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ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, MALAYSIA 2024

Inflasi Malaysia meningkat dengan kadar perlahan 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024

PUTRAJAYA, 29 April 2025 - Inflasi Malaysia meningkat dengan kadar perlahan 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024 dengan mata indeks mencatatkan 132.8 berbanding 130.4 pada tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **ANALISIS INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA TAHUNAN, 2024**.

Berdasarkan *International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2025, inflasi dunia merekodkan 5.7 peratus pada tahun 2024, lebih perlahan berbanding yang dicatatkan pada tahun sebelumnya, 6.6 peratus. Ini adalah selari dengan kedudukan inflasi Malaysia yang meningkat pada kadar lebih rendah pada tahun 2024 berbanding tahun 2023. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) dan Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) telah mengunjurkan inflasi Malaysia antara 2.0 hingga 3.5 peratus dan 2.1 hingga 3.6 peratus, pada tahun 2024. Di samping pengukuhan mata wang Ringgit dan penyusutan harga komoditi dunia, inisiatif kerajaan dalam mengawal harga barang dan perkhidmatan serta pemberian subsidi bagi barangan tertentu, sedikit sebanyak mengekang inflasi Malaysia daripada terus meningkat lebih tinggi.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa kesemua kumpulan mencatatkan peningkatan pada tahun 2024 kecuali Maklumat & Komunikasi (-1.5%) dan Pakaian & Kasut (-0.3%). Peningkatan lebih rendah bagi inflasi Malaysia didorong oleh kumpulan Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.1%); Makanan & Minuman (2.0%); Kesihatan (1.8%);

Pendidikan (1.5%); Pengangkutan (1.0%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.7%). Manakala, kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (3.0%); Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, (3.0%); Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan, (1.8%); Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau, (0.7%) dan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (0.3%) mencatatkan peningkatan lebih tinggi berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Indeks harga makanan yang diterbitkan oleh FAO merekodkan negatif 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2024 dengan mata indeks 122.0 berbanding 124.5 pada tahun 2023. Penurunan ini didorong oleh penurunan indeks harga makanan Gula (-13.3%) dan Bijirin (-13.3%). Bagi inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang merupakan komponen terbesar dalam perbelanjaan isi rumah di Malaysia dengan sumbangan 29.8 peratus daripada wajaran Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP), telah merekodkan peningkatan lebih perlahan kepada 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2024 berbanding 4.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan perlahan bagi kumpulan ini sebahagian besarnya adalah disebabkan oleh subkumpulan Makanan di rumah yang merekodkan peningkatan kepada 0.6 peratus berbanding 3.5 peratus pada tahun 2023. Selain itu, subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah turut menyederhana kepada 3.6 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 6.7%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, "Inflasi bagi Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain merekodkan peningkatan ketara meskipun inflasi keseluruhan menyederhana pada tahun 2024. Ini berikutan kenaikan caj perkhidmatan pembetulan oleh Indah Water Konsortium (IWK) pada Januari 2024 bagi mengimbangi kenaikan kos operasi. Kenaikan kumpulan ini turut didorong oleh pelarasan tarif perkhidmatan bekalan air oleh kerajaan melalui Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) yang melibatkan kenaikan purata sebanyak 22 sen per meter padu bagi kategori pengguna domestik di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan berkuatkuasa 1 Februari 2024."

Sementara itu, inflasi Pengangkutan merekodkan peningkatan lebih perlahan kepada 1.0 peratus (2023: 1.1%) yang terutamanya disumbangkan oleh subkumpulan Pembelian kenderaan yang menyederhana kepada 0.1 peratus berbanding 1.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, subkumpulan

Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian meningkat lebih tinggi pada tahun 2024 iaitu 1.3 peratus (2023: 0.8%). Ini berikutan pelaksanaan penyasaran subsidi Diesel bermula 10 Jun 2024 oleh kerajaan bagi mengawal ketirisan subsidi Diesel. Langkah ini menetapkan harga runcit Diesel di stesen minyak di Semenanjung Malaysia berada pada julat antara RM2.95 seliter hingga RM3.35 seliter berbanding RM2.15 seliter sebelum ini. Walau bagaimanapun, pelaksanaan penyasaran subsidi Diesel ini tidak termasuk Sabah, Sarawak dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dan harga runcit Diesel bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kekal RM2.15 seliter pada 2024.

Mengulas tentang inflasi di peringkat negeri pula, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menjelaskan kebanyakan negeri menunjukkan peningkatan perlahan dalam inflasi di mana empat negeri melepasi paras inflasi nasional 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024 iaitu Pulau Pinang (3.0%), Pahang (2.4%), Sarawak (2.4%) dan Selangor (2.1%). Sementara itu, Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan mencatatkan peningkatan yang paling rendah iaitu 0.7 peratus. Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan perlahan bagi inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman pada tahun 2024. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh Selangor (3.3%), diikuti oleh Pulau Pinang (2.7%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.4%) dan Pahang (2.0%). Manakala, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi kumpulan Makanan & Minuman nasional, 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2024.

Daripada sudut inflasi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, inflasi di kawasan bandar merekodkan peningkatan perlahan 1.8 peratus berbanding 2.6 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun 2023. Antara kumpulan yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan ini adalah Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 3.2 peratus (2023: 5.9%); Makanan & Minuman, 2.1 peratus (2023: 5.1%) dan Kesihatan, 2.0 peratus (2023: 2.2%). Pada masa yang sama, inflasi di kawasan luar bandar turut menyederhana kepada 1.7 peratus pada tahun 2024 (2023: 2.1%). Peningkatan ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh inflasi Makanan & Minuman, 1.7 peratus (2023: 3.6%); Kesihatan, 1.0 peratus (2023: 1.6%) dan Pengangkutan, 0.9 peratus (2023: 1.1%).

Inflasi teras merangkumi semua barang dan perkhidmatan yang tidak termasuk makanan segar dengan harga yang tidak menentu serta barang dan perkhidmatan

yang dikawal harga. Inflasi teras meningkat 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024 berbanding 3.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Antara kumpulan yang mendorong kepada peningkatan ini adalah kumpulan Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.1%), Makanan & Minuman (3.0%) dan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (3.0%).

Mengulas mengenai inflasi negara-negara ASEAN, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Kadar inflasi di negara-negara ASEAN berada pada negatif 0.4 peratus hingga 23.1 peratus pada tahun 2024. Lao P.D.R mencatatkan inflasi tertinggi iaitu 23.1 peratus, manakala Brunei Darussalam mencatatkan inflasi terendah pada negatif 0.4 peratus. Lima negara mencatatkan kadar inflasi yang lebih tinggi daripada Malaysia (1.8%) iaitu Lao P.D.R, Viet Nam, Philippines, Singapore dan Indonesia. Manakala, Cambodia, Thailand dan Brunei Darussalam merekodkan kadar inflasi lebih rendah berbanding Malaysia."

Ketua Perangkawan turut menambah, terdapat satu rencana bertajuk "**Senario Harga Perkhidmatan Pergigian dalam Tempoh Pasca COVID-19**" yang dimuatkan dalam penerbitan ini. Berdasarkan dapatan daripada rencana ini, Perkhidmatan pergigian di Malaysia menunjukkan peningkatan dalam tempoh pasca pandemik COVID-19. Dua perkhidmatan kesihatan pergigian yang mencatatkan peningkatan ketara ialah Bayaran untuk mencabut gigi dan menampal gigi. Peningkatan harga ini sebahagiannya disebabkan oleh kenaikan kos bahan, peralatan pergigian dan bayaran gaji. Secara keseluruhannya, peningkatan kos perkhidmatan pergigian memberi kesan langsung terhadap perbelanjaan isi rumah.

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

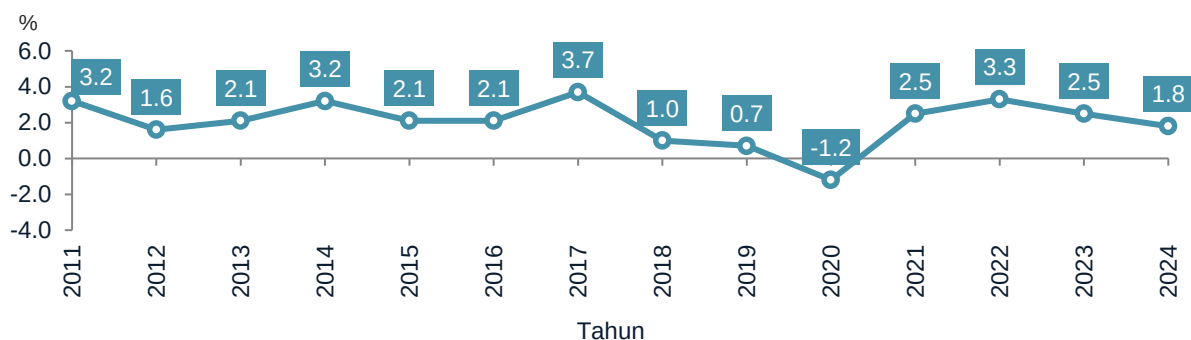
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OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

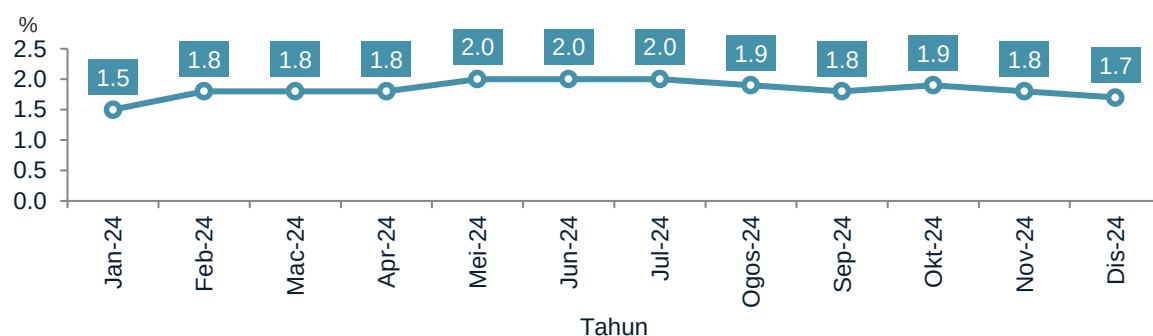
Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
23 APRIL 2025**

Carta 1 Inflasi Tahunan, Malaysia, 2011 - 2024



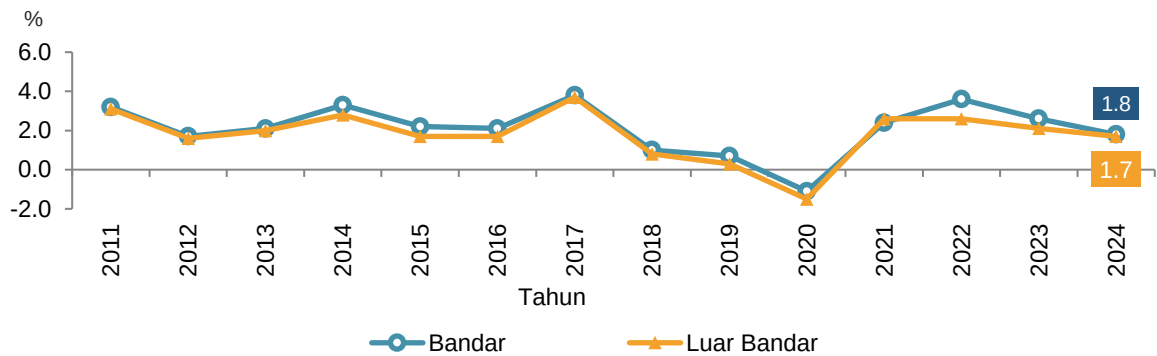
Carta 2 Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari - Disember 2024



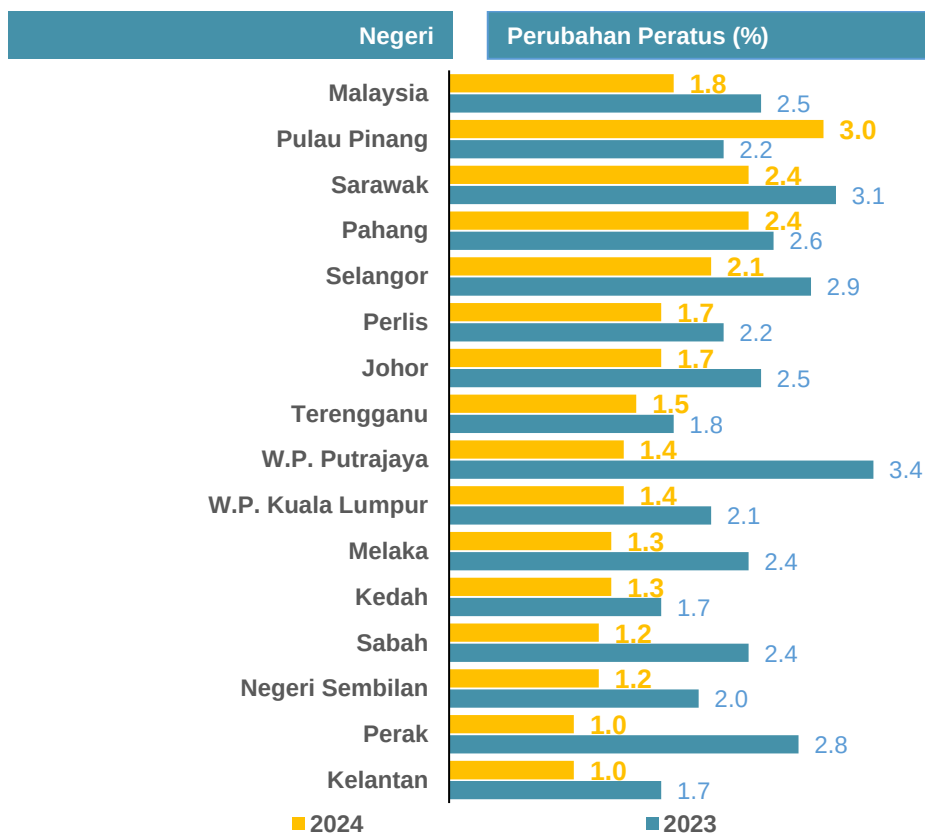
Carta 3 Inflasi Malaysia dan Inflasi Teras Mengikut Kumpulan, 2023 & 2024

Kumpulan	Inflasi Keseluruhan (%)		Inflasi Teras (%)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Jumlah	2.5	1.8	3.0	1.8
Makanan & Minuman	4.8	2.0	5.8	3.0
Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau	0.6	0.7	-	-
Pakaian & Kasut	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.3
Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.6
Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah	2.3	0.7	2.3	0.7
Kesihatan	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0
Pengangkutan	1.1	1.0	4.4	2.1
Maklumat & Komunikasi	-3.0	-1.5	-3.0	-1.5
Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9
Pendidikan	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5
Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan	5.6	3.1	5.6	3.1
Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.0

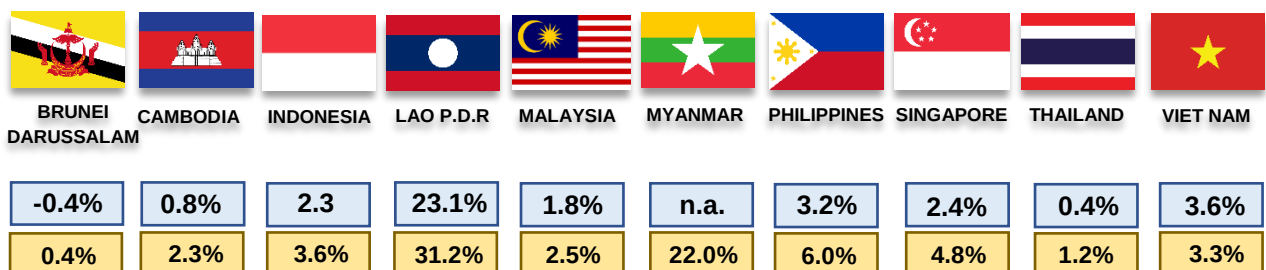
Carta 4 Inflasi Bandar & Luar Bandar, 2011 - 2024



Carta 5 Inflasi Mengikut Negeri, 2023 & 2024



Carta 6 Inflasi Mengikut Negara ASEAN, 2023 & 2024



Sumber: National Statistical Office (NSO)

Nota: n.a. - Tiada data

2024

2023



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ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA 2024

Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.8 per cent in 2024

PUTRAJAYA, 29 April 2025 - Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.8 per cent in 2024 with the index points stood at 132.8 as against 130.4 in the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2024**.

According to the International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2025, global inflation recorded 5.7 per cent in 2024 slower than as recorded in the previous year, 6.6 per cent. This is in line with Malaysia's inflation rate, which increased at a slower pace in 2024 as compared to year 2023. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF), estimated Malaysia's inflation between 2.0 to 3.5 per cent and 2.1 to 3.6 per cent, in 2024. Along with the strengthening of Ringgit and the decline in global commodity prices, the government initiatives to regulate the prices of goods and services, as well as subsidies for certain items, to a certain extent has curbed Malaysia's inflation from rising further.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that all groups recorded increases in 2024 except for Information & Communication (-1.5%) and Clothing & Footwear (-0.3%). The slower increase in Malaysia's inflation was driven by the Restaurants & Accommodation Services (3.1%); Food & Beverages (2.0%); Health (1.8%); Education (1.5%); Transport (1.0%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance group (0.7%). Meanwhile, the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (3.0%); Personal Care, Social Protection &

Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.0%); Recreation, Sports & Culture (1.8%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.7%) and Insurance & Financial Services group (0.3%) recorded a higher increase as compared to the previous year.

The food price index released by FAO recorded negative 2.0 per cent in 2024 with an index point of 122.0 as compared to 124.5 in 2023. The decline was driven by a decrease in the food price index of Sugar (-13.3%) and Cereals (-13.3%). Food & Beverages group which represents the largest component of household spending in Malaysia with a contribution of 29.8 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, recorded a slower increase to 2.0 per cent in 2024 as compared to 4.8 per cent in the preceding year. The slower increase of this group was largely due to the subgroup of Food at home which inclined to 0.6 per cent as compared to 3.5 per cent in 2023. In addition, Food away from home also moderated to 3.6 per cent as compared to the previous year (2023: 6.7%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, "Inflation for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels recorded a significant increase although the headline inflation moderated in 2024. This was due to the rise in sewerage services charges by Indah Water Konsortium (IWK) in January 2024 that offset higher operational costs. The increase in this group was also driven by the adjustment of water supply service tariffs by the government through the National Water Services Commission (SPAN), which involved an average increase of 22 cents per cubic metre for domestic users in Peninsular Malaysia and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, effective 1 February 2024."

Furthermore, inflation of Transport recorded a slower increase to 1.0 per cent (2023: 1.1%) mainly contributed by the subgroup of Purchase of vehicles which moderated to 0.1 per cent as compared to 1.4 per cent in the preceding year. However, the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment increased higher in 2024 registering 1.3 per cent (2023: 0.8%). This was attributed to the implementation of targeted Diesel subsidies effective 10 June 2024 by the government to control the leakages of subsidised Diesel. This measure sets the retail price of Diesel at fuel stations in Peninsular Malaysia ranging from RM2.95 per litre to RM3.35 per litre as compared to RM2.15 per litre previously. However, the implementation of targeted Diesel subsidies does not include Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

and the retail price of Diesel for these three states remained at RM2.15 per litre in 2024.

Commenting on the inflation at the state level, Chief Statistician Malaysia elaborated that most states registered a slower increase in inflation, with four states exceeding the national inflation rate of 1.8 per cent in 2024 namely Pulau Pinang (3.0%), Pahang (2.4%), Sarawak (2.4%) and Selangor (2.1%). Meanwhile, Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest increase at 0.7 per cent. All states recorded a slower increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages group in 2024. The highest increase was recorded by Selangor (3.3%), followed by Pulau Pinang (2.7%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.4%) and Pahang (2.0%). Meanwhile, other states showed an increase below the national inflation Food & Beverages group, which was 2.0 per cent in 2024.

In terms of inflation for urban and rural areas, the inflation for urban area recorded a slower increase of 1.8 per cent as compared to 2.6 per cent recorded in 2023. Among the groups that contributed to the increase were Restaurants & Accommodation Services, 3.2 per cent (2023: 5.9%); Food & Beverages, 2.1 per cent (2023: 5.1%) and Health, 2.0 per cent (2023: 2.2%). Concurrently, inflation in rural area also moderated to 1.7 per cent in 2024 (2023: 2.1%). This increase was mainly due to the inflation of Food & Beverages, 1.7 per cent (2023: 3.6%); Health, 1.0 per cent (2023: 1.6%) and Transport, 0.9 per cent (2023: 1.1%).

The core inflation includes all goods and services except volatile items such as fresh food as well as administered prices of goods and services. The core inflation increased at 1.8 per cent in 2024 as compared to 3.0 per cent in the previous year. Among the groups that contributed to the increase were Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.1%), Food & Beverages (3.0%) and Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.0%).

Commenting on inflation of ASEAN countries, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The inflation rate in ASEAN countries ranged from negative 0.4 per cent to 23.1 per cent in 2024. Lao P.D.R recorded the highest inflation at 23.1 per cent, while Brunei Darussalam recorded the lowest inflation at negative 0.4 per cent. Five

countries registered an inflation rate higher than Malaysia (1.8%) namely Lao P.D.R, Viet Nam, Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia. Meanwhile, Cambodia, Thailand and Brunei Darussalam recorded inflation rates lower than Malaysia.”

*Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that an article entitled “**The Impact of Increase in Food Prices on the Purchasing Power for the Food & Beverages Group**” is included in this publication. Based on the findings from this article, cost of Dental services in Malaysia showed an increase in the post COVID-19 pandemic. Two dental healthcare services that experienced notable increases were Payment for tooth extraction and tooth filling. This price increase was partly due to the rising costs of materials, dental equipment and wages. Overall, the increase in the cost of dental services have a direct impact on household expenses.*

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life.' Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
29 APRIL 2025**

Chart 1 Annual Inflation, Malaysia, 2011 - 2024



Chart 2 Monthly Inflation, Malaysia, January - December 2024

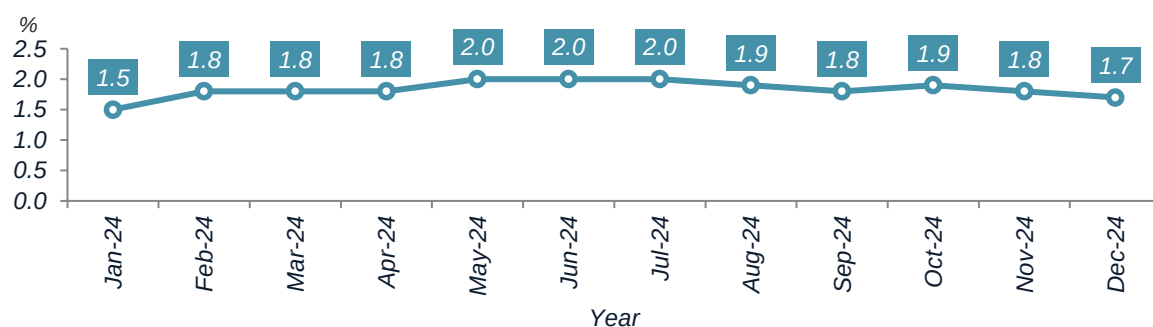


Chart 3 Headline Inflation and Core Inflation by Group, 2023 & 2024

Group	Headline Inflation (%)		Core Inflation (%)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Total	2.5	1.8	3.0	1.8
Food & Beverages	4.8	2.0	5.8	3.0
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.6	0.7	-	-
Clothing & Footwear	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.6
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	2.3	0.7	2.3	0.7
Health	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0
Transport	1.1	1.0	4.4	2.1
Information & Communication	-3.0	-1.5	-3.0	-1.5
Recreation, Sport & Culture	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9
Education	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5
Restaurant & Accommodation Services	5.6	3.1	5.6	3.1
Insurance & Financial Services	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.0

Chart 4 Inflation for Urban and Rural, 2011 - 2024

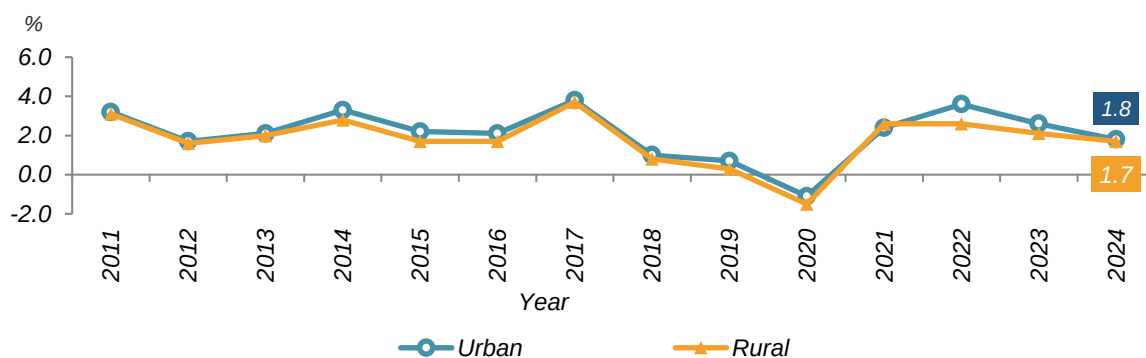


Chart 5 Inflation by State, 2023 & 2024

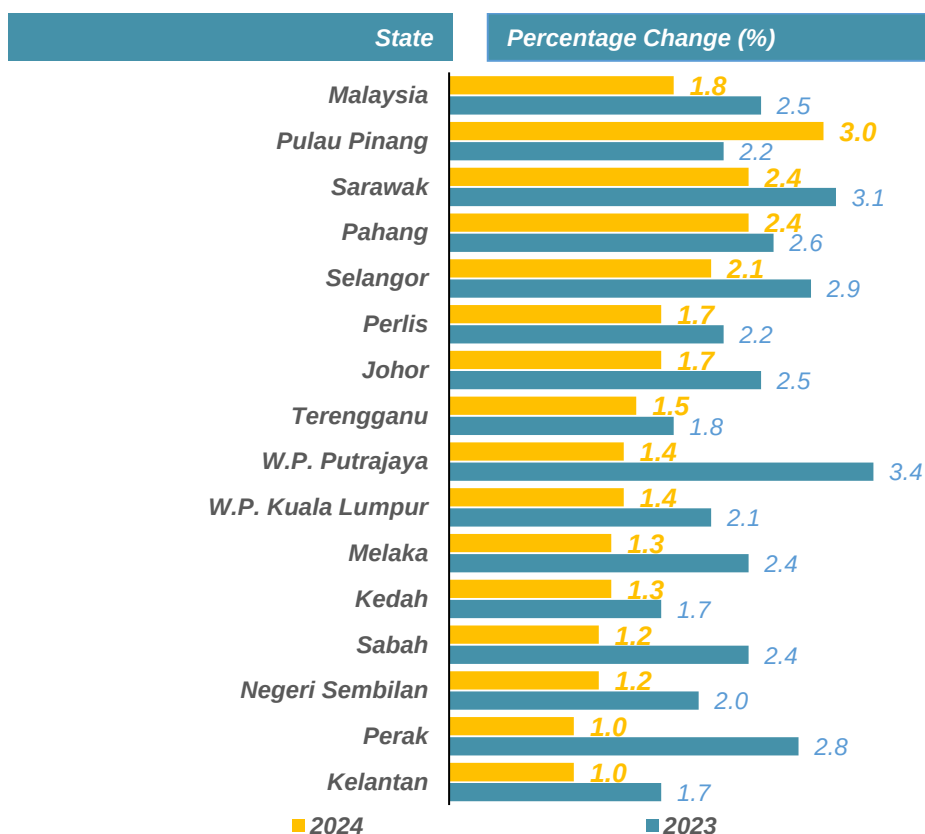
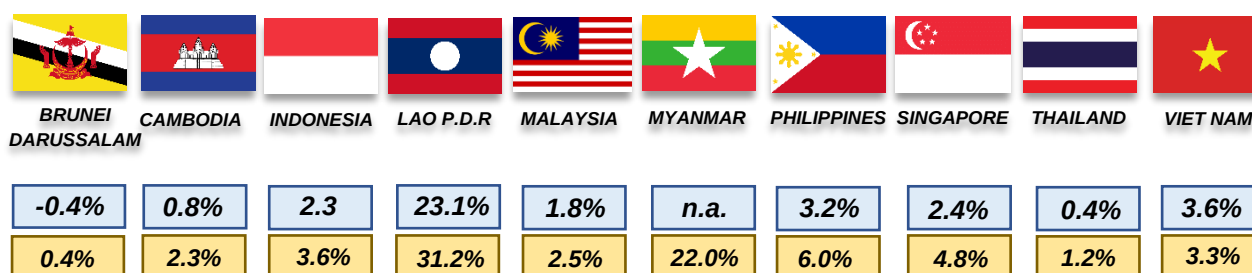


Chart 6 Inflation by ASEAN Country, 2023 & 2024



Source: National Statistical Office (NSO)

Note: n.a. – Not available

2024

2023