



KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA JANUARI 2025

Inflasi Malaysia kekal 1.7 peratus pada Januari 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 21 Februari 2025 - Inflasi Malaysia kekal 1.7 peratus pada Januari 2025 dengan mata indeks mencatatkan 133.6 berbanding 131.4 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), JANUARI 2025**.

Peningkatan inflasi pada Januari 2025 telah didorong oleh peningkatan bagi kumpulan utama Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.5%); Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (3.3%); Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan (1.8%) dan Pendidikan (1.6%). Selain itu, kumpulan Kesihatan (1.2%); Pengangkutan (0.9%); Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau (0.9%); Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (0.6%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.5%) menunjukkan peningkatan lebih tinggi berbanding Disember 2024.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa inflasi Maklumat & Komunikasi menurun kepada negatif 5.3 peratus pada Januari 2025 (Disember 2024: -5.4%). Ini disebabkan oleh penurunan inflasi subkumpulan utama Perkhidmatan maklumat & komunikasi pada negatif 5.9 peratus (Disember 2024: -6.4%). Pakaian & Kasut kekal berada dalam jajaran negatif iaitu negatif 0.3 peratus (Disember 2024: -0.5%). Manakala, inflasi Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain dan Makanan & Minuman masing-masing merekodkan peningkatan perlahan iaitu 2.8 peratus dan 2.5 peratus berbanding 3.2 peratus dan 2.7 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya.

Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran IHP meningkat lebih rendah iaitu 2.5 peratus pada Januari 2025 (Disember 2024: 2.7%). Ini disumbangkan oleh subkumpulan utama Makanan di rumah yang meningkat 0.4 peratus berbanding 0.9 peratus pada Disember 2024. Kelas perbelanjaan Makanan di rumah yang mencatatkan peningkatan perlahan secara asas tahunan adalah Gula, manisan & pencuci mulut, 0.8 peratus (Disember 2024: 1.0%); Bijirin & produk bijirin, 0.3 peratus (Disember 2024: 0.5%) dan Buah-buahan & kacang, 0.3 peratus (Disember 2024: 0.6%).

Selain itu, inflasi kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran merekodkan penurunan negatif 1.1 peratus (Disember 2024: 3.6%). Harga sayur-sayuran di pasaran kembali stabil berikutan keadaan cuaca yang baik pada Januari 2025. Antara sayur-sayuran yang merekodkan penurunan secara asas tahunan pada Januari 2025 adalah Timun, negatif 11.1 peratus (Disember 2024: 3.0%); Sawi, negatif 9.9 peratus (Disember 2024: 2.0%) dan Kacang buncis, negatif 8.4 peratus (Disember 2024: 9.3%).

Kelas perbelanjaan Daging telah mencatatkan penurunan pada kadar negatif 1.0 peratus pada bulan Januari 2025 (Disember 2024: -0.3%). Penurunan kelas perbelanjaan ini disumbangkan oleh Daging lembu tempatan dan Daging khinzir yang masing-masing mencatatkan negatif 4.0 peratus dan negatif 0.7 peratus pada Januari 2025. Selain itu, Daging ayam segar yang merupakan komponen terbesar (32.6%) dalam kelas perbelanjaan Daging turut merekodkan penurunan negatif 0.3 peratus (Disember 2024: 0.9%). Berdasarkan pengumpulan data oleh pihak DOSM, purata harga Ayam standard Malaysia pada Januari 2025 adalah RM10.40 sekilogram berbanding RM10.33 sekilogram pada Januari 2024 (Disember 2024: RM10.32). Manakala, purata harga Ayam standard di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia pada Januari 2025 adalah RM9.59 sekilogram berbanding RM9.61 sekilogram pada Januari 2024 (Disember 2024: RM9.52).

Di samping itu, subkumpulan utama Makanan di luar rumah meningkat 5.0 peratus berbanding 4.8 peratus pada Disember 2024. Antara item yang mencatatkan kenaikan lebih tinggi pada Januari 2025 ialah Piza, 39.9 peratus (Disember 2024: 39.6%); Masakan sayur, 6.3 peratus (Disember 2024: 6.0%); Sate, 5.7 peratus

(Disember 2024: 3.9%); Nasi putih, 4.7 peratus (Disember 2024: 4.6%) dan Masakan ayam, 3.9 peratus (Disember 2024: 3.1 peratus).

Selain itu, inflasi Pengangkutan meningkat 0.9 peratus pada Januari 2025 berbanding 0.4 peratus pada Disember 2024. Peningkatan tersebut disumbangkan oleh subkumpulan utama Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian yang meningkat 1.3 peratus pada Januari 2025 (Disember 2024: 1.0%). Antara item yang merekodkan kenaikan ialah Diesel, 17.1 peratus (Disember 2024: 15.0%); Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan kereta, 6.1 peratus (Disember 2024: 5.6%) dan Perkhidmatan mencuci kereta, 5.8 peratus (Disember 2024: 5.7%).

Purata harga Diesel di Semenanjung Malaysia adalah RM3.06 seliter berbanding RM2.15 seliter pada Januari 2024 (Disember 2024: RM2.95). Manakala, purata harga Diesel bagi Sabah, Sarawak dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan kekal pada RM2.15 seliter. Di samping itu, inflasi Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 menurun sebanyak negatif 4.0 peratus (Disember 2024: -7.5%). Purata harga runcit Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 pada Januari 2025 ialah RM3.33 seliter berbanding RM3.47 seliter pada Januari 2024 (Disember 2024: RM3.21).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, kebanyakan negeri merekodkan inflasi di bawah paras inflasi nasional 1.7 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, inflasi bagi empat negeri meningkat melebihi paras inflasi nasional iaitu Pulau Pinang (2.4%), Selangor (2.0%), Johor (1.9%) dan Pahang (1.9%). Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan dalam inflasi Makanan & Minuman. Kadar tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Selangor pada 4.3 peratus, diikuti oleh Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (3.5%), Terengganu (3.4%), Melaka (2.7%), Negeri Sembilan (2.7%) dan Johor (2.6%). Sementara itu, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi Makanan & Minuman nasional iaitu 2.5 peratus pada Januari 2025.

Inflasi keseluruhan secara bulanan pada Januari 2025 meningkat 0.1 peratus berbanding Disember 2024. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh inflasi kumpulan utama Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (0.5%), Pengangkutan (0.4%), Kesihatan (0.3%), Pendidikan (0.2%) dan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial &

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Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (0.2%). Sementara itu, inflasi teras meningkat 1.8 peratus pada Januari 2025 berbanding Disember 2024 (1.6%). Peningkatan ini didorong oleh kumpulan utama Makanan & Minuman (4.0%), Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.5%) dan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (3.3%).

Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, inflasi di Malaysia (1.7%) lebih rendah berbanding inflasi di Vietnam (3.6%), Filipina (2.9%) dan Republik Korea (2.2%). Manakala, kadar tersebut lebih tinggi berbanding Thailand (1.3%), Indonesia (0.8%) dan China (0.5%).

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

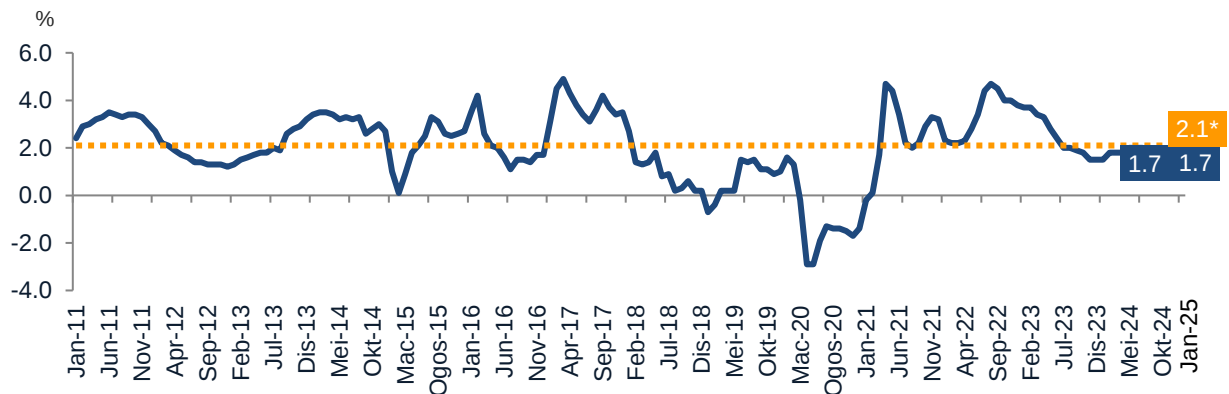
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
21 FEBRUARI 2025

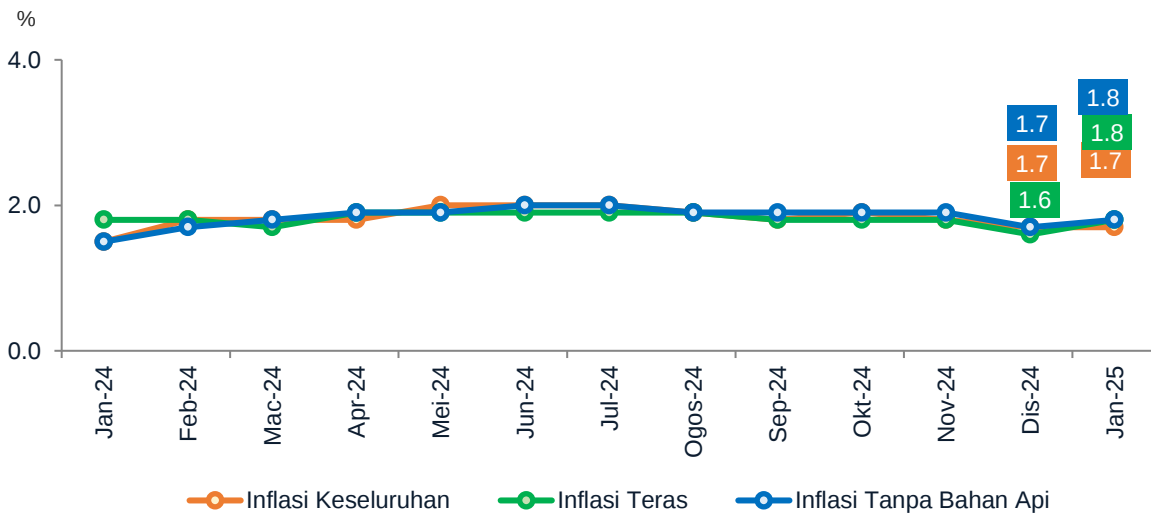
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Carta 1 Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari 2011 – Januari 2025

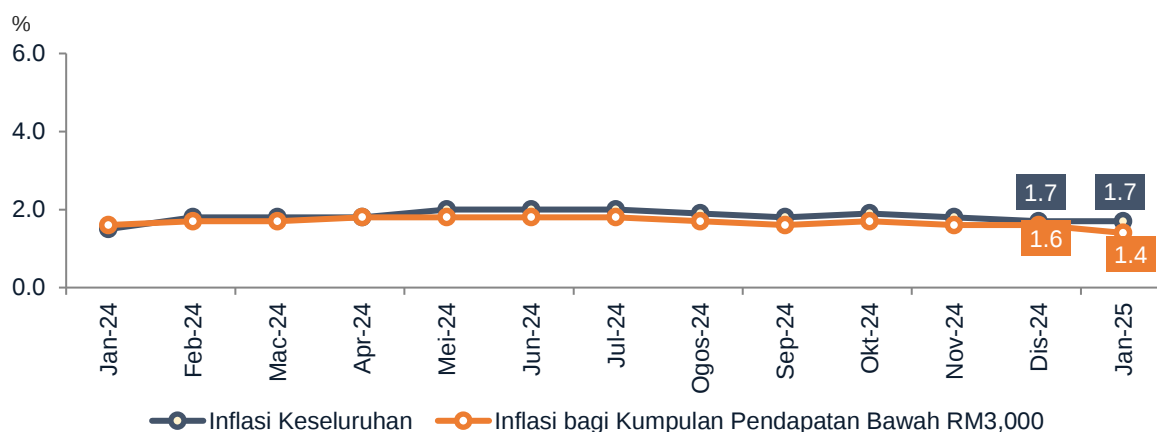


Nota: *Purata inflasi bagi tempoh Januari 2011 hingga Januari 2025

Carta 2 Inflasi Malaysia, Inflasi Teras dan Inflasi Tanpa Bahan Api, Januari 2024 – Januari 2025

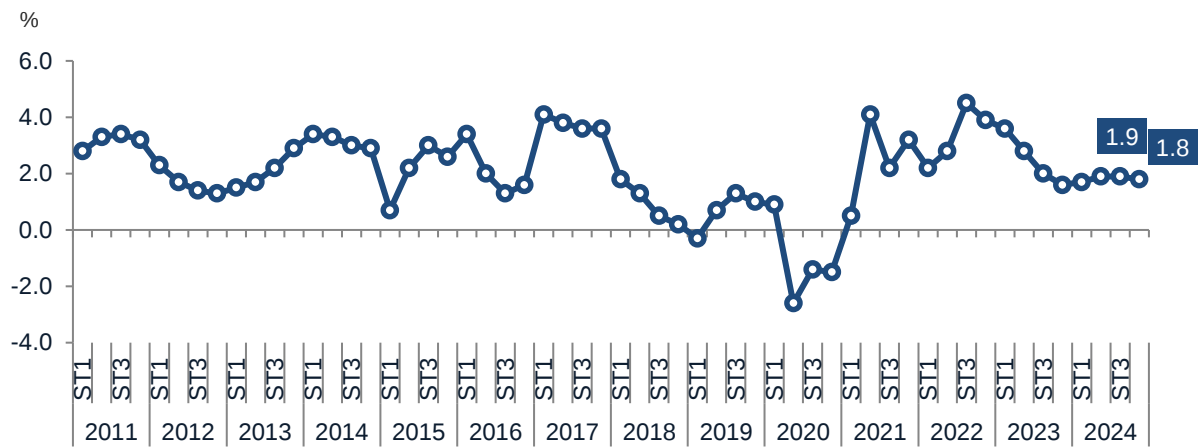


Carta 3 Inflasi bagi Kumpulan Pendapatan Bawah RM3,000, Januari 2024 - Januari 2025



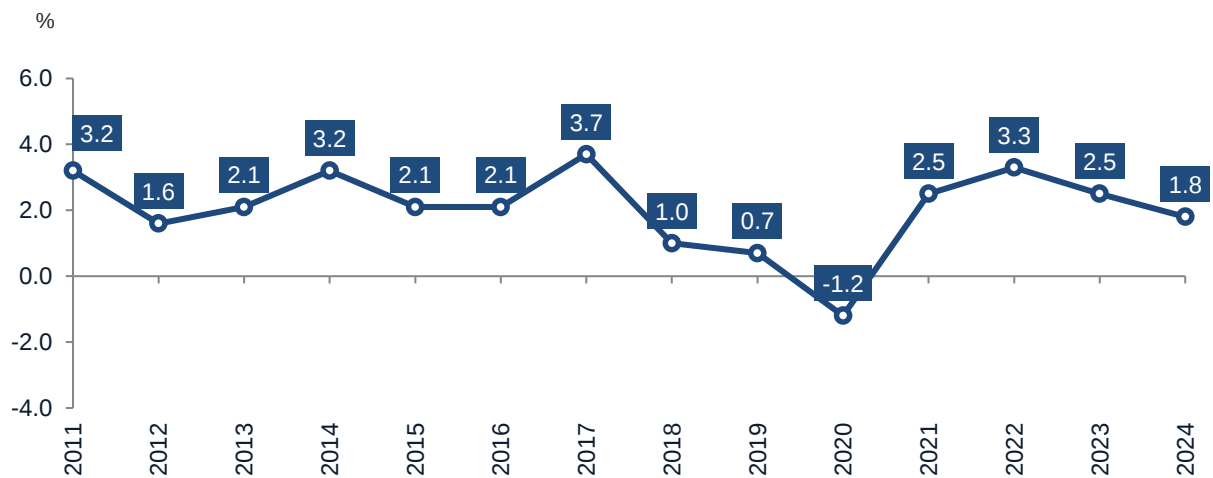
Carta 4

Inflasi Suku Tahunan Malaysia, ST1 2011 - ST4 2024



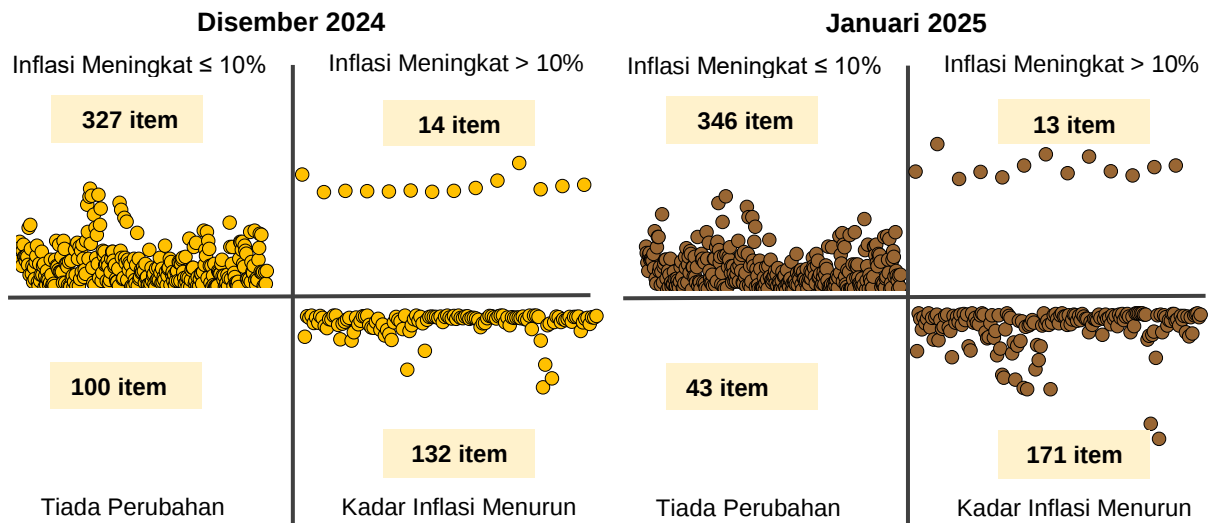
Carta 5

Inflasi Tahunan Malaysia, 2011 - 2024



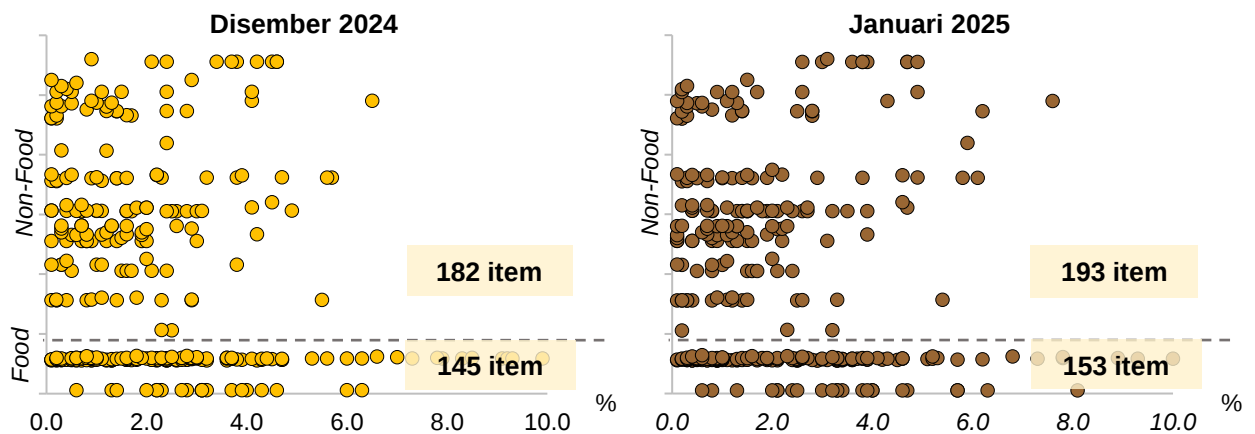
Carta 6

Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, Disember 2024 & Januari 2025



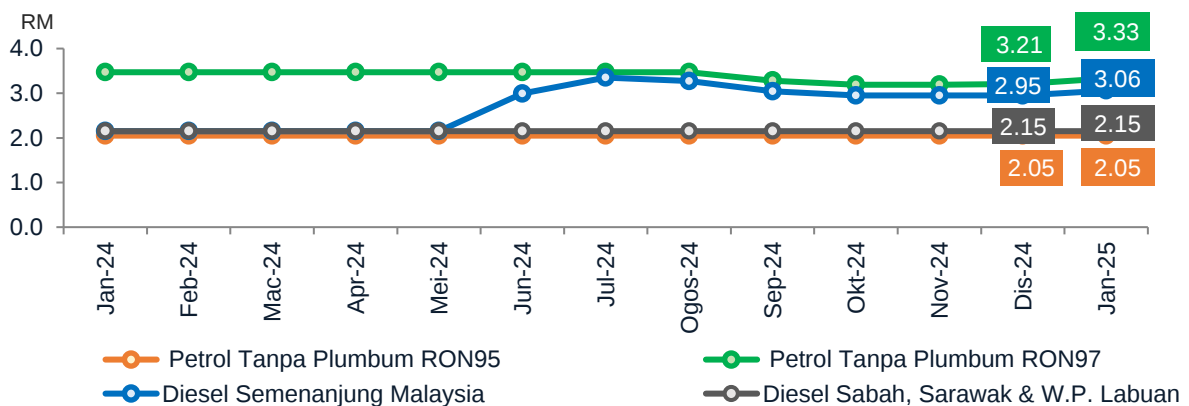
Carta 7

Taburan Inflasi Makanan dan Bukan Makanan yang Meningkat ≤10%, Disember 2024 & Januari 2025



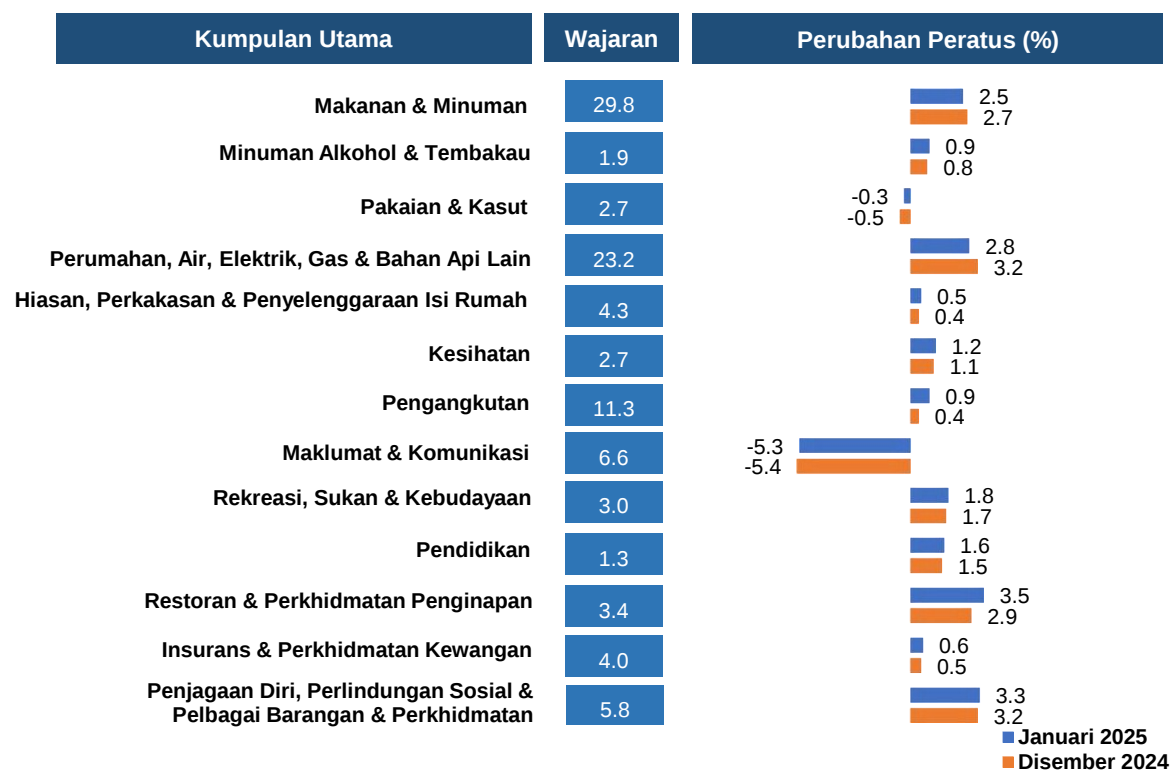
Carta 8

Purata Harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95, Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 dan Diesel, Januari 2024 – Januari 2025



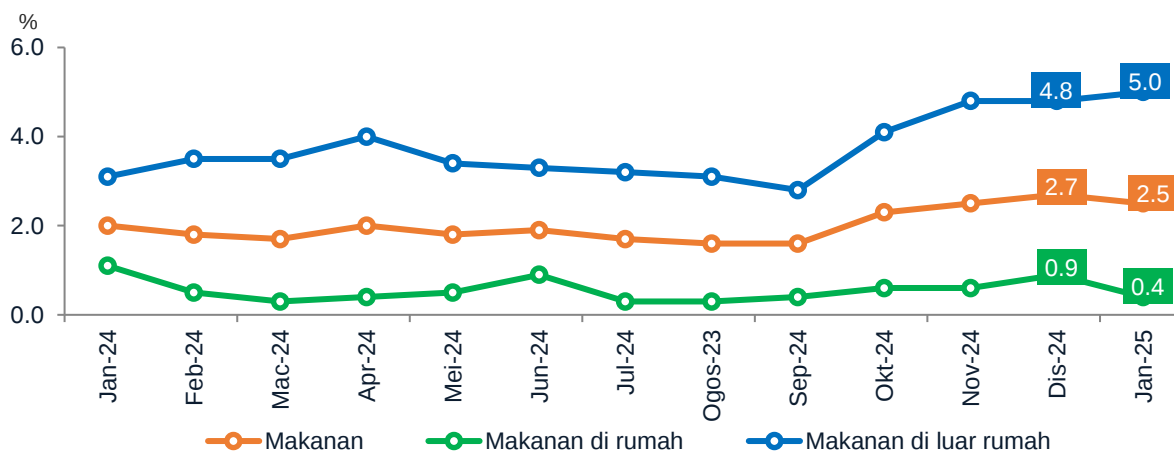
Carta 9

Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Disember 2024 & Januari 2025



Carta 10

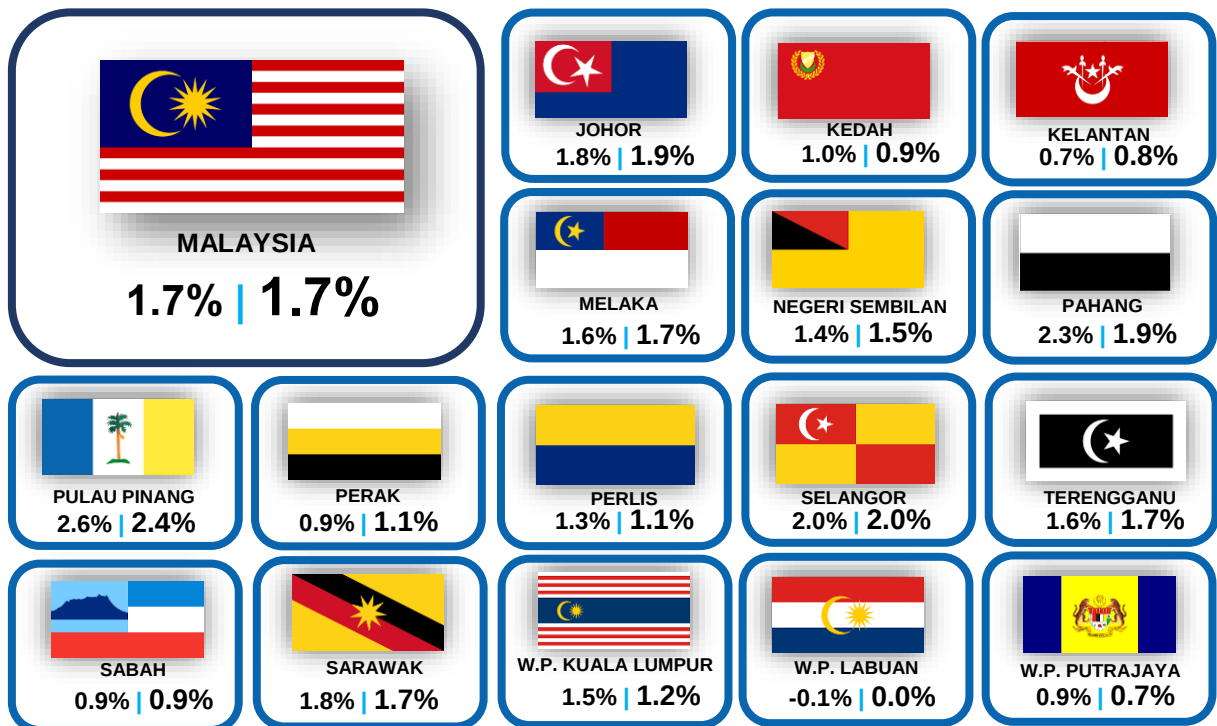
Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman, Januari 2024 - Januari 2025



Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarkan mulai jam 1200, Jumaat, 21 Februari 2025

Carta 11

Inflasi mengikut Negeri, Disember 2024 & Januari 2025

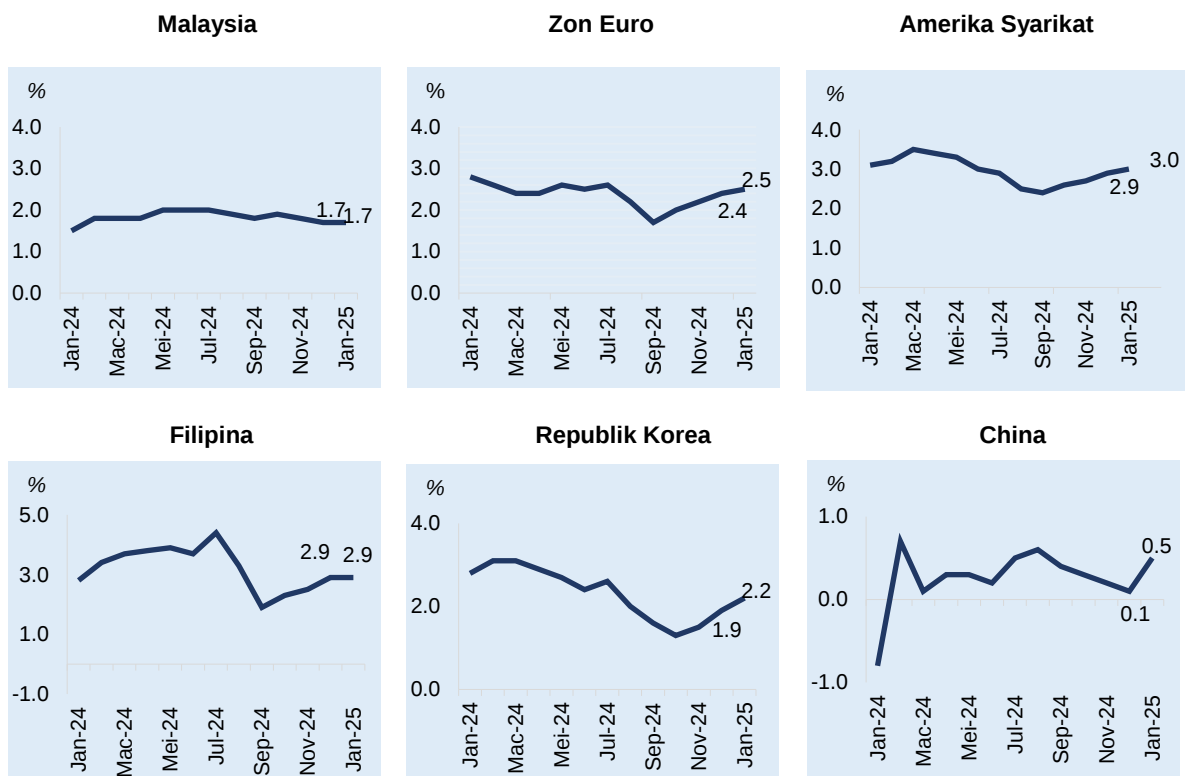


Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

Disember 2024 | Januari 2025

Carta 12

Inflasi bagi Negara Terpilih, Januari 2024 - Januari 2025

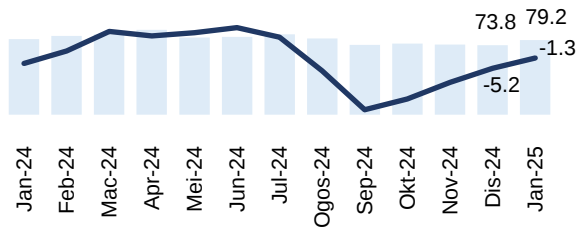


Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarikan mulai jam 1200, Jumaat, 21 Februari 2025

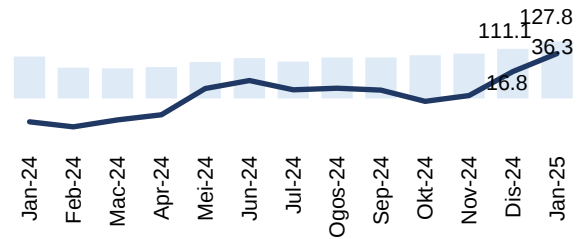
Carta 13

Harga Komoditi Terpilih Global

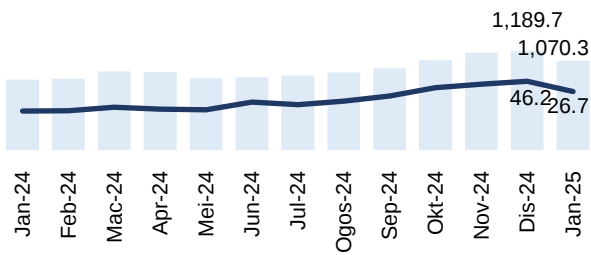
Minyak Mentah (US\$/bbl)



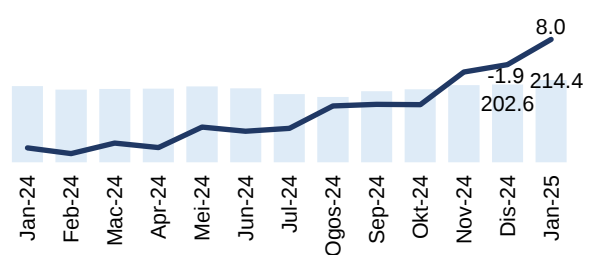
Gas Asli (Indeks 2010=100)



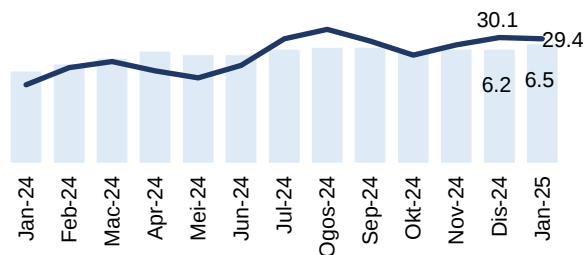
Minyak Sawit Mentah (US\$/mt)



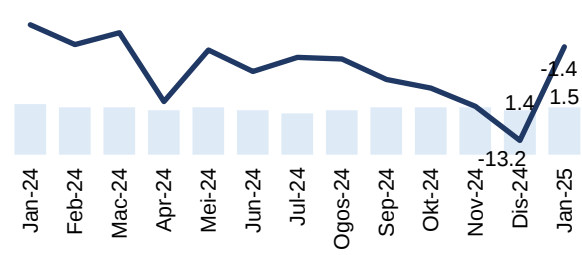
Jagung (US\$/mt)



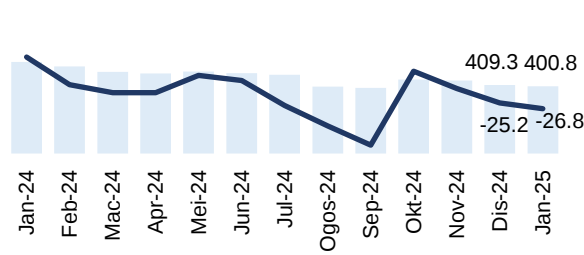
Daging (US\$/kg)



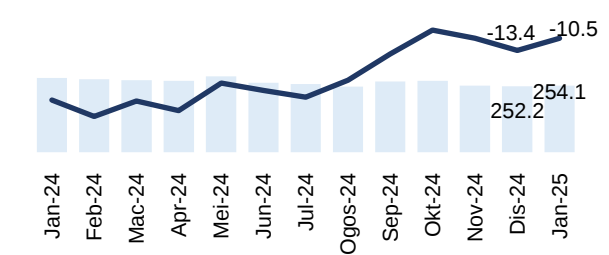
Daging Ayam (US\$/kg)



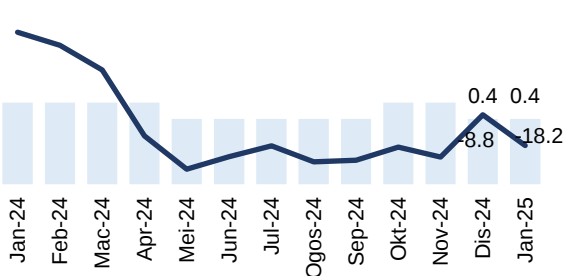
Kacang Soya (US\$/mt)



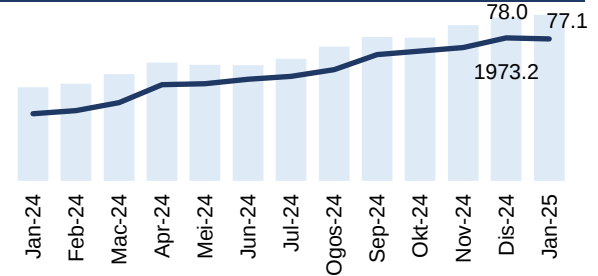
Gandum (US\$/mt)



Gula (US\$/kg)



Minyak Kelapa (US\$/mt)



■ Harga komoditi dunia (AS\$) ■ Peratus perubahan tahun ke tahun

Sumber: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank

Nota:

Bbl : Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)

Mt : Million Tonne

Mmbtu : Metric Million British Thermal Unit



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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA JANUARY 2025

Malaysia's inflation remained at 1.7 per cent in January 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 21 February 2025 - Malaysia's inflation remained at 1.7 per cent in January 2025 with the index points stood at 133.6 as against 131.4 in the same month of the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), JANUARY 2025**.

The increase of inflation in January 2025 was driven by an increase in the main groups of Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.5%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.3%); Recreation, Sport & Culture (1.8%) and Education (1.6%). In addition, Health group (1.2%); Transport (0.9%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.9%); Insurance & Financial Services (0.6%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.5%) showed a higher increase as compared to December 2024.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that inflation for Information & Communication decreased to negative 5.3 per cent in January 2025 (December 2024: -5.4%). This was due to the decline in inflation for the main subgroup of Information & communication services at negative 5.9 per cent (December 2024: -6.4%). Clothing & Footwear remained at a negative territory and posted negative 0.3 per cent (December 2024: -0.5%). Meanwhile, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Food & Beverages recorded a slower increase at 2.8 per cent and 2.5 per cent as against 3.2 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively in the prior month.

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased slower by 2.5 per cent in January 2025 (December 2024: 2.7%). This was attributed by the main subgroup of Food at home which increased by 0.4 per cent as compared to 0.9 per cent in December 2024. The expenditure class of Food at home that recorded a slower increase on a year-on-year basis were Sugar, confectionery & desserts, 0.8 per cent (December 2024: 1.0%); Cereals & cereal products, 0.3 per cent (December 2024: 0.5%) and Fruits & nuts, 0.3 per cent (December 2024: 0.6%).

Besides, inflation in the expenditure class of Vegetables recorded a decrease of negative 1.1 per cent (December 2024: 3.6%). The price of vegetables in the market has stabilised due to improved weather conditions in January 2025. Among the vegetables that recorded a decrease on a year-on-year basis in January 2025 were Cucumber, negative 11.1 per cent (December 2024: 3.0%); Mustard, negative 9.9 per cent (December 2024: 2.0%) and French beans, negative 8.4 per cent (December 2024: 9.3%).

The expenditure class of Meat recorded a decline at a negative rate of 1.0 per cent in January 2025 (December 2024: -0.3%). The decline in the expenditure class was contributed by Local beef and Pork which registered negative 4.0 per cent and negative 0.7 per cent respectively in January 2025. Furthermore, Chicken as the largest component (32.6%) in the expenditure class of Meat also recorded a decrease at negative 0.3 per cent (December 2024: 0.9%). Based on data collected by DOSM, the average price of Standard chicken in Malaysia for January 2025 was RM10.40 per kilogramme as compared to RM10.33 per kilogramme in January 2024 (December 2024: RM10.32). Meanwhile, the average price of Standard chicken in Peninsular Malaysia for January 2025 was RM9.59 per kilogramme as compared to RM9.61 per kilogramme in January 2024 (December 2024: RM9.52).

Apart from that, the main subgroup of Food away from home increased 5.0 per cent as compared to 4.8 per cent in December 2024. Among the items that recorded a higher increase in January 2025 were Pizza, 39.9 per cent (December 2024: 39.6%); Cooked vegetables, 6.3 per cent (December 2024: 6.0%); Satay, 5.7 per cent

(December 2024: 3.9%); Plain rice, 4.7 per cent (December 2024: 4.6%) and Cooked chicken, 3.9 per cent (December 2024: 3.1 per cent).

Furthermore, inflation for Transport increased at 0.9 per cent in January 2025 as compared to 0.4 per cent in December 2024. The increase was contributed by main subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment which increased 1.3 per cent in January 2025 (December 2024: 1.0%). Among the items that recorded an increase were Diesel, 17.1 per cent (December 2024: 15.0%); Car servicing, 6.1 per cent (December 2024: 5.6%) and Car wash services, 5.8 per cent (December 2024: 5.7%).

The average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM3.06 per litre as compared to RM2.15 per litre in January 2024 (December 2024: RM2.95). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre. In addition, inflation for Unleaded petrol RON97 decreased at negative 4.0 per cent (December 2024: -7.5%). The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in January 2025 was RM3.33 per litre as against RM3.47 per litre in January 2024 (December 2024: RM3.21).

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, most of the states recorded inflation below the national inflation level of 1.7 per cent. However, inflation for four states were above the national inflation level namely Pulau Pinang (2.4%), Selangor (2.0%), Johor (1.9%) and Pahang (1.9%). All states registered an increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages. The highest rate was recorded by Selangor at 4.3 per cent, followed by Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (3.5%), Terengganu (3.4%), Melaka (2.7%), Negeri Sembilan (2.7%) and Johor (2.6%). Meanwhile, other states showed an increase below the national inflation of Food & Beverages of 2.5 per cent in January 2025.

The overall monthly inflation for January 2025 increased 0.1 per cent as against December 2024. The increase was driven by the inflation in the main group of Restaurant & Accommodation Services (0.5%), Transport (0.4%), Health (0.3%), Education (0.2%) and Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods &

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Services (0.2%). Meanwhile, core inflation increased at 1.8 per cent in January 2025 as compared to December 2024 (1.6%). The increase was due to Food & Beverages (4.0%) main group, Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.5%) and Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.3%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, inflation in Malaysia (1.7%) was lower than inflation in Vietnam (3.6%), Philippines (2.9%) and Republic of Korea (2.2%). However, the rate was higher than Thailand (1.3%), Indonesia (0.8%) and China (0.5%).

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life".

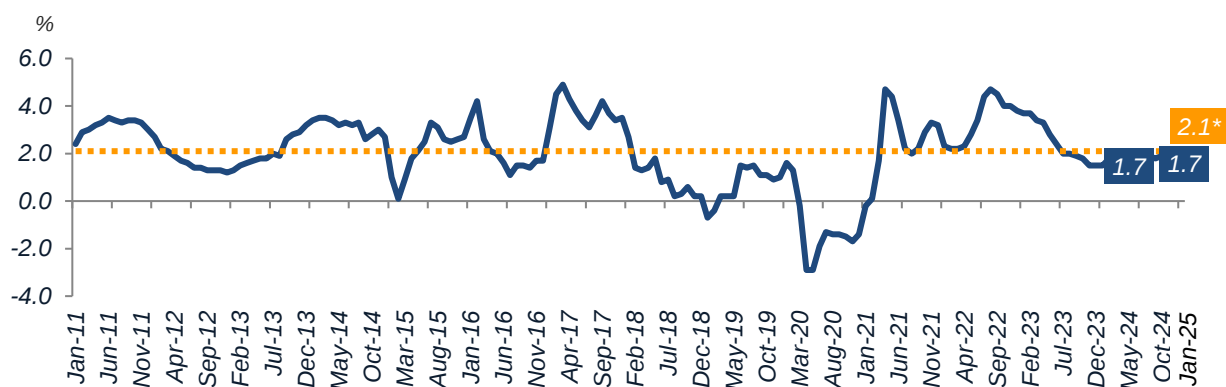
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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
21 FEBRUARY 2025**

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Chart 1

Monthly Inflation Malaysia, January 2011 - January 2025



Note: * Average inflation for the period of January 2011 to January 2025

Chart 2

Malaysia Inflation, Core Inflation and Inflation without Fuel, January 2024 - January 2025

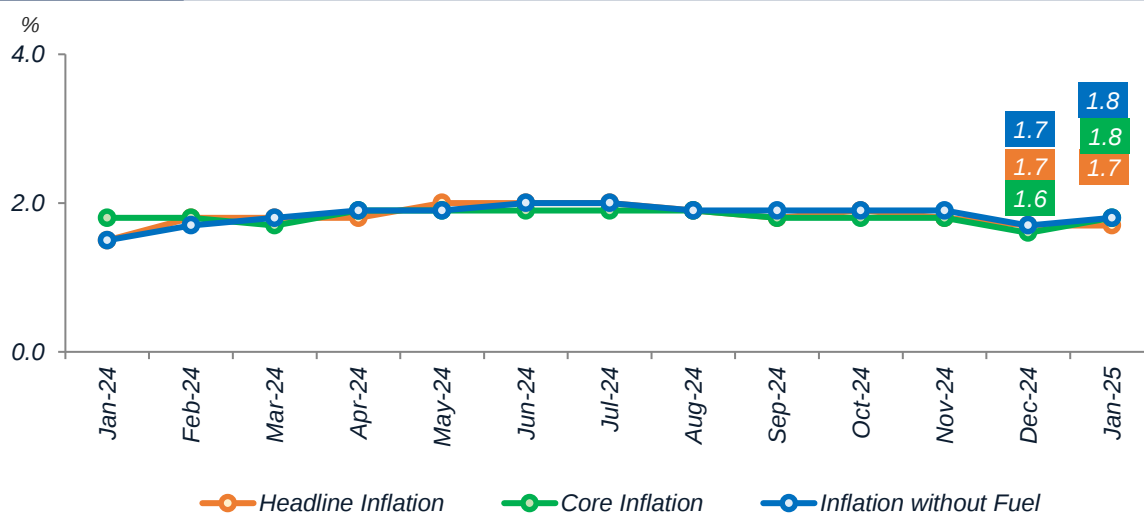


Chart 3

Inflation for Income Group Below RM3,000, January 2024 - January 2025

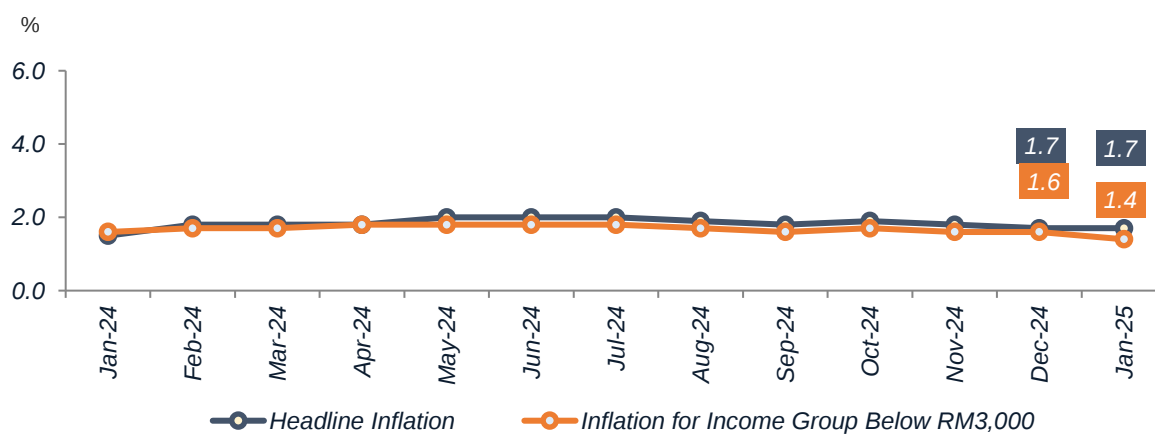


Chart 4

Quarterly Inflation Malaysia, Q1 2011 - Q4 2024

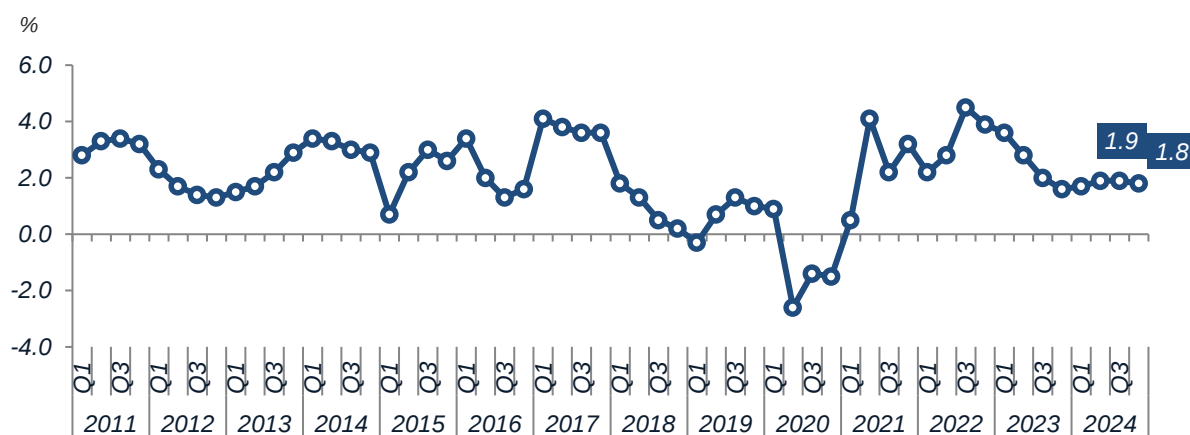


Chart 5

Annual Inflation Malaysia, 2011 - 2024

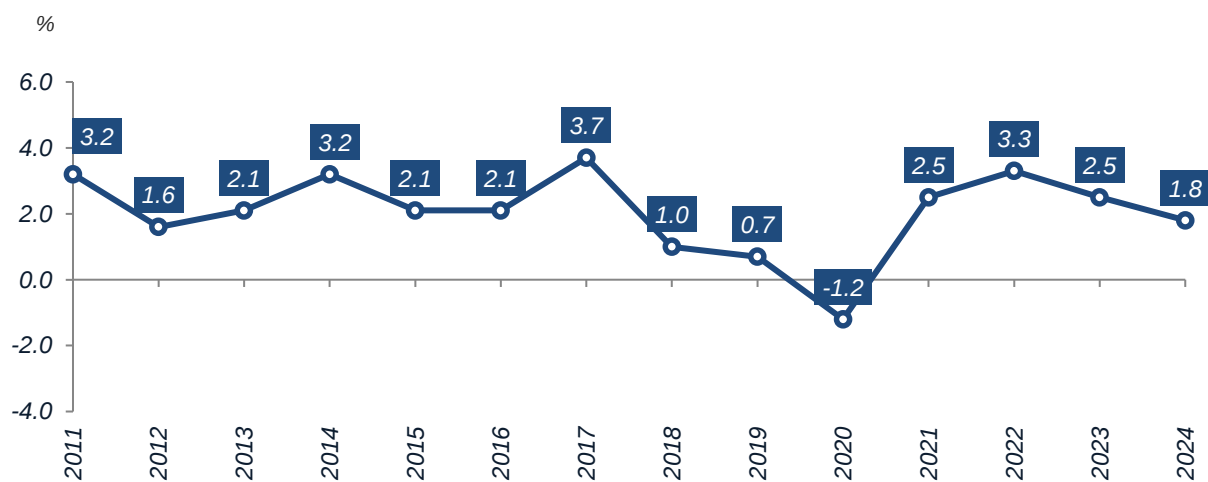


Chart 6

Inflation by Quadrant, December 2024 & January 2025

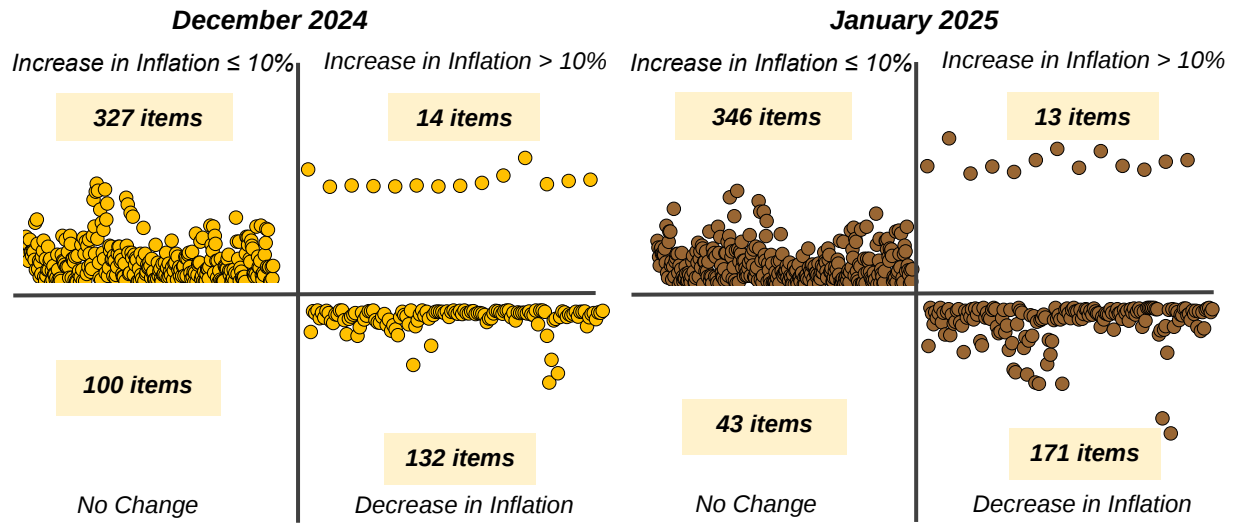


Chart 7

Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food that Increased ≤10%, December 2024 & January 2025

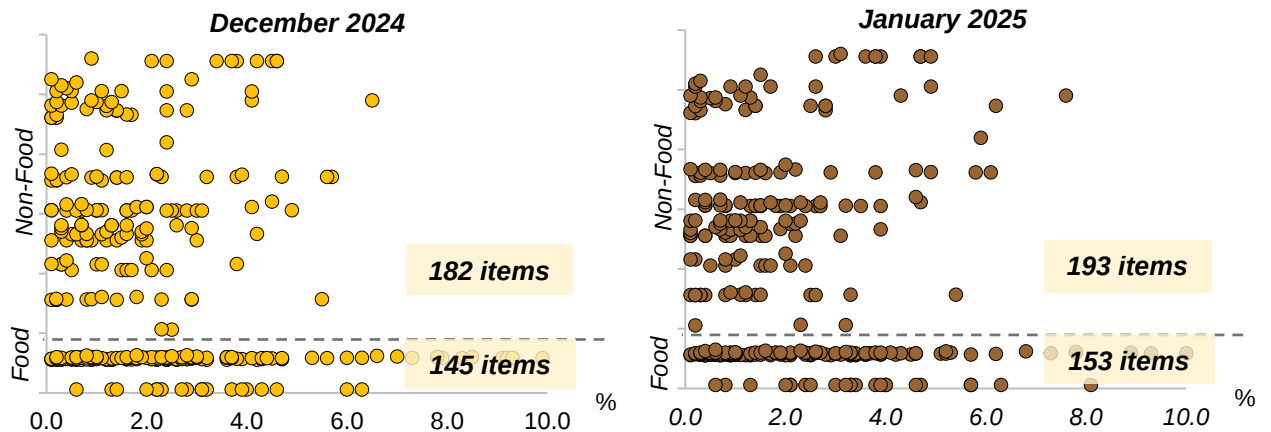


Chart 8

Average Price of Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel, January 2024 - January 2025

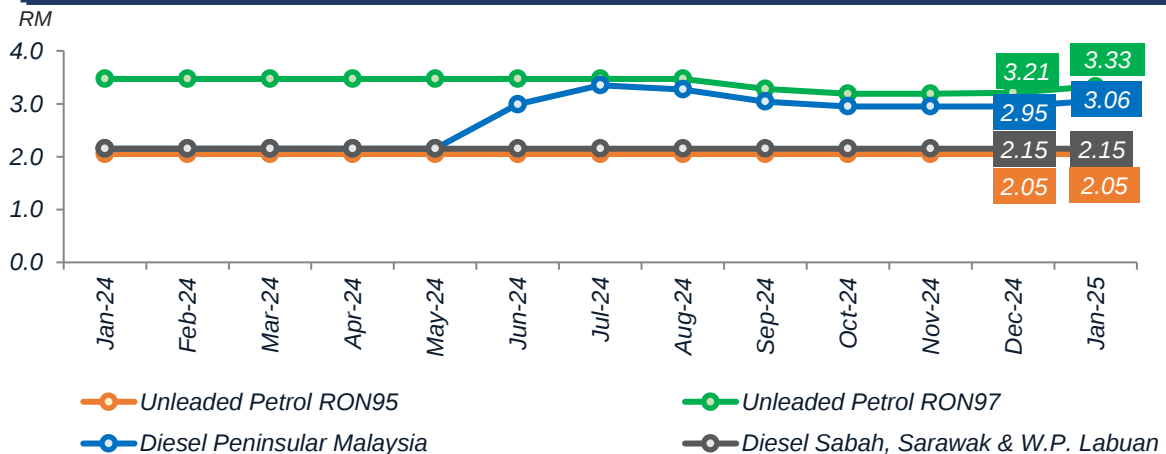


Chart 9

Inflation by Main Group, December 2024 & January 2025

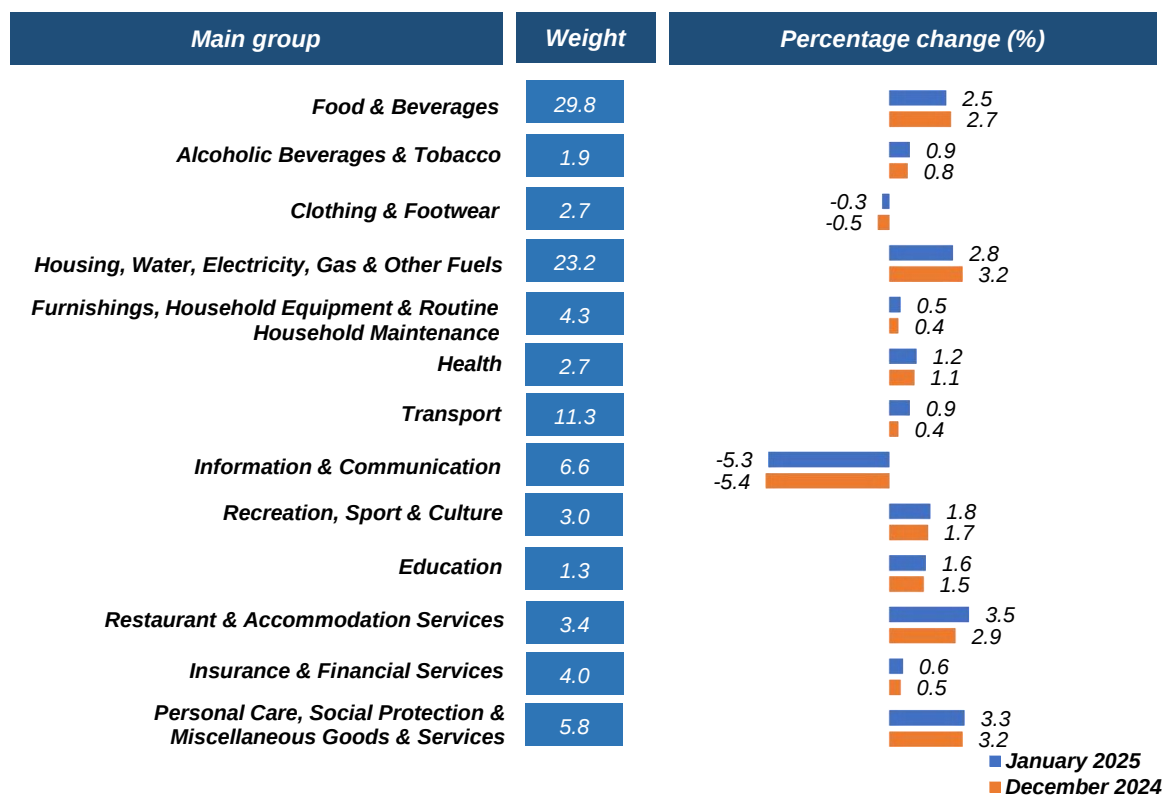


Chart 10

Inflation for Food & Beverages, January 2024 - January 2025

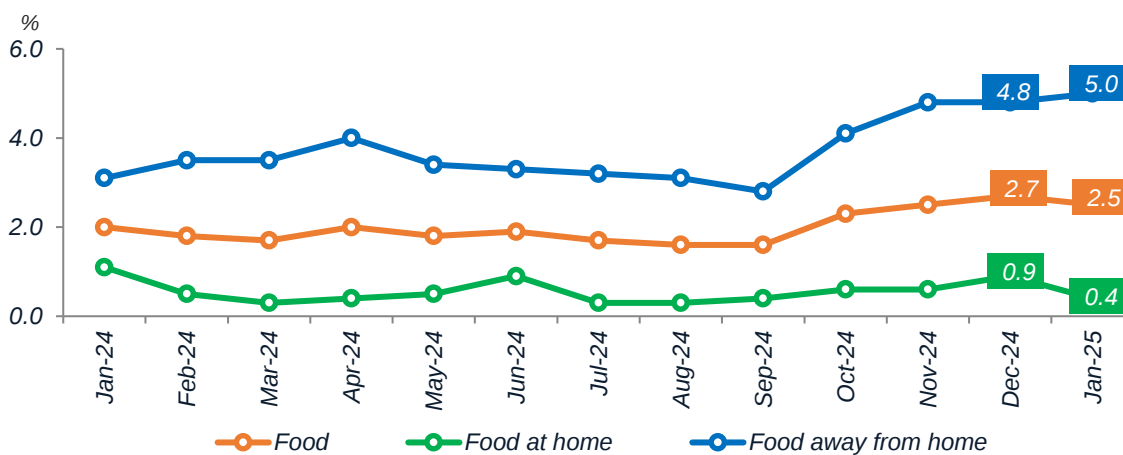
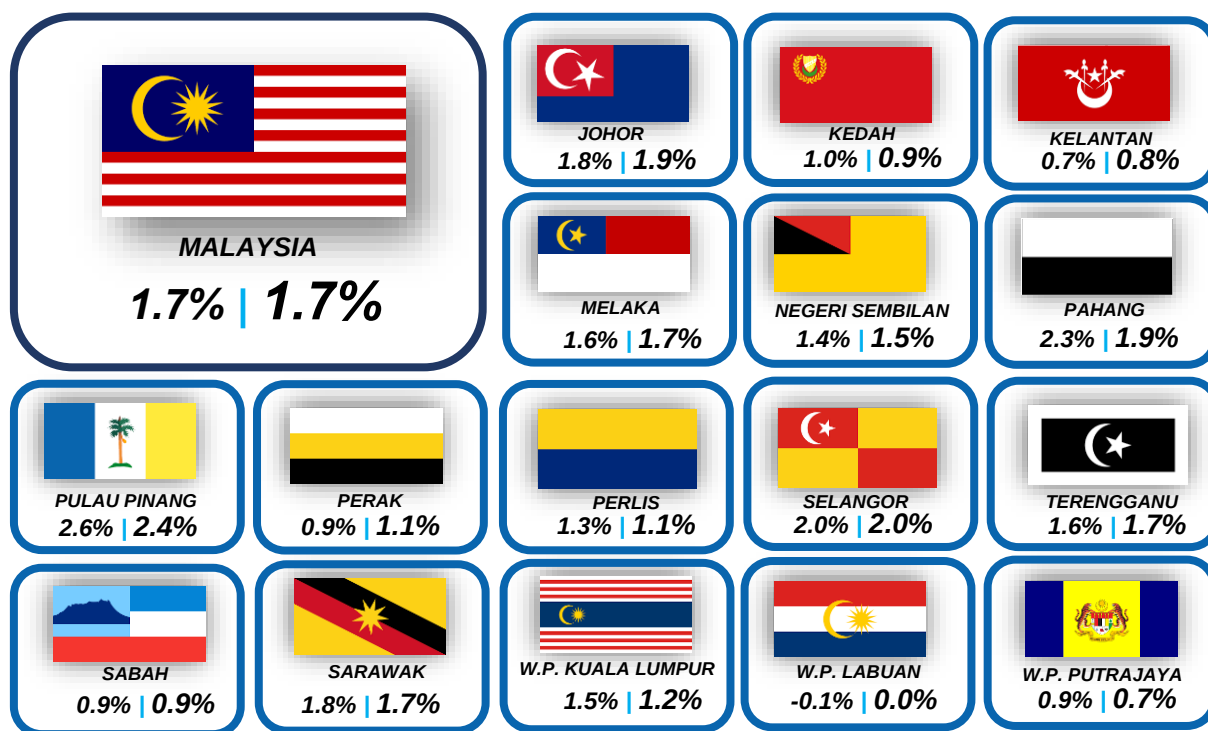


Chart 11 Inflation by State, December 2024 & January 2025



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

December 2024 | January 2025

Chart 12 Inflation of Selected Countries, January 2024 - January 2025

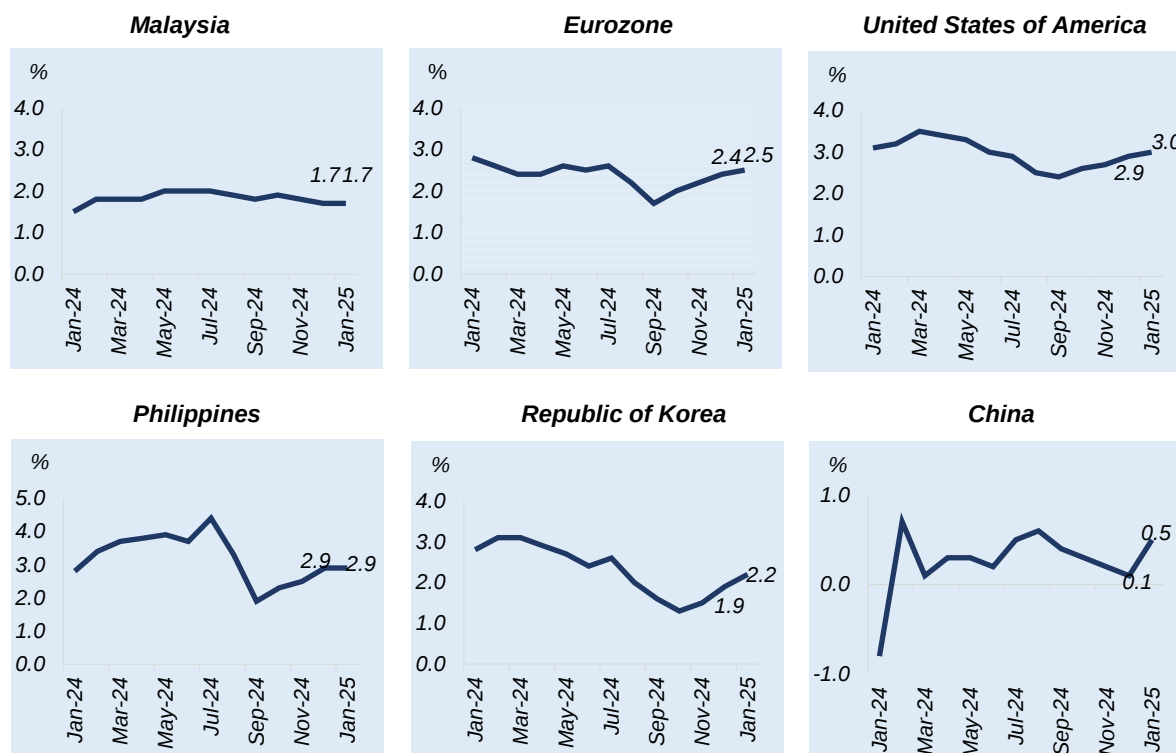
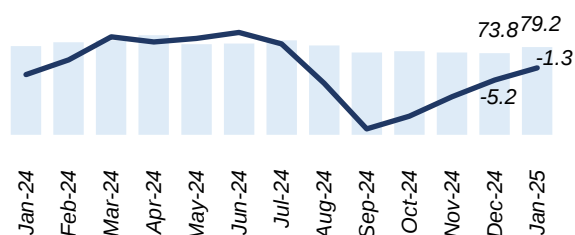


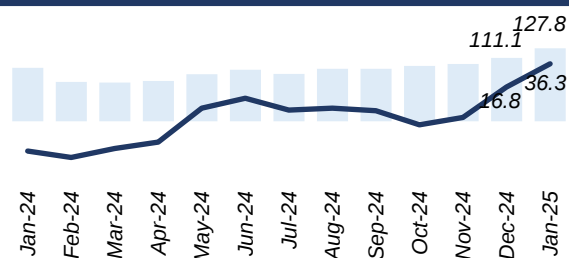
Chart 13

Global Selected Commodity Prices

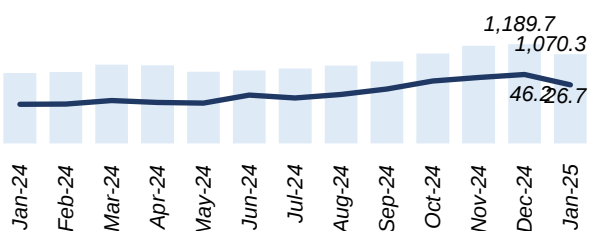
Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)



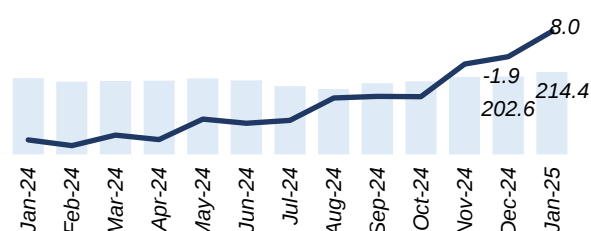
Natural Gas (Index 2010=100)



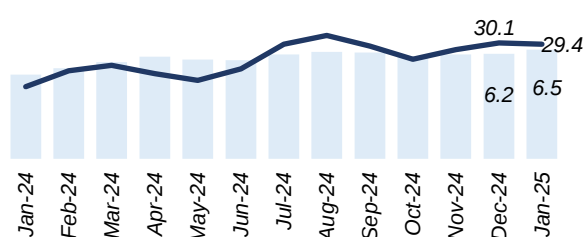
Palm Oil (US\$/mt)



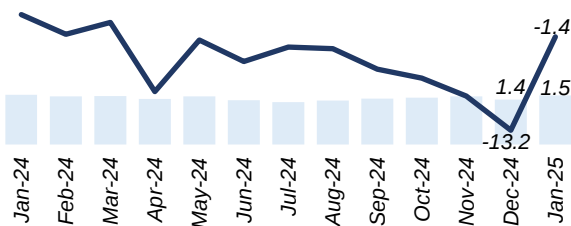
Maize (US\$/mt)



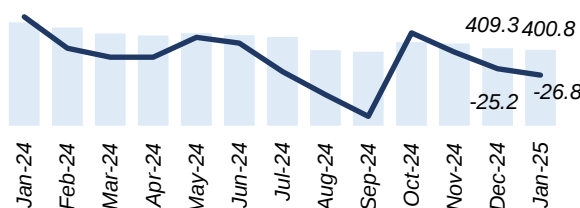
Meat (US\$/kg)



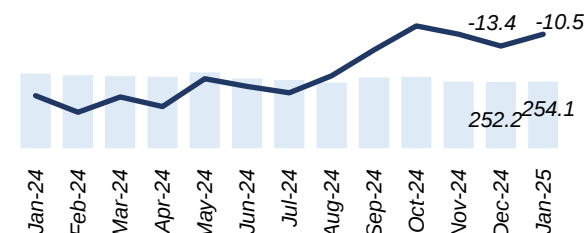
Meat, Chicken (US\$/kg)



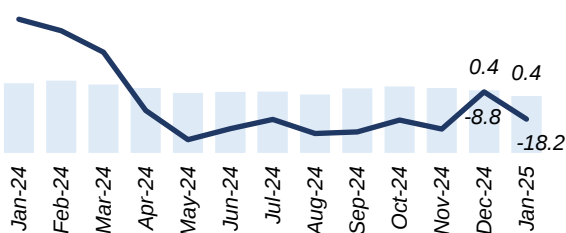
Soybeans (US\$/mt)



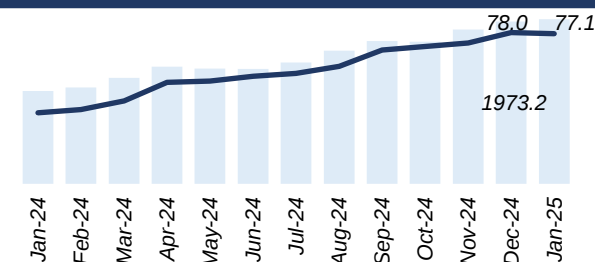
Wheat (US\$/mt)



Sugar (US\$/kg)



Coconut Oil (US\$/mt)



Global commodity price (US\$)

Percentage change year-on-year

Source: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank

Notes:

Bbl : Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)

Mt : Million Tonne

Mmbtu : Metric Million British Thermal Unit