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KENYATAAN MEDIA
BAGI ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, MALAYSIA
TAHUN 2020

**Kuasa beli perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah merosot
16.7 peratus dalam tempoh satu dekad**

PUTRAJAYA, 25 Mei 2021 – Inflasi yang diukur melalui Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) secara tidak langsung mencerminkan kuasa beli perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah Malaysia. Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah menerbitkan Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, 2020. Laporan ini merupakan penerbitan baharu yang mengandungi analisis terperinci terhadap data inflasi bagi siri masa 2010 hingga 2020 merangkumi kuasa beli perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah, jurang antara bandar dan luar bandar, subkumpulan Makanan & Minuman dan inflasi kumpulan keperluan dan bukan keperluan.

Berdasarkan laporan ini, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menjelaskan “Kuasa beli perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah Malaysia kini hanya berada pada paras 83.3 peratus, susut 16.7 peratus dalam tempoh 1 dekad. Daripada 12 kumpulan utama, dua kumpulan barang dan perkhidmatan menunjukkan kuasa beli melebihi 100.0 peratus iaitu kumpulan Komunikasi (102.6%) dan Pakaian & Kasut (107.0%). Ini menggambarkan isi rumah mampu untuk menikmati perkhidmatan Komunikasi, Pakaian & Kasut yang sama pada harga lebih murah berbanding 10 tahun yang lalu. Sementara itu, kumpulan Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau merekodkan kumpulan yang paling tinggi mengalami penyusutan nilai kuasa beli sebanyak 40.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh kumpulan Makanan & Minuman (25.8%) dan Restoran & Hotel (24.5%)”.

Inflasi bandar pada tahun 2020 bergerak lebih laju berbanding inflasi luar bandar. Ini memberi maksud bahawa perubahan harga barangan di bandar meningkat dengan lebih cepat berbanding luar bandar. Jurang inflasi di antara bandar dan luar bandar didapati semakin melebar mulai tahun 2014 dan terus meningkat sehingga 3.4 mata indeks pada tahun 2020. Dalam masa yang sama, kuasa beli mengikut kumpulan utama di kawasan bandar adalah lebih rendah (17.1%) berbanding kawasan luar bandar (14.7%). Kumpulan utama yang mencatatkan kuasa beli isi rumah lebih rendah di kawasan bandar ialah Kesihatan (20.1%), Restoran & Hotel (25.3%), Makanan & Minuman (27.0%) dan Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau (39.8%). Kumpulan yang sama ini juga menyumbang kepada kuasa beli isi rumah yang lebih rendah di kawasan luar bandar yang masing-masing mencatatkan 16.9 peratus, 20.1 peratus, 21.6 peratus dan 42.7 peratus.

Mengulas lanjut kedudukan inflasi tahun 2020, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata “Pandemik COVID-19 yang berlaku pada 2020 secara tidak langsung menyaksikan Malaysia mencatatkan inflasi negatif iaitu 1.2 peratus. Antara kumpulan yang mengalami penurunan harga yang ketara adalah Pengangkutan (-10.0%), diikuti oleh Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (-1.7%) dan Pakaian & Kasut (-0.8%). Walau bagaimanapun, Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan menunjukkan peningkatan dengan 2.7 peratus diikuti oleh indeks Makanan & Minuman (1.3%) dan Komunikasi (1.1%). Indeks bagi semua negeri menunjukkan penurunan antara negatif 0.6 peratus hingga negatif 1.9 peratus bagi 2020 berbanding 2019. Penurunan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Melaka (-1.9%) diikuti oleh Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (-1.9%), Kedah & Perlis (-1.8%) dan Sarawak (-1.8%)”.

Walaupun kedudukan inflasi 2020 adalah negatif, inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman sentiasa berada di jajaran yang positif (peningkatan). Inflasi kumpulan ini berada pada paras 1.3 peratus. Ini merupakan kadar inflasi paling rendah pernah dicatatkan dalam tempoh satu dekad. Inflasi tertinggi bagi kumpulan ini adalah pada tahun 2011 dengan kadar 4.8 peratus. Seperti sedia maklum, isi rumah di Malaysia banyak membelanjakan kepada ikan segar dan makanan laut segar. Sepanjang tempoh satu dekad, inflasi bagi subkumpulan ikan segar adalah tidak menentu dengan inflasi tertinggi direkodkan pada tahun 2012 (7.7%) dan yang terendah pada tahun 2020

(0.1%). Sementara itu, makanan laut segar turut merekodkan kadar inflasi yang tidak menentu dengan inflasi tertinggi adalah pada tahun 2013 (8.9%) dan terendah pada tahun 2020 (2.2%).

Tambah beliau, “Kekurangan bekalan import, Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) serta hujan lebat yang tidak menentu adalah antara faktor yang mempengaruhi turun naik harga di pasaran tempatan. Analisis ini turut disokong oleh harga purata bagi 100 item terpilih untuk tempoh 2018 hingga 2020. Sebagai contoh, harga purata bagi ikan bawal hitam segar (1kg) yang berharga RM26.49 (2018) dan kini telah meningkat kepada RM26.97 (2020), daging lembu tempatan (1kg) RM31.69 (2018) meningkat kepada RM32.19 (2020) dan sotong segar bersaiz 10-12cm (1kg) RM24.12 (2018) kepada RM26.35 (2020)”.

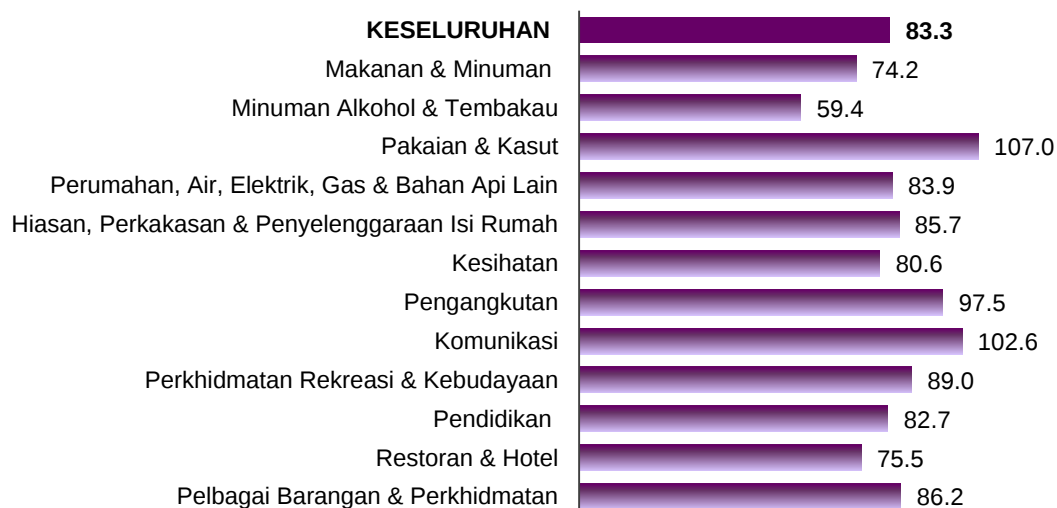
Secara umumnya, tahun 2020 telah mengubah lanskap perbelanjaan isi rumah yang memberi keutamaan kepada perbelanjaan makanan dan keperluan asas. Menurut Laporan Indeks Harga Makanan Pertubuhan Makanan dan Pertanian Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (FAO) keluaran Disember 2020, menyatakan indeks harga makanan global mencatatkan peningkatan tujuh bulan berturut-turut bermula Jun 2020. Pada Disember 2020 indeks ini menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 2.2 peratus kepada 107.5 berbanding bulan sebelumnya. Bagi perbandingan tahunan indeks ini mencatatkan kenaikan 3.1 peratus berbanding 2019. Peningkatan ini didorong terutamanya dalam harga komoditi produk tenusu dan minyak sayuran.

Laporan ini turut mengetengahkan dapatan inflasi kumpulan keperluan dan bukan keperluan. Tambahan beliau, “Sepanjang tempoh 2011 hingga 2020, inflasi Malaysia banyak dipengaruhi oleh inflasi kumpulan keperluan. Pada tahun 2020, penurunan inflasi kumpulan keperluan (-1.9%) lebih ketara berbanding inflasi keseluruhan (-1.2%)”.

Memetik kenyataan Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, “Analisis ini turut memuatkan tiga rencana bertajuk: **Kuasa Beli Isi Rumah; Adakah Isi Rumah Membayar Harga Yang Sama?;** dan **Rumah Mampu Milik**. Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, 2020 yang lebih terperinci boleh dimuat turun secara percuma di portal Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (www.dosm.gov.my)”.

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga 30 Jun 2021. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan 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: Kuasa Beli Mengikut Kumpulan Utama, 2020 (%) (2010 = 100)



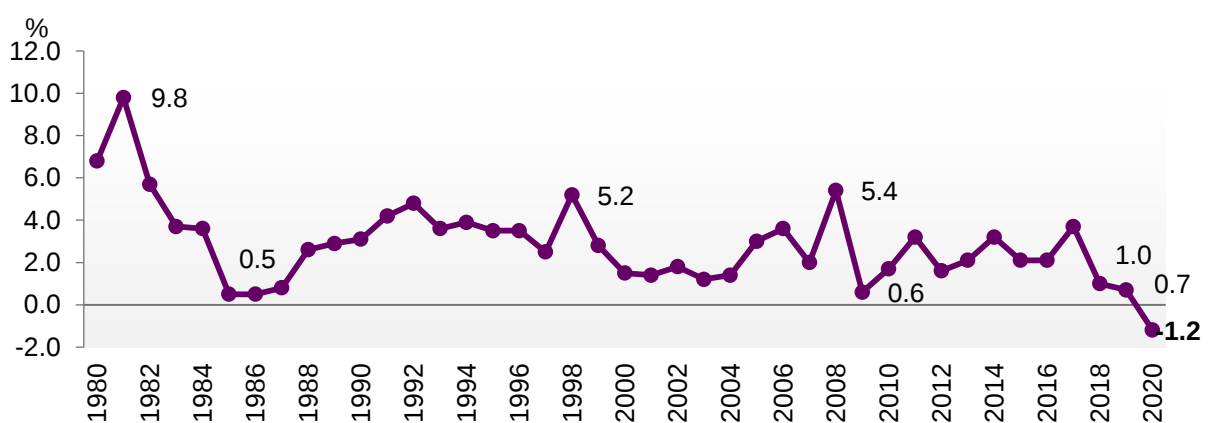
Nota:

Nilai indeks 100 adalah nilai asas rujukan. Nilai melebihi 100 menunjukkan kuasa beli terhadap pembelian kepada kumpulan barang dan perkhidmatan berkenaan meningkat, manakala nilai di bawah 100 menunjukkan kuasa beli terhadap pembelian kepada kumpulan barang dan perkhidmatan berkenaan berkurangan.

Jadual 1: Jurang Inflasi Bandar dan Luar Bandar, 2010-2020

	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jurang
Wajaran	85.1	14.9	70.2
2010	100.0	100.0	0.0
2011	103.2	103.1	0.1
2012	105.0	104.7	0.3
2013	107.2	106.8	0.4
2014	110.7	109.8	0.9
2015	113.1	111.7	1.4
2016	115.5	113.6	1.9
2017	119.9	117.8	2.1
2018	121.1	118.7	2.4
2019	122.0	119.1	2.9
2020	120.7	117.3	3.4
CAGR	1.9%	1.6%	

Carta 2: Inflasi Tahunan, Malaysia, 1980-2020



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MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA
YEAR 2020

***Household consumption purchasing power declined
16.7 per cent in one decade***

PUTRAJAYA, 25 May 2021 – Inflation as measured by Consumer Price Index (CPI) indirectly reflects the purchasing power of Malaysia's household consumption. Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia has published the Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index, 2020. This is a new report that contains detail analysis on inflation time series from 2010 to 2020, consists of purchasing power of Malaysia household consumption, gap between urban and rural, subgroup of Food & Beverages and inflation of essential and non-essential groups.

Based on this report, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia explained, "Purchasing power of Malaysia's household consumption recorded 83.3 per cent, declined 16.7 per cent over a decade. Within 12 main groups, two groups of goods and services recorded purchasing power more than 100.0 per cent namely Communication (102.6%) and Clothing & Footwear (107.0%). This illustrates that households were able to enjoy Communication services, Clothing & Footwear at cheaper prices as compared to 10 years ago. Meanwhile, the Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco group recorded the highest decrease in purchasing power by 40.6 per cent. This is followed by the Food & Beverages (25.8%) and Restaurants & Hotels (24.5%)".

The inflation for urban in 2020 rose more than the inflation for rural. It means that changes in the price of goods in the urban areas are faster than the rural areas. The inflation gap between urban and rural areas widened since 2014 and continued to increase up to 3.4 index points in 2020. At the same time, purchasing power by main group in urban areas was lower (17.1%) than in rural areas (14.7%). The main groups that recorded lower purchasing power in urban areas were Health (20.1%), Restaurants & Hotels (25.3%), Food & Beverages (27.0%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (39.8%). These groups also contributed to the lower purchasing power in rural areas at 16.9 per cent, 20.1 per cent, 21.6 per cent and 42.7 percent respectively.

Commenting further on the performance of inflation in 2020, the Chief Statistician said, "The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020 has indirectly reflected as Malaysia recorded a negative inflation of 1.2 per cent". Among the most affected groups were Transport (-10.0%), followed by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-1.7%) and Clothing & Footwear (-0.8%). However, Miscellaneous Goods & Services increased 2.7 per cent followed by Food & Beverages (1.3%) and Communication (1.1%). The index for all states decreased between negative 0.6 per cent to negative 1.9 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2019. The highest decrease was recorded by Melaka (-1.9%) followed by Sabah & Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (-1.9%), Kedah & Perlis (-1.8%) and Sarawak (-1.8%)".

Although the inflation in 2020 was negative, the inflation for Food & Beverages remained in the positive position (increment). The inflation of this group registered 1.3 percent. This was the lowest inflation rate recorded in a decade. The highest inflation for this group was in 2011 at 4.8 percent. As we know, households in Malaysia spend mostly on fresh fish and seafood. Over a decade, inflation for the subgroup fresh fish was volatile with the highest inflation recorded in 2012 (7.7%), while the lowest was in 2020 (0.1%). Meanwhile, fresh seafood also recorded a volatile inflation rate with the highest inflation in 2013 (8.9%) and the lowest in 2020 (2.2%).

He added that, "The lack of import supply, Movement Control Order (MCO) as well as unusual heavy rain was among the factor that influenced the fluctuation of price in

the local market. This analysis was supported by average price of 100 selected items for the period of 2018 to 2020. For example, the average price of black pomfret (1kg) at RM26.49 (2018) and increased to RM26.97 (2020), beef local (1kg) at RM31.69 (2018) increased to RM32.19 (2020) and fresh cuttlefish 10-12cm (1kg) with RM24.12 (2018) to RM26.35 (2020)”.

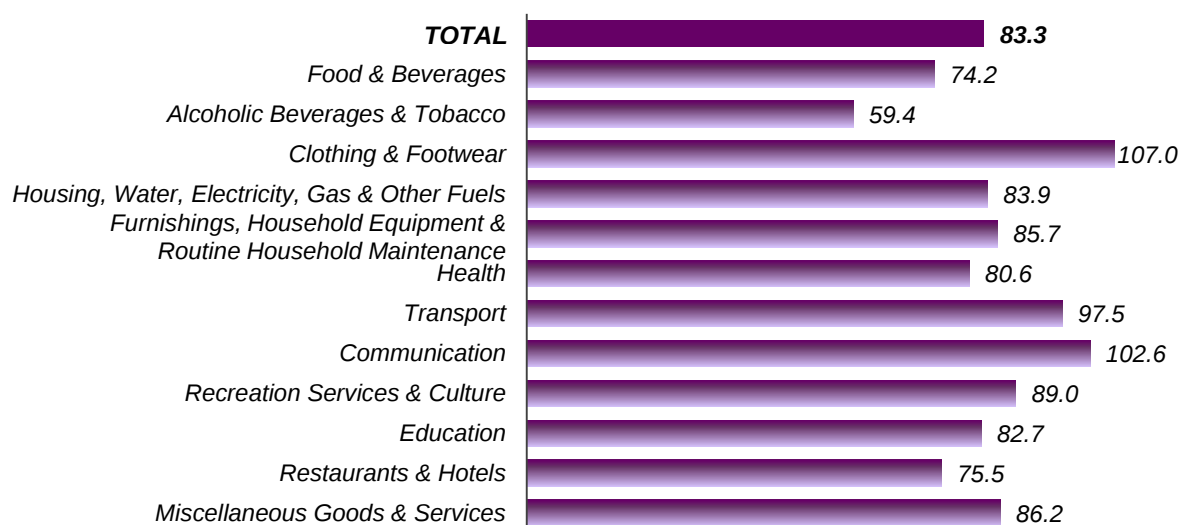
In general, 2020 has changed the household spending landscape with households prioritising on food spending and basic necessities. According to the Food Price Index Report of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) released in December 2020, the global food price index recorded an increase for seven consecutive months starting in June 2020. In December 2020, this index showed an increase of 2.2 percent to 107.5 as compared to the previous month. For annual comparison, this index recorded an increase of 3.1 percent as compared to 2019. This increase was driven mainly in price of the commodities of dairy products and vegetable oils.

This report also highlights the findings for essential and non-essential groups. He added, “During the period 2011 until 2020, Malaysia's inflation was heavily influenced by inflation of essential group. In 2020, the decline in essential group inflation (-1.9%) will be more significant than the overall inflation (-1.2%)”.

*Dato' Sri Dr, Mohd Uzir also cited, “This analysis also includes three articles entitled: **Purchasing Power of Households; Do Households Pay the Same Price?**; and **Affordable Housing**. A more detailed Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index 2020 can be downloaded for free from Department of Statistics, Malaysia portal (www.dosm.gov.my)”.*

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) is being conducted nationwide until 30th June 2021. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as 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: Purchasing Power by Main Group, 2020 (%) (2010 = 100)



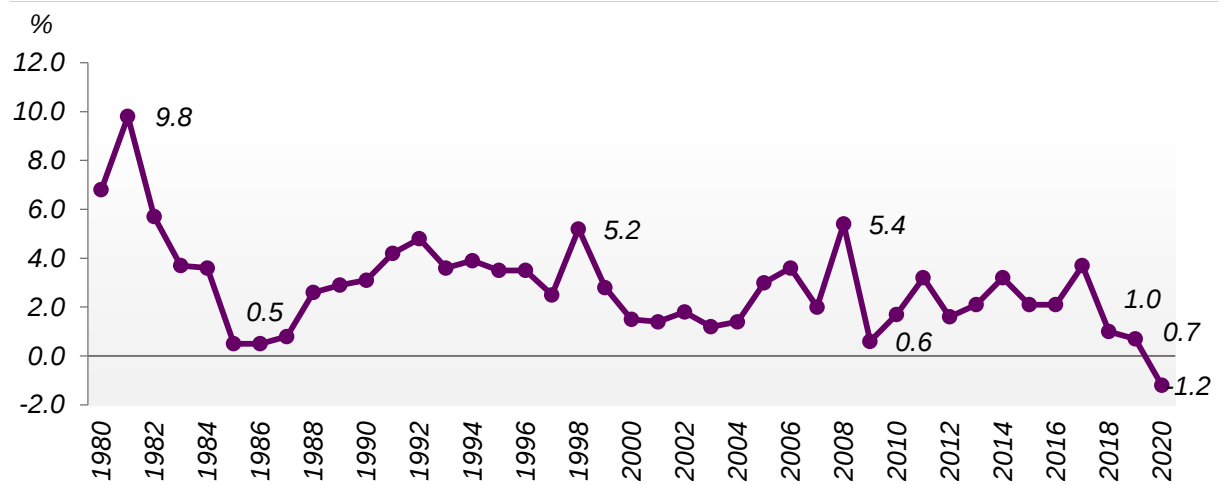
Note:

The index value of 100 is the base reference. Values above 100 indicate an increase in purchasing power for the group of goods and services, while values below 100 indicate a decrease in purchasing power for the group of goods and services.

Table 1: Inflation Gap for Urban and Rural, 2010-2020

	Urban	Rural	Gap
Weight	85.1	14.9	70.2
2010	100.0	100.0	0.0
2011	103.2	103.1	0.1
2012	105.0	104.7	0.3
2013	107.2	106.8	0.4
2014	110.7	109.8	0.9
2015	113.1	111.7	1.4
2016	115.5	113.6	1.9
2017	119.9	117.8	2.1
2018	121.1	118.7	2.4
2019	122.0	119.1	2.9
2020	120.7	117.3	3.4
CAGR	1.9%	1.6%	

Chart 2: Annual Inflation, Malaysia, 1980-2020



Released by:

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