MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA, 2025

Malaysia's inflation eased to 1.4 per cent in 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 29TH APRIL 2026 – Malaysia's inflation eased to 1.4 per cent in 2025 with the index points increased to 134.6 from 132.8 in the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2025**.

Overall, the price level of goods and services in Malaysia remained high. However, Malaysia's inflation in 2025 moderated to 1.4 per cent as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. This was supported by the strengthening of the Malaysian Ringgit, sustained household spending and initiatives by the government to distribute RON95 petrol subsidies to Malaysians, to a certain extent, helped to curb further increases in Malaysia's inflation. This rate is within the inflation range projected by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF), between 1.0 and 2.0 per cent for 2025.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that Malaysia's inflation in 2025 was contributed by the inflation of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.6%); Health (1.2%); Recreation, Sports & Culture (1.1%); Transport (0.4%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.2%). However, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services recorded a higher increase at 4.4 per cent (2024: 3.0%). This was followed by Insurance & Financial Services, 3.4 per cent (2024: 0.3%); Restaurants & Accommodation Services, 3.2 per cent (2024: 3.1%); Education, 2.3 per cent (2024: 1.5%); Food & Beverages, 2.1 per cent (2024: 2.0%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.9 per cent (2024: 0.7%). Meanwhile, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear recorded a decline of negative 4.3 per cent and negative 0.2 per cent in 2025, respectively.

The highest inflation throughout 2025 was recorded in January 2025 at 1.7 per cent and edged down to 1.1 per cent in June 2025. This was contributed by a slower trend in the inflation of Food & Beverages and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels. Nevertheless, the inflation trend picked up in the second half of year 2025.

Globally, the food price index released by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recorded an increase at 4.3 per cent in 2025, with an index point of 127.2 as compared to 122.0 in 2024. The incline was driven by an increase in the food price index of Vegetable oils (17.1%); Dairy products (13.1%) and Meat (5.2%). Meanwhile, 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 an incline to 2.1 per cent in 2025 as compared to 2.0 per cent in the preceding year. The increase of this group was largely due to the subgroup of Food away from home which recorded an increase of 4.0 per cent as compared to 2024 (3.6%). In addition, inflation for the subgroup of Food at home recorded 0.1 per cent as against 0.6 per cent (2024) to a certain extent eased this group inflation from increasing further.

Inflation for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels eased to 1.6 per cent in 2025 as compared to 2024 (3.0%). Although the subgroups of Maintenance, repair & security of the dwelling 4.6 per cent (2024: 0.7%) and Actual rentals for housing, 1.9 per cent (2024: 1.7%) recorded higher increases in 2025, these were offset by the slower increase in the Water supply & miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling subgroup at 4.3 per cent (2024: 29.1%). This was mainly due to the base effect following the revision of water tariffs for domestic categories in Peninsular Malaysia and the Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan effective from 1st February 2024. Meanwhile, the Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels subgroup declined to negative 3.0 per cent in 2025 (2024: 1.4%). This decline was driven by the implementation of a new tariff schedule under the Incentive-Based Regulation (IBR) framework by the Energy Commission (ST) for the period from 1st July 2025 to 31st December 2027.

The Transport group recorded a moderate increase of 0.4 per cent in 2025 as compared to 1.0 per cent in the previous year. This rate was the lowest since 2021 (11.0%). The inflation for Operation of personal transport equipment subgroup that increased to 0.6 per cent (2024: 1.3%) was the main contributor to the inflation of this group. Starting on 30th September 2025, Malaysia shifted to a targeted subsidy system for RON95 petrol known as BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) whereby approximately 16 million Malaysians aged 16 and above, with a MyKad and an active driving licence are eligible to receive RON95 petrol subsidies at a price of RM1.99 per litre as compared to the current market price. The impact of the BUDI95 implementation was reflected in this subgroup's inflation.

Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, most states registered a slower increase in inflation, with four states exceeding the national inflation rate of 1.4 per cent in 2025, namely Johor (2.0%), Selangor (1.7%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%) and Melaka (1.5%). Meanwhile, Kelantan recorded the lowest increase at 0.3 per cent. Almost all states recorded an increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages group in 2025. The highest increase was recorded by Negeri Sembilan (3.2%), followed by Selangor (2.8%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.7%), while Johor, Melaka, Terengganu and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan showed an increase by 2.4 per cent respectively. In addition, other states showed an increase below the national inflation Food & Beverages group, which was 2.1 per cent in 2025.

In terms of inflation for urban and rural areas, inflation in urban area in 2025 increased at a higher rate than in rural area. The inflation in urban area recorded 1.5 per cent as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. Among the groups that contributed to the increase were Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 4.4 per cent (2024: 3.0%); Insurance & Financial Services, 3.5 per cent (2024: 0.3%); Restaurants & Accommodation Services, 3.3 per cent (2024: 3.2%); Education, 2.4 per cent (2024: 1.7%) and Food & Beverages, 2.2 per cent (2024: 2.1%). Concurrently, inflation in rural areas also moderated to 1.0 per cent in 2025 (2024: 1.7%). This increase was mainly due to the inflation of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 4.3 per cent (2024: 3.1%); Insurance & Financial Services, 2.6 per cent (2024: 0.2%) and Education, 1.2 per cent (2024: 0.6%).

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 2.0 per cent in 2025 as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. Among the groups that contributed to the increase were Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (4.4%), Food & Beverages (3.4%), Insurance & Financial Services (3.4%) and Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.2%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, the inflation rate in ASEAN countries ranged from negative 0.3 per cent to 7.7 per cent in 2025. Lao PDR recorded the highest inflation at 7.7 per cent, while Brunei Darussalam recorded the lowest inflation at negative 0.3 per cent. Besides, other four countries registered an inflation rate higher than Malaysia (1.4%) namely Viet Nam (3.3%), Cambodia (2.5%), Indonesia (1.9%) and Philippines (1.7%). Meanwhile, Singapore (0.9%), Timor-Leste (0.5%), Thailand (-0.1%) and Brunei Darussalam (-0.3%) recorded inflation rates lower than Malaysia.

Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that an article entitled “The implications of rising in food prices towards the purchasing power and food security” is included in this publication. Based on the findings from this article, the continuous increase in food prices has placed significant pressure on household purchasing power in Malaysia, particularly within the Food & Beverages group, which is a major component of household expenditure. The decline in purchasing power recorded across nearly all food subgroups reflects the rising in cost of living, which has become increasingly challenging, thereby influencing household spending patterns. Price pressures would have a direct impact on food security for Utilization dimension, especially among lower-income households.

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
29 APRIL 2026

Chart 1 ***Annual Inflation, Malaysia, 2011 - 2025***

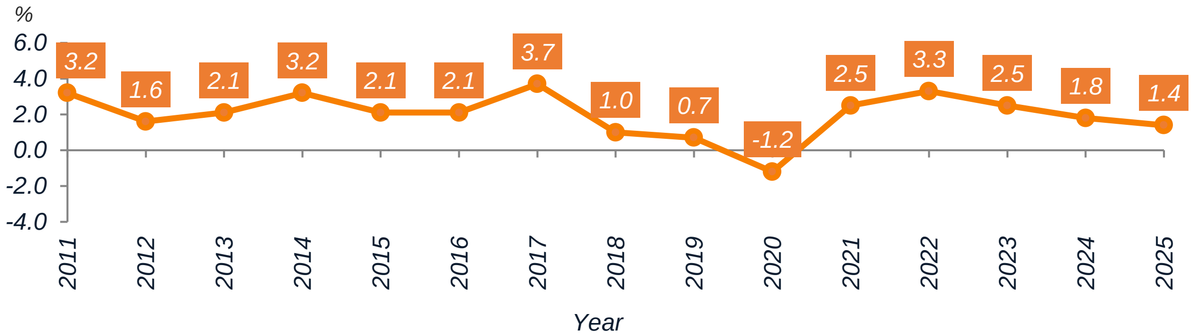


Chart 2 ***Monthly Inflation, Malaysia, January - December 2025***

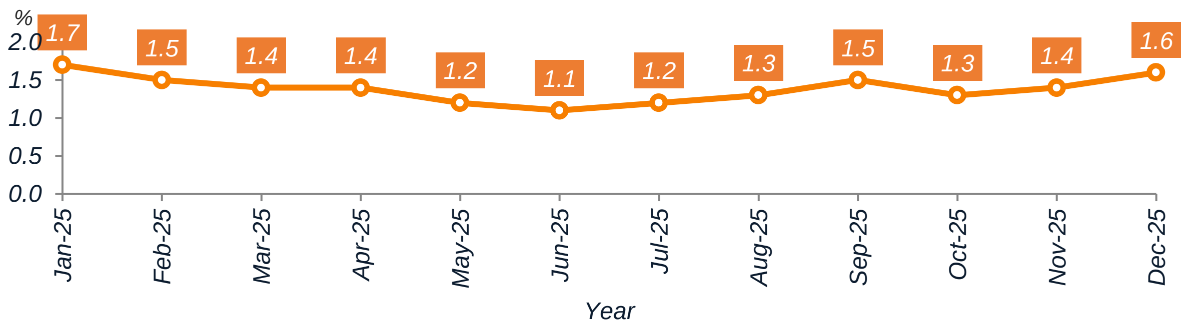


Table 1 ***Headline Inflation and Core Inflation by Group, 2024 & 2025***

	Headline Inflation (%)		*Core Inflation (%)*	
Group	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
Total	***1.8***	***1.4***	***1.8***	***2.0***
Food & Beverages	*2.0*	*2.1*	*3.0*	*3.4*
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	*0.7*	*0.9*	-	-
Clothing & Footwear	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	*3.0*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.2*
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	*0.7*	*0.2*	*0.7*	*0.2*
Health	*1.8*	*1.2*	*2.0*	*1.3*
Transport	*1.0*	*0.4*	*2.1*	*2.2*
Information & Communication	*-1.5*	*-4.3*	*-1.5*	*-4.3*
Recreation, Sport & Culture	*1.8*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.1*
Education	*1.5*	*2.3*	*1.5*	*2.3*
Restaurant & Accommodation Services	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*
Insurance & Financial Services	*0.3*	*3.4*	*0.3*	*3.4*
Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services	*3.0*	*4.4*	*3.0*	*4.4*

Chart 3 Inflation for Urban and Rural, 2011 - 2025

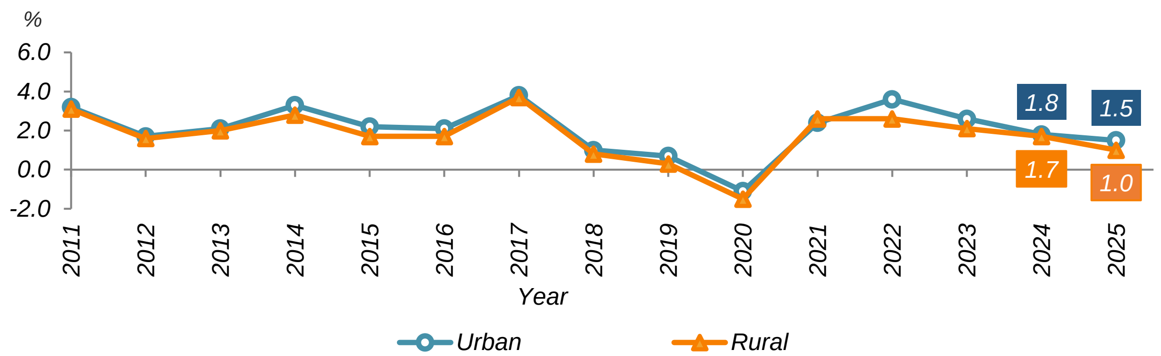
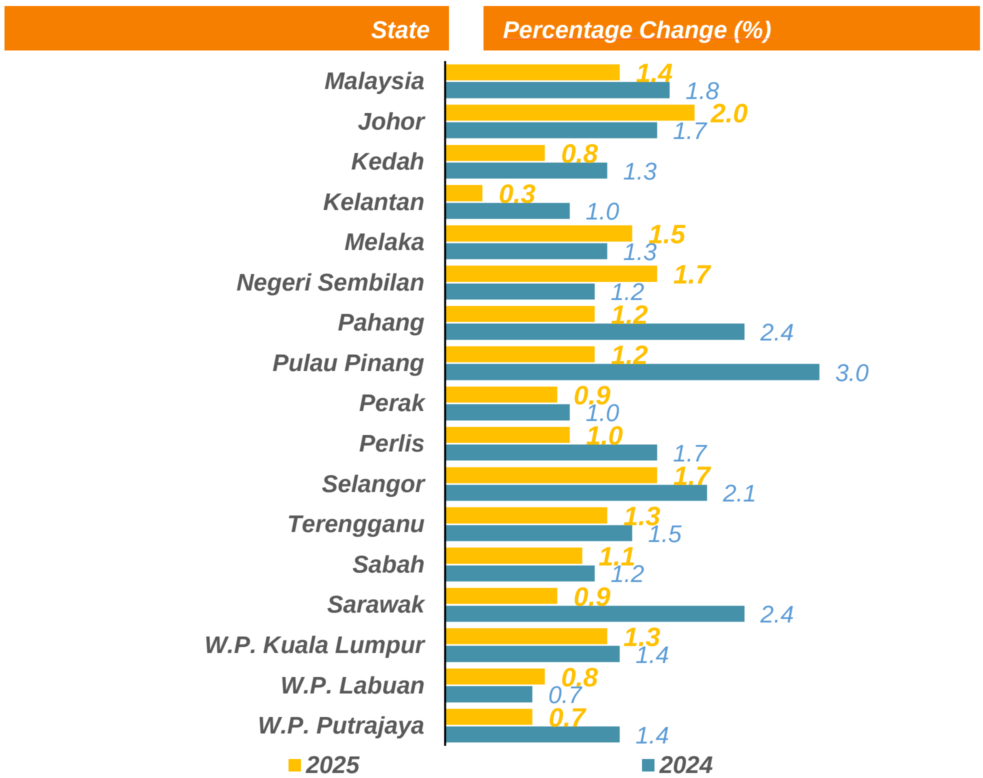


Chart 4 Inflation by State, 2024 & 2025



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

Chart 5 Inflation by ASEAN Country, 2024 & 2025

	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TIMOR-LESTE	VIET NAM
2025	-0.3%	2.5%	1.9%*	7.7%	1.4%	n.a	1.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.5%*	3.3%
2024	-0.4%	0.8%	2.1%	23.1%	1.8%	28.6%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.0%*	3.6%

Source: National Statistical Office (NSO)
ASEAN Secretariat, inflation data of ASEAN Member States (December 2025)
Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN inflation data (September, December 2025)

Note:
n.a. - Not available
* Recalculation by DOSM based on monthly data published by NSO