

Malaysia's inflation climbs to 3.3% in 2022

➤ Increase fuelled mainly by food and beverage segment, highest jumps recorded by Putrajaya, Selangor and Johor

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia's inflation in 2022 increased to 3.3% (2021: 2.5%) with the index at 127.2 points as against 123.1 in the previous year.

This increase was driven mainly by food & beverage (5.8%); restaurants & hotels (5%); transport (4.7%); and furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance (3.5%). This was followed by recreation services & culture (2.3%); miscellaneous goods & services (2%) and housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (1.8%).

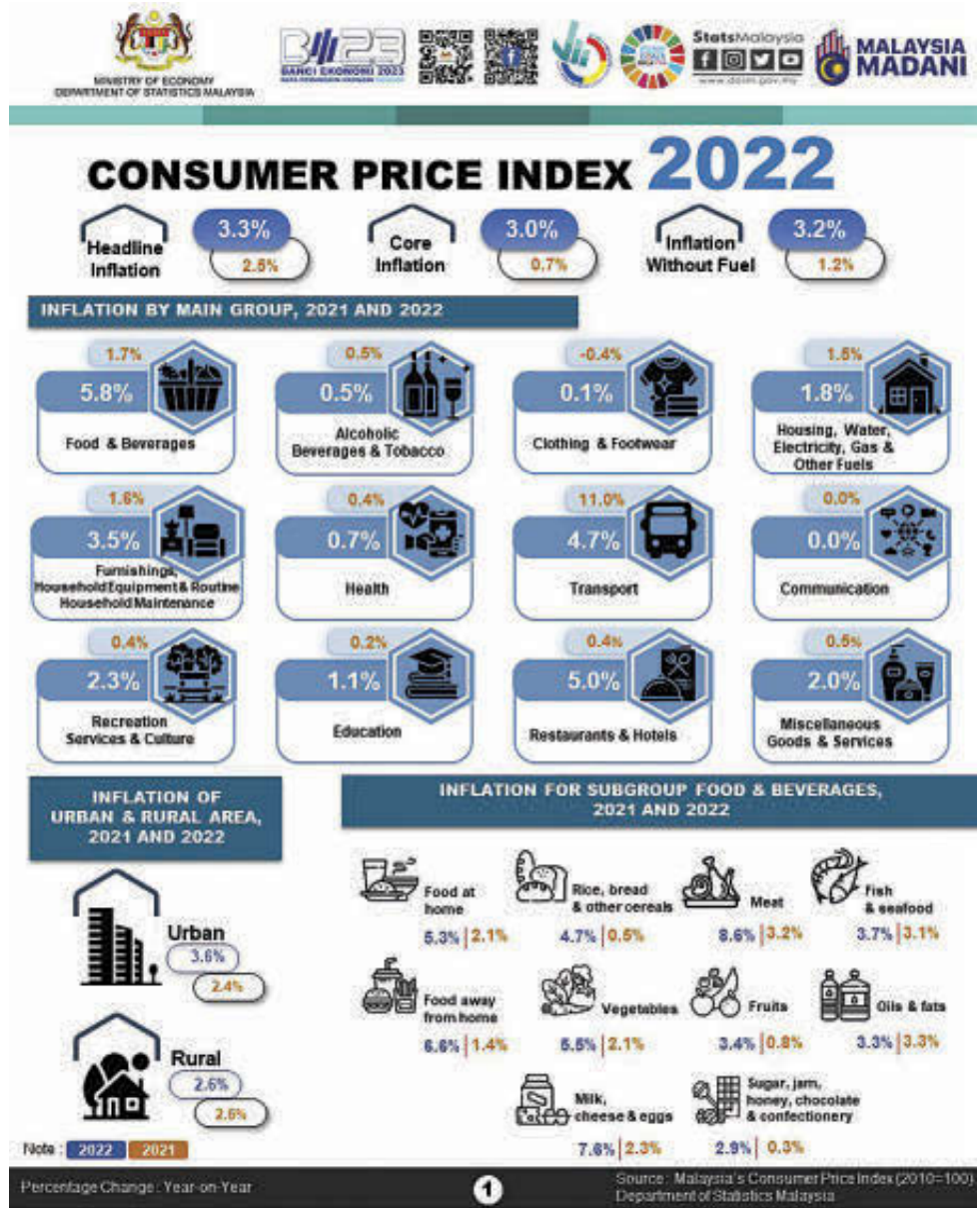
In a statement released yesterday, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) said core inflation increased to 3% compared with 0.7% in the previous year.

Among the groups that contributed to the increase were food & beverage (5.8%); transport (5.6%); restaurants & hotels (5%) and furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance (3.5%). Inflation without fuel increased by 3.2% in 2022 as compared to 1.2% a year ago.

Meanwhile, inflation for income group below RM3,000 increased by 3.3% in 2022 as opposed to 2021 (2.2%). The food & beverage group contributed to the highest increase of 5.7% followed by restaurants & hotels (5.4%) and furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance (3.4%).

All states registered increases in inflation whereas three states showed an increase above the national inflation level of 3.3% in 2022. The highest increases were recorded by Putrajaya (7.3%), Selangor (4.2%) and Johor (3.4%). Labuan recorded the lowest increase of 2.4%.

For food & beverage inflation, Putrajaya recorded the highest increase of 7.7% followed by Selangor (7.4%), Johor (6.1%) and Penang (6%).



In 2022, inflation for urban areas recorded an increase of 3.6% (2021: 2.4%) while inflation in rural areas recorded an increase of 2.6% (2021: 2.6%).
For comparison with Asean countries,

Malaysia recorded a higher inflation rate than Vietnam (3.2%) but lower than Laos (23%), Thailand (6.1%), Singapore (6.1%), the Philippines (5.8%), Indonesia (5.5%) and Cambodia (5.4%).