



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA, FEBRUARI 2026

**Inflasi Malaysia meningkat perlahan 1.4 peratus pada
Februari 2026**

PUTRAJAYA, 19 MAC 2026 – Inflasi Malaysia meningkat 1.4 peratus pada Februari 2026 dengan mata indeks meningkat kepada 136.0 daripada 134.1 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), FEBRUARI 2026**.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa lapan kumpulan telah mencatatkan peningkatan lebih perlahan pada Februari 2026 berbanding bulan sebelumnya iaitu Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan, 4.7 peratus (Januari 2026: 5.5%); Pendidikan, 2.8 peratus (Januari 2026: 3.2%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 2.5 peratus (Januari 2026: 3.0%); Makanan & Minuman, 1.3 peratus (Januari 2026: 1.5%); Kesihatan, 1.2 peratus (Januari 2026: 1.4%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 1.1 peratus (Januari 2026: 1.2%) dan Maklumat & Komunikasi, 0.5 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.7%). Selain itu, kumpulan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah meningkat dengan kadar yang sama seperti yang direkodkan pada Januari 2026 iaitu 0.2 peratus.

Inflasi bagi kumpulan Pakaian & Kasut tidak merekodkan sebarang perubahan pada Februari 2026 berbanding tahun sebelumnya (Januari 2026: 0.0%). Manakala, kumpulan Pengangkutan masih mencatatkan penurunan pada negatif 0.7 peratus pada Februari 2026. Sementara itu, kumpulan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 6.9 peratus (Januari 2026: 6.6%) dan Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau, 2.6 peratus (Januari 2026: 2.5%) meningkat lebih tinggi pada Februari 2026 berbanding bulan sebelumnya.

Sebanyak 59.7 peratus item (342 daripada 573) merekodkan kenaikan harga. Namun begitu, daripada jumlah tersebut, 333 item (97.4%) mencatatkan peningkatan kurang atau sama dengan 10 peratus, manakala hanya sembilan item merekodkan kenaikan melebihi 10 peratus pada Februari 2026. Baki sebanyak 190 item (33.2%) menunjukkan penurunan dan 41 item kekal tidak berubah.

Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran IHP meningkat perlahan kepada 1.3 peratus pada

Februari 2026 berbanding Januari 2026 (1.5%). Ini disumbangkan oleh inflasi bagi kedua-dua subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah dan Makanan di rumah yang meningkat kepada 2.4 peratus (Januari 2026: 2.5%) dan 0.3 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.6%). Terdapat dua kelas perbelanjaan Makanan di rumah yang meningkat perlahan berbanding Januari 2026 iaitu Gula, manisan & pencuci mulut dan Susu, produk tenusu lain & telur. Sementara itu, kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran, Bijirin & produk bijirin dan Minyak & lemak mencatatkan penurunan pada Februari 2026 berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Kelas perbelanjaan Daging merekodkan peningkatan 1.7 peratus pada Februari 2026 berbanding 1.3 peratus pada Januari 2026. Daging ayam segar yang merupakan komponen terbesar merangkumi 32.6 peratus dalam kelas perbelanjaan Daging meningkat 2.5 peratus berbanding 1.5 peratus yang dicatatkan pada bulan sebelumnya. Purata harga Ayam standard Malaysia pada Februari 2026 adalah RM10.75 sekilogram berbanding RM10.52 sekilogram pada bulan Februari 2025 (Januari 2026: RM10.53). Manakala, purata harga Ayam standard di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia direkodkan pada RM10.08 sekilogram berbanding RM9.76 sekilogram pada Februari 2025 (Januari 2026: RM9.83). Selain itu, peningkatan kelas perbelanjaan Daging turut disumbangkan oleh Daging itik, 0.9 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.5%) dan Bahagian ayam, 0.8 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.0%).

Kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran terus merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 6.0 peratus berbanding Januari 2026 (-3.0%). Antara Sayur-sayuran yang masih mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun pada Februari 2026 adalah Bawang merah besar, negatif 19.4 peratus (Januari 2026: -19.7%); Bawang putih, negatif 16.8 peratus (Januari 2026: -14.1%) dan Sawi jepun, negatif 11.9 peratus (Januari 2026: -7.8%).

Subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah meningkat perlahan kepada 2.4 peratus pada Februari 2026 berbanding bulan sebelumnya (2.5%). Antara item yang merekodkan kenaikan lebih rendah ialah Masakan daging, 4.6 peratus (Januari 2026: 5.3%); Nasi babi panggang, 3.9 peratus (Januari 2026: 4.1%) dan Kuih-muih, 3.8 peratus (Januari 2026: 4.4%).

Inflasi bagi kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain meningkat lebih rendah kepada 1.1 peratus pada Februari 2026 berbanding 1.2 peratus pada Januari 2026. Ia didorong oleh subkumpulan Bekalan air & pelbagai perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan rumah kediaman, 6.8 peratus (Januari 2026: 7.1%) dan Sewa sebenar untuk kediaman, 1.5 peratus (Januari 2026: 1.9%). Subkumpulan Penyelenggaraan, pembaikan & keselamatan rumah kediaman meningkat 3.2 peratus berbanding 2.6 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Manakala, subkumpulan Elektrik, gas & bahan api masih berada pada jajaran negatif iaitu negatif 4.5 peratus (Januari 2026: -7.2%).

Pengemaskinian kadar Pelarasan Kos Bahan Api Secara Automatik (AFA) yang dikenakan ke atas pelanggan domestik di Semenanjung Malaysia bagi penggunaan

lebih daripada 600 kilowatt per jam (kWh), telah menerima rebat sebanyak 2.77 sen/kWh bagi tempoh 1 hingga 28 Februari 2026 berbanding AFA yang dikenakan bagi tempoh 1 hingga 31 Januari 2026 (4.99 sen/kWh). Pengemaskinian ini memberi impak kepada purata nilai tarif elektrik berbanding tempoh sebelumnya. Namun begitu, pengguna domestik dengan penggunaan 600 kWj dan ke bawah kekal tidak terjejas. Selain itu, inflasi subkumpulan Elektrik, gas & bahan api pada Februari 2026 turut dipengaruhi oleh pelaksanaan tarif elektrik baharu di Sabah dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan yang berkuat kuasa pada 1 Februari 2026 dengan kadar purata tarif asas diselaraskan kepada 39.70 sen bagi setiap kilowatt jam (kWj) berbanding 34.52 sen/kWj sebelum ini.

Inflasi kumpulan Pengangkutan terus mencatatkan trend menurun, mencatatkan negatif 0.7 peratus pada Februari 2026, kadar yang sama direkodkan seperti bulan sebelumnya. Ini didorong oleh inflasi subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan, negatif 1.9 peratus (Januari 2026: -1.4%); Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian, negatif 1.2 peratus (Januari 2026: -1.0%) dan Pembelian kenderaan yang merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 0.4 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.2%). Namun begitu, inflasi subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan awam menunjukkan trend positif dengan kenaikan kepada 3.8 peratus berbanding 0.8 peratus pada Januari 2026.

Purata harga Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 pada Februari 2026 ialah RM3.11 seliter, kadar yang sama seperti yang direkodkan pada Januari 2026. Sementara itu, purata harga Diesel di Semenanjung Malaysia meningkat RM2.98 seliter berbanding RM2.89 seliter pada Januari 2026 (Februari 2025: RM3.18 seliter). Manakala, purata harga Diesel bagi Sabah, Sarawak dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan kekal pada RM2.15 seliter. Purata harga pasaran Petrol tanpa plumbum RON95 meningkat kepada RM2.55 seliter (Januari 2026: RM2.54 seliter) berbanding harga subsidi sebanyak RM1.99 seliter.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, lapan negeri merekodkan peningkatan melebihi paras inflasi nasional (1.4%) iaitu Pahang (2.1%), Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (2.0%), Sabah (1.8%), Johor (1.7%), Pulau Pinang (1.6%), Terengganu (1.6%) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (1.6%). Manakala, baki lapan negeri meningkat di bawah dan sama dengan kadar inflasi nasional dengan Kelantan merekodkan inflasi terendah (0.2%) pada Februari 2026. Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan inflasi Makanan & Minuman kecuali Kelantan (-0.7%). Tujuh negeri merekodkan peningkatan melepasi paras nasional bagi inflasi Makanan & Minuman (1.3%) pada Februari 2026. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh Negeri Sembilan (3.0%), diikuti oleh Pahang (2.3%), Johor (2.1%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (1.8%), Pulau Pinang (1.7%), Kedah (1.6%) dan Melaka (1.4%). Manakala, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah dan sama dengan paras inflasi nasional Makanan & Minuman.

Inflasi keseluruhan secara bulanan pada Februari 2026 meningkat secara marginal pada 0.2 peratus berbanding 0.1 peratus pada Januari 2026. Ini didorong oleh

kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 0.7 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.3%); Pengangkutan, 0.2 peratus (Januari 2026: -0.4%) dan Pakaian & Kasut, 0.1 peratus (Januari 2026: 0.0%). Sementara itu, lima kumpulan tidak merekodkan sebarang perubahan secara bulanan pada Februari 2026 iaitu Makanan & Minuman; Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah; Kesihatan; Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan dan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan. Manakala, kumpulan Maklumat & Komunikasi masih mencatatkan penurunan pada Februari 2026 iaitu negatif 0.2 peratus (Januari 2026: -0.1%).

Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, inflasi di Malaysia pada Februari 2026 (1.4%) adalah lebih rendah berbanding inflasi di Indonesia (4.8%), Viet Nam (3.4%), Philippines (2.4%) dan Republic of Korea (2.0%). Walau bagaimanapun, kadar tersebut lebih tinggi berbanding China (1.3%) dan Thailand (-0.9%).

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026), bertemakan “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari 5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

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>.

MyPrice Dashboard ialah platform yang dibangunkan bersama Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Kos Sara Hidup (KPDN) yang memaparkan harga barangan keperluan terpilih secara harian di seluruh Malaysia. Inisiatif ini adalah bertepatan selari dengan kenaikan harga barang keperluan dan memerlukan tindakan intervensi daripada kerajaan dan pelbagai pihak. Dashboard ini boleh dicapai melalui pautan <https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/article/dashboardmyprice>.

MyHIES ialah dashboard interaktif yang memaparkan maklumat mengenai taburan pendapatan, corak perbelanjaan, tahap kemiskinan dan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan di Malaysia. Data disediakan dalam bentuk siri masa pada peringkat nasional, negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan lokaliti, beserta indikator sosioekonomi terpilih. Sila layari <https://myhies.dosm.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
19 MAC 2026

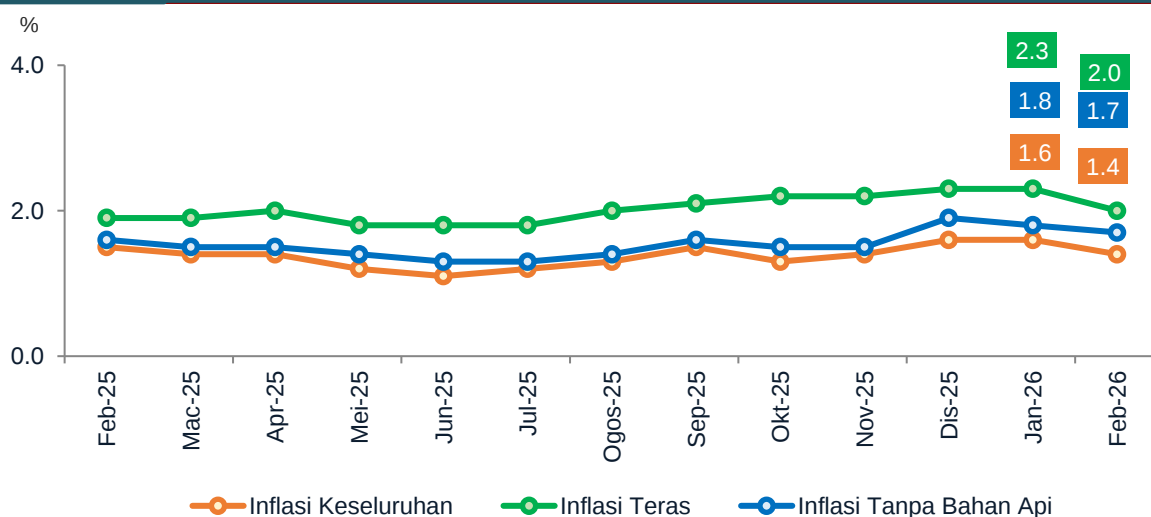
Carta 1

Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari 2011 – Februari 2026



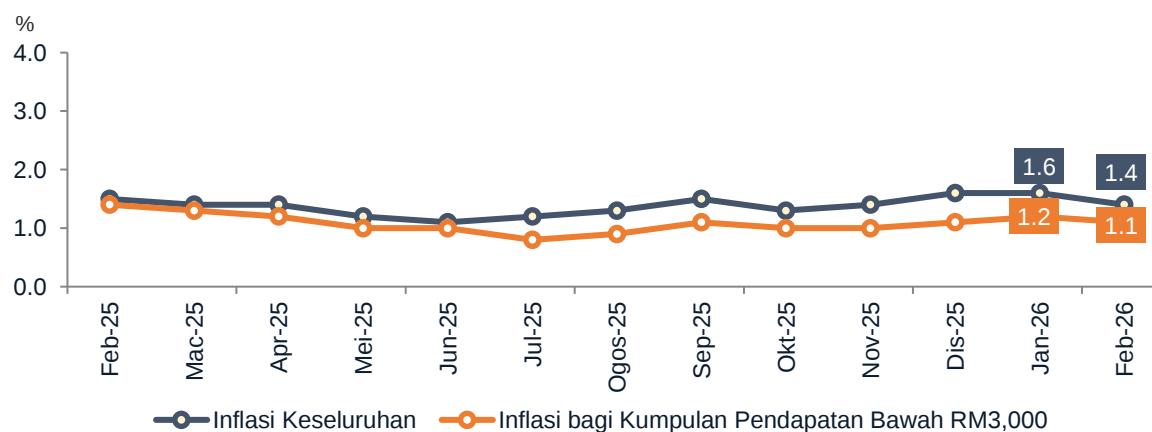
Carta 2

Inflasi Malaysia, Inflasi Teras dan Inflasi Tanpa Bahan Api, Februari 2025 – Februari 2026



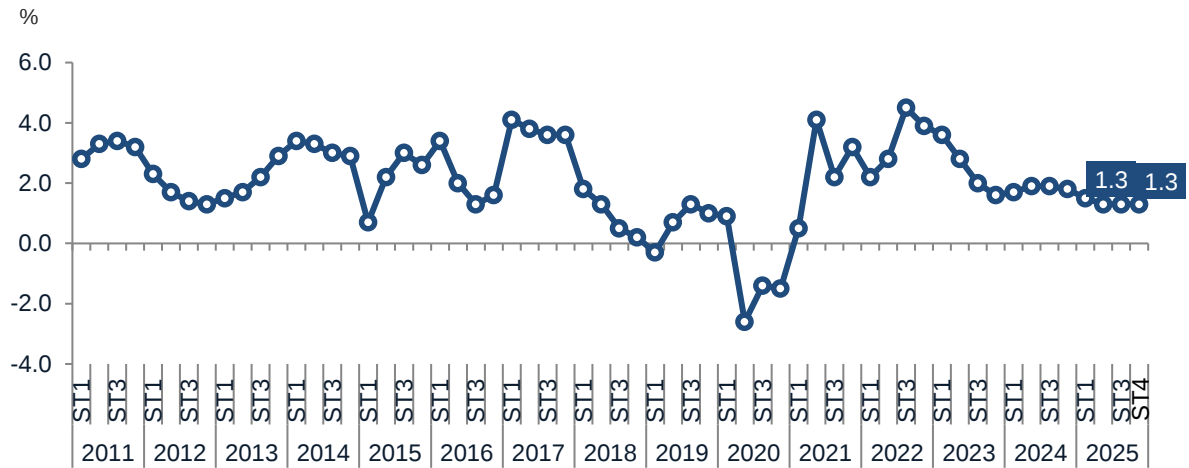
Carta 3

Inflasi bagi Kumpulan Pendapatan Bawah RM3,000, Februari 2025 – Februari 2026



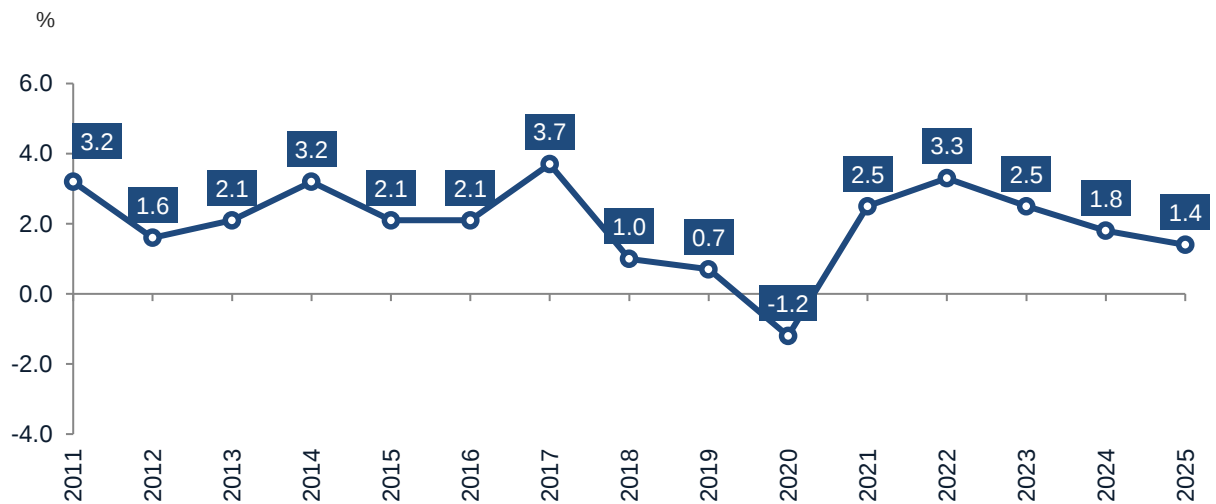
Carta 4

Inflasi Suku Tahunan Malaysia, ST1 2011 – ST4 2025



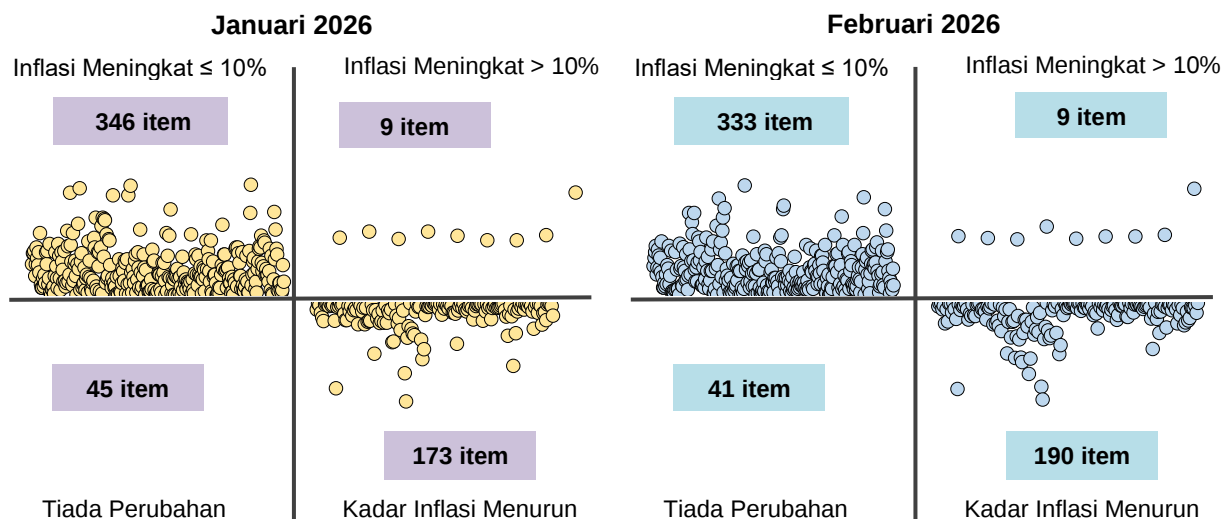
Carta 5

Inflasi Tahunan Malaysia, 2011 - 2025



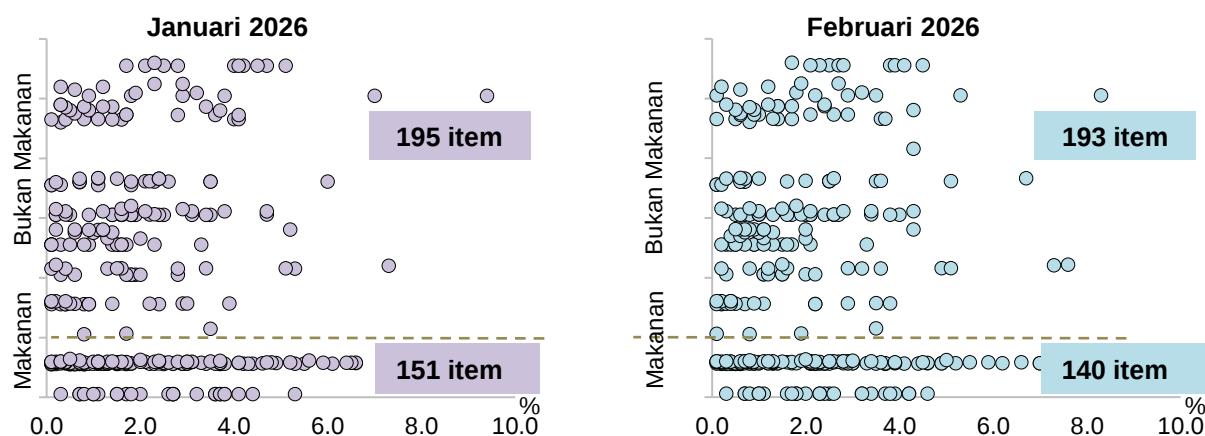
Carta 6

Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, Januari 2026 & Februari 2026



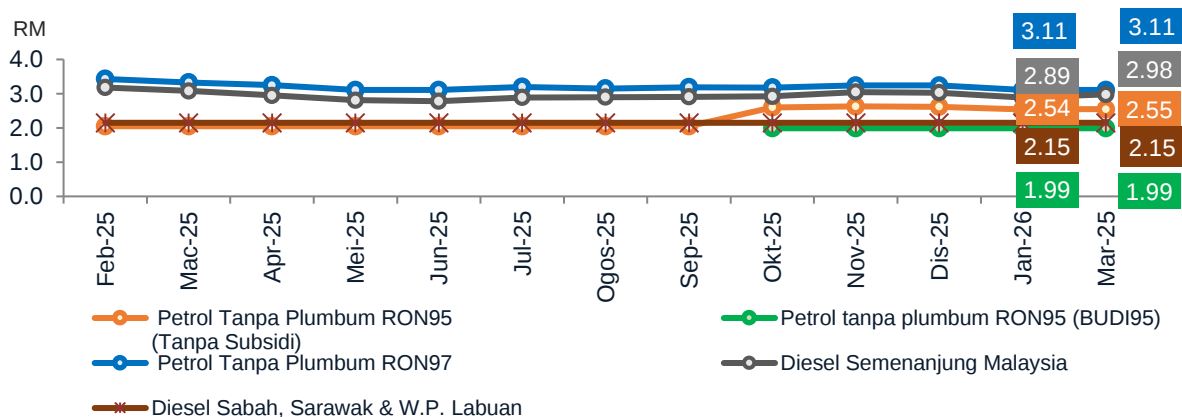
Carta 7

Taburan Inflasi Makanan dan Bukan Makanan yang Meningkat ≤10%, Januari 2026 & Februari 2026



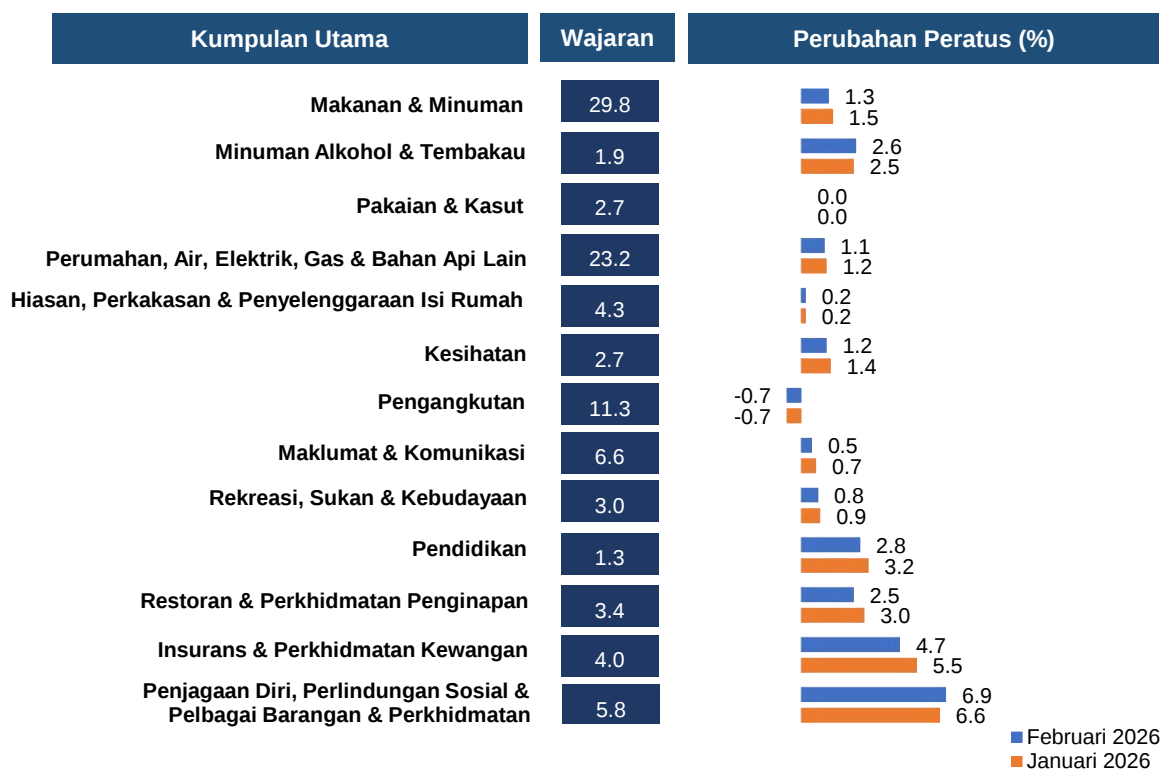
Carta 8

Purata Harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95, Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 dan Diesel, Februari 2025 – Februari 2026



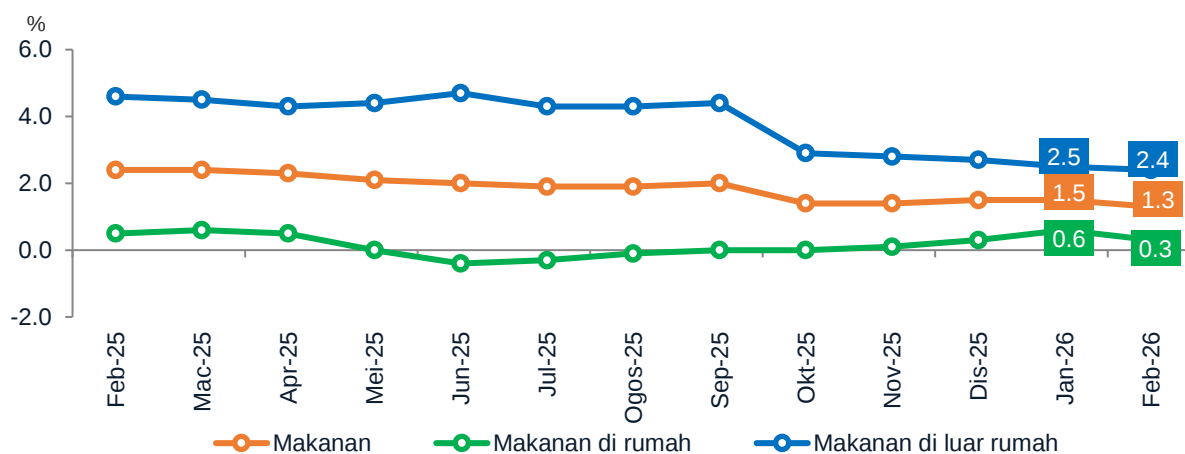
Carta 9

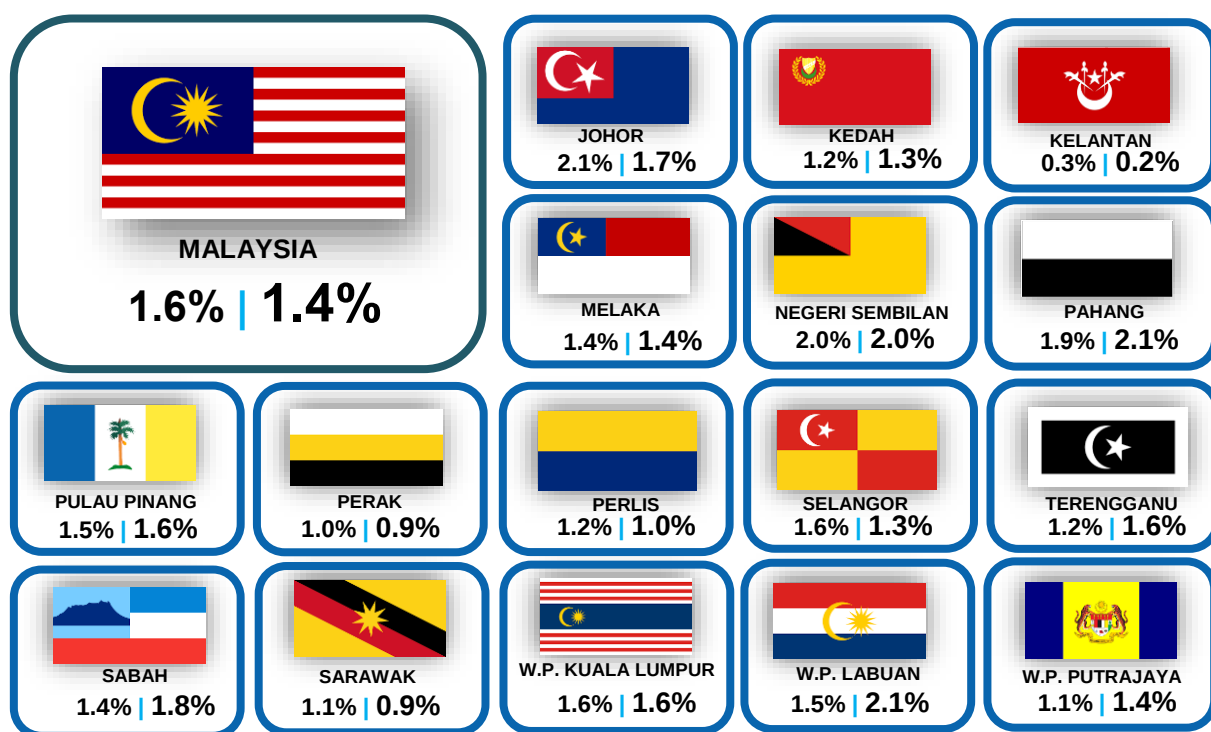
Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Januari 2026 & Februari 2026



Carta 10

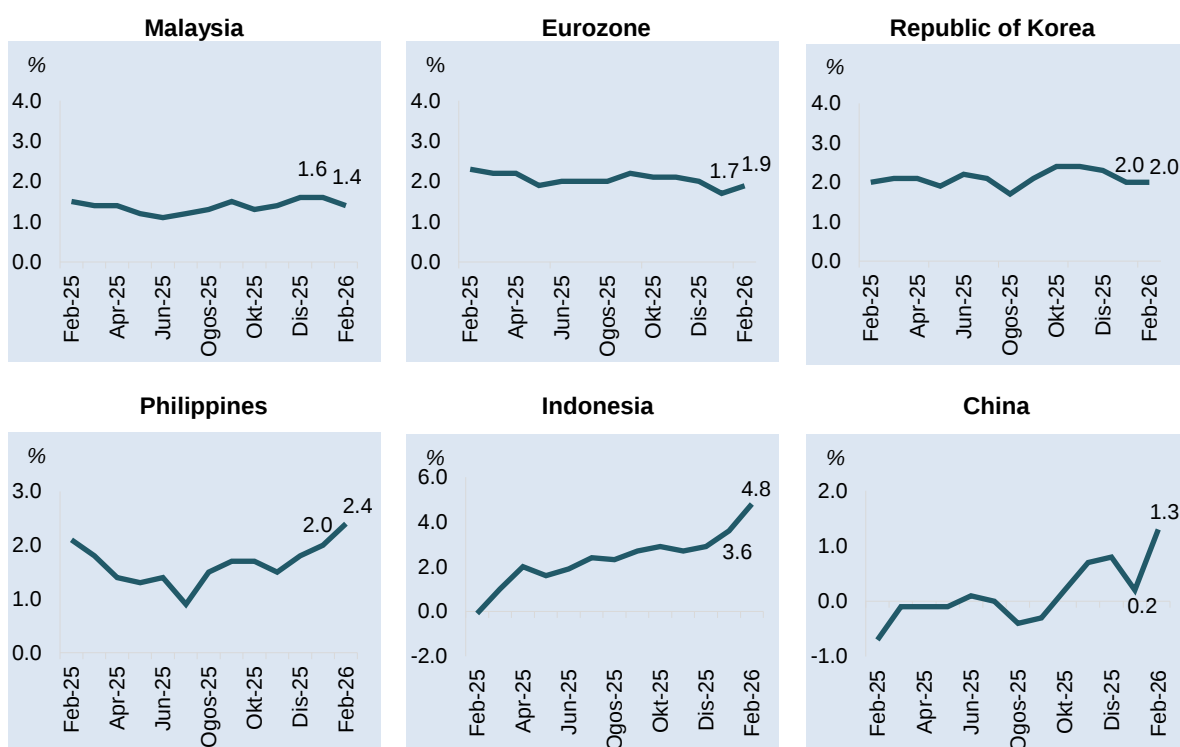
Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman, Februari 2025 – Februari 2026



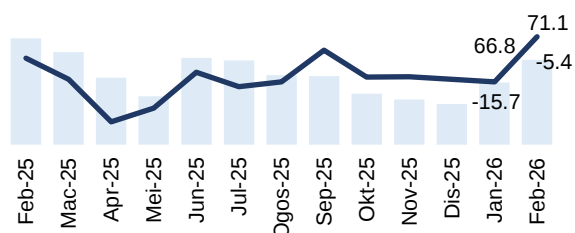


Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

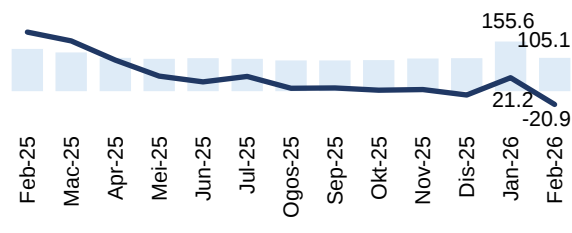
Januari 2026 | Februari 2026



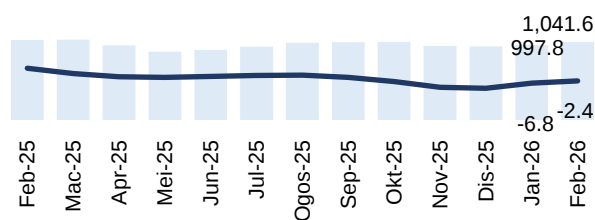
Minyak Mentah (AS\$/bbl)



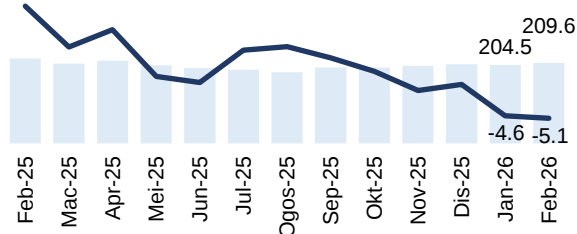
Gas Asli (Indeks 2010=100)



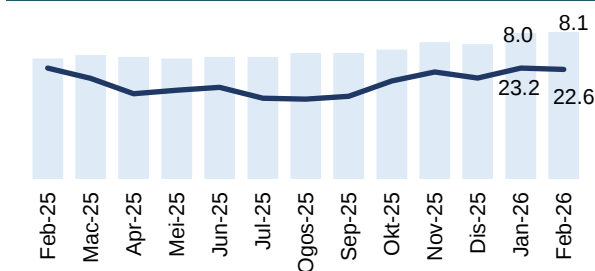
Minyak Sawit Mentah (AS\$/mt)



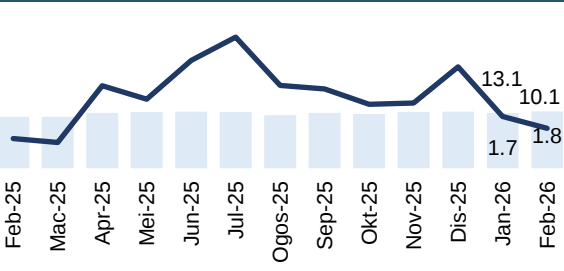
Jagung (AS\$/mt)



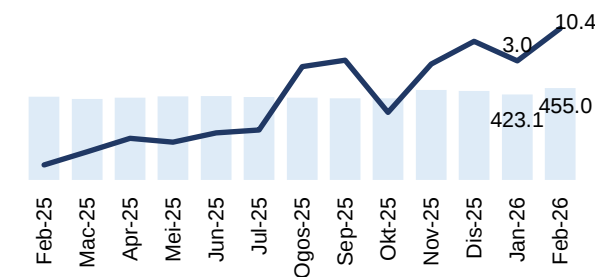
Daging (AS\$/kg)



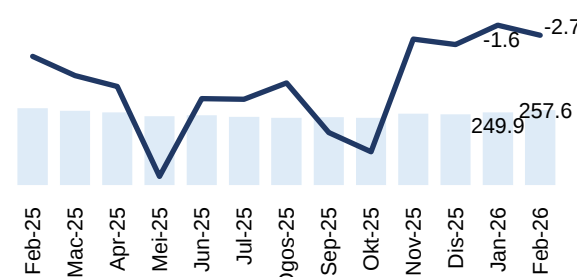
Daging Ayam (AS\$/kg)



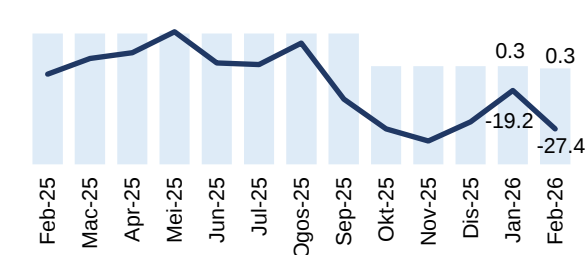
Kacang Soya (AS\$/mt)



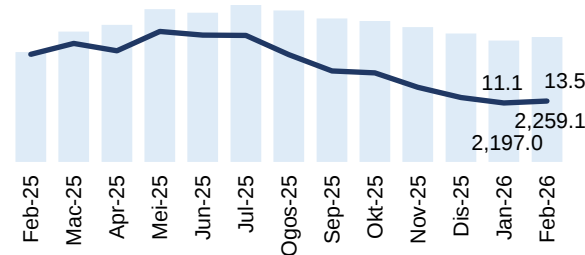
Gandum (AS\$/mt)



Gula (AS\$/kg)



Minyak Kelapa (AS\$/mt)



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

Sumber: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank

Nota:

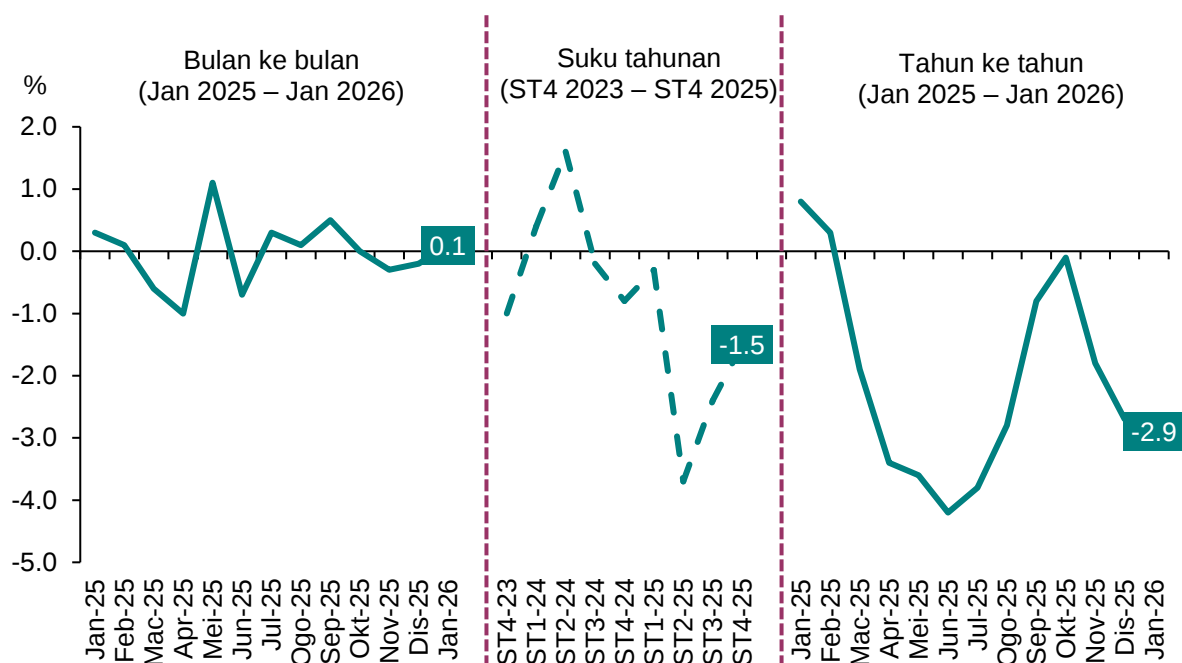
Bbl : Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)

Mt : Million Tonne

Mmbtu : Metric Million British Thermal Unit

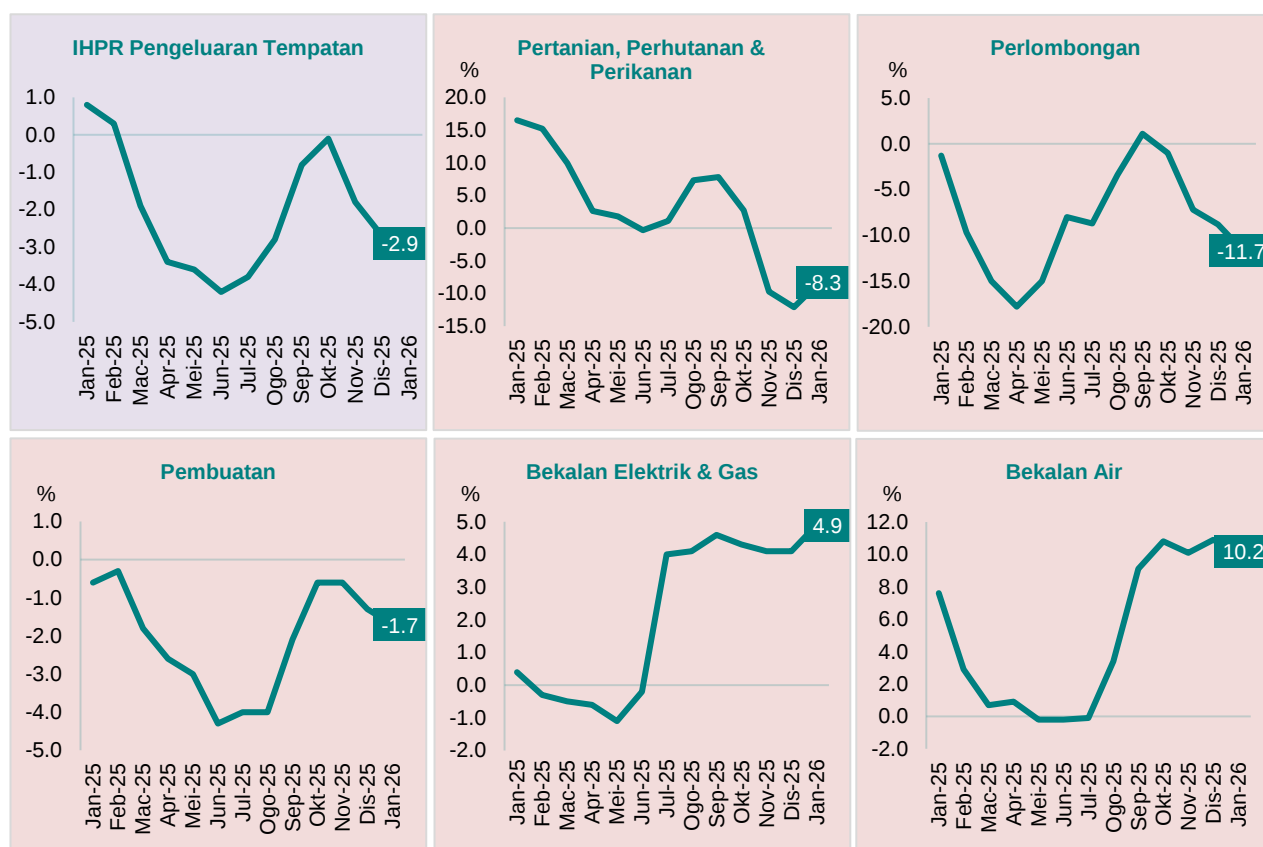
Carta 14

Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan, Malaysia



Carta 15

Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan mengikut Sektor (Tahun ke Tahun), Malaysia





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA, FEBRUARY 2026

Malaysia's inflation increased slower at 1.4 per cent in February 2026

PUTRAJAYA, 19TH MARCH 2026 – Malaysia's inflation increased 1.4 per cent in February 2026 with the index points increased to 136.0 from 134.1 in the same month of the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), FEBRUARY 2026**.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that eight groups have recorded slower increases in February 2026 as compared to the previous month, namely Insurance & Financial Services, 4.7 per cent (January 2026: 5.5%); Education, 2.8 per cent (January 2026: 3.2%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 2.5 per cent (January 2026: 3.0%); Food & Beverages, 1.3 per cent (January 2026: 1.5%); Health, 1.2 per cent (January 2026: 1.4%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.1 per cent (January 2026: 1.2%) and Information & Communication, 0.5 per cent (January 2026: 0.7%). Besides, Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance group increased at the same rate as recorded in January 2026 at 0.2 per cent.

Inflation for Clothing & Footwear group did not record any changes in February 2026 as compared to the previous year (January 2026: 0.0%). However, Transport group still registered a decrease to negative 0.7 per cent in February 2026. Meanwhile, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 6.9 per cent (January 2026: 6.6%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 2.6 per cent (January 2026: 2.5%) increased higher in February 2026 as compared to the previous month.

About 59.7 per cent of items (342 out of 573) recorded price increases. Nonetheless, out of this total, 333 items (97.4%) registered an increase of less than or equal to 10 per cent, while only nine items recorded increases of more than 10 per cent in February 2026. The remainder 190 items (33.2%), showed a decline and 41 items remained unchanged.

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased slower to 1.3 per cent in February 2026 as compared to January 2026 (1.5%). This was contributed by both subgroup of Food away from home

and Food at home which increased to 2.4 per cent (January 2026: 2.5%) and 0.3 per cent (January 2026: 0.6%). There are two expenditure classes of Food at home which increased slower as compared to January 2026 namely Sugar, confectionery & desserts and Milk, other dairy products & eggs. Meanwhile, the expenditure classes of Vegetables, Cereals & cereal products and Oils & fats registered a decrease in February 2026 as compared to the previous year.

The expenditure class of Meat recorded an increase of 1.7 per cent in February 2026 as compared to 1.3 per cent in January 2026. Chicken as the largest component comprised of 32.6 per cent in the expenditure class of Meat increased 2.5 per cent as compared to 1.5 per cent registered in the previous month. The average price of Standard chicken for Malaysia in February 2026 were at RM10.75 per kilogramme as compared to RM10.52 per kilogramme in February 2025 (January 2026: RM10.53). Meanwhile, the average price of Standard chicken in Peninsular Malaysia was recorded at RM10.08 per kilogramme as compared to RM9.76 per kilogramme in February 2025 (January 2026: RM9.83). Besides, the incline in the expenditure class of Meat also contributed by Duck meat, 0.9 per cent (January 2026: 0.5%) and Chicken parts, 0.8 per cent (January 2026: 0.0%).

The expenditure class for Vegetables continued to record a decrease to negative 6.0 per cent as compared to January 2026 (-3.0%). Among the Vegetables that still showed year-on-year decrease in February 2026 were Big onion, negative 19.4 per cent (January 2026: -19.7%); Garlic, negative 16.8 per cent (January 2026: -14.1%) and Japanese mustard, negative 11.9 per cent (January 2026: -7.8%).

The subgroup of Food away from home increased slower to 2.4 per cent in February 2026 as compared to the previous month (2.5%). Among the items that recorded a slower increase were Cooked beef, 4.6 per cent (January 2026: 5.3%); Roasted pork rice, 3.9 per cent (January 2026: 4.1%) and Local cakes, 3.8 per cent (January 2026: 4.4%).

Inflation for the group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased slower to 1.1 per cent in February 2026 as compared to 1.2 per cent in January 2026. This was driven by the subgroup of Water supply & miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling, 6.8 per cent (January 2026: 7.1%) and Actual rentals for housing, 1.5 per cent (January 2026: 1.9%). The subgroup of Maintenance, repair & security of the dwelling increased 3.2 per cent as compared to 2.6 per cent in the previous month. However, the subgroup of Electricity, gas & fuel remained in the negative territory at negative 4.5 per cent (January 2026: -7.2%).

The Automatic Fuel Adjustment (AFA) revised rate imposed on domestic users in Peninsular Malaysia for consumption of more than 600 kilowatt hours (kWh) received a rebate of 2.77 cents/kWh for the period between 1st to 28th February 2026 as compared with the AFA applied for the period between 1st to 31st January 2026 (4.99 cents/kWh). This adjustment impacted the average electricity tariff as against the previous period. However, domestic users consuming 600 kWh and below

remained unaffected. Besides, the inflation for subgroup of Electricity, gas & fuel in February 2026 was also influenced by the implementation of the new electricity tariff in Sabah and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, effective 1 February 2026, where the average base tariff was adjusted to 39.70 cent per kilowatt-hour (kWh) from 34.52 cent/kWh previously.

Inflation for Transport group continued its downward trend, registering a negative 0.7 per cent in February 2026, the same rate as recorded in the previous month. This was attributed to the inflation for the subgroups of Transport services of goods, negative 1.9 per cent (January 2026: -1.4%); Operation of personal transport equipment, negative 1.2 per cent (January 2026: -1.0%) and Purchase of vehicles which recorded a decrease to negative 0.4 per cent (January 2026: 0.2%).

The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in February 2026 was RM3.11 per litre, the same rate as recorded in January 2026. Meanwhile, the average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM2.98 per litre as compared to RM2.89 per litre in January 2026 (February 2025: RM3.18 per litre). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre. The average market price of Unleaded petrol RON95 increased to RM2.55 per litre (January 2026: RM2.54 per litre) as compared to the subsidised price of RM1.99 per litre.

Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, eight states recorded increases above the national inflation level (1.4%), namely Pahang (2.1%), Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (2.0%), Sabah (1.8%), Johor (1.7%), Pulau Pinang (1.6%), Terengganu (1.6%) and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (1.6%). However, the remainder eight states increased below and equal to the national inflation rate with Kelantan recorded the lowest inflation (0.2%) in February 2026. All states registered an increase in inflation of Food & Beverages except Kelantan (-0.7%). Seven states recorded increases over the national inflation of Food & Beverages (1.3%) in February 2026. The highest increase was recorded by Negeri Sembilan (3.0%), followed by Pahang (2.3%), Johor (2.1%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (1.8%), Pulau Pinang (1.7%), Kedah (1.6%) and Melaka (1.4%). Meanwhile, other states showed increases below and equal to the national inflation of Food & Beverages.

The monthly headline inflation in February 2026 increased marginally at 0.2 per cent as compared to 0.1 per cent in January 2026. This was driven by the group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.7 per cent (January 2026: 0.3%); Transport, 0.2 per cent (January 2026: -0.4%) and Clothing & Footwear, 0.1 per cent (January 2026: 0.0%). Meanwhile, five groups did not record any monthly changes in February 2026, namely Food & Beverages; Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance; Health; Recreation, Sport & Culture and Insurance & Financial Services. However, Information & Communication group still registered a decrease in February 2026 at negative 0.2 per cent (January 2026: -0.1%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, inflation in Malaysia in February 2026 (1.4%) was lower than inflation in Indonesia (4.8%), Viet Nam (3.4%), Philippines (2.4%) and Republic of Korea (2.0%). However, the rate was higher than China (1.3%) and Thailand (-0.9%).

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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>.

MyPrice Dashboard is a platform developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN) that displays daily prices of selected essential goods across Malaysia. The initiative is timely in tandem with rising prices of essential goods and requires an intervention from the government and various parties. The dashboard can be accessed via the following link <https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/article/dashboardmyprice>.

MyHIES is an interactive dashboard that displays information on income distribution, expenditure patterns, poverty and income inequality in Malaysia. The data is available in time series format at the national, state, administrative district and locality levels, with selected socioeconomic indicators. Please visit <https://myhies.dosm.gov.my> for more information.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
19 MARCH 2026

Chart 1
Monthly Inflation Malaysia, January 2011 – February 2026

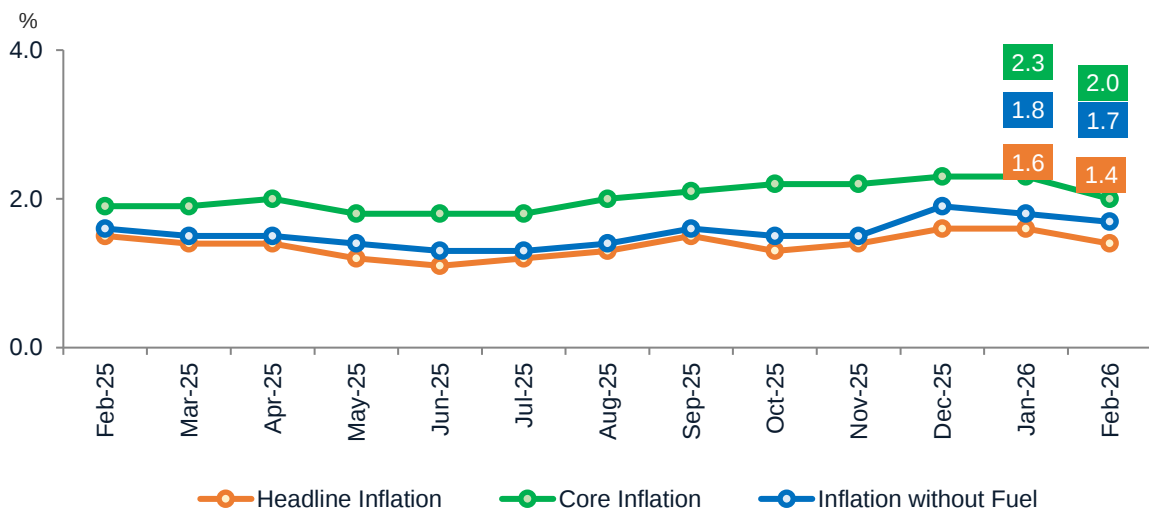
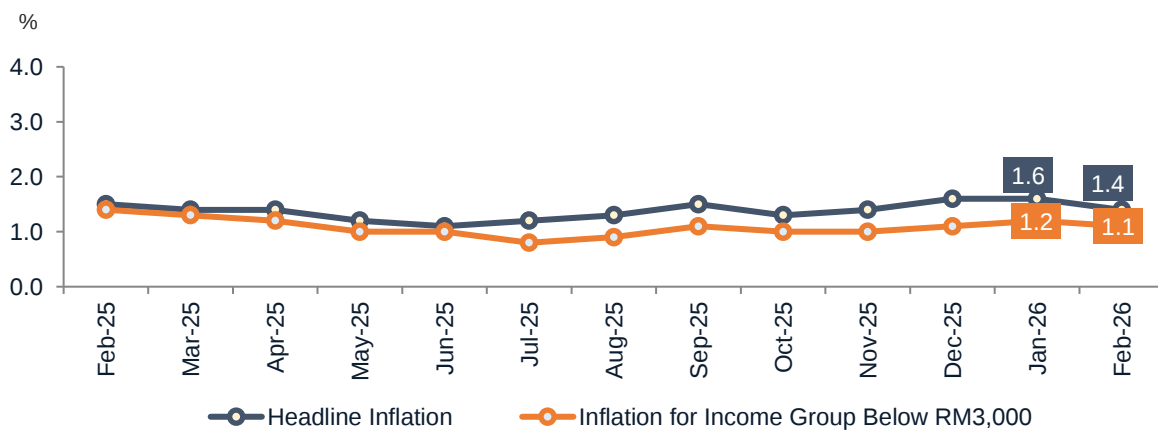
Chart 2
Malaysia Inflation, Core Inflation and Inflation without Fuel, February 2025 – February 2026

Chart 3
Inflation for Income Group Below RM3,000, February 2025 – February 2026


Chart 4

Quarterly Inflation Malaysia, Q1 2011 – Q4 2025

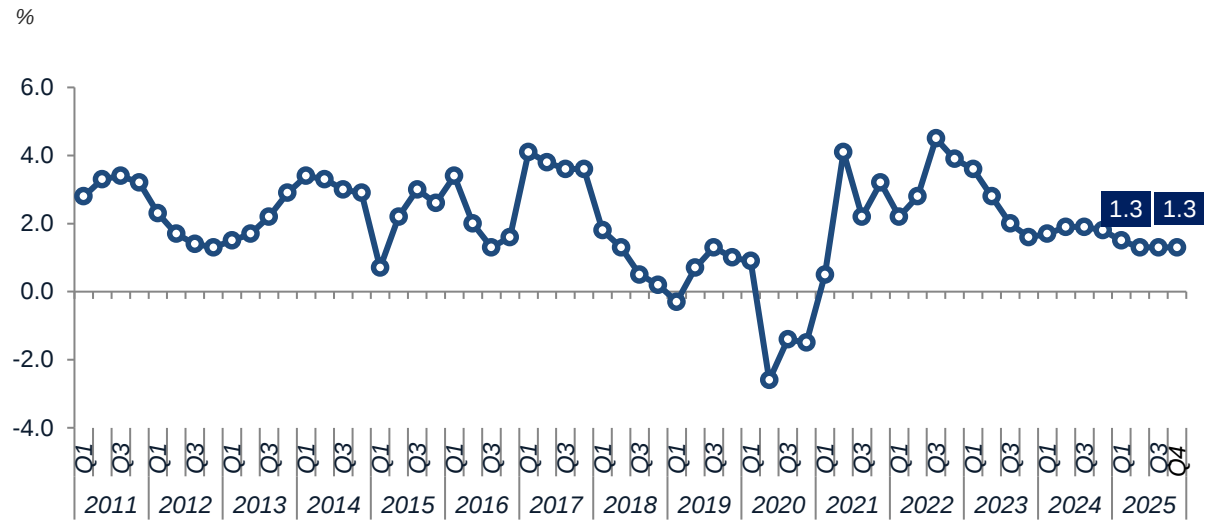


Chart 5

Annual Inflation Malaysia, 2011 - 2025

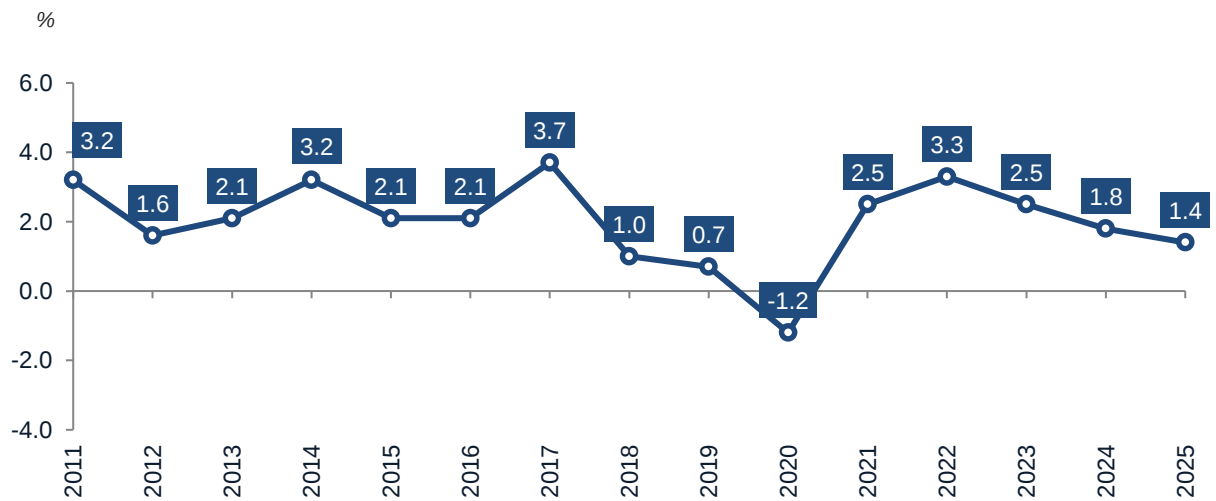


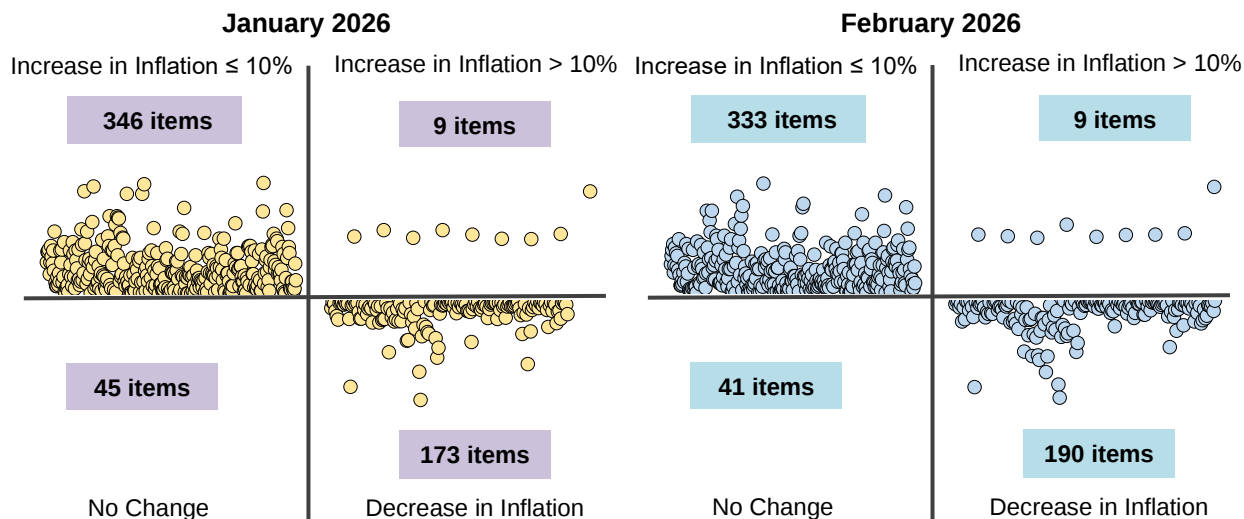
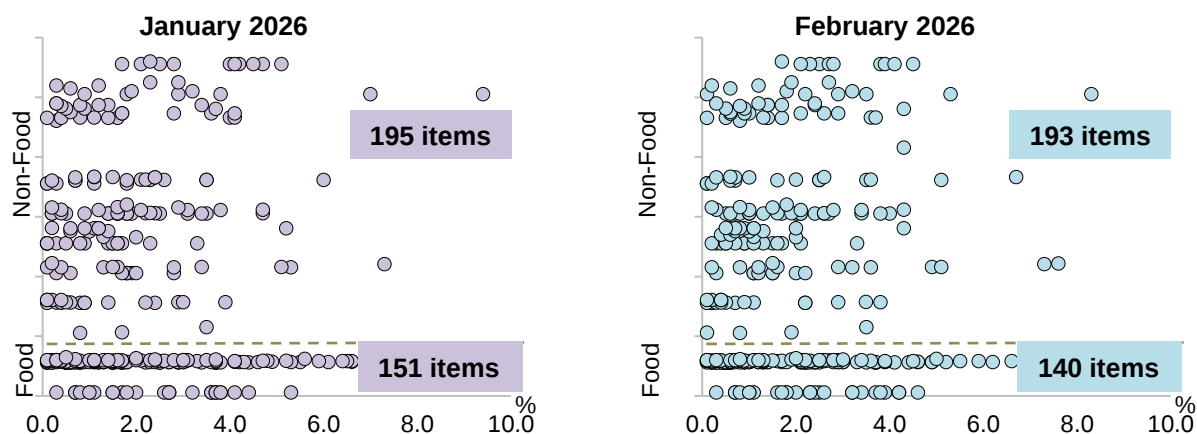
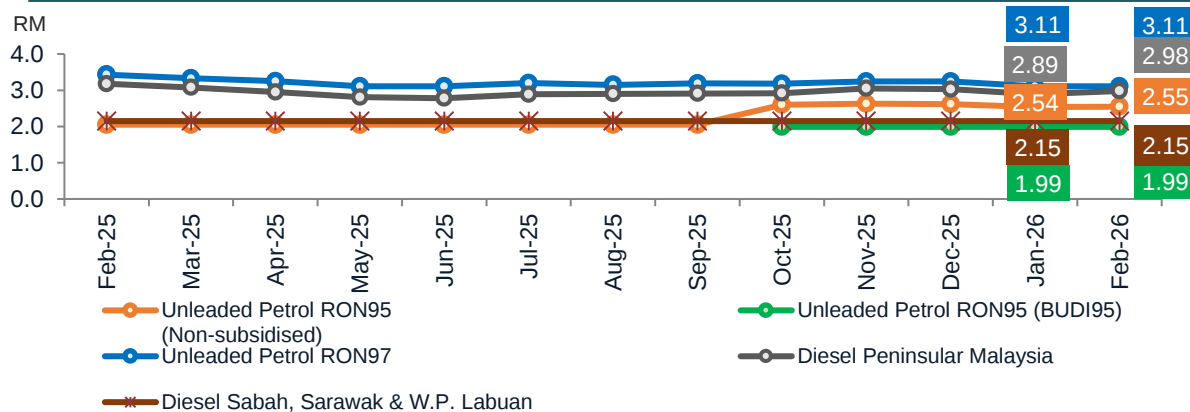
Chart 6
Inflation by Quadrant, January 2026 & February 2026

Chart 7
Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food that Increased ≤10%, January 2026 & February 2026

Chart 8
Average Price of Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel, February 2025 – February 2026


Chart 9

Inflation by Main Group, January 2026 & February 2026

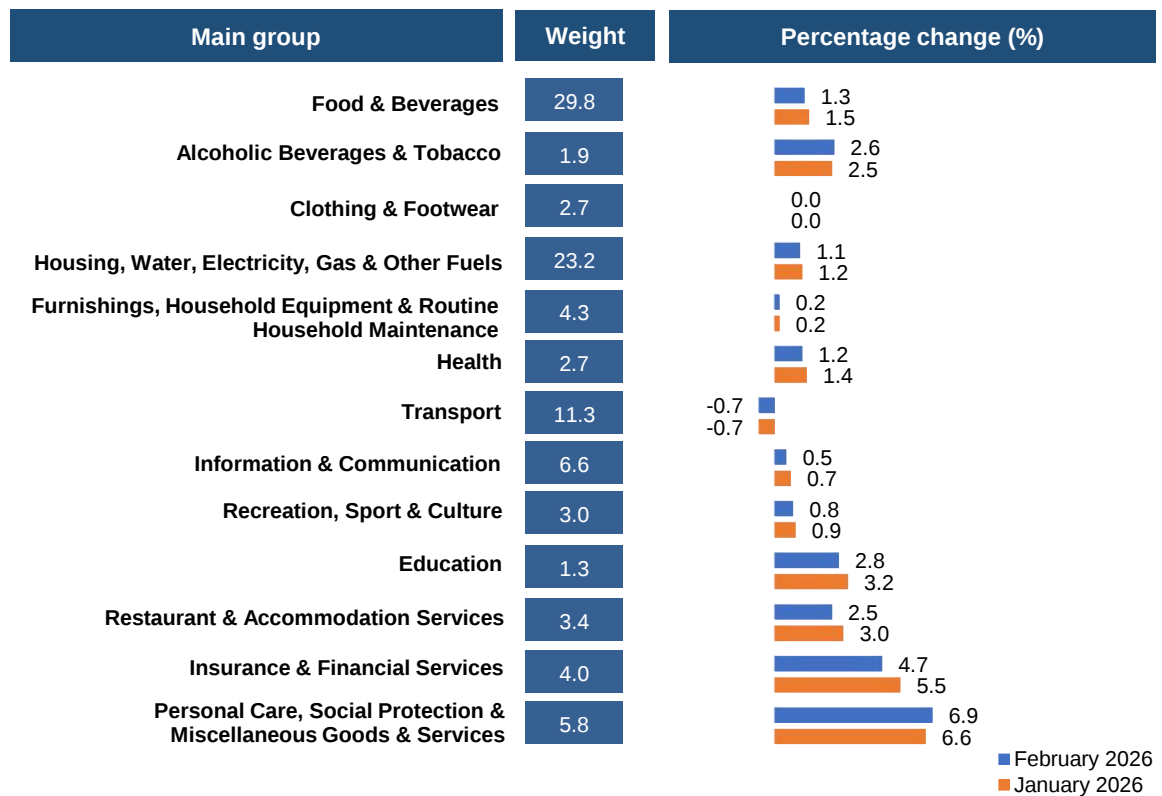


Chart 10

Inflation for Food & Beverages, February 2025 – February 2026

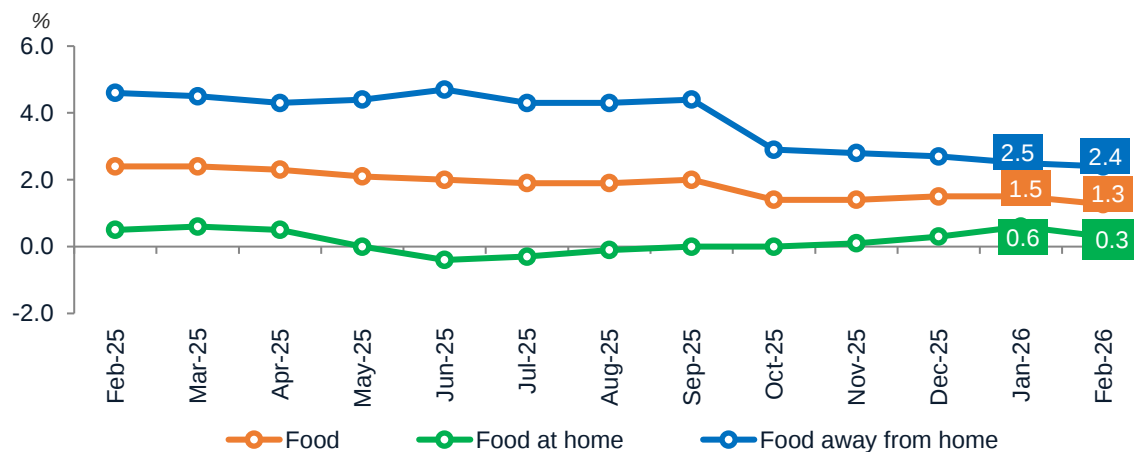
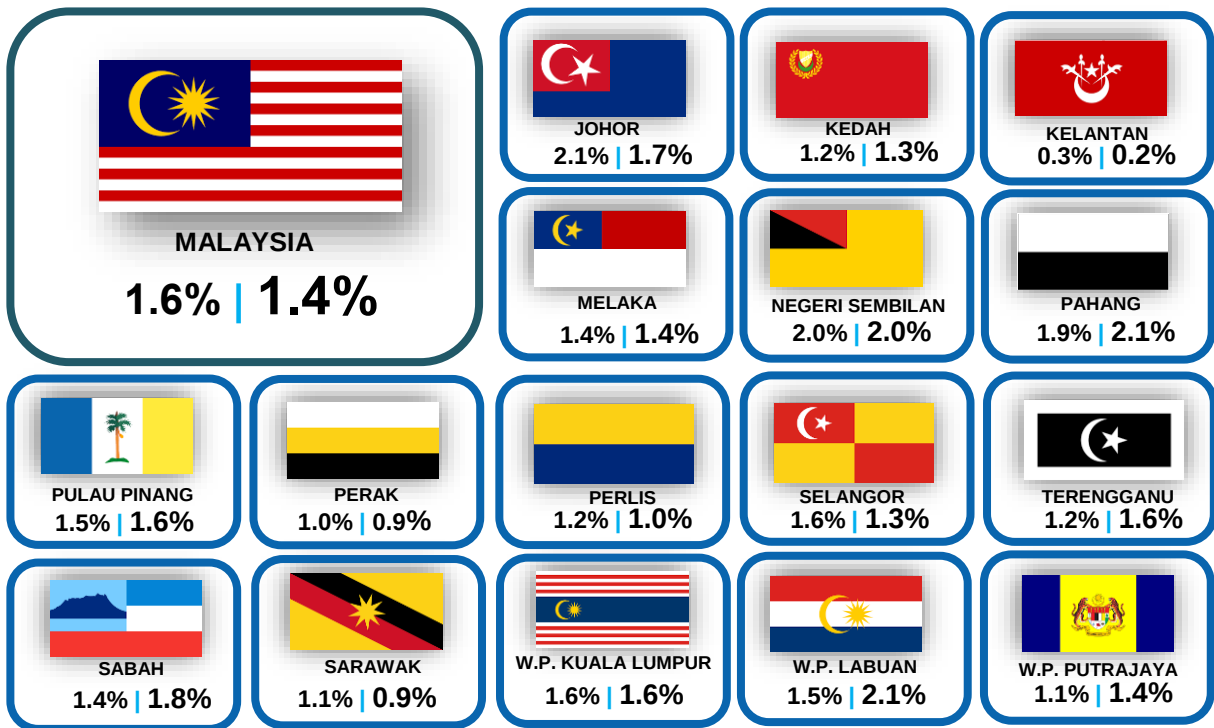


Chart 11

Inflation by State, January 2026 & February 2026



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

January 2026 | February 2026

Chart 12

Inflation of Selected Countries, February 2025 – February 2026

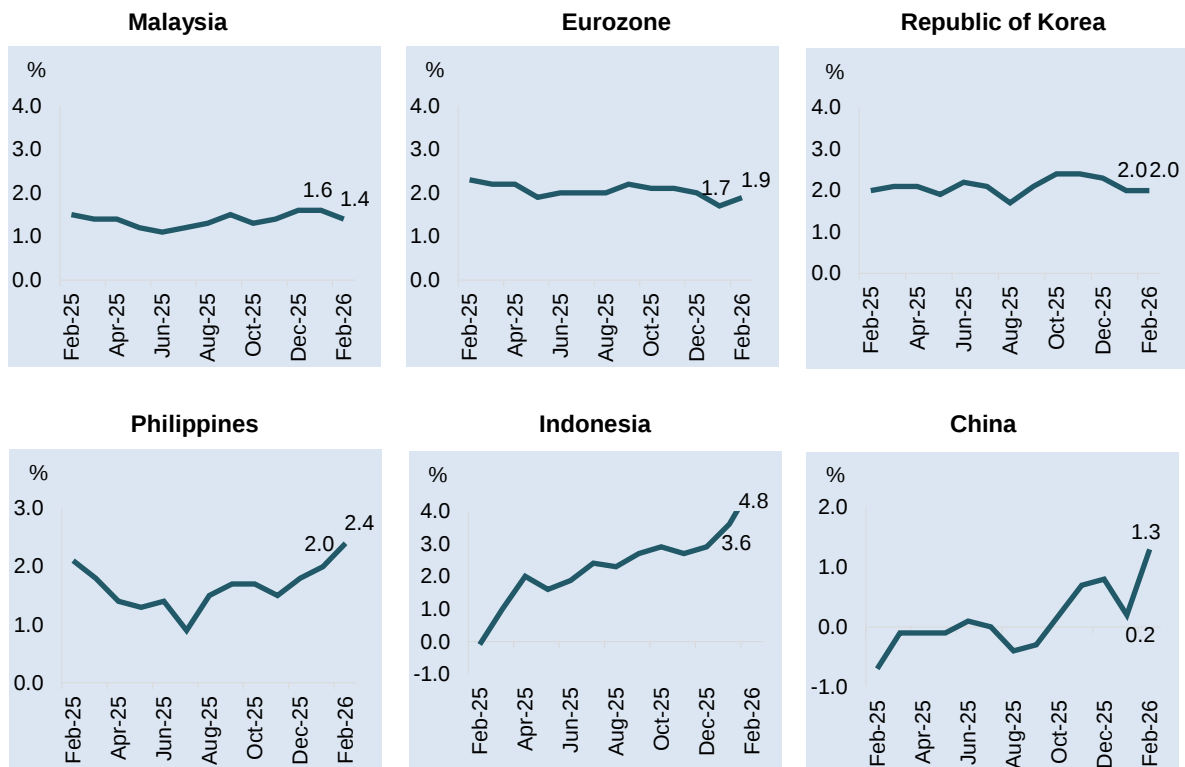
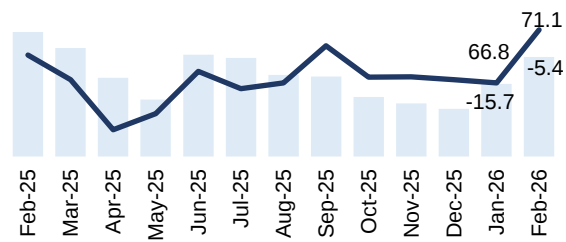


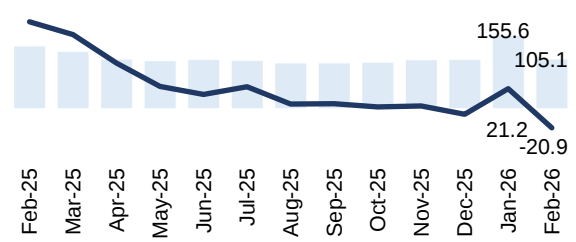
Chart 13

Global Selected Commodity Prices

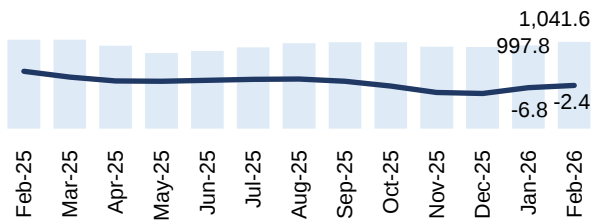
Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)



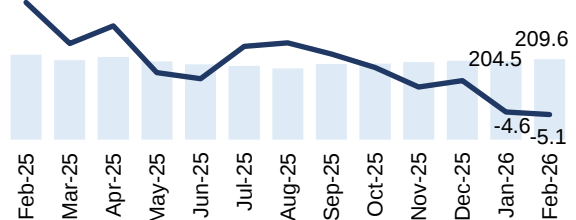
Natural Gas (Index 2010=100)



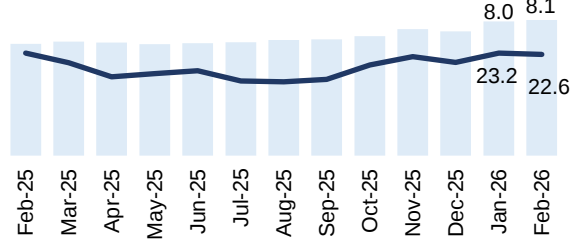
Palm Oil (US\$/mt)



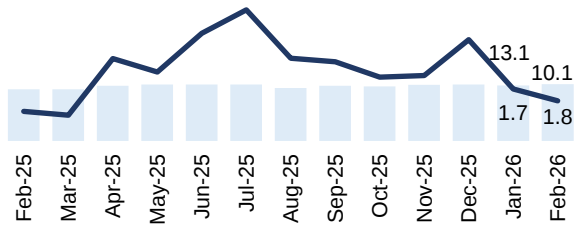
Maize (US\$/mt)



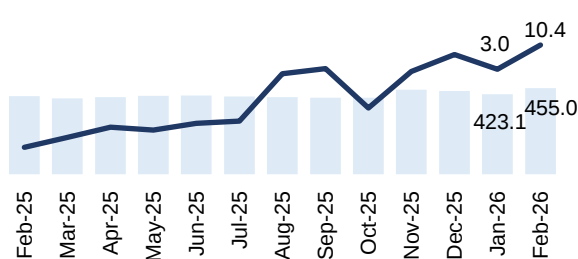
Beef (US\$/kg)



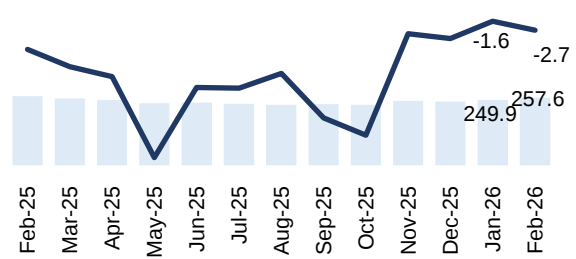
Meat, Chicken (US\$/kg)



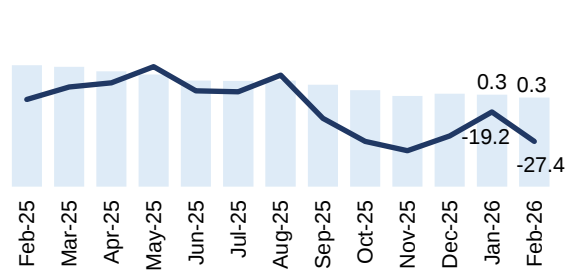
Soybeans (US\$/mt)



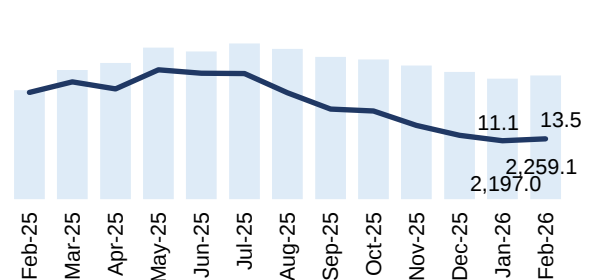
Wheat (US\$/mt)



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

Chart 14

Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production, Malaysia

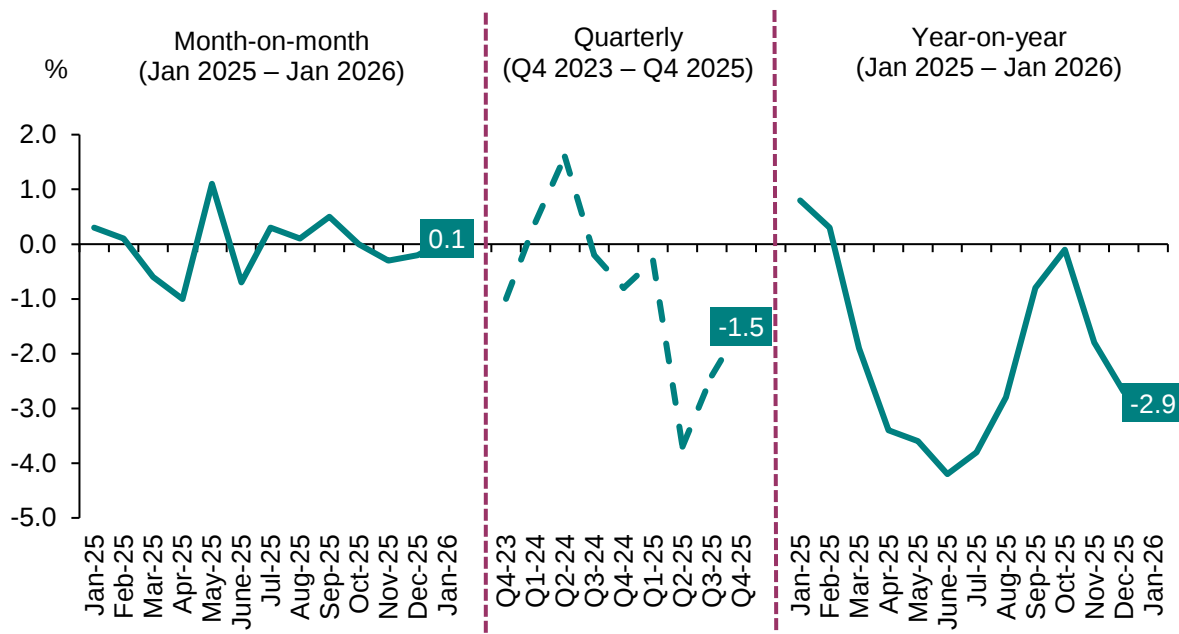


Chart 15

Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector (Year-on-Year), Malaysia

