



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

**KENYATAAN MEDIA**

**INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA, JANUARI 2026**

**Inflasi Malaysia meningkat 1.6 peratus pada Januari 2026**

**PUTRAJAYA, 19 FEBRUARI 2026** – Inflasi Malaysia meningkat 1.6 peratus pada Januari 2026 dengan mata indeks meningkat kepada 135.7 daripada 133.6 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), JANUARI 2026**.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa empat kumpulan telah merekodkan peningkatan lebih tinggi pada Januari 2026 berbanding bulan sebelumnya iaitu Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 6.6 peratus (Disember 2025: 5.7%); Pendidikan, 3.2 peratus (Disember 2025: 2.8%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 1.2 peratus (Disember 2025: 0.9%) dan Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan, 0.9 peratus (Disember 2025: 0.8%). Kedua-dua kumpulan Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau (2.5%) dan Makanan & Minuman (1.5%) meningkat pada kadar yang sama yang direkodkan pada Disember 2025.

Namun begitu, peningkatan perlahan bagi kumpulan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan, 5.5 peratus (Disember 2025: 5.6%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 3.0 peratus (Disember 2025: 3.1%); Kesihatan, 1.4 peratus (Disember 2025: 1.5%); Maklumat & Komunikasi, 0.7 peratus (Disember 2025: 0.9%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah, 0.2 peratus (Disember 2025: 0.3%), sedikit sebanyak telah mengimbangi inflasi daripada terus meningkat. Selain itu, inflasi bagi kumpulan Pakaian & Kasut kekal tidak berubah pada Januari 2026 berbanding tahun sebelumnya (Disember 2025: 0.1%). Manakala, kumpulan Pengangkutan mencatatkan trend menurun kepada negatif 0.7 peratus pada Januari 2026 berbanding 0.1 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya.

Sebanyak 62.0 peratus item (355 daripada 573) merekodkan kenaikan harga. Namun begitu, daripada jumlah tersebut, 346 item (97.5%) mencatatkan peningkatan kurang atau sama dengan 10 peratus, manakala hanya sembilan item merekodkan kenaikan melebihi 10 peratus pada Januari 2026. Baki sebanyak 173 item (30.2%) menunjukkan penurunan dan 45 item kekal tidak berubah.

Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran IHP meningkat 1.5 peratus, kadar yang sama direkodkan pada Disember 2025. Subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah merekodkan peningkatan yang lebih perlahan kepada 2.5 peratus berbanding 2.7 peratus pada Disember 2025. Manakala, subkumpulan Makanan di rumah meningkat lebih tinggi, 0.6 peratus pada Januari 2026 (Disember 2025: 0.3%). Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh inflasi kelas perbelanjaan Daging (1.3%) dan Susu, produk tenusu lain & telur (0.3%).

Kelas perbelanjaan Daging merekodkan peningkatan 1.3 peratus pada Januari 2026 berbanding 0.7 peratus pada Disember 2025. Daging ayam segar yang merupakan komponen terbesar merangkumi 32.6 peratus dalam kelas perbelanjaan Daging meningkat 1.5 peratus berbanding 0.9 peratus yang dicatatkan pada bulan sebelumnya. Purata harga Ayam standard Malaysia pada Januari 2026 adalah RM10.53 sekilogram berbanding RM10.40 sekilogram pada bulan Januari 2025 (Disember 2025: RM10.43). Manakala, purata harga Ayam standard di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia direkodkan pada RM9.83 sekilogram berbanding RM9.59 sekilogram pada Januari 2025 (Disember 2025: RM9.72). Selain itu, peningkatan kelas perbelanjaan Daging turut disumbangkan oleh Daging khinzir, 4.4 peratus (Disember 2025: 3.8%) dan Daging kambing tempatan, 3.4 peratus (Disember 2025: 3.2%).

Inflasi kelas perbelanjaan Susu, produk tenusu lain & telur meningkat secara marginal kepada 0.3 peratus pada Januari 2026 (Disember 2025: -0.1%). Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh subkelas perbelanjaan Telur dan Susu bukan daripada sumber haiwan yang masing-masing meningkat kepada 3.9 peratus dan 1.1 peratus berbanding 2.8 peratus dan 0.9 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya.

Kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran terus merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 3.0 peratus berbanding Disember 2025 (-4.2%). Antara Sayur-sayuran yang masih mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun pada Januari 2026 adalah Bawang merah besar, negatif 19.7 peratus (Disember 2025: -24.3%); Bawang putih, negatif 14.1 peratus (Disember 2025: -13.8%) dan Sawi, negatif 7.9 peratus (Disember 2025: -9.7%).

Subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah meningkat perlahan kepada 2.5 peratus pada Januari 2026 berbanding bulan sebelumnya (2.7%). Antara item yang merekodkan kenaikan lebih rendah ialah Martabak, 3.8 peratus (Disember 2025: 4.3%); Sate, 3.7 peratus (Disember 2025: 4.2%) dan Nasi campur, 3.6 peratus (Disember 2025: 3.8%).

Inflasi bagi kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain meningkat lebih tinggi kepada 1.2 peratus pada Januari 2026 berbanding 0.9 peratus pada Disember 2025. Ia didorong oleh subkumpulan Bekalan air & pelbagai perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan rumah kediaman yang meningkat kepada 7.1 peratus berbanding 6.1 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini adalah kesan daripada kenaikan caj bulanan pembetulan bagi premis domestik dan rumah Kerajaan di dalam kategori A, B, C, D dan E yang meningkat kepada RM15.32 berkuatkuasa pada

Januari 2026 berbanding RM12.32 pada bulan sebelumnya. Manakala, subkumpulan Elektrik, gas & bahan api masih berada pada jajaran negatif iaitu pada negatif 7.2 peratus (Disember 2025: -8.3%).

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 4.99 sen/kWh bagi tempoh 1 hingga 31 Januari 2026 berbanding AFA yang dikenakan bagi tempoh 1 hingga 31 Disember 2025 (6.42 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.

Inflasi kumpulan Pengangkutan menurun kepada negatif 0.7 peratus pada Januari 2026 berbanding 0.1 peratus pada Disember 2025. Ini didorong oleh kedua-dua subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan dan Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian yang merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 1.4 peratus (Disember 2025: -1.4%) dan negatif 1.0 peratus (Disember 2025: -0.3%).

Purata harga Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 pada Januari 2026 ialah RM3.11 seliter, lebih rendah berbanding RM3.24 seliter pada Disember 2025. Sementara itu, purata harga Diesel di Semenanjung Malaysia adalah RM2.89 seliter berbanding RM3.03 seliter pada Disember 2025 (Januari 2025: RM3.06 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 RM2.54 seliter (Disember 2025: RM2.62 seliter) berbanding harga subsidi sebanyak RM1.99 seliter.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, tiga negeri merekodkan peningkatan melebihi paras inflasi nasional (1.6%) iaitu Johor (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (2.0%) dan Pahang (1.9%). Manakala, baki 13 negeri meningkat di bawah dan sama dengan kadar inflasi nasional dengan Kelantan merekodkan inflasi terendah (0.3%) pada Januari 2026. Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan inflasi Makanan & Minuman kecuali Kelantan (-0.3%). Lima negeri merekodkan peningkatan melepasi paras nasional bagi inflasi Makanan & Minuman (1.5%) pada Januari 2026. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh Negeri Sembilan (3.2%), diikuti oleh Pahang (2.6%), Johor (2.5%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.0%) dan Melaka (1.7%). Manakala, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah dan sama dengan paras inflasi nasional Makanan & Minuman.

Inflasi keseluruhan secara bulanan pada Januari 2026 mencatatkan peningkatan pada 0.1 peratus berbanding 0.3 peratus pada Disember 2025. Kumpulan yang merekodkan kenaikan berbanding bulan sebelumnya adalah Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (1.0%); Pendidikan (0.7%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (0.3%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan

Penginapan (0.3%) dan Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan (0.2%). Manakala, tiga kumpulan mencatatkan penurunan iaitu Pengangkutan (-0.4%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (-0.1%) dan Maklumat & Komunikasi (-0.1%).

Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, inflasi di Malaysia pada Januari 2026 (1.6%) adalah lebih rendah berbanding inflasi di Indonesia (3.6%), Viet Nam (2.5%) dan Republic of Korea (2.0%). Walau bagaimanapun, kadar tersebut lebih tinggi berbanding Thailand (-0.7%).

Berdasarkan Laporan Tinjauan Ekonomi Tahun 2026 yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Kewangan pada 10 Oktober 2025, kadar inflasi keseluruhan Malaysia diunjurkan mencatatkan antara 1.3 peratus hingga 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2026. Sementara itu, *World Economic Outlook* terbitan *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* pada Oktober 2025 mengunjurkan inflasi Malaysia pada 2.0 peratus bagi tahun 2026.

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 PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
**19 FEBRUARI 2026**

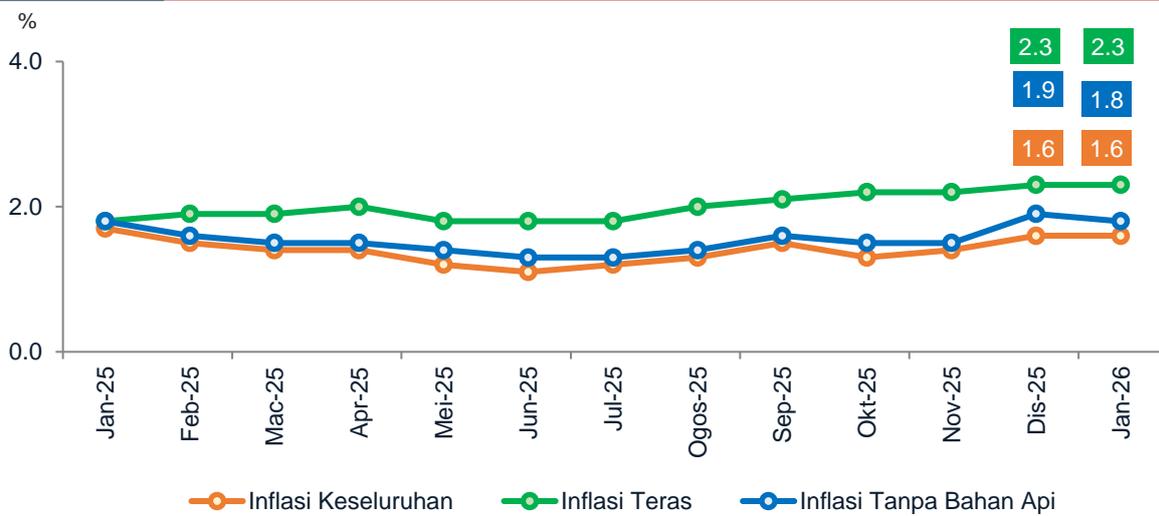
**Carta 1**

**Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari 2011 – Januari 2026**



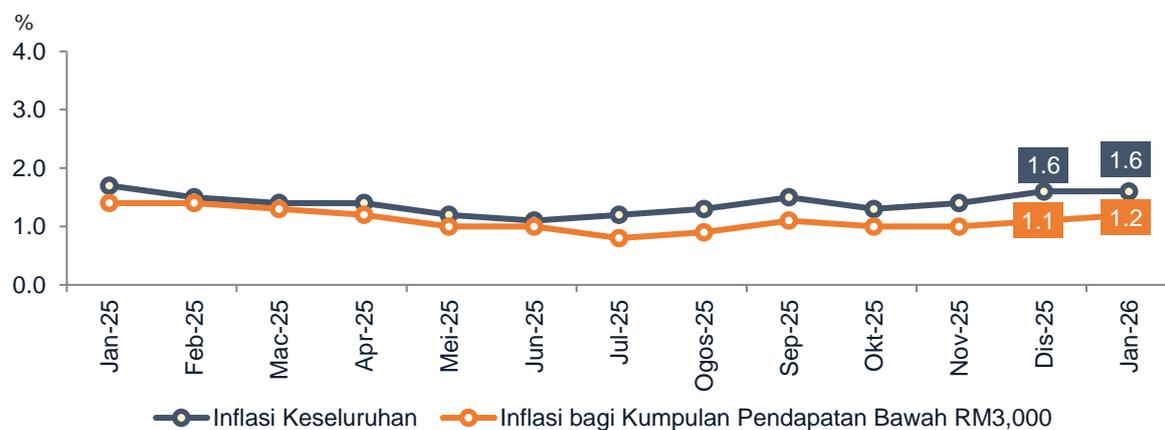
**Carta 2**

**Inflasi Malaysia, Inflasi Teras dan Inflasi Tanpa Bahan Api, Januari 2025 – Januari 2026**



**Carta 3**

**Inflasi bagi Kumpulan Pendapatan Bawah RM3,000, Januari 2025 – Januari 2026**



**Carta 4**

**Inflasi Suku Tahunan Malaysia, ST1 2011 – ST4 2025**



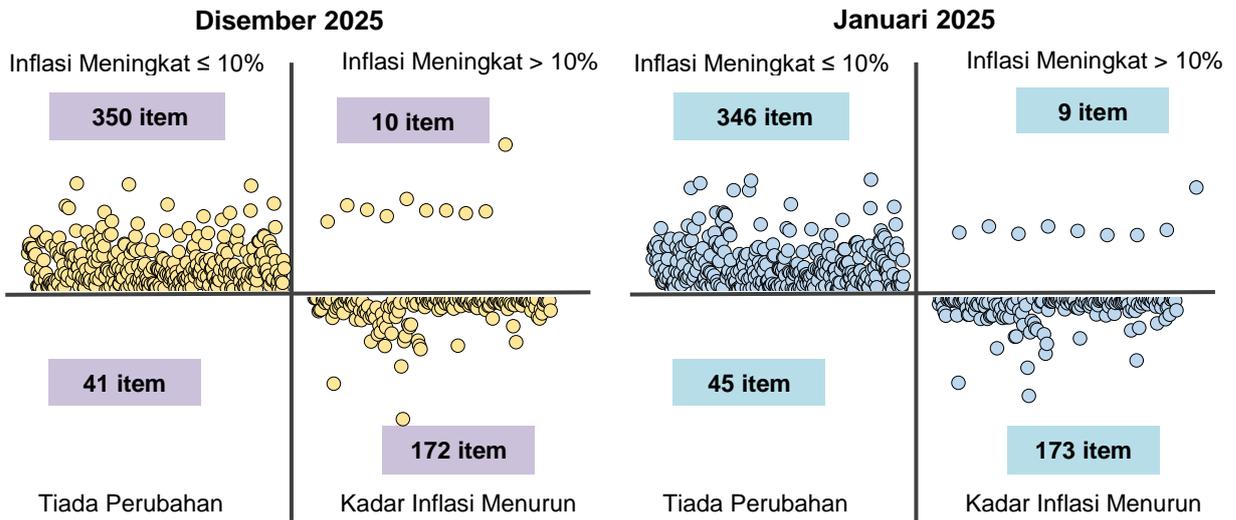
**Carta 5**

**Inflasi Tahunan Malaysia, 2011 - 2025**



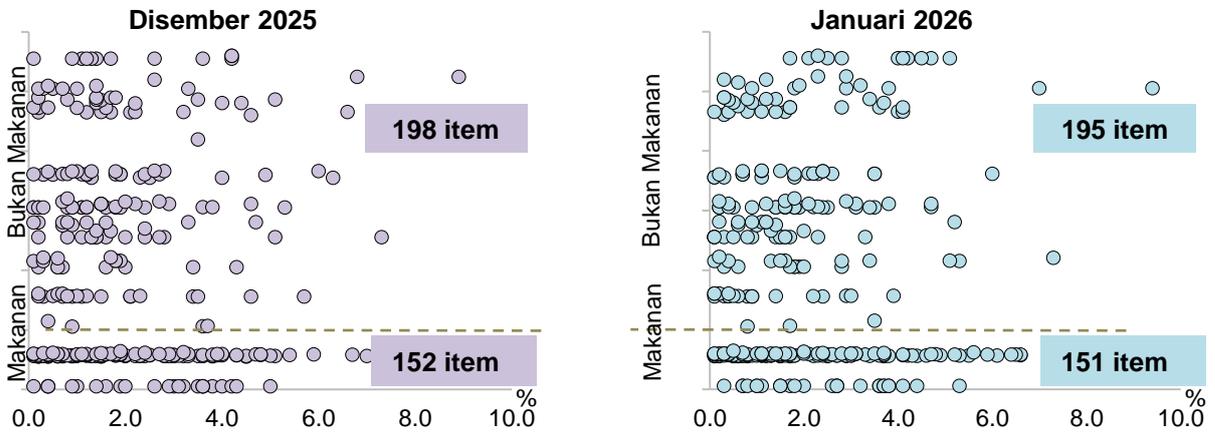
**Carta 6**

**Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, Disember 2025 & Januari 2026**



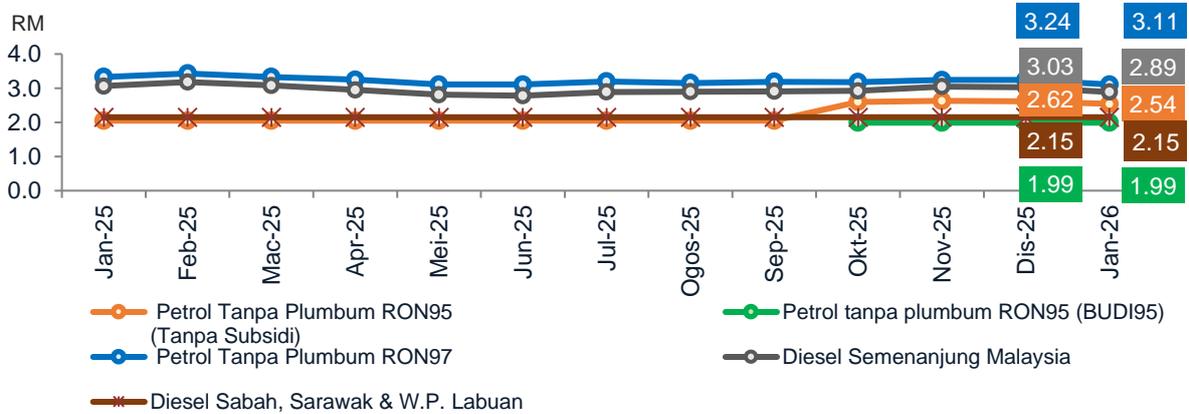
**Carta 7**

**Taburan Inflasi Makanan dan Bukan Makanan yang Meningkatkan ≤10%, Disember 2025 & Januari 2026**



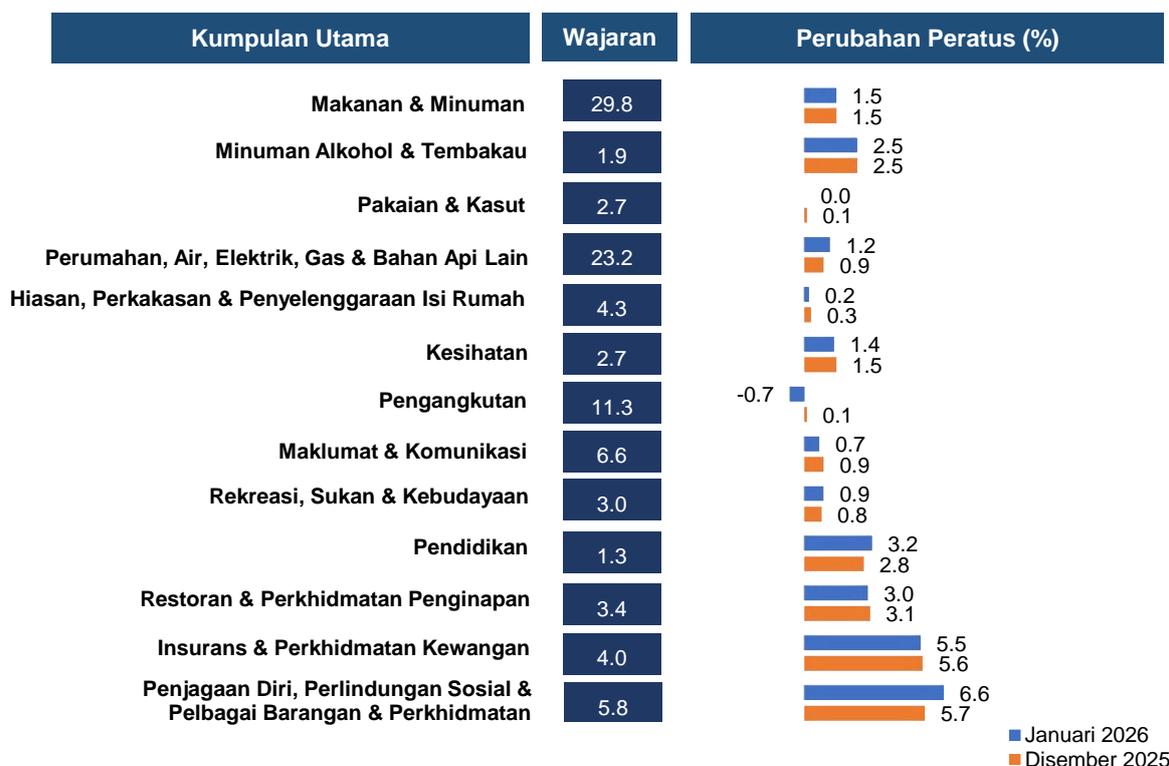
**Carta 8**

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



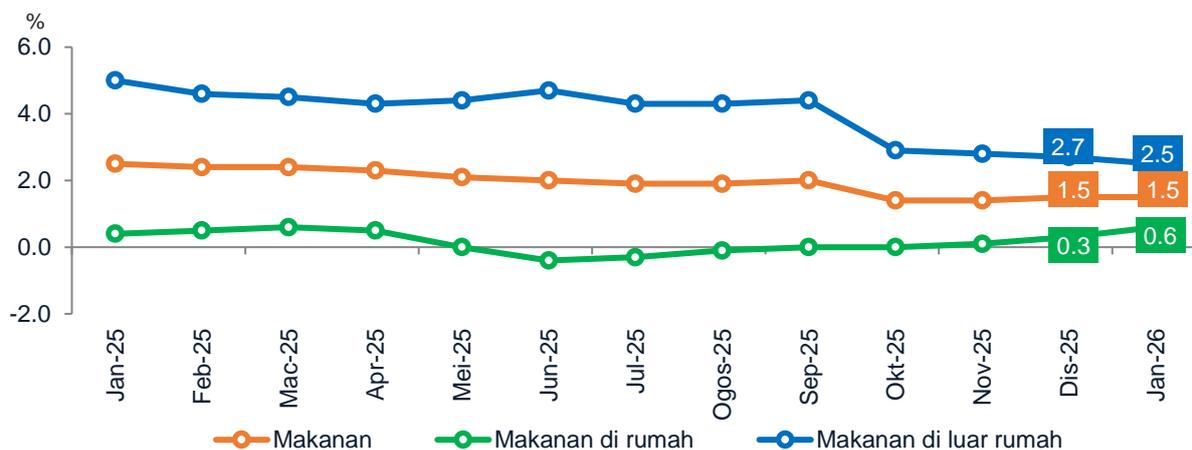
**Carta 9**

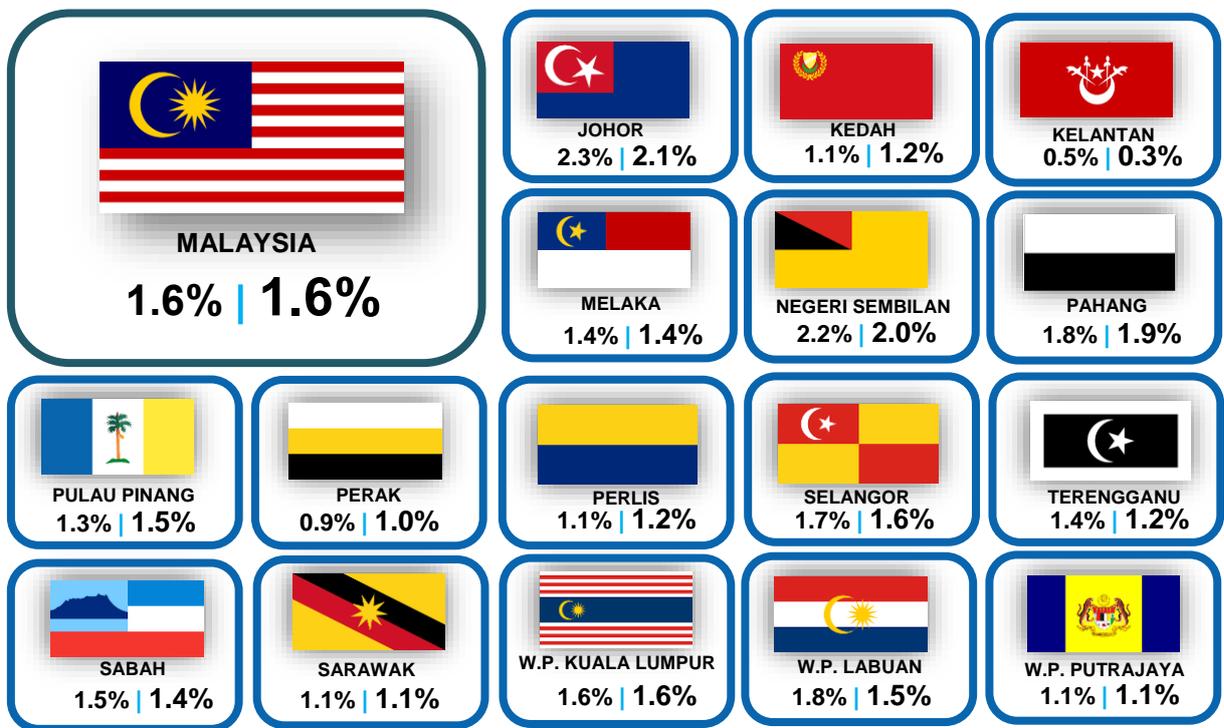
**Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Disember 2025 & Januari 2026**



**Carta 10**

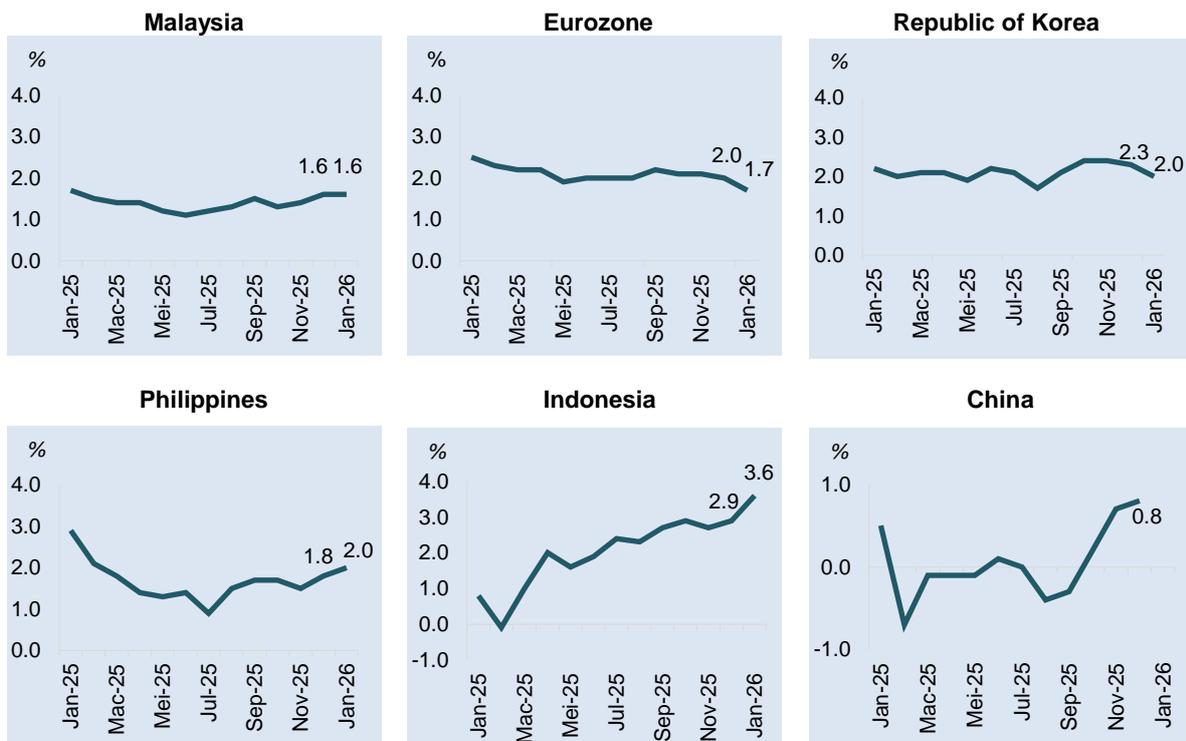
**Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman, Januari 2025 – Januari 2026**



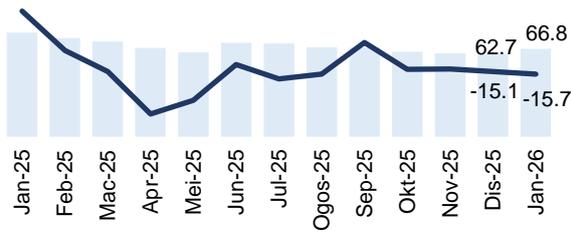


Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

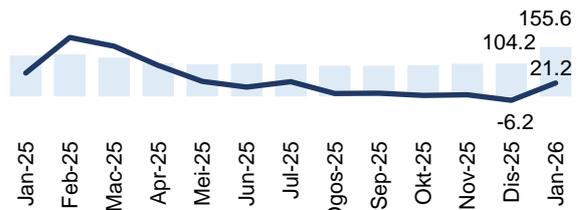
Disember 2025 | Januari 2026



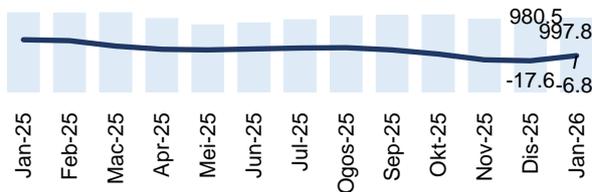
Minyak Mentah (AS\$/bbl)



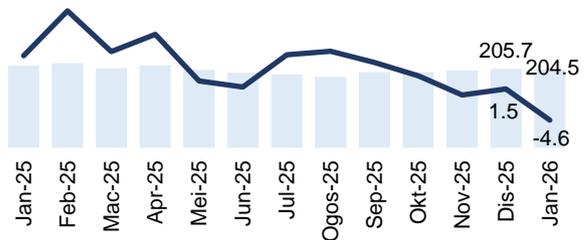
Gas Asli (Indeks 2010=100)



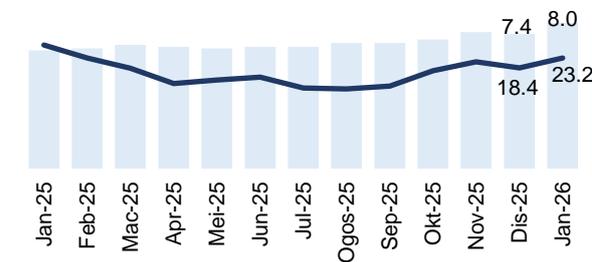
Minyak Sawit Mentah (AS\$/mt)



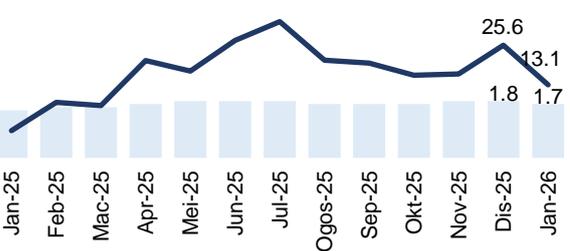
Jagung (AS\$/mt)



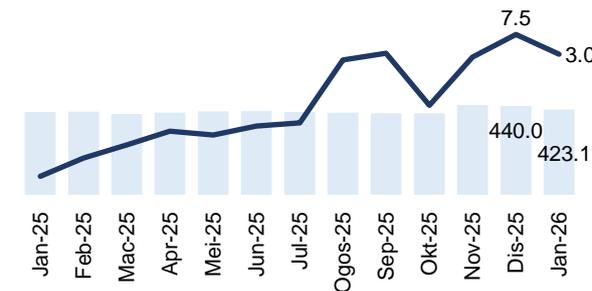
Daging (AS\$/kg)



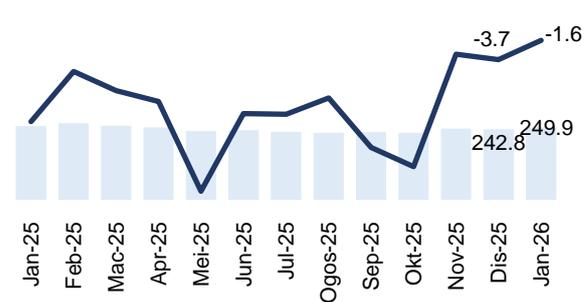
Daging Ayam (AS\$/kg)



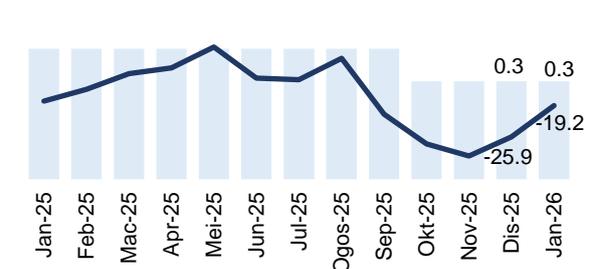
Kacang Soya (AS\$/mt)



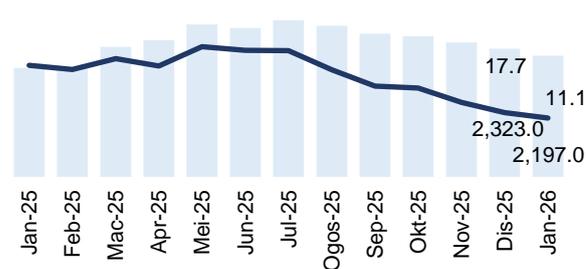
Gandum (AS\$/mt)



Gula (AS\$/kg)



Minyak Kelapa (AS\$/mt)



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

Sumber: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank

Nota:

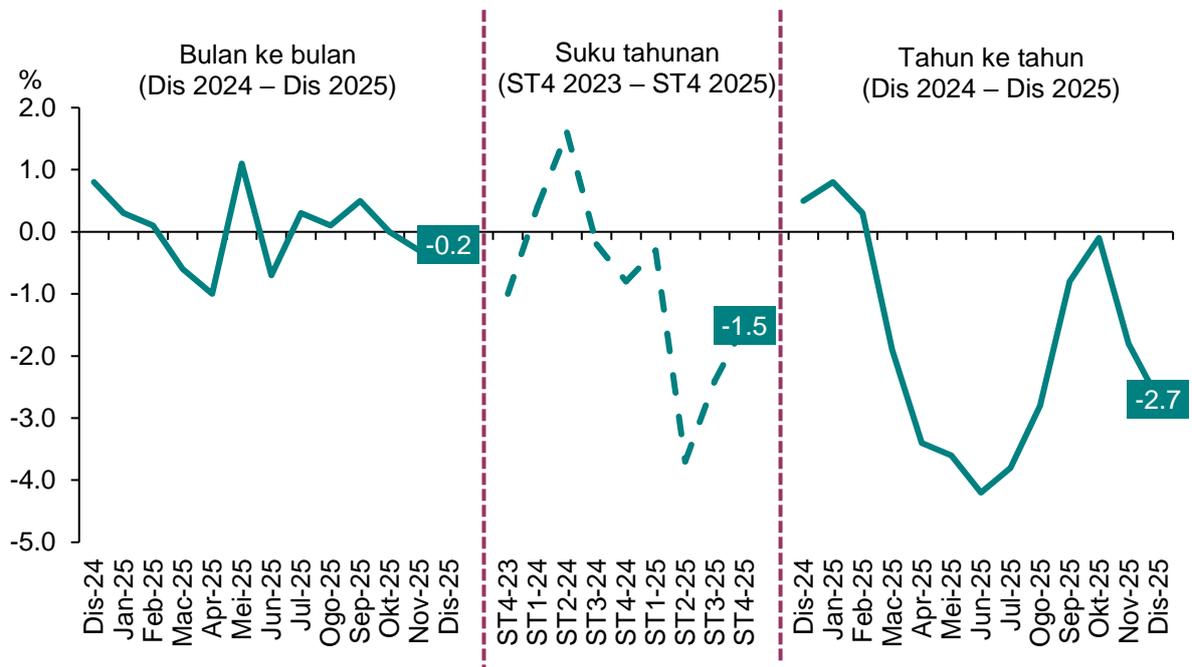
Bbl : Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)

Mt : Million Tonne

Mmbtu : Metric Million British Thermal Unit

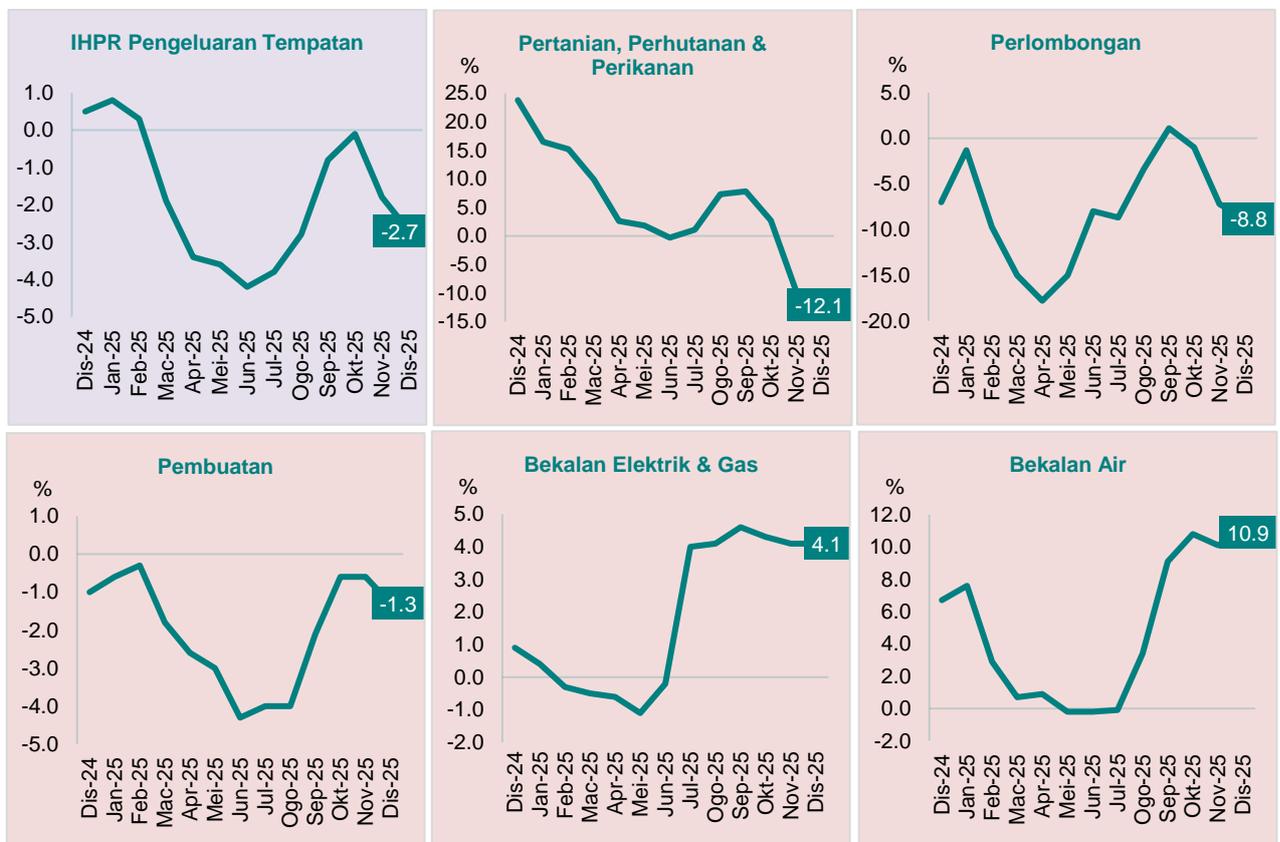
**Carta 14**

**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, JANUARY 2026**

**Malaysia's inflation increased 1.6 per cent in January 2026**

**PUTRAJAYA, 19<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2026** – Malaysia's inflation increased 1.6 per cent in January 2026 with the index points increased to 135.7 from 133.6 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 2026**.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that four groups have recorded higher increases in January 2026 as compared to the previous month, namely Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 6.6 per cent (December 2025: 5.7%); Education, 3.2 per cent (December 2025: 2.8%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.2 per cent (December 2025: 0.9%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.9 per cent (December 2025: 0.8%). Both Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (2.5%) and Food & Beverages groups (1.5%) increased at the same rate as recorded in the December 2025.

Nevertheless, the slower increase of Insurance & Financial Services, 5.5 per cent (December 2025: 5.6%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.0 per cent (December 2025: 3.1%); Health, 1.4 per cent (December 2025: 1.5%); Information & Communication, 0.7 per cent (December 2025: 0.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.2 per cent (December 2025: 0.3%), to a certain extent offset the inflation from increasing further. Besides, the inflation of Clothing & Footwear group remained unchanged in January 2026 as compared to the previous year (December 2025: 0.1%). Meanwhile, the Transport group registered a downward trend to negative 0.7 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.1 per cent in the previous month.

About 62.0 per cent of items (355 out of 573) recorded price increases. Nonetheless, out of this total, 346 items (97.5%) 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 January 2026. The remainder 173 items (30.2%), showed a decline and 45 items remained unchanged.

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased 1.5 per cent, the same rate as recorded in December 2025. The subgroup of Food away from home recorded a slower increase to 2.5 per cent as against 2.7 per cent in December 2025. Meanwhile, the subgroup of Food at home increased higher, 0.6 per cent in January 2026 (December 2025: 0.3%). The increase was contributed by the inflation in the expenditure class of Meat (1.3%) and Milk, other dairy products & eggs (0.3%).

The expenditure class of Meat recorded an increase of 1.3 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.7 per cent in December 2025. Chicken as the largest component comprised of 32.6 per cent in the expenditure class of Meat increased 1.5 per cent as compared to 0.9 per cent registered in the previous month. The average price of Standard chicken for Malaysia in January 2026 were at RM10.53 per kilogramme as compared to RM10.40 per kilogramme in January 2025 (December 2025: RM10.43). Meanwhile, the average price of Standard chicken in Peninsular Malaysia was recorded at RM9.83 per kilogramme as compared to RM9.59 per kilogramme in January 2025 (December 2025: RM9.72). Besides, the incline in the expenditure class of Meat also contributed by Pork, 4.4 per cent (December 2025: 3.8%) and Local lamb, 3.4 per cent (December 2025: 3.2%).

Inflation of the expenditure class of Milk, other dairy products & eggs increased marginally to 0.3 per cent in January 2026 (December 2025: -0.1%). The increase was contributed by the expenditure subclass of Eggs and Non-animal milk which inclined to 3.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent as compared to 2.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively in the previous month.

The expenditure class for Vegetables continued to record a decrease to negative 3.0 per cent as compared to December 2025 (-4.2%). Among the Vegetables that still showed year-on-year decrease in January 2026 were Big onion, negative 19.7 per cent (December 2025: -24.3%); Garlic, negative 14.1 per cent (December 2025: -13.8%) and Mustard, negative 7.9 per cent (December 2025: -9.7%).

The subgroup of Food away from home increased slower to 2.5 per cent in January 2026 as compared to the previous month (2.7%). Among the items that recorded a slower increase were Murtabak, 3.8 per cent (December 2025: 4.3%); Satay, 3.7 per cent (December 2025: 4.2%) and Rice with side dishes, 3.6 per cent (December 2025: 3.8%).

Inflation for the group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased higher to 1.2 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.9 per cent in December 2025. This was driven by the subgroup of Water supply & miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling which increased to 7.1 per cent as compared to 6.1 per cent in the previous month. The increase was driven by the rise in the monthly sewerage charges for domestic premises and Government quarters in categories A, B, C, D and E which increased to RM15.32 effective in January 2026 as compared to RM12.32 in the previous month. However, the subgroup of Electricity, gas & other

fuels remained in the negative territory at negative 7.2 per cent (December 2025: -8.3%).

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 4.99 cents/kWh for the period between 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2026 as compared with the AFA applied for the period between 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 (6.42 cents/kWh). This adjustment impacted the average electricity tariff as against the previous period. However, domestic users consuming 600 kWh and below remained unaffected.

Inflation for the group of Transport decreased to negative 0.7 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.1 per cent in December 2025. This was driven by both subgroups of Transport services of goods and Operation of personal transport equipment which recorded decreases to negative 1.4 per cent (December 2025: -1.4%) and negative 1.0 per cent (December 2025: -0.3%).

The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in January 2026 was RM3.11 per litre, slower as against RM3.24 per litre in December 2025. Meanwhile, the average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM2.89 per litre as compared to RM3.03 per litre in December 2025 (January 2025: RM3.06 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 RM2.54 per litre (December 2025: RM2.62 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, three states recorded increases above the national inflation level (1.6%) namely Johor (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (2.0%) and Pahang (1.9%). However, the remainder 13 states increased below and equal to the national inflation rate with Kelantan recorded the lowest inflation (0.3%) in January 2026. All states registered an increase in inflation of Food & Beverages except Kelantan (-0.3%). Five states recorded increases over the national inflation of Food & Beverages (1.5%) in January 2026. The highest increase was recorded by Negeri Sembilan (3.2%), followed by Pahang (2.6%), Johor (2.5%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.0%) and Melaka (1.7%). Meanwhile, other states showed increases below and equal to the national inflation of Food & Beverages.

The monthly headline inflation in January 2026 registered an increase of 0.1 per cent as compared to 0.3 per cent in December 2025. The groups that recorded increases as compared to previous month were Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (1.0%); Education (0.7%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (0.3%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (0.3%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (0.2%). Meanwhile, three groups registered decreases, namely Transport (-0.4%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (-0.1%) and Information & Communication (-0.1%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, inflation in Malaysia in January 2026 (1.6%) was lower than inflation in Indonesia (3.6%), Viet Nam (2.5%) and Republic of Korea (2.0%). However, the rate was higher than Thailand (-0.7%).

Based on the Economic Outlook Report 2026 released by the Ministry of Finance on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2025, Malaysia's overall inflation rate is projected to range between 1.3 per cent to 2.0 per cent in 2026. Meanwhile, the World Economic Outlook published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October 2025 projects Malaysia's inflation at 2.0 per cent for 2026.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed "Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat". The sixth Economic Census, running from 5<sup>th</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> 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 67<sup>th</sup> 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 FEBRUARY 2026**

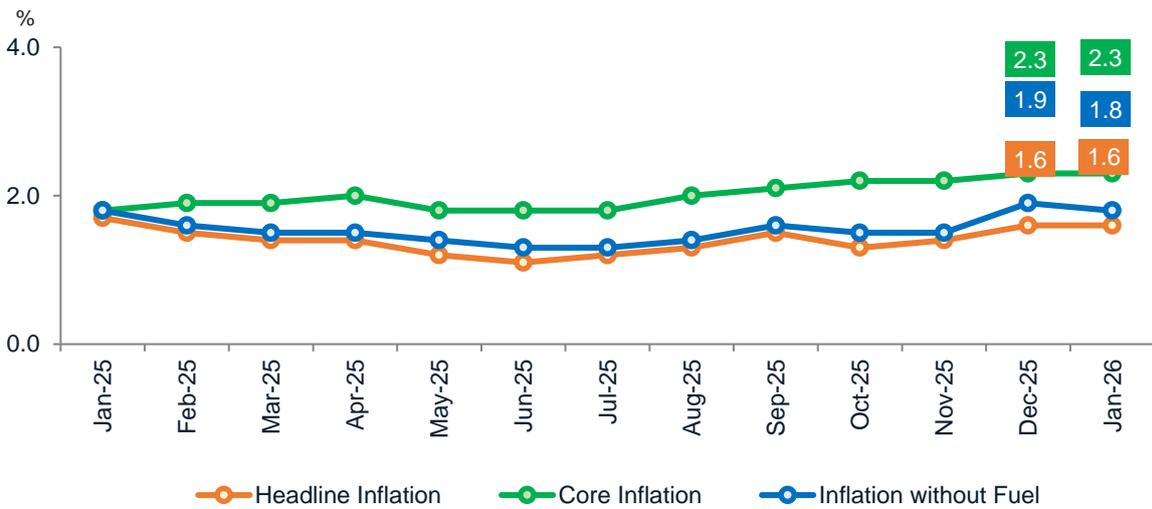
**Chart 1**

**Monthly Inflation Malaysia, January 2011 – Januari 2025**



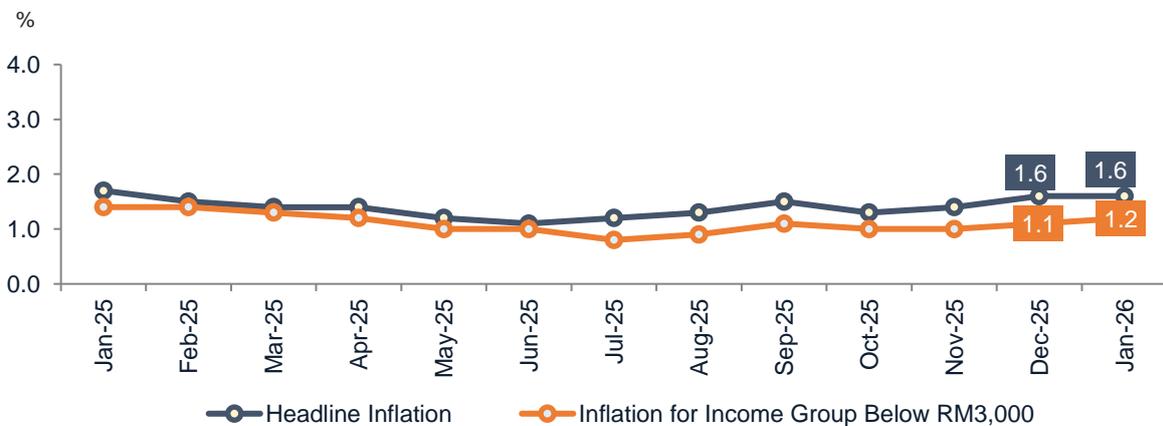
**Chart 2**

**Malaysia Inflation, Core Inflation and Inflation without Fuel, January 2025 – January 2026**



**Chart 3**

**Inflation for Income Group Below RM3,000, January 2025 – January 2026**



**Chart 4**

**Quarterly Inflation Malaysia, Q1 2011 – Q4 2025**



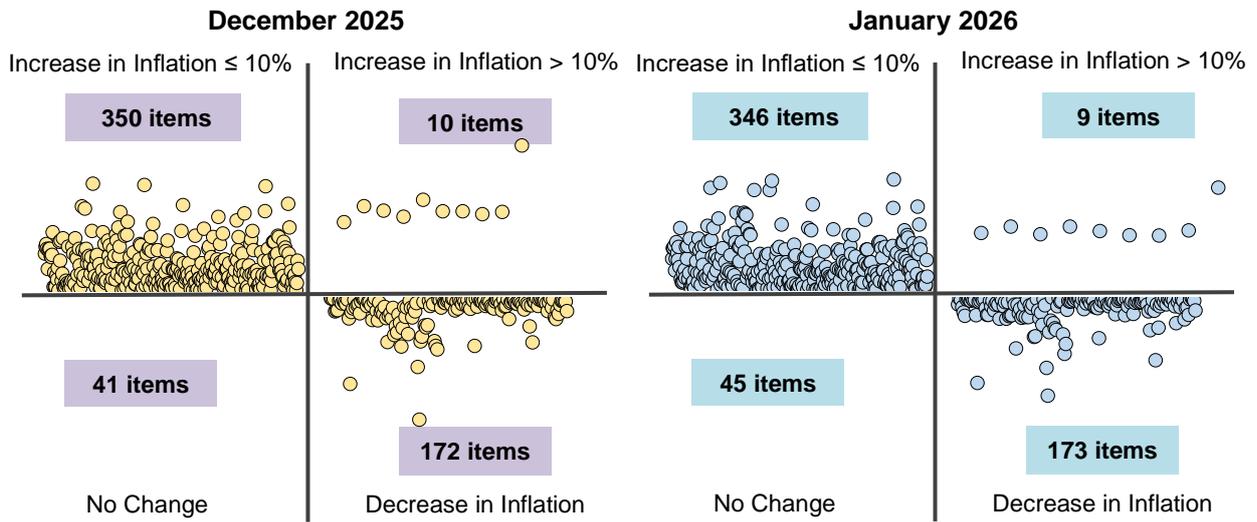
**Chart 5**

**Annual Inflation Malaysia, 2011 - 2025**



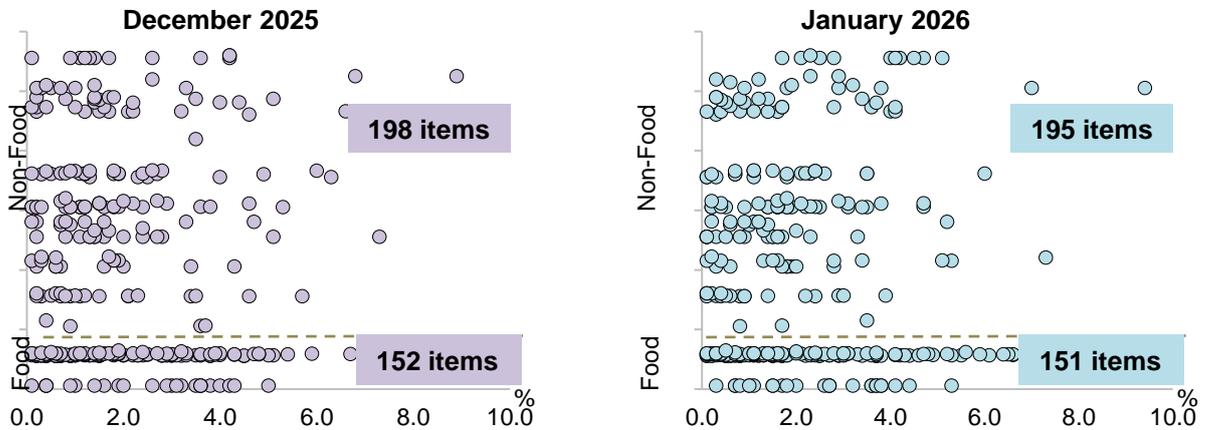
**Chart 6**

**Inflation by Quadrant, December 2025 & January 2026**



**Chart 7**

**Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food that Increased ≤10%, December 2025 & January 2026**



**Chart 8**

**Average Price of Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel, January 2025 – January 2026**

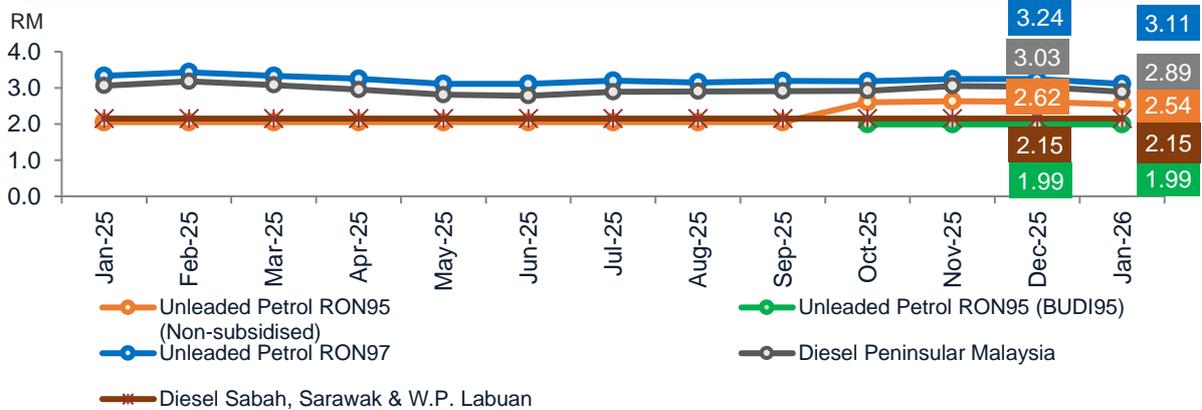


Chart 9

Inflation by Main Group, December 2025 & January 2026

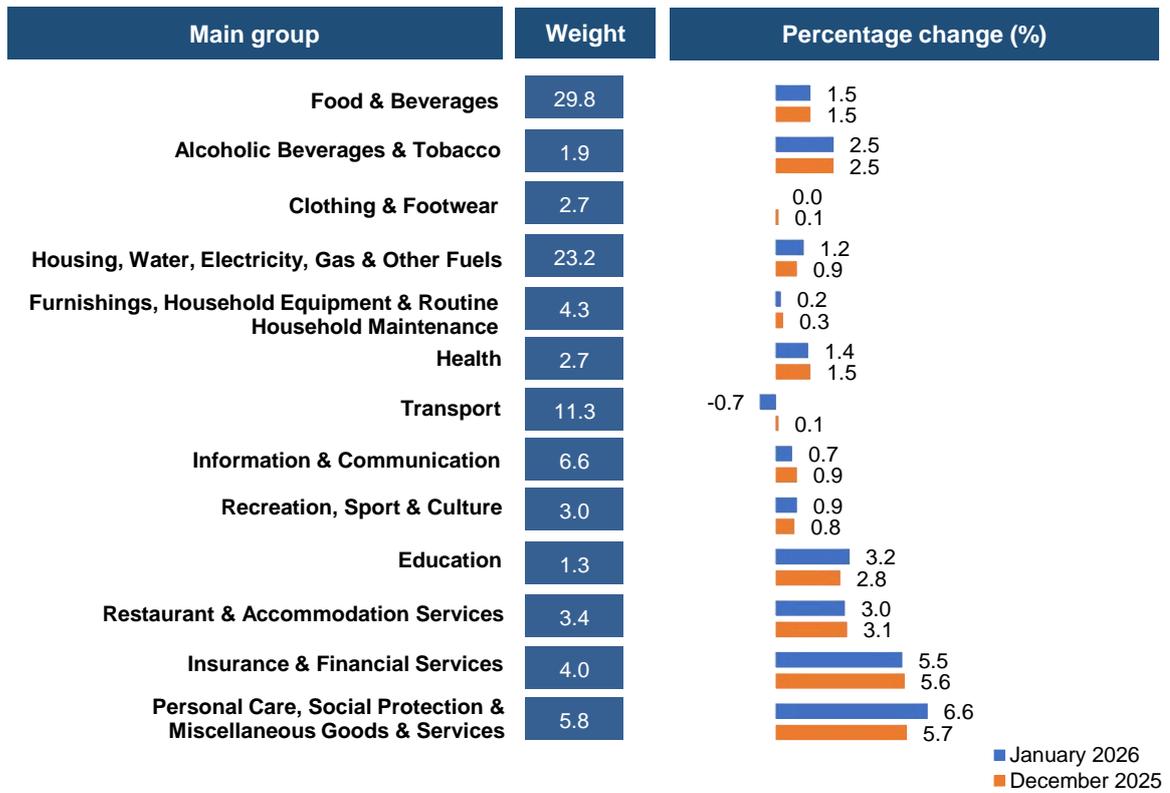


Chart 10

Inflation for Food & Beverages, January 2025 – January 2026

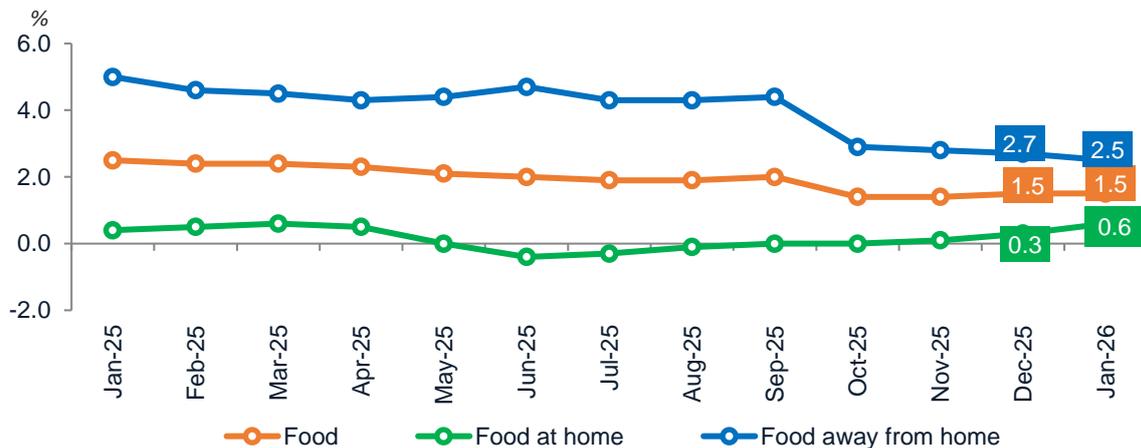
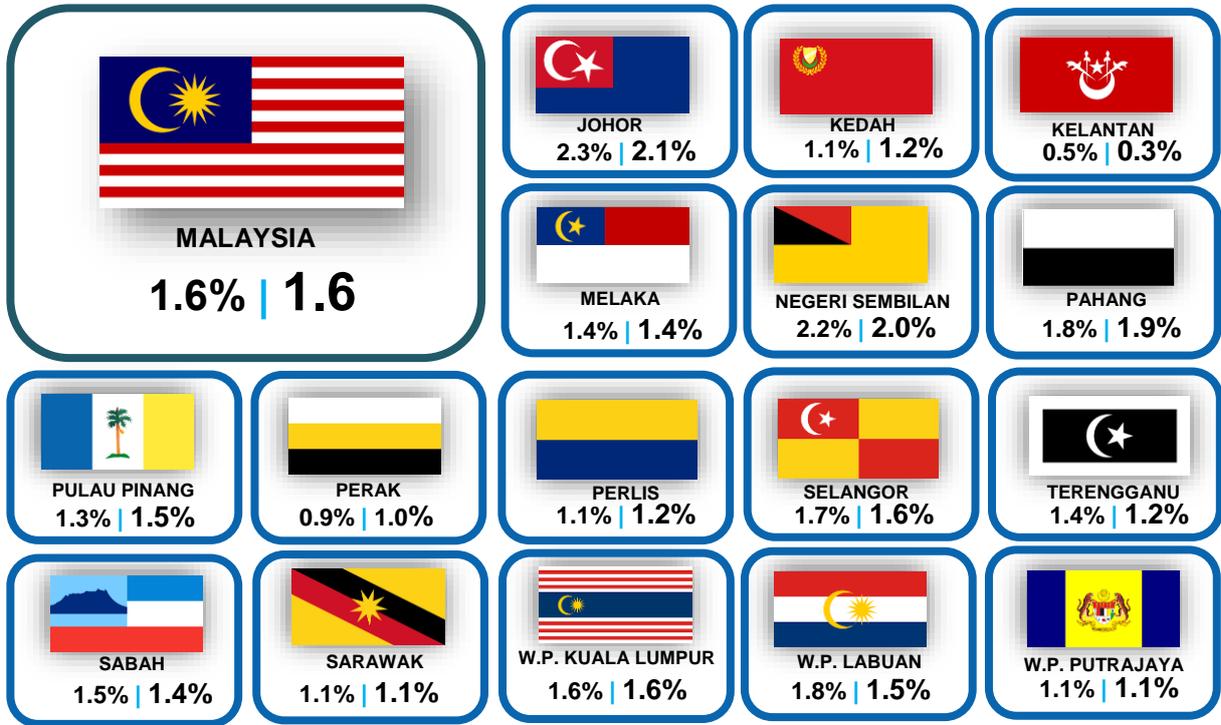


Chart 11

Inflation by State, December 2025 & January 2026



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

December 2025 | January 2026

Chart 12

Inflation of Selected Countries, January 2025 – January 2026

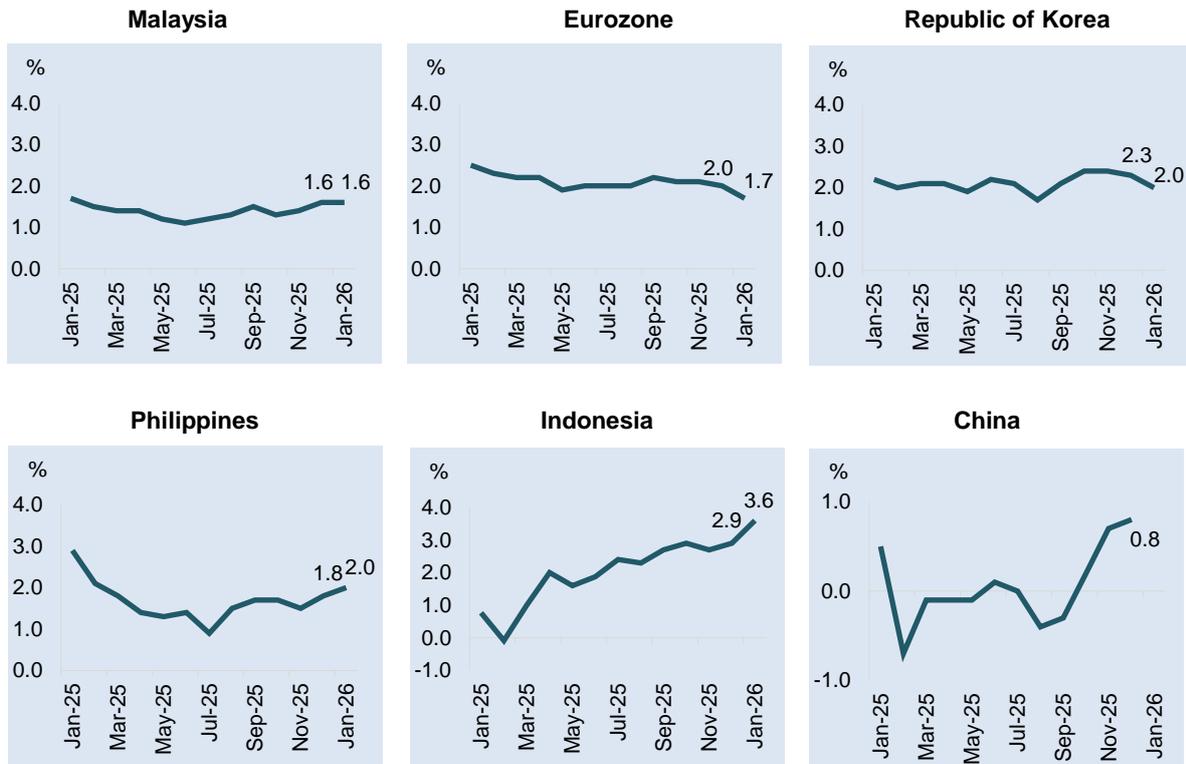
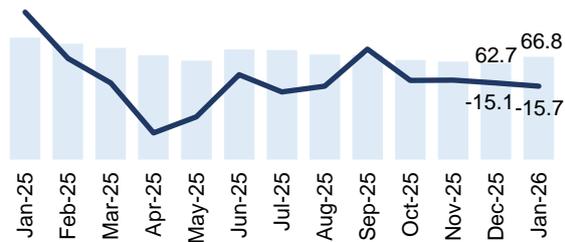


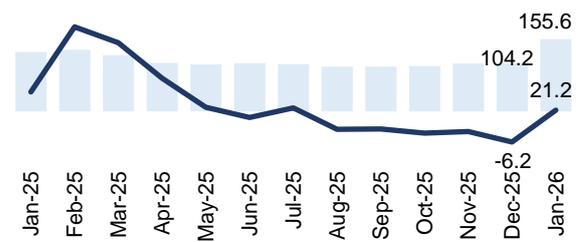
Chart 13

Global Selected Commodity Prices

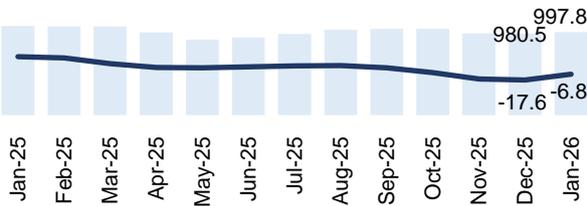
Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)



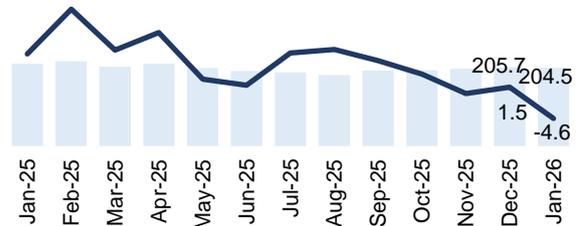
Natural Gas (Index 2010=100)



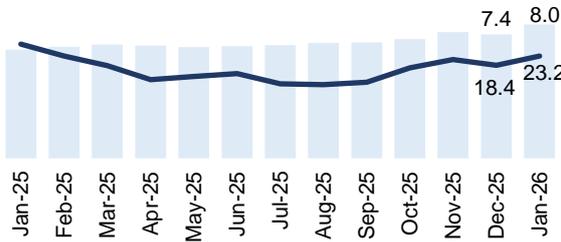
Palm Oil (US\$/mt)



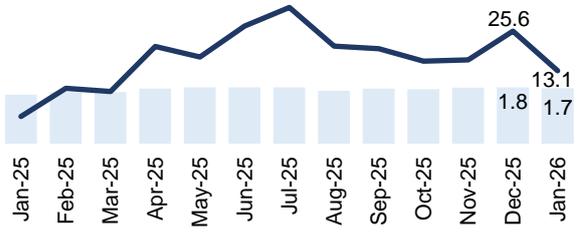
Maize (US\$/mt)



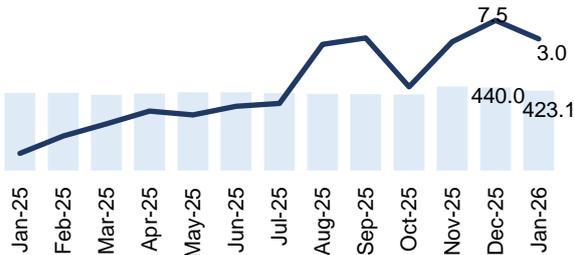
Beef (US\$/kg)



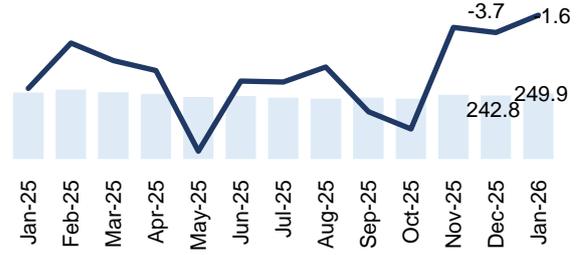
Meat, Chicken (US\$/kg)



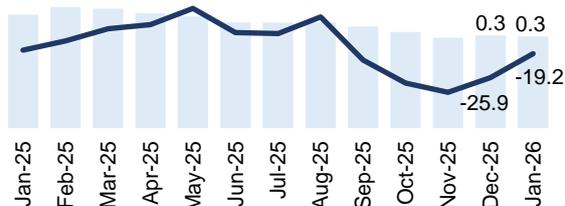
Soybeans (US\$/mt)



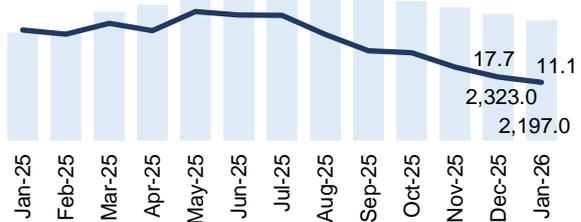
Wheat (US\$/mt)



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)

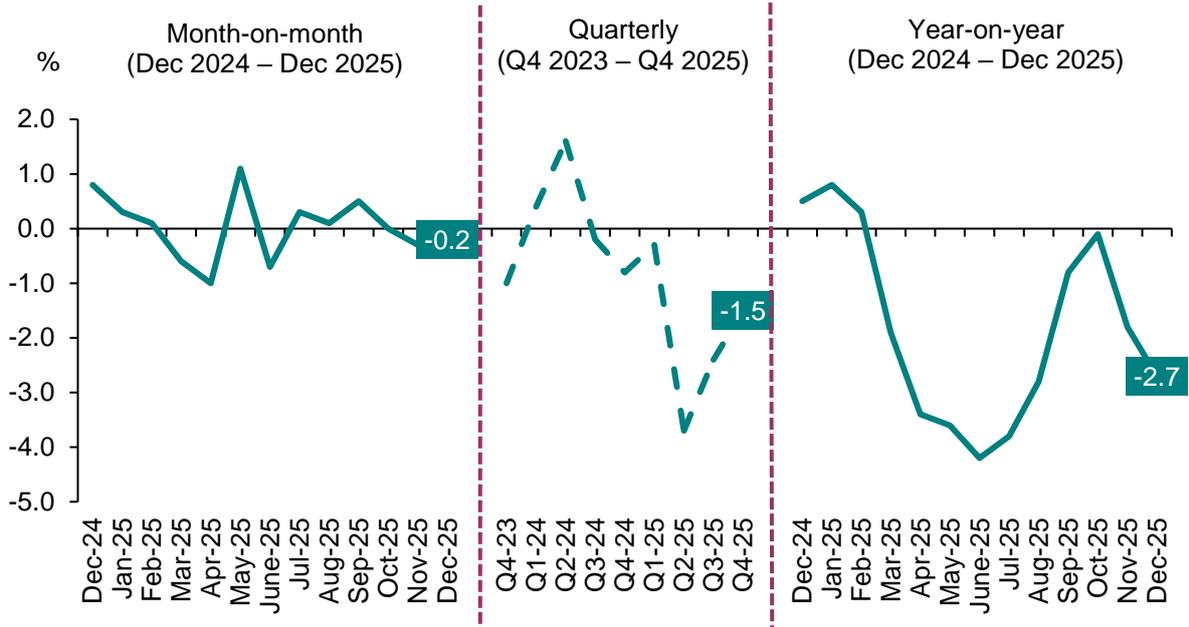
Mt : Million Tonne

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**

