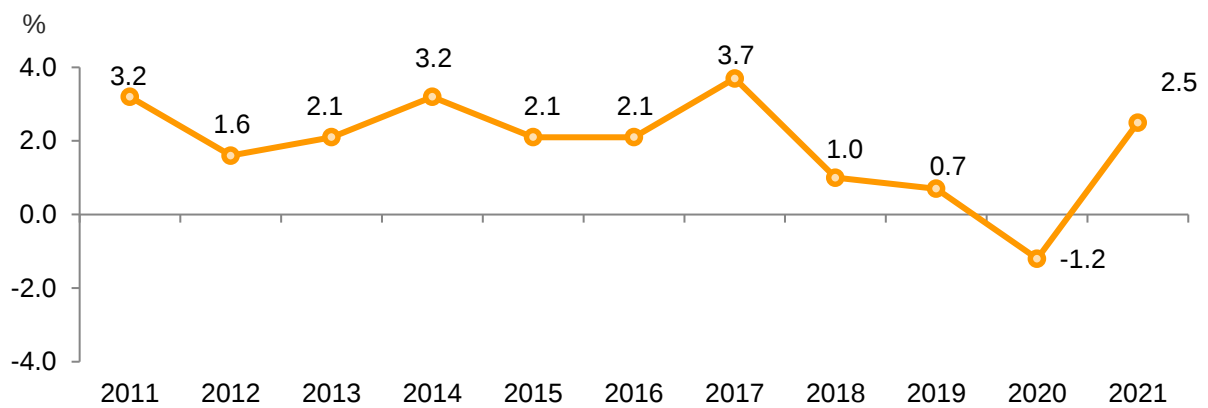
Carta 1

Inflasi Malaysia, Januari – Disember 2021



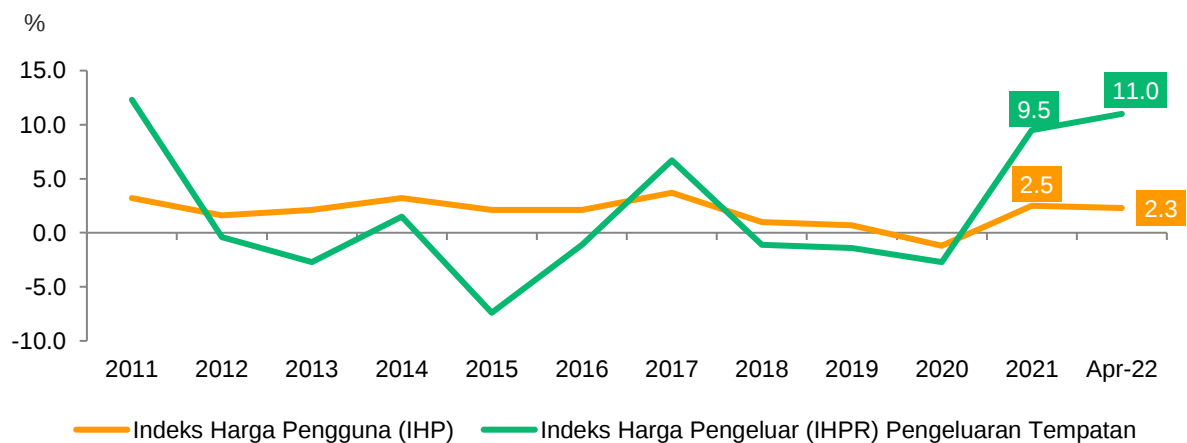
Carta 2

Inflasi Tahunan, Malaysia, 2011 – 2021



Carta 3

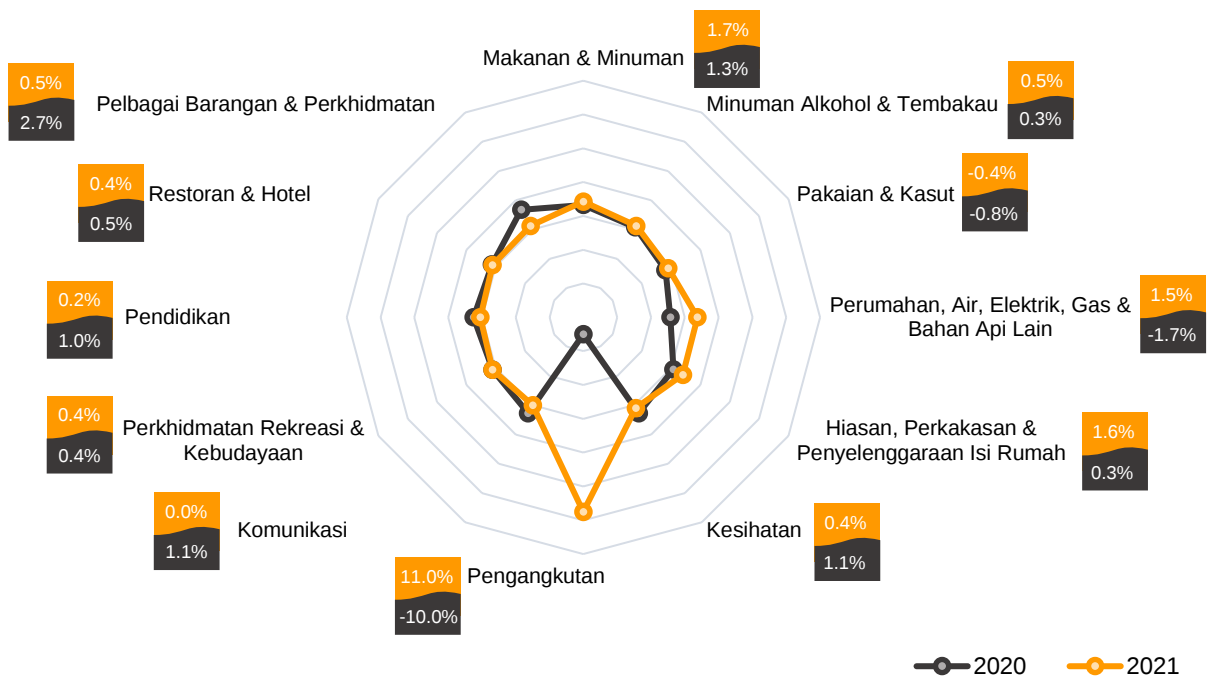
Siri Masa Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) dan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan, 2011 – April 2022



Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarikan mulai jam **1200, Rabu, 1 Jun 2022**

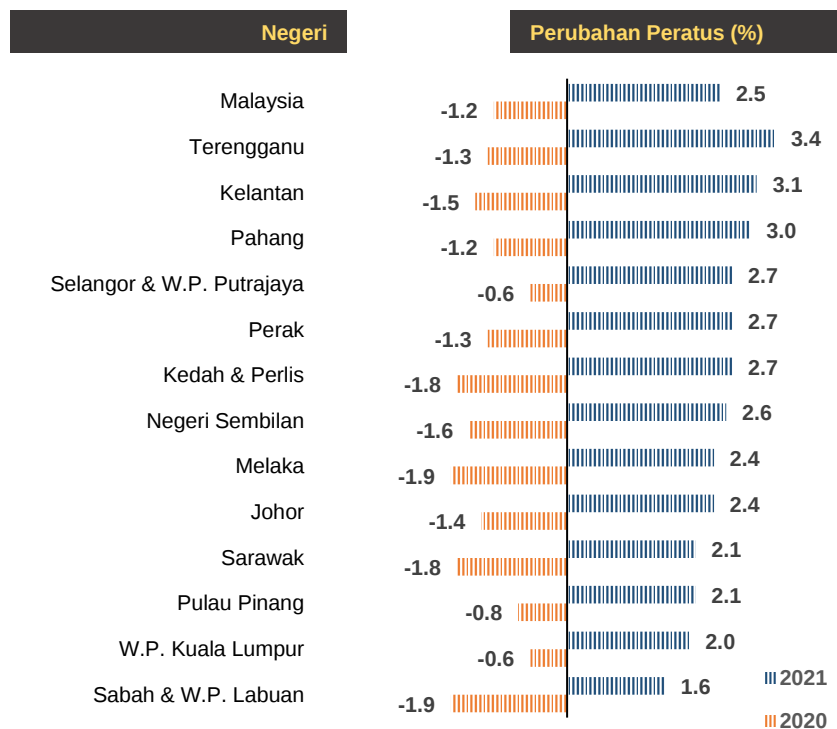
Carta 4

Inflasi Keseluruhan, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021



Carta 5

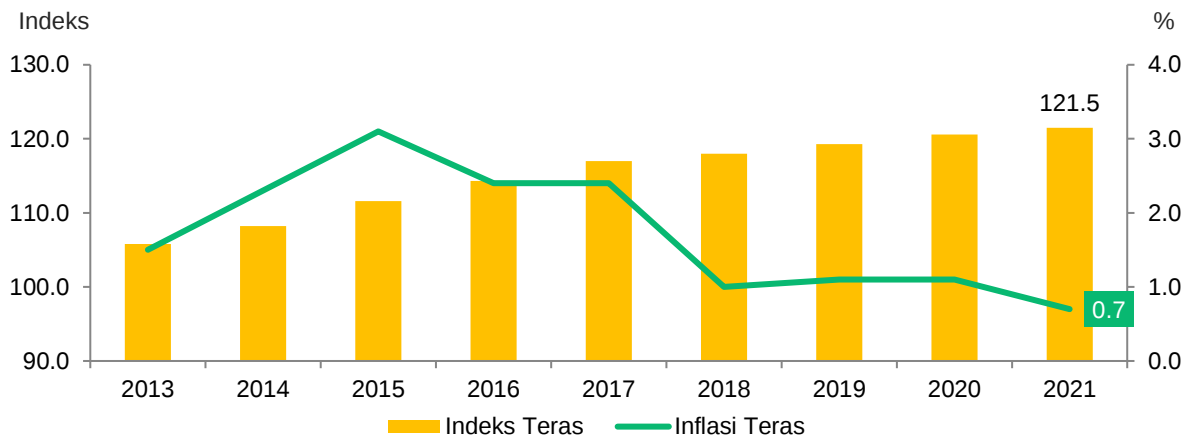
Inflasi mengikut Negeri, 2020 – 2021



W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

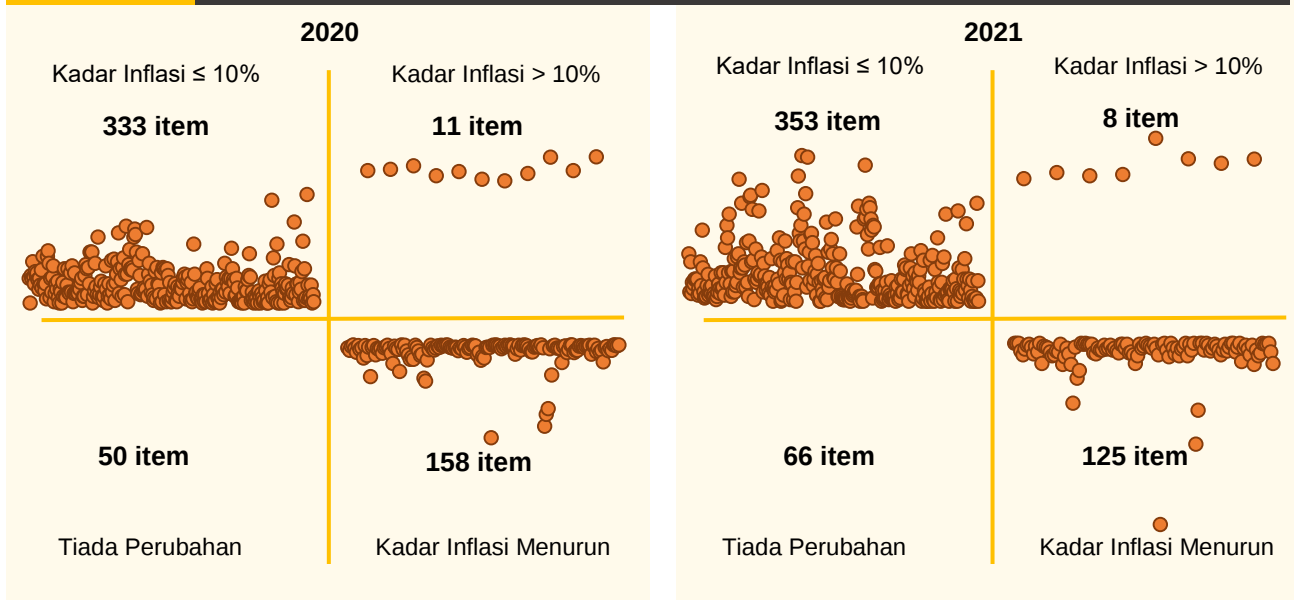
Carta 6

Siri Masa Indeks Teras dan Inflasi Teras, 2013 – 2021



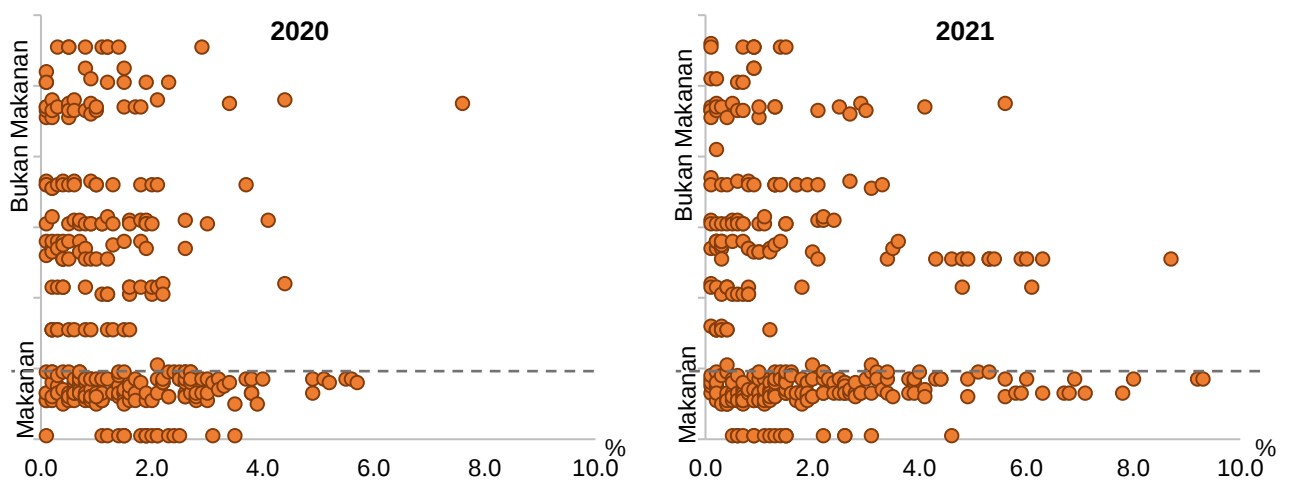
Carta 7

Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, 2020 – 2021



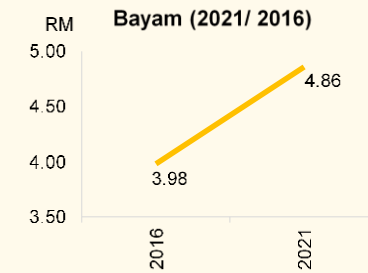
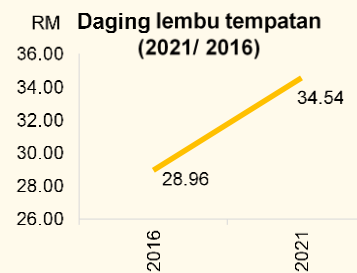
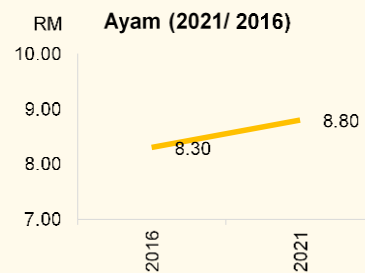
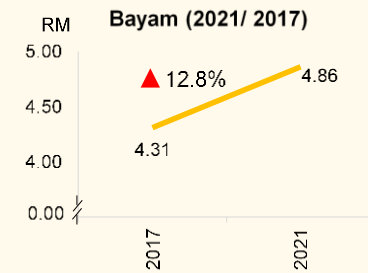
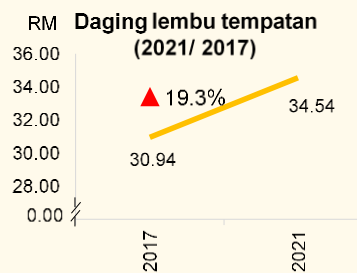
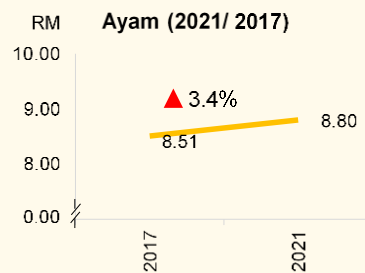
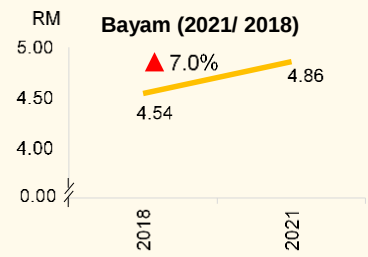
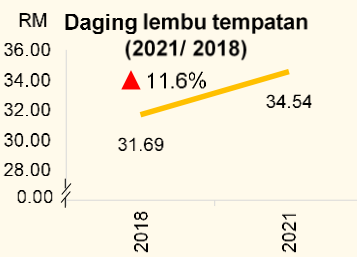
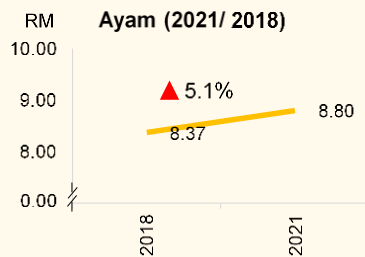
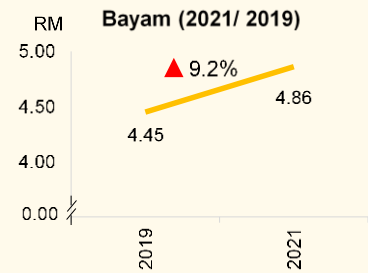
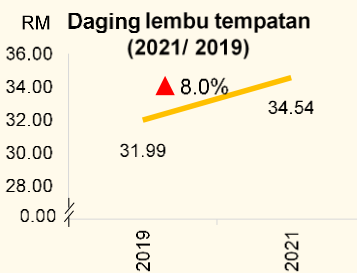
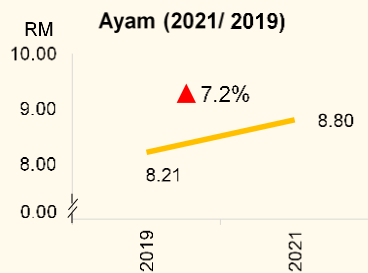
Carta 8

Taburan Inflasi Makanan dan Bukan Makanan, 2020 – 2021



Carta 9

Perbandingan Peratus Perubahan Purata Harga bagi Ayam, Daging lembu tempatan dan Bayam mengikut Tahun



Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

1 JUN 2022



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA
YEAR 2021

***Malaysia's inflation increased in 2021 with 184 food components
in the CPI "basket" recorded increases***

PUTRAJAYA, 1 June 2022 – Inflation as measured by Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the purpose of measuring continuous changes in the price level of goods and services continuously. Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia has published the **ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2021** which contains detail analysis on inflation time series from 2010 to 2021 by 12 mains group of goods and services.

In a statement today, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, **"Malaysia's inflation in 2021 increased 2.5 per cent driven by rising food and fuel prices**. This increase was also higher as compared to 0.7 per cent recorded during pre-pandemic year of 2019. **A total of 184 food items of the overall 552 items in the CPI "basket" recorded increases"**.

Commenting further on the performance of inflation in 2021, the Chief Statistician said, **"The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the daily lives of community. However, the government's efforts in implementing the provision of free vaccines to the people have helped restore business confidence and further increase consumer confidence to go out shopping. In addition, the interstate travel bans were lifted and all economic sectors was restored starting 11 October 2021. This contributed to the country's economic recovery, especially in the distribution and retail sectors. Overall, the 2.5 per cent increase was contributed by the index of Transport (11.0%); Food & Beverages (1.7%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household**

Maintenance (1.6%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.5%) which contributed 72.0 per cent to the total CPI weight”.

The Chief Statistician Malaysia also explained, “A total of 80.0 per cent of food components in the Food and Beverages registered increases. In 2021, all subgroups of Food & Beverages, which accounted for the biggest share in the CPI basket, recorded increases between 0.3 per cent to 3.3 per cent. The subgroup of Oils & fats was the main contributor to the increase of this group which inclined 3.3 per cent. This was followed by the increase in Meat (3.2%); Fish & seafoods (3.1%); Milk, cheese & eggs (2.3%); Food products not elsewhere classified (2.3%) and Vegetables (2.1%). The increase in global commodities prices had impacted the food inflation. The rise of chicken prices above the 2020 average price was due to the rise of price of animal feedstuff. In addition, the incline in food inflation in 2021 was also influenced by the increase in global food prices which are mostly the main input to local food products. The increase in chicken price will affect all households, especially low income”.

Subgroup of Fish & seafood recorded an increase from 0.7 per cent (2020) to 3.1 per cent (2021). Among the fresh fish items that showed a significant increase were Torpedo scad (7.8%), Yellowtail scad (6.8%), Sardine (6.7%) and Indo-pacific mackerel (5.9%). The subgroup of Vegetables recorded a slower increase in 2021 (2.1%) as compared to the previous year (2020: 4.1%). This slower increase was due to a lower increase in the expenditure class of fresh vegetables (2.2%) as compared to 2020 (4.4%). Among the Vegetables items that recorded a significant increase were Kai Ian (9.3%), Bitter gourd (9.2%), Water spinach (8.0%), Brinjals (6.9%) and Green spinach (6.0%). The increase in both subgroups was due to the transition of the Northeast Monsoon at the end of 2021 which caused floods and landslides in several states in Peninsular Malaysia and led to the increases in vegetables and fish & seafood price.

He added that, “The lack of import supply, Movement Control Order (MCO) 2.0 and 3.0 as well as the closure of national border were among the factors that influenced the fluctuation of prices in the local market. For instance, pre-pandemic (2019) prices for Narrow-barred spanish mackerel (1kg) was at RM31.77 (2019) and increased to

RM34.30 (2021), beef local (1kg) at RM31.99 (2019) increased to RM34.54 (2021) and chicken (1kg) at RM8.21 (2019) to RM8.80 (2021)”.

The base effect of the setting of ceiling price for Unleaded Petrol RON95 (RM2.05/ litre) and Diesel (RM2.15/ litre) starting March 2021 have led to a double-digit increase (11.0%) in Transport inflation. The average price of Unleaded Petrol RON97 in 2021 recorded the highest increase in 10 years with an increase of 32.9 per cent (2021: RM2.65/ litre) as compared to the previous year (2020: RM1.99/ litre). Furthermore, the average price of Unleaded Petrol RON95 also increased 21.1 per cent to RM2.03 per litre from RM1.67, while the average price of Diesel increased 18.6 per cent to RM2.14 per litre from RM1.80 as recorded in the previous year. The average world crude oil price of Brent in 2021 increased 66.5 per cent to US\$70.44 per barrel as against US\$42.30 per barrel in 2020.

In addition, the discontinuation of the monthly electricity bill discounts given to domestic consumers under the Pakej Perlindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH) which was implemented for three months and ended in September 2021 also exert upward pressure to the national inflation for 2021.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, the Consumer Price Index can also be seen through various dimensions such as inflation by state, income group below RM3,000 and also core inflation. All states registered increases in inflation with seven states showed an increase above the national inflation level of 2.5 per cent. The highest increase was recorded by Terengganu (3.4%). Meanwhile, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.0%) and Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (1.6%) were the two states with the lowest increase. All states registered an increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages. The highest increase was recorded by Selangor & Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.4%) followed by Pahang (2.3%), Terengganu (2.2%), Kelantan (2.1%), Johor (1.8%) and Perak (1.8%). The increase was mainly due to the higher prices of chicken, eggs, cooking oils and fish & seafood in 2021 as compared to the preceding year.

Inflation for urban in 2021 inclined 2.4 per cent as compared to negative 1.1 per cent recorded in the previous year. Among the major contributors to the increase in the

overall index were the Transport group (10.9%); Food & Beverages (1.8%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (1.8%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.6%). Inflation in rural areas increased 2.6 per cent in 2021 as compared to negative 1.5 per cent in 2020. The increase in the overall index was influenced by the Transport (12.1%); Food & Beverages (1.6%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.3%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.6%) and Miscellaneous Goods & Services (0.6%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said that inflation for the group income below RM3,000 increased 2.2 per cent in 2021 as compared to 2020 (-1.0%). The Transport group contributed the highest increase of 13.3 per cent as against negative 12.0 per cent recorded in 2020. This was followed by Food & Beverages (1.9%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (1.5%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.1%).

Core inflation measures changes in the prices of all goods and services, excluding volatile items of fresh food as well as administered goods controlled by the government. In 2021, core inflation was slower at 0.7 per cent as compared to 1.1 per cent recorded in the previous year. The highest increase in core inflation was mainly contributed by the Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance group (1.6%) followed by Food & Beverages (1.3%); Transport (0.7%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (0.6%).

Commenting on inflation of ASEAN countries, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "In 2021, inflation for all ASEAN countries registered increases between 1.2 per cent to 3.9 per cent. The Philippines recorded the highest inflation rate of 3.9 per cent, followed by Lao P.D.R (3.8%), Myanmar (3.6%) and Cambodia (3.0%). Meanwhile, Thailand recorded the lowest inflation at 1.2 per cent. Five countries including Thailand have recorded lower increase than Malaysia (2.5%). Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia and Brunei recorded an increase at 2.3 per cent, 1.9 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively".

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at **1200 hour, Wednesday, 1 June 2022**

The Chief Statistician Malaysia also cited, “This analysis also includes two articles entitled: **The Highest Chicken’s Price in a Decade** and **Comparison of Subsidised and Unsubsidised Inflation: Case Study of the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels Group**. A more detailed Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index 2021 can be downloaded for free from Department of Statistics, Malaysia portal (www.dosm.gov.my)”.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey 2022 (AES 2022) from 15th April 2022 to 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by respondents in providing their information and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics that can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

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Chart 1 *Headline Inflation, Malaysia, January – December 2021*

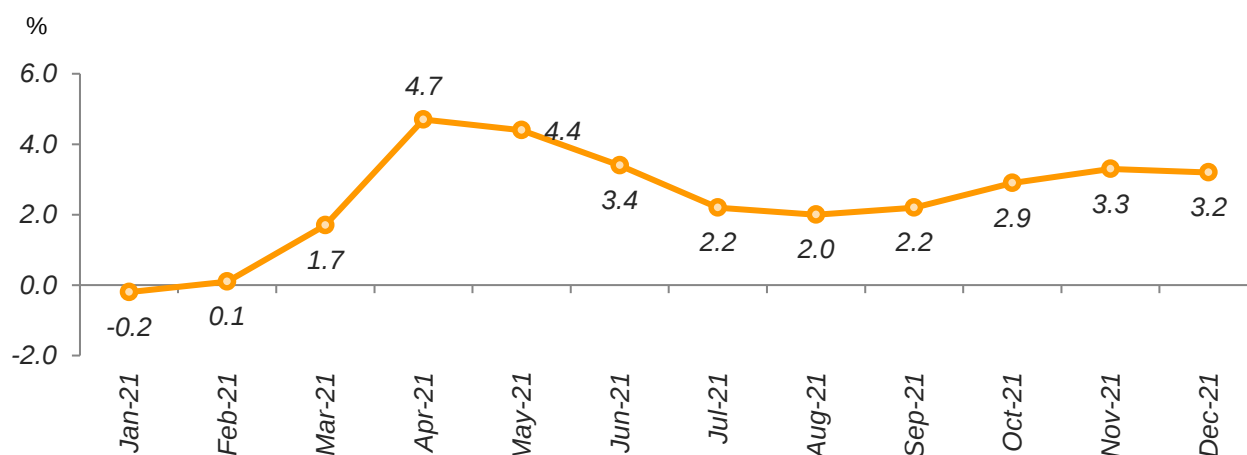


Chart 2 *Annual Inflation, Malaysia, 2011 – 2021*

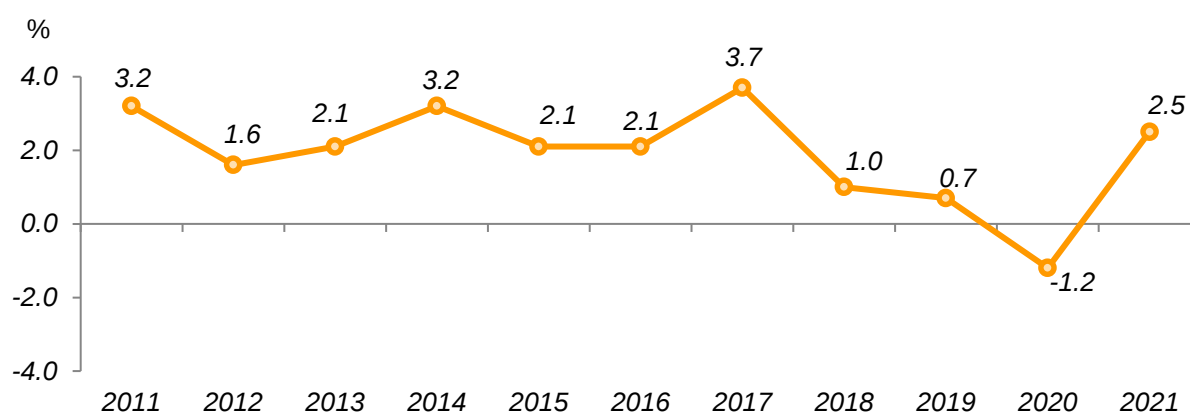


Chart 3 *Time Series of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production, 2011 – April 2022*

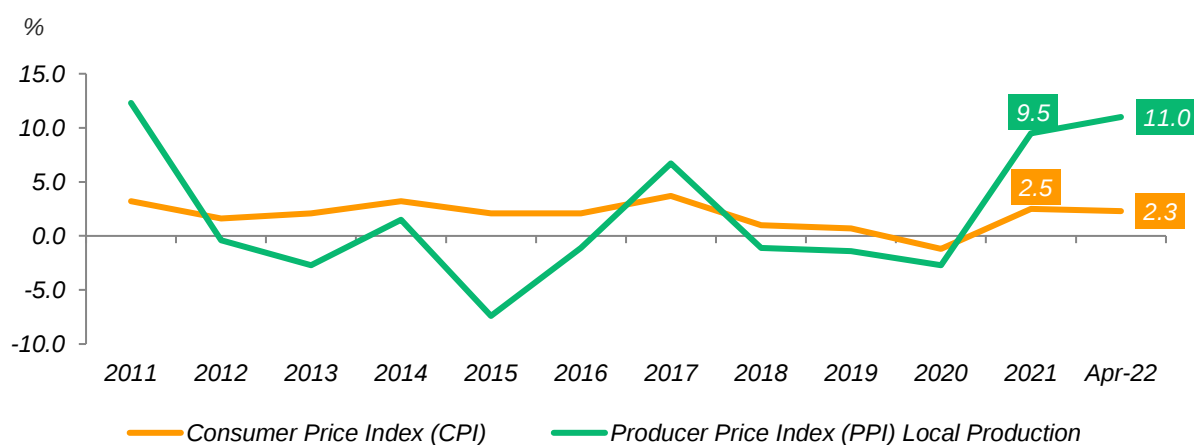


Chart 4 **Headline Inflation, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021**

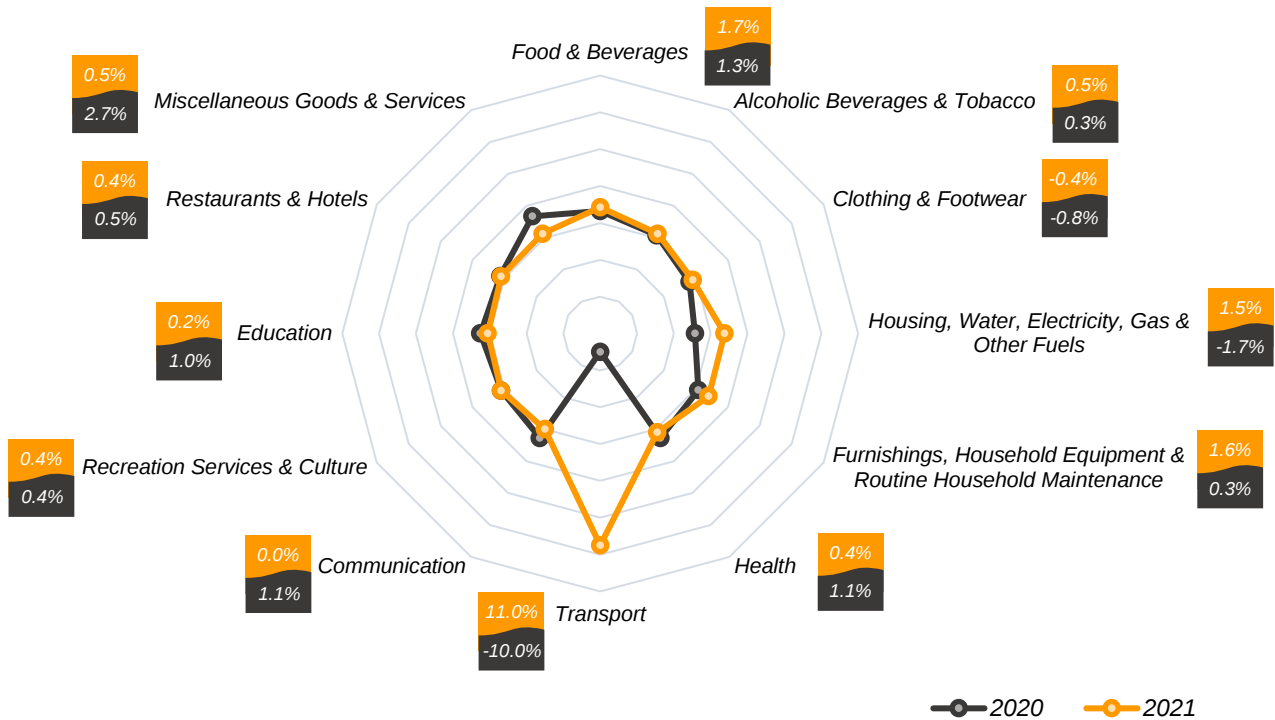
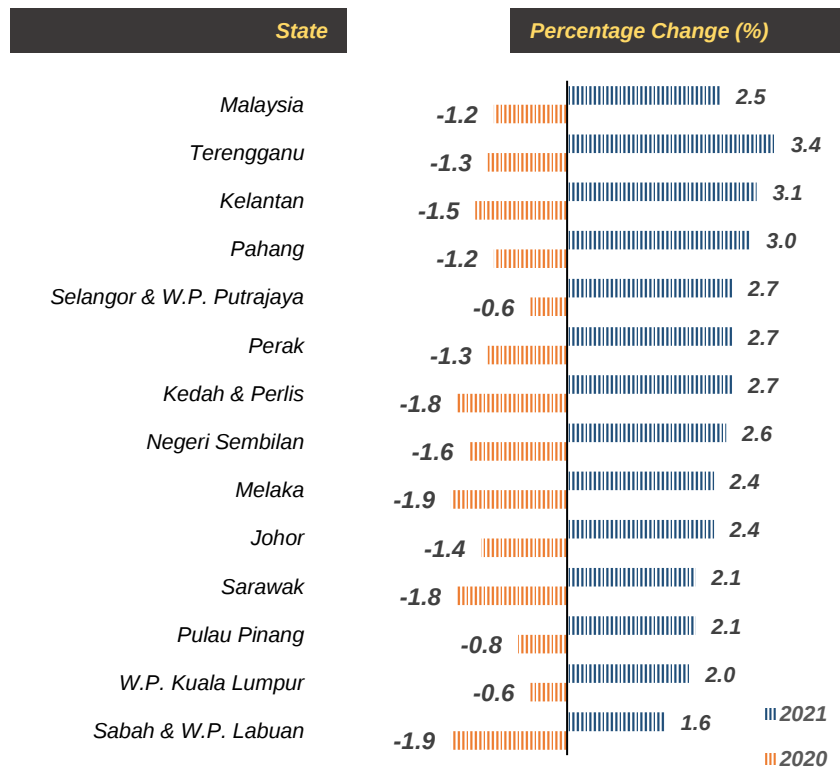


Chart 5 **Inflation by State, 2020 – 2021**



W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

Chart 6

Core Index and Core Inflation Time Series, 2013 – 2021

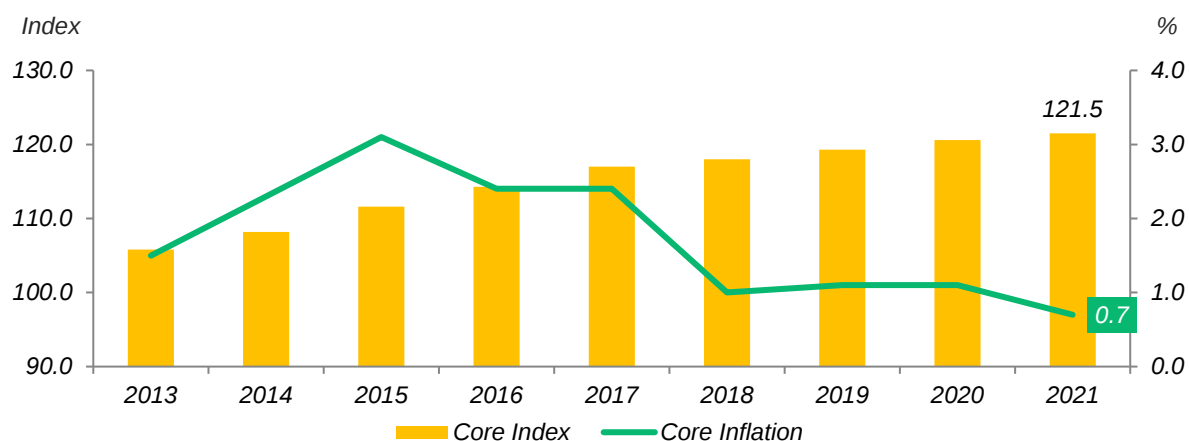


Chart 7

Distribution of Inflation by Quadrant, 2020 – 2021

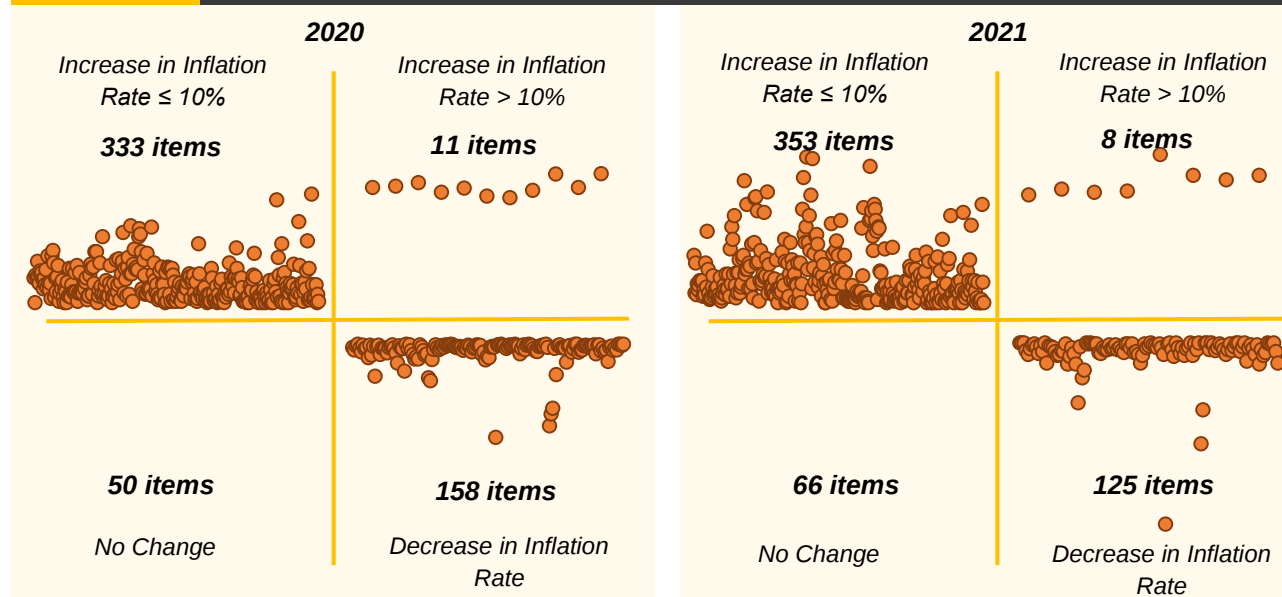


Chart 8

Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food Item, 2020 – 2021

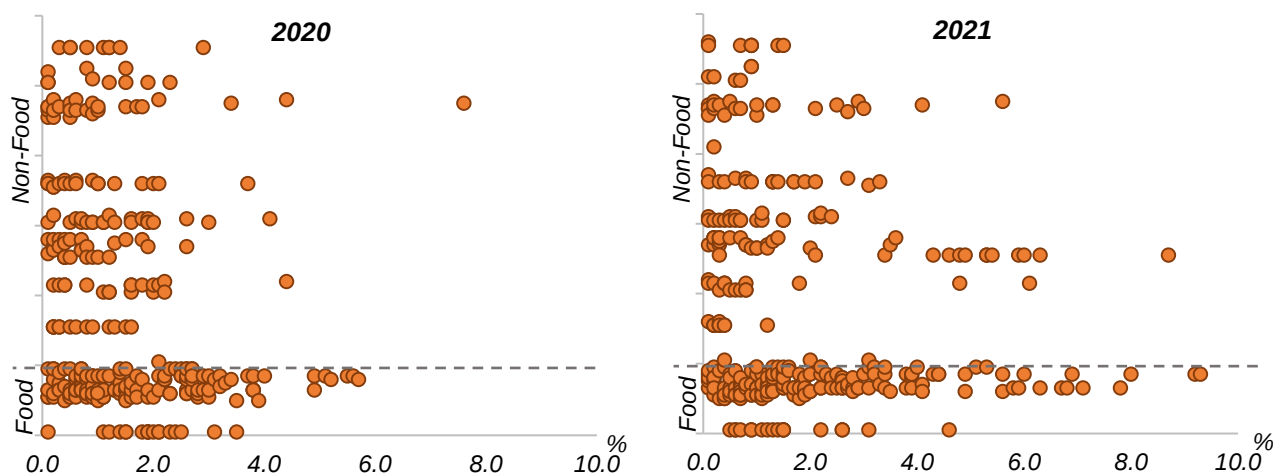


Chart 9

Comparison of Percentage Change in Average Price for Chicken, Beef Local and Spinach by Year



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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

1 JUNE 2022