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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA
NOVEMBER 2021

**Kenaikan harga makanan dan petrol mendorong inflasi Malaysia
lebih tinggi 3.3 peratus pada November 2021**

PUTRAJAYA, 22 Disember 2021 – Indeks Harga Pengguna meningkat **3.3 peratus** kepada **124.0** pada November 2021 daripada **120.0** setahun lalu. Secara puratanya, inflasi di Malaysia adalah pada kadar 1.6 peratus bagi tempoh 2011 hingga 2021. Sepanjang tempoh tersebut, inflasi mengalami perubahan berbeza-beza dengan peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan pada April 2017 (4.9%). Bagi tahun 2021, kadar inflasi bulanan berada pada paras lebih tinggi daripada purata inflasi jangka panjang kesan daripada peningkatan harga pelbagai barangan sejak bulan Mac (1.7%) dan melonjak kepada 4.7 peratus pada bulan berikutnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia mengeluarkan **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), NOVEMBER 2021**.

Dalam kenyataan pada hari ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Peningkatan **3.3 peratus** pada November 2021 adalah dipengaruhi oleh kenaikan pelbagai barangan terutamanya bagi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol, Pengangkutan dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain. Peningkatan paling ketara disebabkan oleh harga bahan mentah untuk dimasak yang tinggi. Ayam yang merupakan komponen terbesar bagi item daging serta sumber protein utama pilihan rakyat Malaysia, meningkat **16.7 peratus** kesan daripada kenaikan harga makanan ternakan terutamanya

daripada sumber import. Ikan yang turut menjadi sumber protein popular di kalangan isi rumah Malaysia terutama B40 juga mencatatkan kenaikan harga. Pada November 2021, harga purata Ikan Kembong meningkat kepada **RM15.57** berbanding **RM14.68** setahun lalu. Susu, keju & telur dan Sayur-sayuran pula masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 4.2 peratus dan 3.4 peratus. Di samping itu, harga bahan api masih kekal tinggi (27.6%) dan kos elektrik meningkat 34.6 peratus setelah diskaun bayaran elektrik berakhir pada bulan September 2021.”

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menjelaskan “Meskipun peningkatan ketara bagi pengangkutan, makanan dan elektrik, kepelbagaian perbelanjaan isi rumah di Malaysia dan variasi perubahan harga barangan tertentu (meningkat sederhana, kekal dan menurun), secara tidak langsung membantu meredakan kadar inflasi semasa. Bagi bulan November 2021, antara barangan yang tidak menunjukkan perubahan adalah perkhidmatan komunikasi, yuran pendidikan dan bayaran tol. Sementara itu, antara barangan yang menunjukkan penurunan harga adalah pakaian dan kasut (-0.4%) dan vitamin (-1.7%)”.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menambah, Indeks Harga Pengguna juga boleh dilihat daripada pelbagai dimensi antaranya mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, negeri dan juga inflasi teras bagi mengukur barangan yang lebih stabil dari segi harga dan tanpa kawalan kerajaan. Indeks bagi kumpulan pendapatan di bawah RM3,000 meningkat 3.3 peratus pada November 2021 berbanding November 2020. Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol meningkat 2.9 peratus, 0.2 mata peratus lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan yang sama dalam inflasi utama. Peningkatan adalah daripada kumpulan Daging (9.2%) diikuti oleh Minyak & lemak (6.4%); Susu, keju & telur (4.4%) dan Ikan & makanan laut (3.6%). Ayam yang dibelanjakan oleh 86.8 peratus isi rumah B40 meningkat sebanyak 15.1 peratus pada November 2021. Kebanyakan isi rumah B40 (94.7%) juga berbelanja kepada ikan segar dan indeks ini turut meningkat 4.2 peratus pada November 2021.

Indeks Pengangkutan adalah sebanyak 3.5 mata peratus lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan yang sama bagi inflasi keseluruhan dan meningkat 16.2 peratus pada November 2021. Sementara itu, Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain juga meningkat 2.8 peratus (November 2020: -3.2%). Penamatan diskaun elektrik di

bawah pakej Perlindungan Rakyat Dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH) yang berakhir pada September memberi impak kepada indeks bagi kumpulan pendapatan di bawah RM3,000.”

Dari segi IHP mengikut negeri pula, kesemua negeri menunjukkan peningkatan dan sembilan negeri melepasi paras IHP nasional 3.3 peratus. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Terengganu (4.3%), manakala Sarawak (2.7%), Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.4%) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.4%) merupakan tiga negeri yang mempunyai peningkatan IHP yang paling rendah. Peningkatan inflasi di Terengganu disumbangkan terutamanya oleh Pengangkutan dan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol yang masing-masing meningkat 17.4 peratus dan 3.0 peratus. Dari aspek penggunaan, kedua-dua kumpulan ini menyumbang sebanyak 51.0 peratus kepada perbelanjaan Terengganu. IHP di Sarawak dan Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan masing-masing meningkat 2.7 peratus dan 2.4 peratus yang sebahagiannya disebabkan oleh peningkatan marginal bagi bayaran elektrik kesan daripada pelanjutan diskaun bil elektrik sehingga Disember 2021 serta kenaikan sederhana harga Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol. Sementara itu, IHP bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur kebanyakannya dipengaruhi oleh harga makanan di luar rumah yang menjadi pilihan isi rumah. Harga makanan di luar rumah meningkat sederhana 1.6 peratus berbanding harga makanan di rumah (2.5%). Tambahan pula, isi rumah di Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur mempunyai pelbagai pilihan penggunaan pengangkutan awam sebagai pengganti kepada pengangkutan persendirian.

Inflasi teras pula mencatatkan peningkatan 0.9 peratus pada November 2021 berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini telah disumbangkan oleh kumpulan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah iaitu 2.6 peratus.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah bahawa kenaikan inflasi tidak dapat dielakkan dan selari dengan kenaikan harga bahan api dan makanan global. Inflasi kini berlaku di seluruh dunia. Amerika Syarikat merekodkan kadar inflasi 6.8 peratus, tertinggi sejak Jun 1982. Kenaikan ini didorong terutamanya oleh kenaikan dalam kos tenaga yang merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu 33.3 peratus. Zon Euro juga mencatatkan peningkatan inflasi yang ketara iaitu 4.9 peratus tahun ke

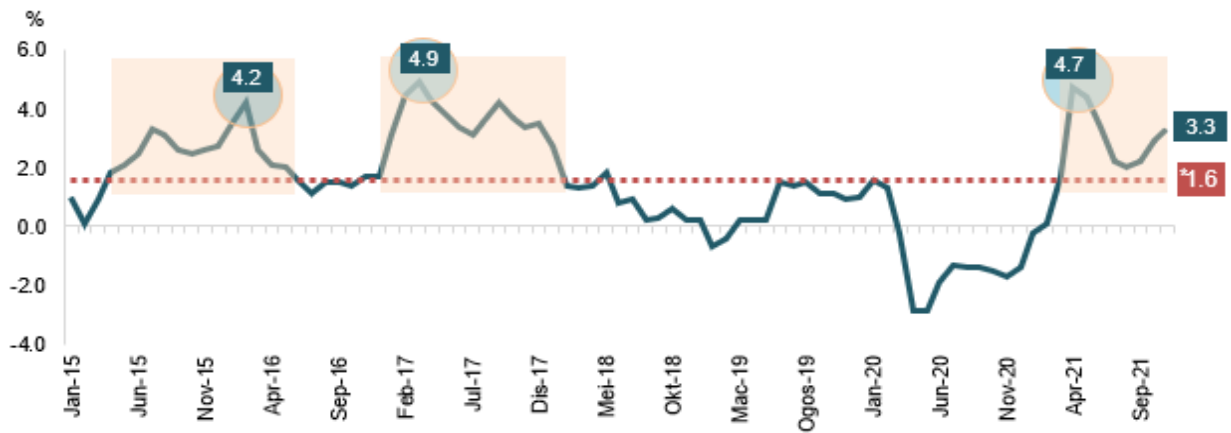
tahun pada November 2021 dan ini merupakan kadar inflasi tertinggi sejak Julai 1991. Antara yang mendorong kepada peningkatan ini adalah kos tenaga yang meningkat dengan mendadak (27.4%). Di peringkat Asia Tenggara, Filipina mencatatkan peningkatan 4.2 peratus yang didorong oleh kenaikan dalam kumpulan makanan & minuman bukan alkohol (3.9%), minuman alkohol & tembakau (7.5%) dan kelengkapan perabot dan penyelenggaraan isi rumah (2.4%). Inflasi di Republik Korea pula meningkat kepada paras hampir tertinggi 10 tahun iaitu kenaikan 3.7 peratus yang disebabkan oleh peningkatan kos minyak yang menyebabkan peningkatan dalam kumpulan pengangkutan sebanyak 12.9 peratus. Selain itu, peningkatan permintaan seiring dengan pembukaan semula ekonomi domestik dan global juga mendorong harga lebih tinggi.

Inflasi dijangka terus meningkat kesan daripada harga global bahan api, makanan dan bahan berkaitan pembinaan seperti besi. Walau bagaimanapun, inflasi dijangka lebih stabil dengan pelaksanaan Skim Kawalan Harga Maksimum Keluarga Malaysia (SHMKM) untuk 12 item makanan yang berkuat kuasa pada 7 Disember 2021 hingga 31 Disember 2021.

Setinggi-tinggi ucapan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang tidak terhingga kepada seluruh Penduduk Malaysia termasuk bukan warganegara yang telah memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020. Survei Penilaian Liputan Banci (SPLB) bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) sedang dilaksanakan sepanjang November dan Disember 2021. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam aktiviti yang dijalankan Banci Malaysia 2020 kerana "Data Anda Masa Depan Kita". Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

Carta 1

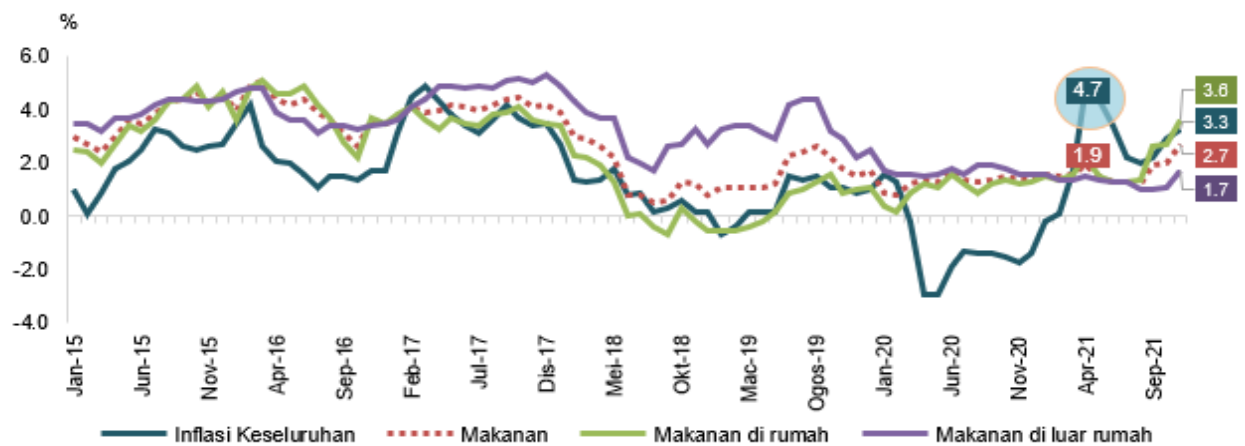
Inflasi Malaysia, Januari 2015 - November 2021



Nota : * Purata inflasi bagi tempoh 2011 hingga November 2021

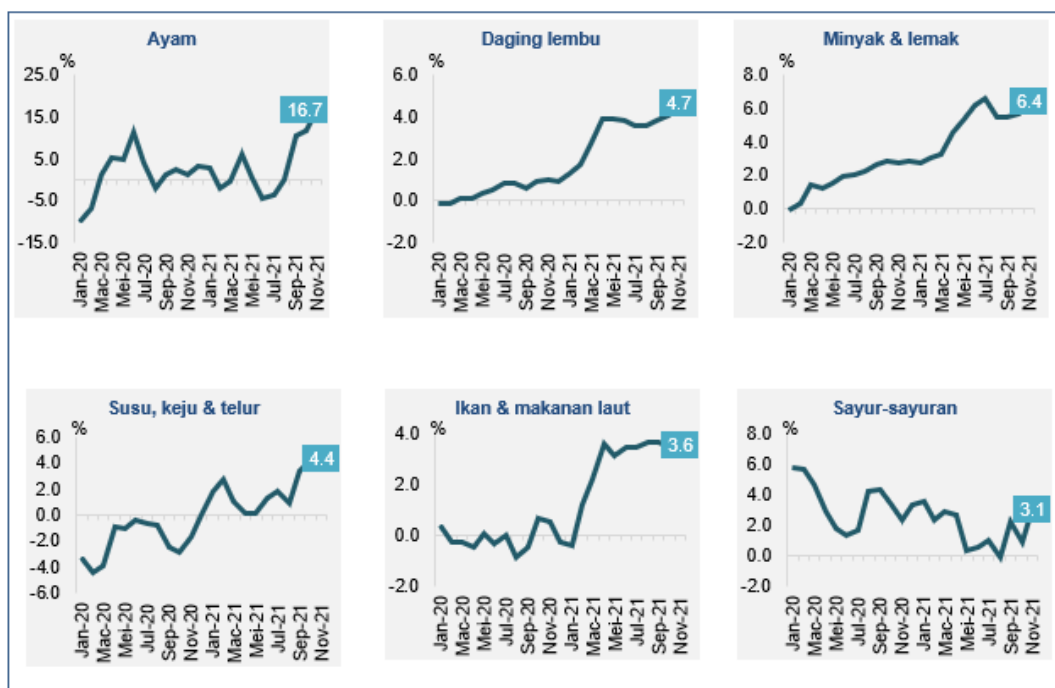
Carta 2

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



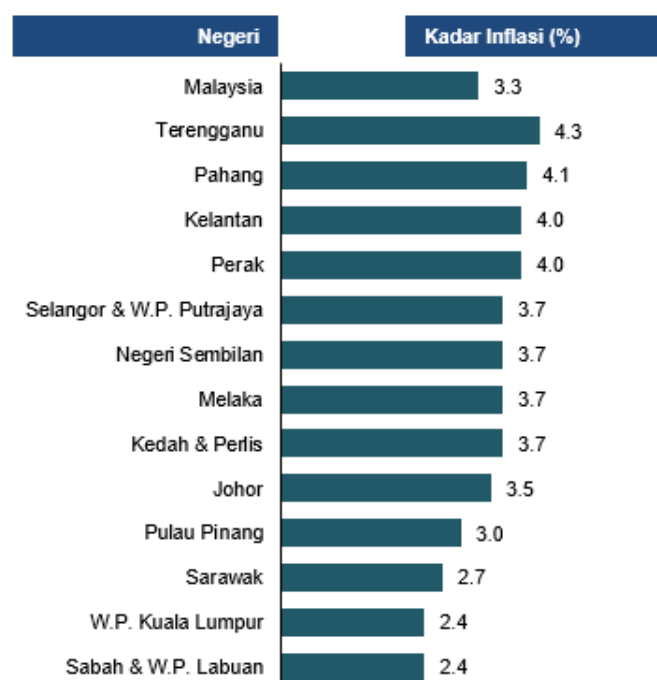
Carta 3

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

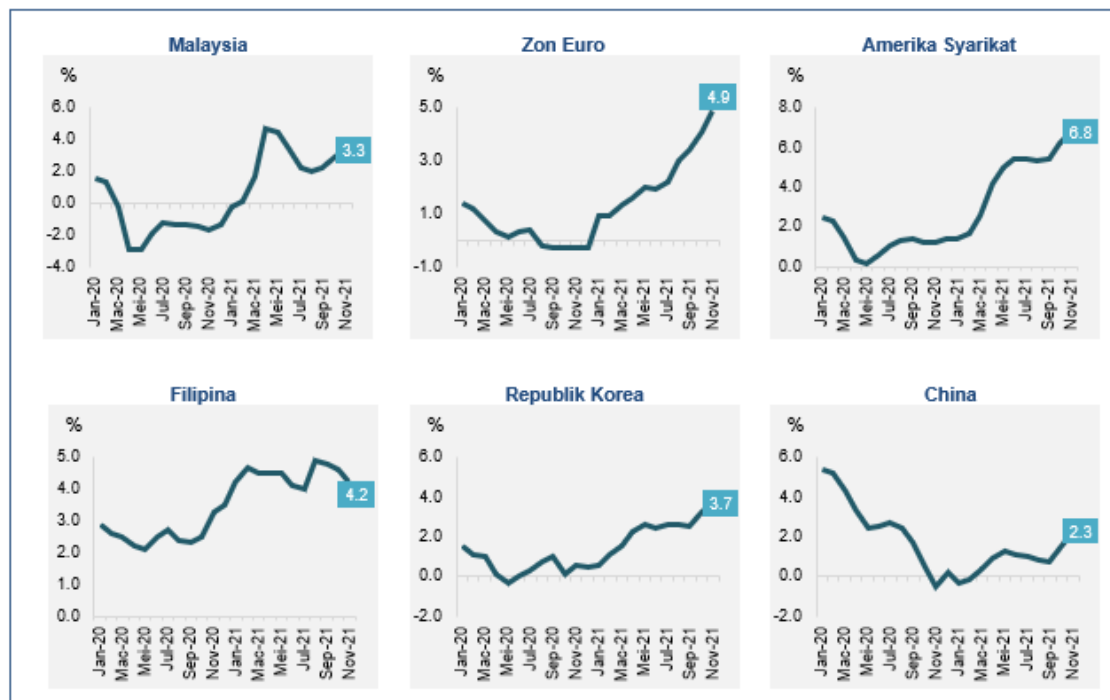


Carta 4

Inflasi mengikut Negeri, November 2021



Inflasi bagi Negara Terpilih, Januari 2020 – November 2021



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
22 DISEMBER 2021



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA
NOVEMBER 2021

***Increase in food and petrol prices pushed Malaysia's inflation
higher to 3.3 per cent in November 2021***

PUTRAJAYA, 22 December 2021 – The Consumer Price Index increased **3.3 per cent** to **124.0** in November 2021 from **120.0** a year ago. On average, inflation in Malaysia was at 1.6 per cent for the period of 2011 to 2021. During that period, inflation varied with the highest increase recorded in April 2017 (4.9%). In 2021, the monthly inflation rate is higher than the long-term average inflation as a result of rising prices of various goods since March (1.7%) and spiked to 4.7 per cent in the following month. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia published report, the **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), NOVEMBER 2021**.

In a statement today, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "The **3.3 per cent** incline in November 2021 was influenced by the increase in various items especially for the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Transport and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels groups. The significant increase was attributed by higher prices of raw materials for cooking. Chicken, the largest component of meat and the main source of protein for Malaysians, increased by **16.7 per cent** as a result of global higher prices of feed for animals. Fish which was also a popular source of protein among Malaysian households especially B40, also recorded increase in prices. In November 2021 average price of Indian Mackerel

increased to **RM15.57** as compared to **RM14.68** a year ago. Milk, cheese & eggs and vegetables increased 4.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. In addition, fuel prices remained high (27.6%) and electricity costs increased 34.6 per cent after the electricity discount was discontinued in September 2021.”

The Chief Statistician Malaysia explained, “Although there was a significant increase in transport, food and electricity, diversification of households’ spending in Malaysia and the various changes in price of certain goods (moderately increase, unchanged and decline), has indirectly helped ease the current inflation rate. In November 2021, some goods that remained unchanged were communication services, education fees and toll charges. Meanwhile, among goods that registered a decline in prices were clothing and footwear (-0.4%) and vitamins (-1.7%)”.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin added, the Consumer Price Index can also be seen from various dimensions such as household groups, states and core inflation for a measurement of goods that are more stable in terms of price and without government control. The index for the group income below RM3,000 increased 3.3 per cent in November 2021 as against November 2020. The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group increased 2.9 per cent, a 0.2 percentage point higher than the same group in the headline inflation. The increases were from Meat (9.2%) followed by Oils & fats (6.4%); Milk, cheese & eggs (4.4%) and Fish & seafood (3.6%). Chicken which was consumed by 86.8 per cent of B40 household increased 15.1 per cent in November 2021. A majority of B40 household (94.7%) consumed fresh fish and the index also increased 4.2 per cent in November 2021.

The index for Transport was 3.5 percentage point higher than the same group of headline inflation and recorded 16.2 per cent incline in November 2021. Meanwhile, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels also went up 2.8 per cent (November 2020: -3.2%). The discontinuation of electricity discount under the Perlindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH) package which ended in September had an impact to the index for the group income below RM3,000.”

In terms of CPI by states, all states showed increases and nine states surpassed the national CPI of 3.3 per cent. The highest increase was recorded by

Terengganu (4.3%), while Sarawak (2.7%), Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.4%) and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.4%) were the three states with the lowest increase in CPI. The increase in inflation in Terengganu was contributed mainly by Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which increased by 17.4 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively. In terms of consumption, these two groups contributed 51.0 per cent to Terengganu's expenditure. The CPI in both Sarawak and Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan increased 2.7 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively and was partly due to a marginal increase in electricity charges as a result of the extension of electricity discounts until December 2021 as well as a moderate increase in the price of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages. Meanwhile, the CPI of Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur was mostly influenced by the price of food away from home, which was preferred by the households. The prices of food away from home increased moderately by 1.6 per cent as compared to food prices at home (2.5%). In addition, households in Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur have various options for public transport as an alternative to private transport.

Core inflation registered an increase of 0.9 per cent in November 2021 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase was contributed by the Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance group with 2.6 per cent.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin further added that increase in the inflation was inevitable and was in line with rising global fuel and food prices. Inflation is currently occurring around the world. The United States also recorded an inflation rate of 6.8 per cent, the highest since June 1982. This increase was driven mainly by the increase in energy costs which recorded the highest increase of 33.3 per cent. The Eurozone recorded a significant increase in inflation with 4.9 per cent year-on-year in November 2021 and was the highest inflation rate since July 1991. Among the components that led to this increase were sharp increases in energy costs (27.4%), In the Southeast Asia region, Philippines recorded a 4.2 per cent increase driven by increases in the food & non-alcoholic beverages (3.9%), alcoholic beverages & tobacco (7.5%) and household furnishings and maintenance (2.4%) groups. Inflation in the Republic of Korea rose to a nearly 10 years high of 3.7 per cent due to rising fuel costs which led to an increase in the transportation group of

12.9 per cent. In addition, stronger demand as a result of the reopening of both domestic and global economic also drove prices higher.

Inflation is expected to keep increasing due to the global prices of fuel, food and construction related material such as steel. However, it may be stabilised by the implementation of The Keluarga Malaysia Maximum Price Scheme (SHMKM) for 12 food items which took effect on the 7th December 2021 until 31st December 2021.

Our sincere thanks and highest appreciation to all Malaysians, including non-citizens, who have given their full support and cooperation in making the Malaysia Census 2020 a success. Post Enumeration Survey (PES) for Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) is ongoing in November and December 2021. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate the said activities of Malaysia Census 2020 because "Your Data is Our Future". Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

Chart 1

Malaysia Headline Inflation, January 2015 - November 2021



Note : * Average inflation for the period of 2011 to November 2021

Chart 2

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

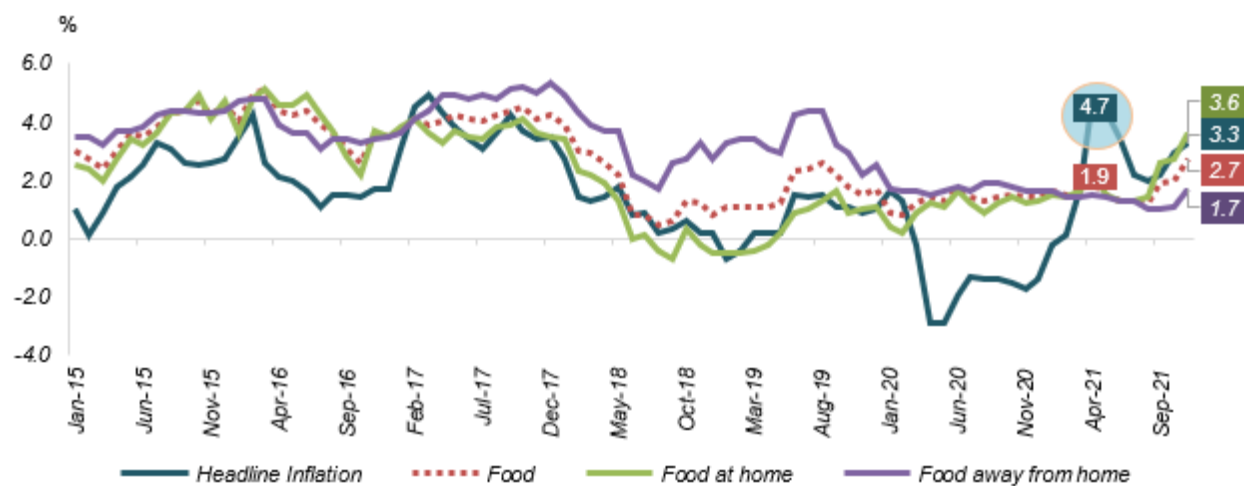


Chart 3

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

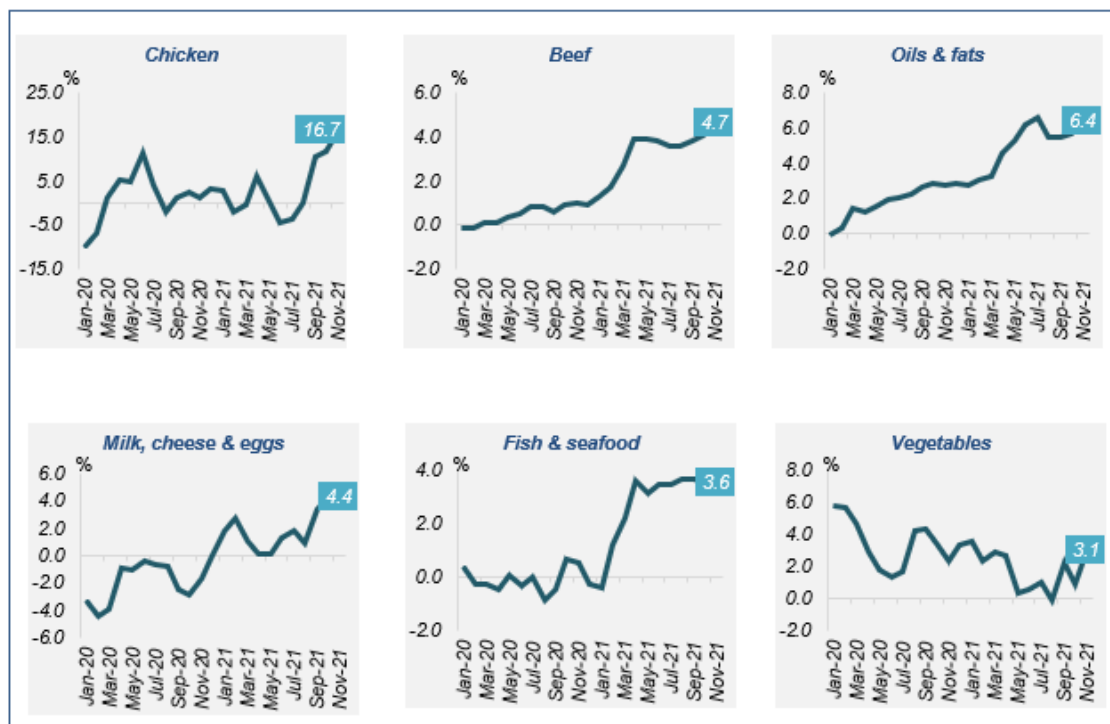


Chart 4

Inflation by State, November 2021

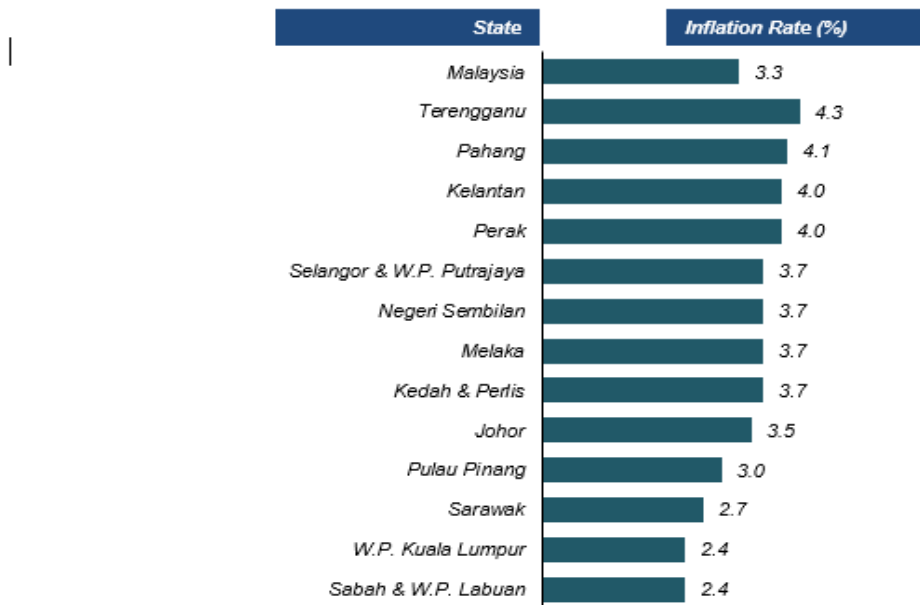
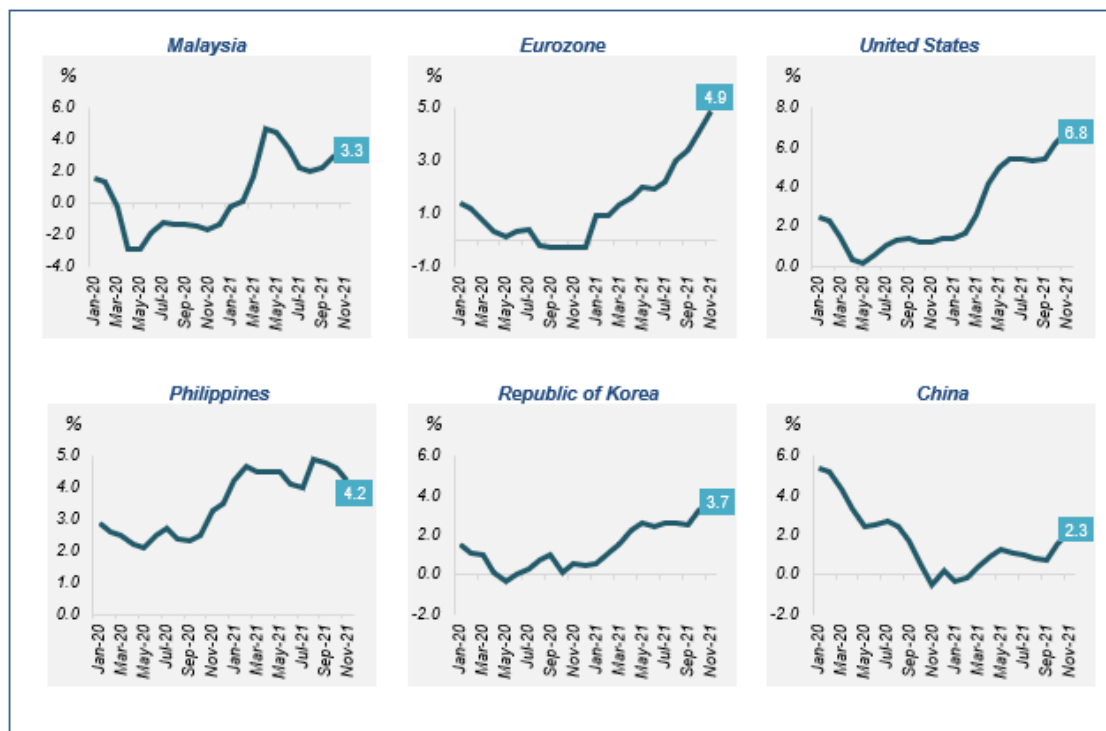


Chart 5

Inflation for Selected Countries, January 2020 – November 2021



**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
22 DECEMBER 2021**