

Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarkan mulai jam 1200, Jumaat, 21 Januari 2022



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA
DISEMBER 2021

**Inflasi meningkat 3.2 peratus kesan daripada kenaikan harga
makanan dan bahan api**

PUTRAJAYA, 21 Januari 2022 – Indeks Harga Pengguna Disember 2021 meningkat **3.2 peratus** kepada **124.5** berbanding **120.6** pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya disebabkan oleh kesan asas pada tahun lalu. Kenaikan ini adalah melepasi purata inflasi bagi tempoh 2011 hingga 2021 (1.9%). Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia mengeluarkan **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), DISEMBER 2021**.

Dalam kenyataan pada hari ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Selain daripada peningkatan kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol (3.2%) dan kumpulan Pengangkutan (9.5%), kadar inflasi 3.2 peratus pada Disember 2021 adalah didorong oleh kenaikan harga kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (3.4%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (2.7%) dan Restoran & Hotel (1.3%)".

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menjelaskan "Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol yang menyumbang 29.5 peratus kepada perbelanjaan isi rumah meningkat sebanyak 3.2 peratus pada Disember 2021, di mana kedua-dua indeks harga Makanan di

Rumah dan Makanan di Luar Rumah masing-masing meningkat 4.1 peratus dan 2.2 peratus.

Peningkatan indeks harga kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol disebabkan oleh harga bahan mentah yang lebih tinggi bagi penyediaan makanan di rumah seperti Daging (8.3%); Susu, keju & telur (5.5%); Sayur-sayuran (5.0%); Minyak & lemak (4.4%) dan Ikan & makanan laut (4.2%). Ayam yang merupakan komponen terbesar dalam daging meningkat 13.6 peratus dan merekodkan purata harga RM9.54 per kilogram berbanding RM8.40 pada Disember 2020. Telur yang merupakan salah satu lagi sumber protein mencatatkan peningkatan dua-digit sebanyak 13.5 peratus pada Disember 2021, manakala Susu pula meningkat 3.0 peratus”.

Hujan lebat yang berlaku di beberapa negeri seperti di Selangor, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang dan Johor sepanjang Disember 2021, susulan peralihan Monsun Timur Laut telah mendorong kenaikan harga makanan terutamanya sayur-sayuran dan ikan & makanan laut. Kenaikan ini adalah disebabkan oleh kesan langsung daripada kekurangan bekalan berikutan faktor cuaca ini. Hujan lebat yang berterusan mengakibatkan bencana banjir serta tanah runtuh yang terjadi di negeri pengeluar sayur seperti di Pahang, turut menyumbang kepada kenaikan harga ini dan secara langsung menyumbang kepada kenaikan inflasi negara. Walau bagaimanapun, pelaksanaan Skim Harga Maksimum Keluarga Malaysia (SHMKM) yang diumumkan oleh Kerajaan sepanjang 7 hingga 31 Disember 2021 telah meredakan inflasi kumpulan ini.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, peningkatan indeks harga kumpulan Pengangkutan yang lebih perlahan berbanding November 2021 (12.7%) adalah disebabkan oleh harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95 pada Disember 2020 yang telah naik kepada RM1.74 seliter yang telah mengecilkan perbezaan antara harga siling Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95 yang telah ditetapkan oleh kerajaan pada Mac 2021 (RM2.05). Pada tahap tertentu, ianya telah meredakan inflasi negara berbanding bulan sebelumnya (November 2021: 3.3%).

Kesemua negeri menunjukkan peningkatan IHP di mana lapan negeri melepasi paras inflasi nasional 3.2 peratus. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Terengganu (3.9%) manakala Sarawak (2.5%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.3%) dan Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.0%) merupakan tiga negeri yang mempunyai peningkatan IHP yang paling rendah. Kesemua negeri juga mencatatkan peningkatan bagi inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Selangor & Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (4.3%) diikuti oleh Johor (3.7%), Perak (3.3%) dan Pahang (3.2%). Sementara itu, negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol nasional iaitu 3.2 peratus pada Disember 2021. Peningkatan yang berlaku adalah disebabkan oleh kenaikan harga sayur-sayuran, telur, ikan dan makanan laut pada Disember 2021 berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah bahawa inflasi bagi kumpulan pendapatan di bawah RM3,000 meningkat 3.2 peratus pada Disember 2021 berbanding Disember 2020. Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol meningkat 3.5 peratus, 0.3 mata peratus lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan yang sama dalam inflasi utama. Subkumpulan yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan adalah daripada kumpulan Daging (8.2%) diikuti oleh Minyak & lemak (6.7%); Susu, keju & telur (6.0%) dan Ikan & makanan laut (4.4%). Inflasi Pengangkutan adalah sebanyak 2.3 mata peratus lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan yang sama bagi inflasi keseluruhan dan penurunan 11.8 peratus pada Disember 2021. Sementara itu, Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain juga meningkat 2.8 peratus (Disember 2020: -1.2%). Penamatan diskaun elektrik di bawah pakej PEMULIH yang berakhir pada September memberi impak kepada inflasi bagi kumpulan pendapatan di bawah RM3,000.

Inflasi teras mengukur perubahan dalam harga barang dan perkhidmatan, tidak termasuk makanan segar yang harganya tidak menentu serta barangan kawalan oleh kerajaan. Inflasi teras telah mencatatkan peningkatan 1.1 peratus pada Disember 2021 berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh kumpulan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah iaitu 2.7 peratus. Inflasi tanpa bahan api meningkat 2.0 peratus pada December 2021 kepada 115.1 berbanding 112.8 pada bulan yang sama tahun

sebelumnya. Inflasi tanpa bahan api meliputi semua barang dan perkhidmatan kecuali Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95, Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 dan Diesel.

Sementara itu, IHP bagi suku tahun keempat 2021 meningkat 3.2 peratus kepada 124.1 berbanding 120.3 pada suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Bagi perbandingan suku tahunan pula, IHP mencatatkan peningkatan 1.2 peratus berbanding suku tahun ketiga 2021.

Bagi perbandingan bulanan, IHP meningkat 0.4 peratus berbanding November 2021. Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol (1.0%); Hotel & Restoran (0.4%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.3%); Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (0.2%) dan Pengangkutan (0.1%).

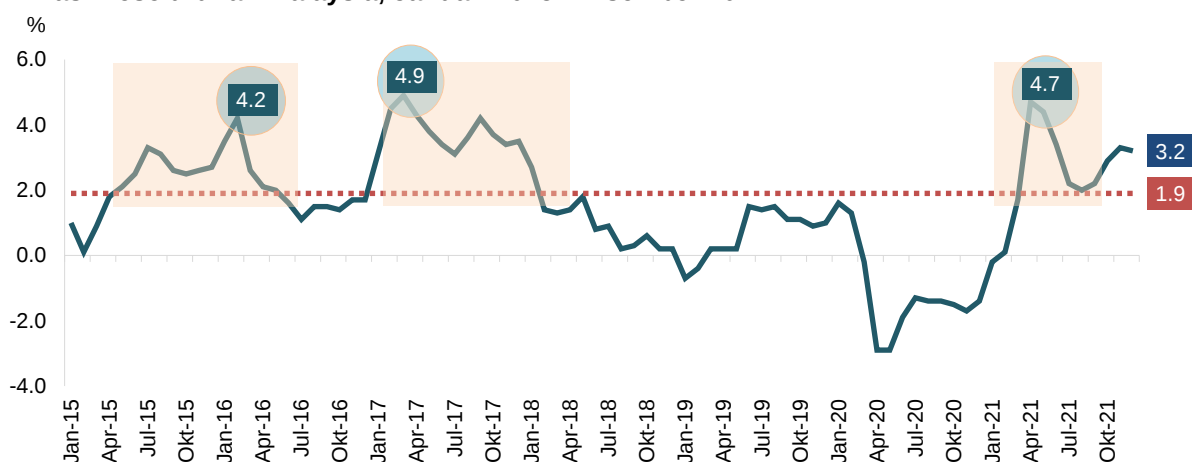
Kadar inflasi tahunan pada 2021 menunjukkan peningkatan 2.5 peratus berbanding negatif 1.2 peratus pada tahun 2020. Penetapan harga siling Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95 oleh kerajaan bermula Mac 2021 pada harga RM2.05 merupakan penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan ini. Faktor lain yang menyumbang kepada kenaikan inflasi adalah peningkatan harga ayam yang melebihi purata harga ayam 2020. Kenaikan makanan haiwan yang sejajar dengan kenaikan harga bijirin global mendorong kepada kenaikan harga ayam ini. Peningkatan harga minyak masak ekoran kenaikan harga minyak sawit mentah serta kenaikan harga sayur-sayuran kesan daripada cuaca tidak menentu di penghujung tahun 2021 turut menjadi penyumbang kepada kenaikan inflasi negara. Selain itu, penamatan diskaun elektrik di Semenanjung Malaysia yang dilaksanakan sepanjang tahun 2020 juga memberi tekanan kepada kenaikan inflasi negara bagi tahun 2021.

Mengulas mengenai inflasi negara lain, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata "Peningkatan kadar inflasi bukan sahaja berlaku di Malaysia, namun ia merupakan fenomena global yang turut dialami kebanyakan negara lain di seluruh dunia. Kadar inflasi di Amerika Syarikat meningkat kepada 7.0% pada Disember 2021, tertinggi sejak Jun 1982. Tenaga merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada kenaikan pada Disember 2021 (29.3%). Sementara itu, kadar inflasi di Zon Euro telah meningkat untuk bulan keenam berturut-turut kepada rekod tertinggi sebanyak 5.0 peratus pada Disember 2021 (November 2021: 4.9%)".

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

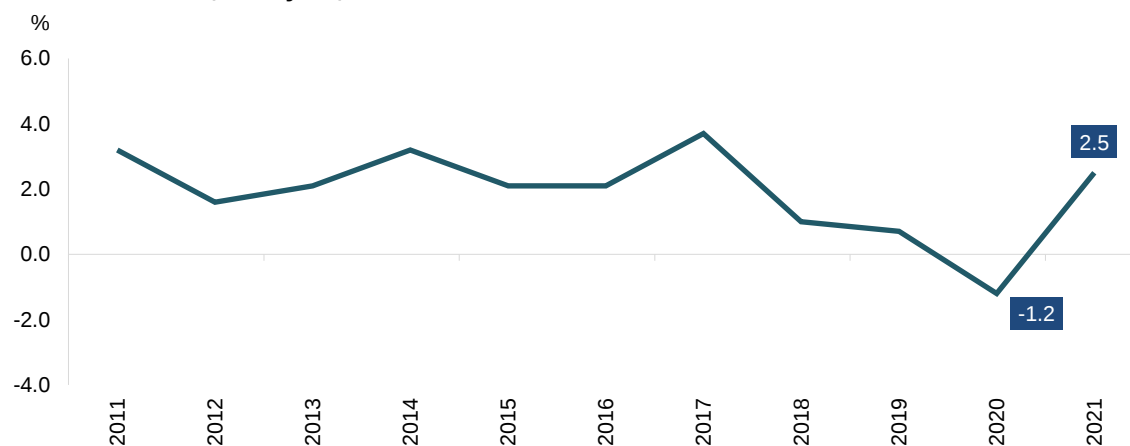
Carta 1

Inflasi Keseluruhan Malaysia, Januari 2015 - Disember 2021

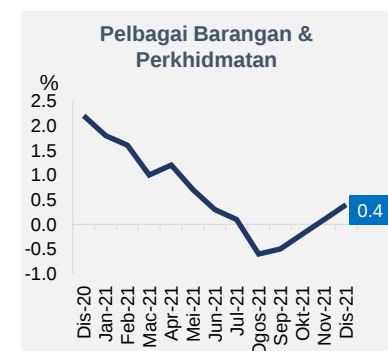
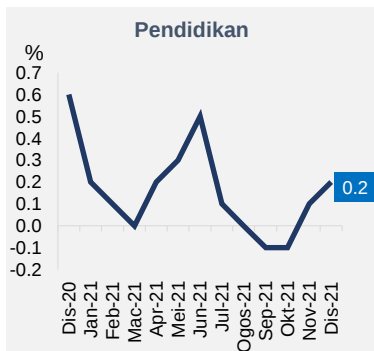
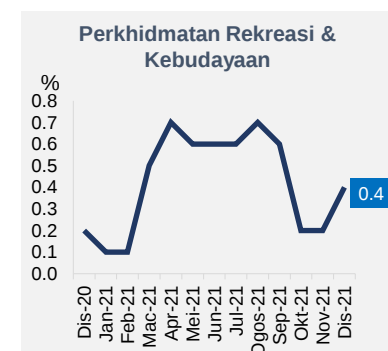
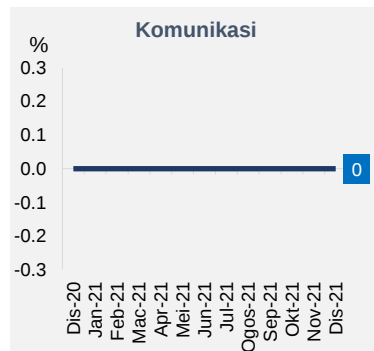
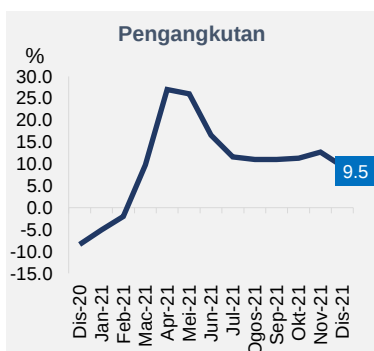
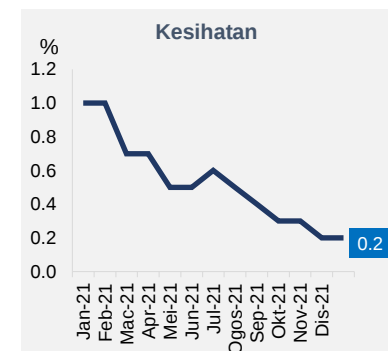
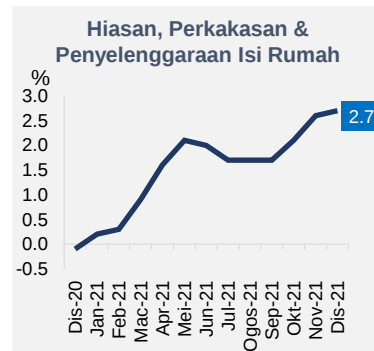
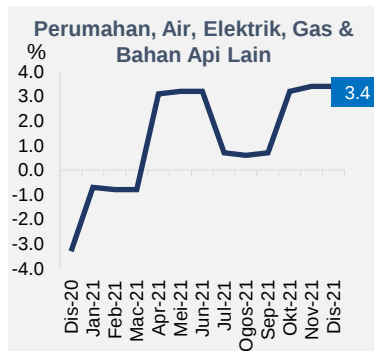
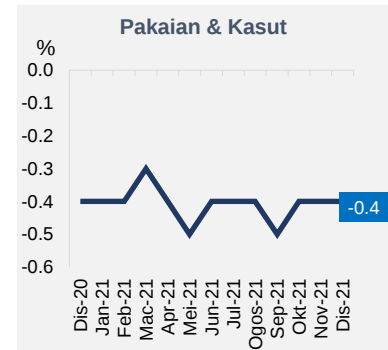
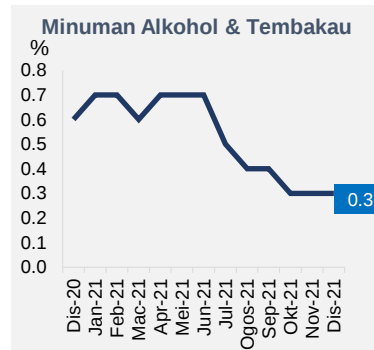
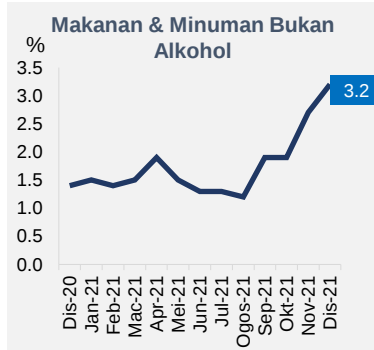


Carta 2

Inflasi Tahunan, Malaysia, 2011-2021

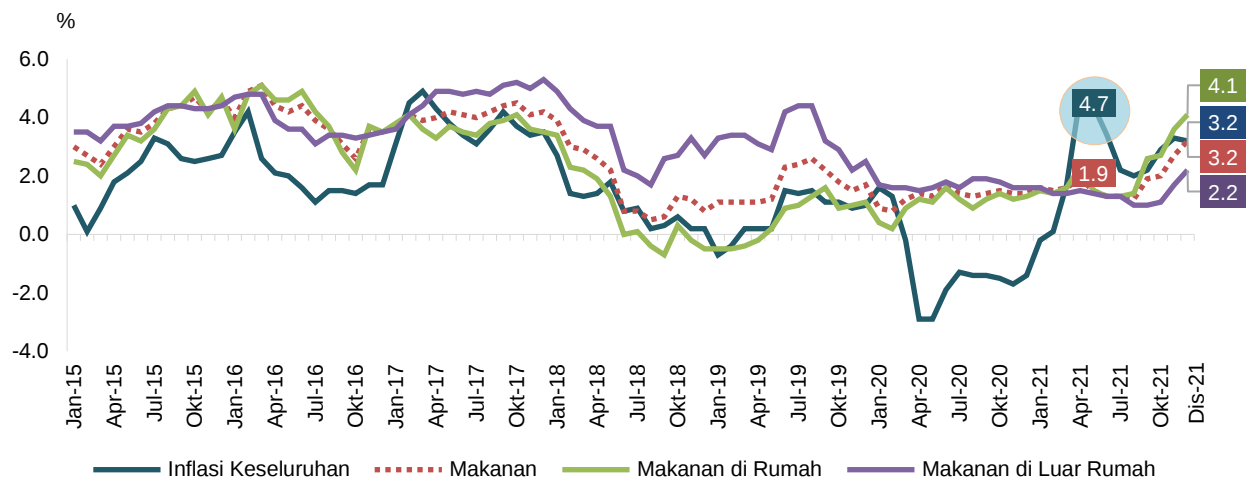


Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Disember 2021



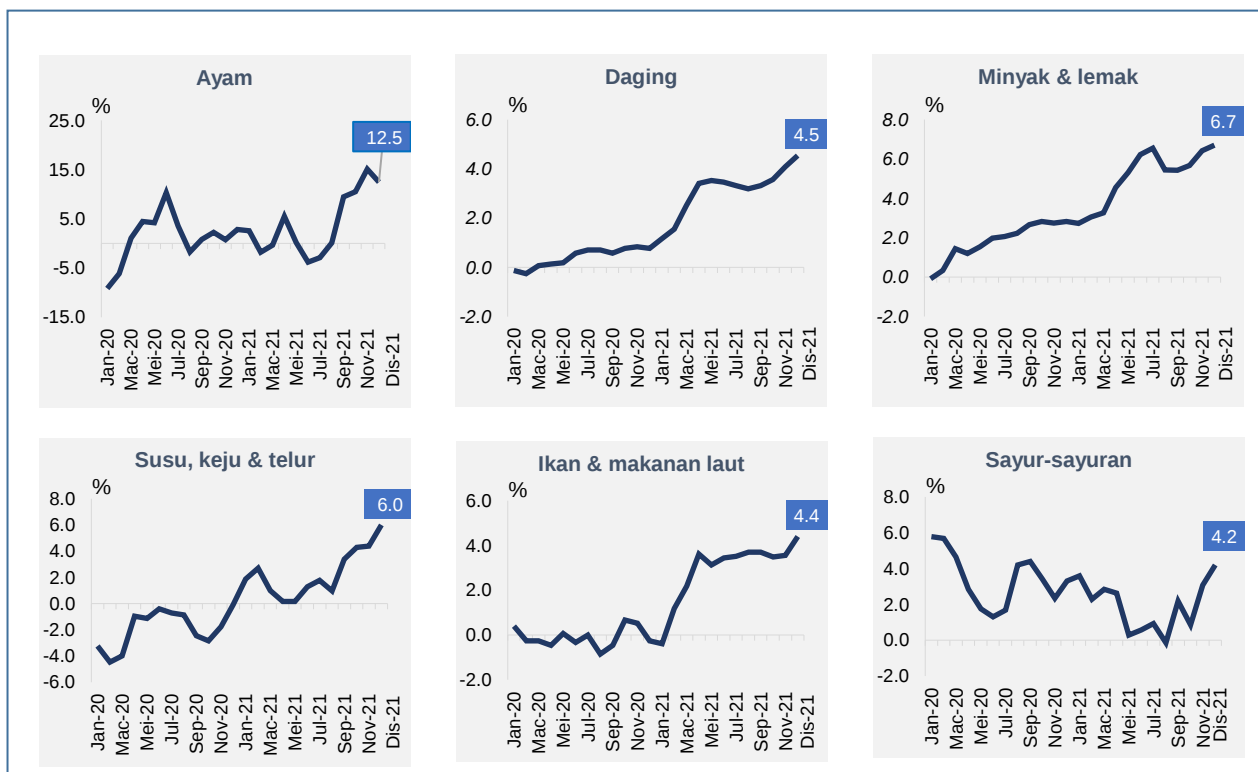
Carta 4

Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol, Januari 2015 - Disember 2021



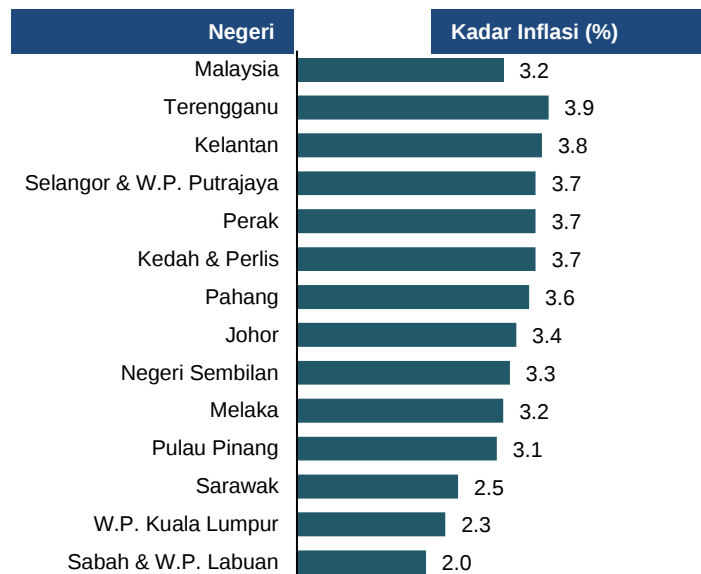
Carta 5

Inflasi Makanan Terpilih bagi Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kurang daripada RM3,000, Januari 2020 – Disember 2021



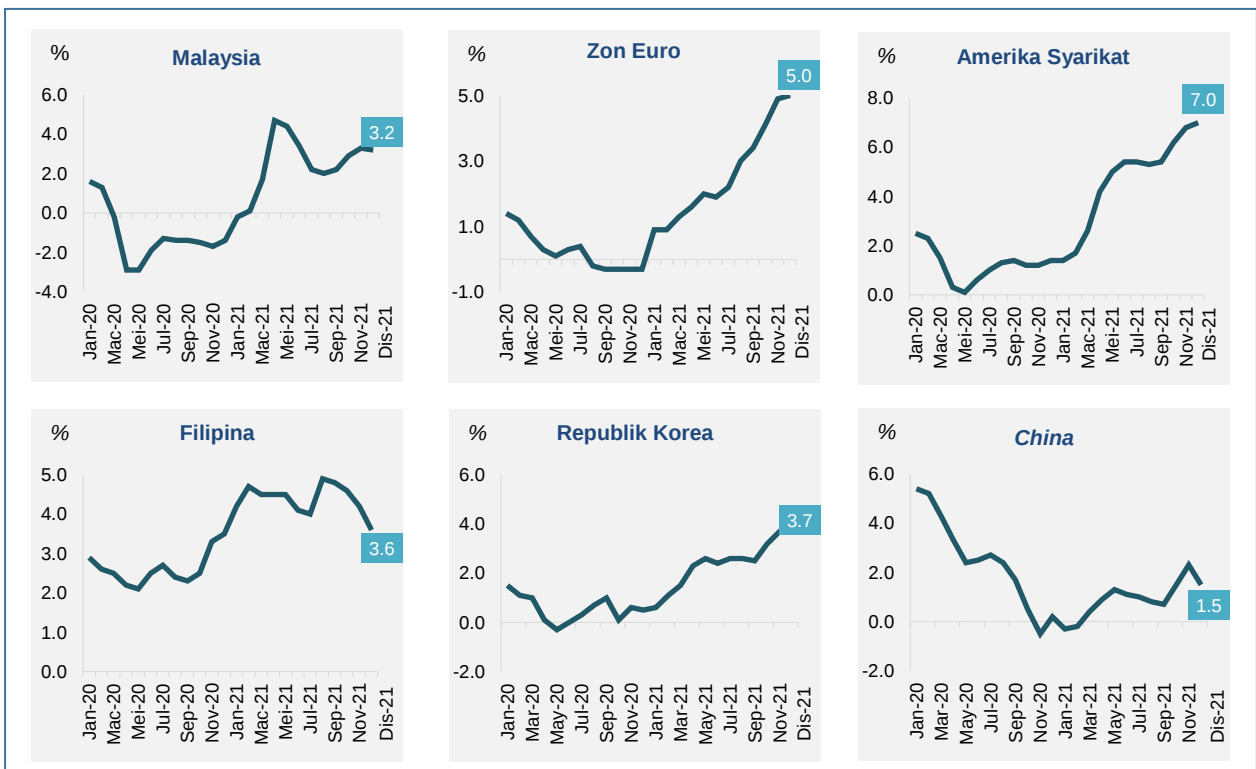
Carta 6

Inflasi mengikut Negeri, Disember 2021



Carta 7

Inflasi bagi Negara Terpilih, Januari 2020 – Disember 2021



PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
21 JANUARI 2022

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PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA
DECEMBER 2021

Inflation increased 3.2 per cent mainly due to the rise in food and fuels prices

PUTRAJAYA, 21 January 2022 – The Consumer Price Index December 2021 increased **3.2 per cent** to **124.5** as against **120.6** in the same month of the preceding year due to the base effect last year. The increase also surpassed the average inflation for the period 2011 to 2021 (1.9%). The Department of Statistics, Malaysia published report on the **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), DECEMBER 2021**.

In a statement today, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "Other than the increases in Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group (3.2%) and Transport group (9.5%), the inflation rate 3.2 per cent in December 2021 was also attributed by the increase price in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels group (3.4%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (2.7%) and Restaurants & Hotels (1.3%)".

Commenting on the report, the Chief Statistician Malaysia explained, "Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which are attributed 29.5 per cent to household spending showed a significant increase 3.2 per cent in December 2021 with both price index of Food At Home and Food Away From Home recorded increases of 4.1 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively.

The increase of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group price index was due to higher prices of raw materials for the preparation of cooking at home, such as Meat (8.3%); Milk, cheese & eggs (5.5%); Vegetables (5.0%); Oils & fats (4.4%) and Fish & seafood (4.2%). Chicken which was the biggest component in meat increased 13.6 per cent and recorded an average price of RM9.54 per kilogram as compared to RM8.40 in December 2020. Eggs which was another source of protein recorded a double digit increase of 13.5 per cent in December 2021, while Milk also went up 3.0 per cent”.

Heavy rains that occurred in several states such as Selangor, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and Johor throughout December 2021, following the transition of the Northeast Monsoon has led to the increase in food prices, especially vegetables and fish & seafood. The increase is attributed to a direct effect of supply shortages due to the weather factor. Continuous heavy rains that resulted in floods as well as landslides that occurred in vegetable producing states such as Pahang, also contributed to these price increases and directly contributed to the increase in national inflation. However the implementation of Skim Harga Maksimum Keluarga Malaysia (SHMKM) announced by Government during 7 to 31 December 2021 has eased the inflation of this group from continuing to soar.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, the slower increase in the Transport group price index as compared to November 2021 (12.7%) was due to the higher price of Unleaded Petrol RON95 in December 2020 as at RM1.74 per litre which has narrowed the difference between the ceiling price of Unleaded Petrol RON95 set by the government in March 2021 (RM2.05). To a certain extent, it has eased the inflation as compared to the previous month (November 2021: 3.3%).

All states recorded increases in CPI with eight states showing an increase above the national inflation level of 3.2 per cent. The highest increase was recorded by Terengganu (3.9%), while Sarawak (2.5%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.3%) and Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.0%) were the three states with the lowest CPI increase. All states also registered an increase in the inflation of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages. The highest increase was recorded by Selangor & Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (4.3%) followed by Johor (3.7%), Perak (3.3%) and Pahang (3.2%). Meanwhile, other states showed an increase below

the national inflation of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages rate of 3.2 per cent in December 2021. The increase was due to higher prices of vegetables, eggs, fish and seafood in December 2021 as compared to the same month last year.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin further added inflation for the group income below RM3,000 increased 3.2 per cent in December 2021 as against December 2020. The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group increased 3.5 per cent, 0.3 percentage point higher than the same group in the headline inflation. The subgroup that contributed to the increase were Meat (8.2%) followed by Oils & fats (6.7%); Milk, cheese & eggs (6.0%) and Fish & seafood (4.4%). The inflation for Transport was 2.3 percentage points higher than the same group of headline inflation and recorded 11.8 per cent incline in December 2021. Meanwhile, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels also went up 2.8 per cent (December 2020: -1.2%). The discontinuation of electricity discount under the PEMULIH Package which ended in September had an impact on the inflation for the group income below RM3,000.

Core inflation measures changes in the prices of all goods and services, excluding volatile items of fresh food as well as goods controlled by the government. Core inflation registered an increase of 1.1 per cent in December 2021 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The higher increase was recorded by the Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance group with 2.7 per cent. Inflation without fuel rose 2.0 per cent in December 2021 to 115.1 from 112.8 in the same month of the preceding year. Inflation without fuel covers all goods and services except Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel.

Meanwhile, the CPI for the fourth quarter of 2021 inclined 3.2 per cent to 124.1 as compared to 120.3 in the same quarter of the preceding year. In terms of quarterly comparison, the CPI increased to 1.2 per cent as compared to the third quarter of 2021. On a monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.4 per cent as compared to November 2021. The increase was attributed by Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (1.0%); Hotel & Restaurant (0.4%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.3%); Miscellaneous Goods & Services (0.2%) and Transport (0.1%).

Annual inflation rate in 2021 showed an increase of 2.5 per cent as compared to a negative 1.2 per cent in 2020. The setting of Unleaded Petrol RON95 ceiling price by the government starting March 2021 at RM2.05 was the main contributor to the increase of the inflation rate. Other factor that contributed to the increase in inflation was the rise of chicken prices above the 2020 average price. The rise of animal feed stocks in tandem with increasing global prices of grains drove the chicken prices higher. The incline in cooking oil prices due to the increase in the crude palm oil prices as well as the increase in vegetable prices due to unpredictable weather at the end of 2021 also contributed to the increase in headline inflation. In addition, the termination of the electricity discounts in Peninsular Malaysia which was implemented throughout 2020 also exert upward pressure to the national inflation for 2021.

Commenting on inflation of other countries, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said "The increase in inflation rate not only happening in Malaysia but it also occurring in other countries. The inflation rate in the United States accelerated to 7.0% in the December 2021, the highest inflation since June 1982. Energy was the biggest contributor to the gain in December 2021 (29.3%). Meanwhile, the Eurozone inflation rate has accelerated to a sixth straight month to a higher record by 5.0 per cent in December 2021 (November 2021: 4.9%)".

The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022. The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation provided by the selected respondents to share the information to DOSM's officer's and in making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Chart 1

Malaysia Headline Inflation, January 2015 - December 2021

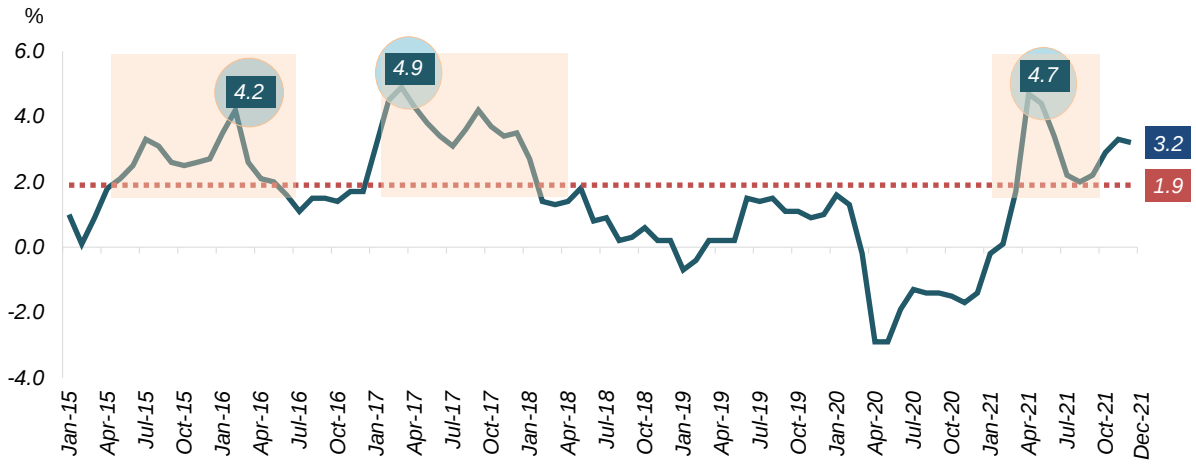


Chart 2

Annual Inflation, Malaysia, 2011-2021

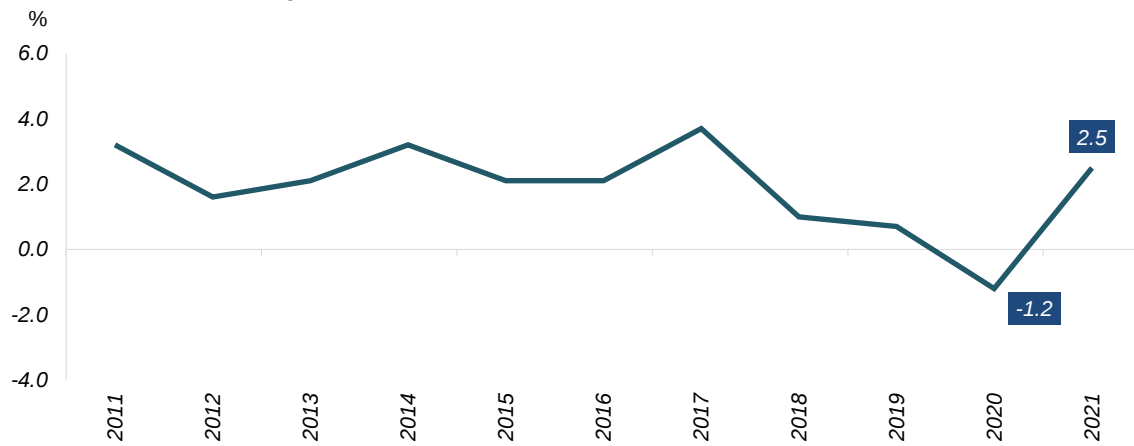


Chart 3

Inflation by Main Group, December 2021

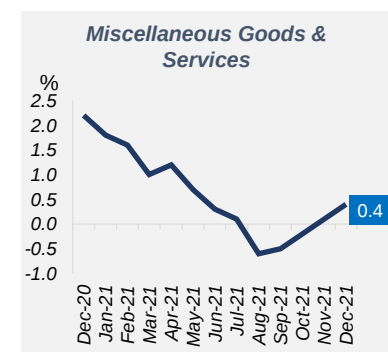
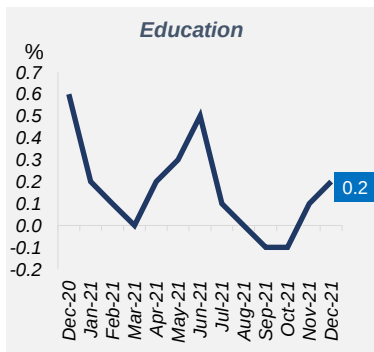
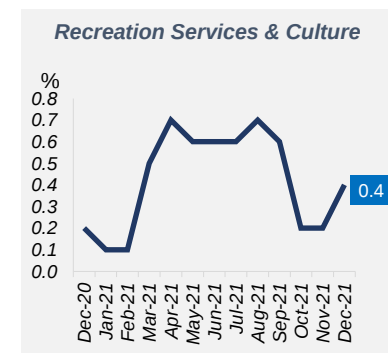
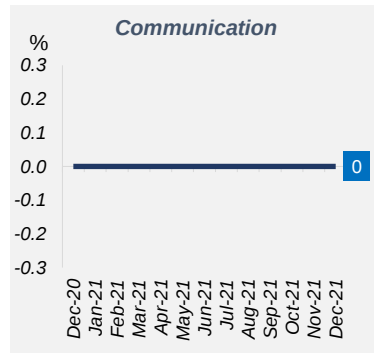
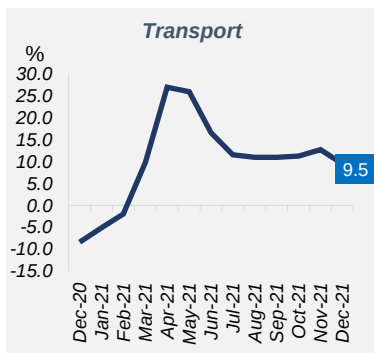
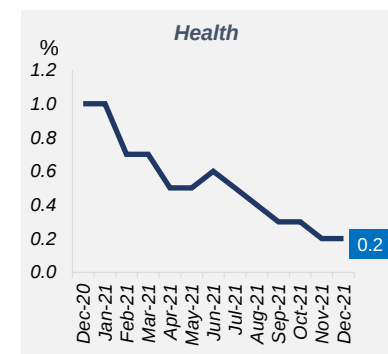
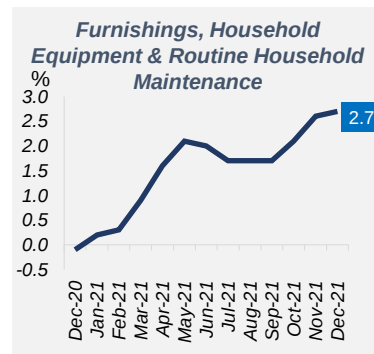
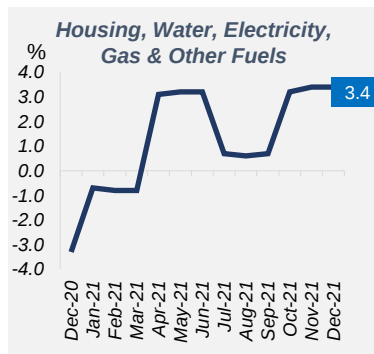
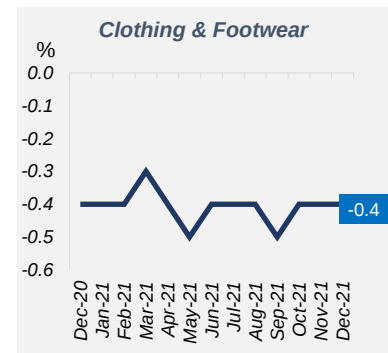
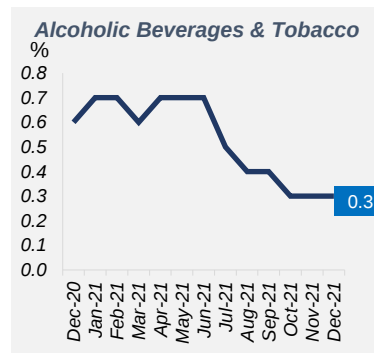
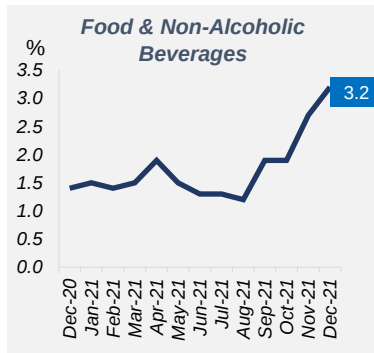


Chart 4

Inflation for Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, January 2015 - December 2021

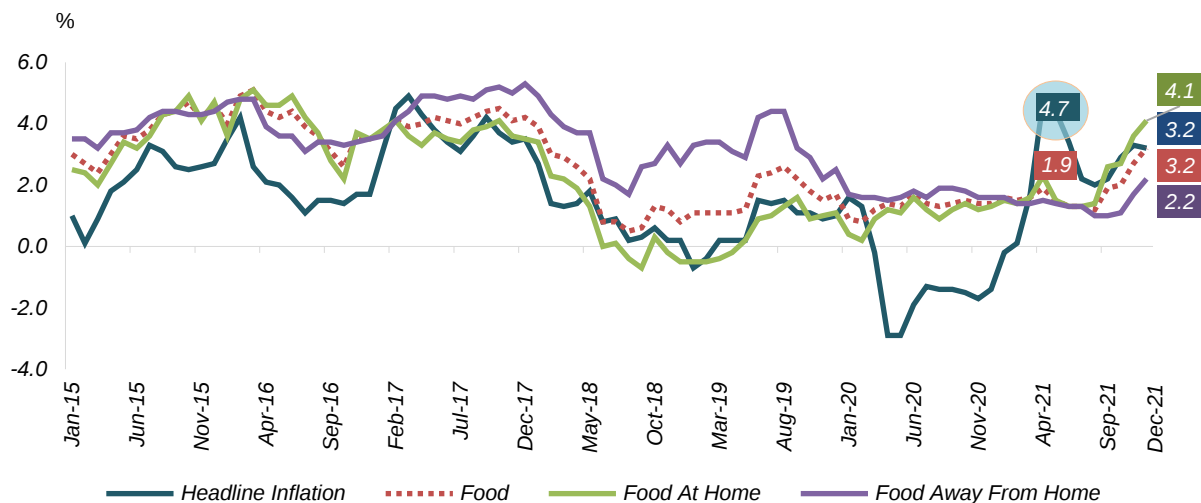


Chart 5

Inflation of Selected Food for Household Income Below RM3,000, January 2020 - December 2021

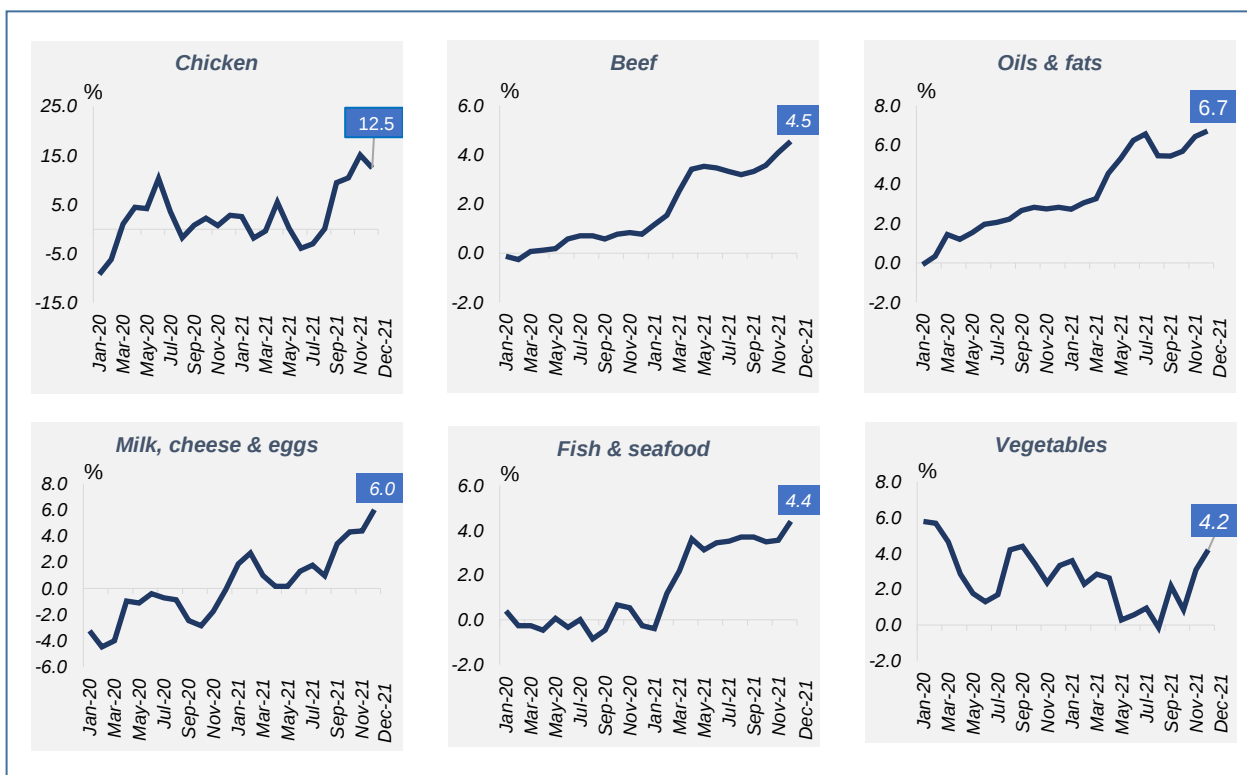


Chart 6

Inflation by State, December 2021

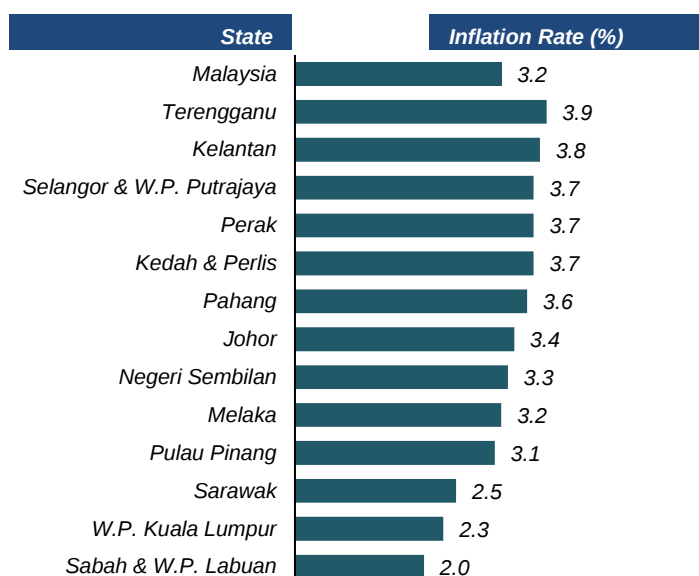


Chart 7

Inflation of Selected Countries, January 2020 – December 2021

