

2024 CPI Trends (All States)

- **Food & Beverages** climbed from about **153.5** in January to **157.2** in December—a gain of roughly **3.7 points**—reflecting rising diesel-powered logistics and cold-chain costs .
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** moves from around **149.5** up to about **153.5** (**+4.0 points**), as eateries and lodging passed higher fuel and delivery expenses through to customers .
- **Utilities** rose from roughly **126.7** to **130.0**, a **3.3-point** increase, showing moderate inflation in water, electricity and gas despite regulated tariffs .
- **Transport** starts at about **121.3**, dips slightly mid-year, and finishes near **121.1**, a small net **decline of 0.2 points**—evidence that fare regulations and contract buffers largely shield commuters from fuel-price shocks .
- **Overall CPI** rises from approximately **131.2** to **133.3**, a **+2.1-point** increase, with its gradual slope shaped by the offset between high-inflation categories (Food, Restaurants) and low-inflation Transport .

Early-2025 CPI Trends (All States)

Looking at January→February 2025:

- **Food & Beverages** edges from **157.2** to **157.3** (**+0.1 point**), signaling a sharp slowdown in food inflation.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** inches up from **153.5** to **153.6** (**+0.1 point**), showing near-flat pricing in hospitality.
- **Utilities** climbed from **130.0** to **130.5** (**+0.5 point**), a modest uptick early in the year.
- **Transport** goes from **121.1** to **121.3** (**+0.2 points**), remaining highly muted thanks to ongoing buffers.
- **Overall CPI** moves from **133.3** to **133.6** (**+0.3 point**), tracking the subdued momentum in most categories.

Comparison & Insights

1. **Food & Beverages:** After a hefty **+3.7-point** rise across all of 2024, food inflation has all but stalled in early 2025 (**+0.1**), suggesting that supply-chain pressures are easing or policy relief measures are taking hold.

2. **Restaurant & Accommodation:** From **+4.0 points** in 2024 to just **+0.1** over Jan–Feb 2025, the hospitality sector’s pass-through of diesel costs has nearly vanished, perhaps due to muted demand or cost-control strategies.
3. **Utilities:** Posting **+3.3 points** in 2024 and **+0.5** in two months of 2025, utility inflation remains steady—likely driven by diesel-dependent pumping and backup systems even under regulated tariffs.
4. **Transport:** With a small **–0.2-point** net change in 2024 and a further **+0.2** in early 2025, transport costs remain effectively insulated year-round, underscoring the success of fare regulations and contract buffers.
5. **Overall CPI:** The headline climbed **+2.1 points** in 2024 and has ticked up **+0.3** by February 2025. This tells us that while headline inflation persists, it’s being held in check by the very categories (Transport, partly Utilities) that face the weakest pass-through of diesel-price shocks.

Johor CPI in 2024

Looking at January and December 2024 (tooltips shown):

- **Food & Beverages** climbed from **160.9** in January to **164.9** in December, a **+4.0-point** rise. The line dips slightly through April but then accelerates—particularly after September—reflecting mounting diesel-driven logistics and cold-chain costs.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** moved from **151.0** to **153.7** (**+2.7 points**). After a small mid-year dip, it resumed a gentle upward trend as eateries and lodgings passed on higher delivery and fuel bills.
- **Utilities** (water, electricity, gas & other fuels) rose from **127.6** to **130.8**, a **+3.2-point** gain. The steady ascent—with minor plateaus—indicates backup generators and pumping stations added to household utility costs despite regulated core tariffs.
- **Transport** edged up from **121.8** to **123.1** (**+1.3 points**). Its relatively flat line—with only a modest spring dip and summer rebound—underscores how fare caps and long-term contracts have cushioned commuters from diesel-price volatility.
- **Overall CPI** increased from **134.9** to **137.0**, a **+2.1-point** rise. The headline’s gentle slope reflects strong inflation in food and utilities being partly offset by transport’s muted uptick.

Johor CPI in Early 2025

In the first two months:

- **Food & Beverages** rose from **165.1** in January to **165.6** in February (**+0.5 points**), showing that food inflation, while still positive, has markedly slowed compared to 2024.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** climbed from **155.0** to **156.2** (**+1.2 points**), suggesting a renewed—but still modest—pass-through of costs to hospitality services.
- **Utilities** inched up from **132.8** to **132.9** (**+0.1 point**), indicating almost flat utility inflation early in the year.
- **Transport** went from **123.8** to **124.0** (**+0.2 points**), continuing its trend of very low inflation thanks to effective regulatory buffers.
- **Overall CPI** rose from **137.4** to **138.3** (**+0.9 points**), reflecting these combined category movements.

Year-over-Year Comparison: Johor

- **Food & Beverages:** After a **+4.0-point** jump in 2024, it slowed to **+0.5** by February 2025—an early sign that supply-chain pressures may be easing or policy relief is working.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** Rose **+2.7 points** in full-year 2024 versus **+1.2** in the first two months of 2025, indicating partial—but more muted—cost pass-through in hospitality.
- **Utilities:** Posted **+3.2 points** in 2024 but only **+0.1** through Feb '25, showing that backup-power and pumping-station costs have largely stabilized under regulated tariffs.
- **Transport:** Went up **+1.3 points** in 2024 and just **+0.2** in early 2025, confirming continued insulation from diesel-price spikes.
- **Overall CPI:** Climbed **+2.1 points** over 2024 and **+0.9** in Jan–Feb 2025, meaning headline inflation remains on an upward path but with signs of moderation, driven by the most volatile categories beginning to cool.

Kedah CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** (red) barely budged, edging from **141.4** in January to **141.8** in December (+0.4), reflecting relatively stable grocery prices despite wider inflationary pressures .
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** (orange) climbed sharply from **140.7** to **148.2** (+7.5), as cafés and lodgings passed substantial diesel-cost increases onto customers .
- **Utilities** (green) rose steadily from **128.2** to **132.7** (+4.5), driven by higher costs for diesel-powered backup generators and pumping stations .
- **Transport** (blue) increased modestly from **114.8** to **116.3** (+1.5), its relatively flat line underscoring the cushioning effect of regulated fares and contracts .
- **Overall CPI** (gray) moved from **126.4** to **127.4** (+1.0), with strong restaurant and utility inflation partly offset by restrained food and transport prices .

Kedah CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** dipped slightly from **141.9** in January to **141.8** in February (−0.1), showing grocery-price pressures have all but evaporated .
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** inched up from **148.2** to **148.7** (+0.5), indicating a much more modest pass-through to consumers .
- **Utilities** rose from **132.7** to **133.2** (+0.5), as off-grid diesel uses continue to nudge costs higher .
- **Transport** went from **116.5** to **116.9** (+0.4), maintaining its highly muted trajectory thanks to fare-cap buffers .
- **Overall CPI** climbed from **127.6** to **127.9** (+0.3), reflecting these subdued early-year movements .

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for Kedah

- **Food & Beverages** surged **+0.4** all of 2024, then **−0.1** in Jan–Feb '25, signaling that grocery-price inflation has effectively stalled.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** rocketed **+7.5** in 2024 but slowed to **+0.5** in early 2025, showing operators are now only partially passing on fuel-cost increases.
- **Utilities** added **+4.5** points in 2024 yet only **+0.5** by February '25, suggesting backup-power costs remain elevated but are stabilizing.

- **Transport** saw just **+1.5** in 2024 and **+0.4** in early 2025, reaffirming the resilience of regulated fare structures.
- **Overall CPI** rose **+1.0** in 2024 and **+0.3** in Jan–Feb 2025, indicating Kedah’s headline inflation continues upward but at a moderating pace—driven now more by utilities than by food or hospitality.

Kelantan CPI in 2024

Looking at the full-year line chart for Kedah:

- **Food & Beverages (red line):** January starts at **141.4**, dips marginally through April (to ~140.1), then ticks up after September to **141.8** in December. Overall, grocery-price inflation in Kelantan was minimal—only **+0.4 points** over the year—suggesting local food supply chains absorbed much of the diesel-price rise .
- **Restaurant & Accommodation (orange):** Rises steadily from **140.7** in January to **148.2** in December—a hefty **+7.5-point** jump. This indicates restaurants and lodgings passed on diesel-driven delivery and operating costs aggressively.
- **Utilities (green):** Climbs from **128.2** to **132.7 (+4.5 points)**, reflecting higher costs for diesel-powered backup generators and water-pumping in rural areas despite regulated tariffs.
- **Transport (blue):** Moves from **114.8** up to **116.3 (+1.5 points)**. Its relatively flat trajectory—with only slight mid-year dips—shows that fare caps and long-term contracts cushioned commuters from the full fuel-price shock.
- **Overall CPI (gray):** Increases from **126.4** to **127.4 (+1.0 point)**, as strong inflation in restaurants and utilities was partly offset by stable food prices and muted transport inflation.

Kelantan CPI in Early 2025 (Jan → Feb)

From the January–February snapshot:

- **Food & Beverages** edges from **141.9** to **141.8 (–0.1)**, showing grocery-price inflation has essentially stalled.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** ticks up from **148.2** to **148.7 (+0.5)**, indicating only a modest continuation of cost pass-through to dining and lodging.
- **Utilities** climbed slightly from **132.7** to **133.2 (+0.5)**, suggesting ongoing but slowing pressure on backup generators and pumping costs.
- **Transport** rises from **116.5** to **116.9 (+0.4)**, reaffirming that regulated fares continue to buffer consumers from fuel-price volatility.

- **Overall CPI** goes from **127.6** to **127.9** (+0.3), reflecting these modest early-year movements.

Year-over-Year Comparison for Kelantan

- **Food & Beverages:** After a **+0.4-point** gain in 2024, it slips **-0.1** in early 2025—showing grocery inflation has effectively plateaued.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** Ballooned **+7.5 points** in 2024 but slowed to **+0.5** in Jan–Feb 2025, as businesses adjusted to peak fuel costs.
- **Utilities:** Posted **+4.5** in 2024, then **+0.5** early in 2025—indicating ongoing but moderating inflation in off-grid energy services.
- **Transport:** Recorded **+1.5** in 2024 and **+0.4** in 2025's first two months, underscoring the sustained cushioning effect of fare regulation.
- **Overall CPI:** Rose **+1.0** in 2024 and **+0.3** through February 2025, meaning Kelantan's headline inflation continues upward but at a more moderate pace—driven now by utilities and hospitality rather than food or transport.

Melaka CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** (red) rose from **152.6** in January to **155.1** in December, a **+2.5-point** gain. The year-long climb—especially after September—reflects stronger cost-pass-through in grocery chains coping with higher diesel logistics.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** (orange) increased from **138.1** to **140.1** (**+2.0**). Eateries and lodgings passed on elevated delivery and energy costs, though less sharply than food retail.
- **Utilities** (green) climbed steadily from **128.8** to **132.4** (**+3.6**), driven by higher operating costs for diesel-powered backup generators and rural water pumping stations.
- **Transport** (blue) moved from **111.9** to **116.5** (**+4.6**). Its mid-year dip and late recovery show how regulated fares and fixed contracts moderated—but did not eliminate—the impact of diesel price swings.
- **Overall CPI** (gray) went from **127.8** to **129.7** (**+1.9**), as strong inflation in utilities and transport was partly offset by more moderate rises in food and hospitality.

Melaka CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** ticked from **155.8** in January to **156.1** in February (+0.3), indicating grocery-price inflation is still positive but decelerating.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** edges up from **140.6** to **140.8** (+0.2), showing that cost pass-through in hospitality remains very subdued.
- **Utilities** inches from **132.6** to **132.9** (+0.3), as diesel-dependent auxiliary services continue to add small inflationary pressures.
- **Transport** climbs from **116.8** to **117.0** (+0.2), reflecting continued insulation from fuel-price volatility via fare regulation.
- **Overall CPI** rises from **129.9** to **130.1** (+0.2), tracking these modest early-year category gains.

Year-over-Year Comparison for Melaka

1. **Food & Beverages:** +2.5 points in 2024 versus +0.3 in Jan–Feb '25—grocery inflation is moderating sharply.
2. **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +2.0 in all of 2024 but only +0.2 in early 2025—hospitality is no longer fully passing on fuel-related costs.
3. **Utilities:** +3.6 in 2024 compared to +0.3 so far in 2025—off-grid energy costs remain elevated but are stabilizing.
4. **Transport:** +4.6 in 2024 and +0.2 in early 2025, underscoring the ongoing buffering effect of regulated fares.
5. **Headline CPI:** +1.9 in 2024 and +0.2 by February 2025—Melaka's overall inflation continues to rise but at a noticeably slower pace, driven now more by utilities and transport than by food or hospitality.

Negeri Sembilan CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** (red) started the year at **149.0** in January and climbed steadily to **153.6** by December, for a total increase of **+4.6 points**. This reflects broad-based food-price pressures, especially in fresh produce and staples.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** (orange) rose from **134.5** to **139.6** (+5.1 points), the largest gain of any category—suggesting eateries and hotels passed through higher transport and energy costs more aggressively.

- **Utilities** (green) moved from **123.9** to **127.8** (**+3.9 points**), driven by higher diesel-powered generators and water-pumping costs in rural districts.
- **Transport** (blue) edged up only from **118.8** to **119.2** (**+0.4 points**), as regulated bus and taxi fares limited full pass-through of fuel price changes.
- **Overall CPI** (gray) increased from **130.1** to **131.8** (**+1.7 points**), reflecting a weighted mix of these sector trends.

Negeri Sembilan CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** ticked up further to **153.9** in January and **154.1** in February (**+0.2 points**), showing grocery inflation is still positive but slowing.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** rose to **141.3** in January and **141.5** in February (**+0.2**), indicating continued—but more modest—cost-pass-through.
- **Utilities** inched from **127.8** to **128.0** (**+0.2**), as diesel-driven services remain a small inflationary drag.
- **Transport** climbed from **119.7** to **119.9** (**+0.2**), consistent with modest fuel-linked adjustments under regulated fares.
- **Overall CPI** went from **132.1** to **132.3** (**+0.2**), tracking these incremental category increases.

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for Negeri Sembilan

1. **Food & Beverages:** +4.6 points over all of 2024 vs. +0.2 points in Jan–Feb '25—grocery price inflation is decelerating sharply.
2. **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +5.1 in 2024 vs. +0.2 so far in 2025—hospitality cost pass-through has moderated.
3. **Utilities:** +3.9 in 2024 vs. +0.2 early 2025—diesel-reliant utility costs remain elevated but stable.
4. **Transport:** +0.4 in 2024 vs. +0.2 early 2025—continued insulation by fare regulation.
5. **Headline CPI:** +1.7 in 2024 vs. +0.2 so far in 2025—overall inflation in Negeri Sembilan persists but at a much slower pace.

Pahang CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** (red) began the year at **153.0** in January, dipped slightly to 151.5 by April, then climbed steadily to **154.4** in December—a net gain of **+1.4 points** .
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** (orange) rose from **136.2** to **140.2 (+4.0 points)**, reflecting sharper cost pass-through in dining and lodging during the second half of the year .
- **Utilities** (green) climbed from **121.5** to **129.4 (+7.9 points)**, driven by higher diesel-powered water and electricity costs in rural districts .
- **Transport** (blue) edged up modestly from **117.0** to **118.6 (+1.6 points)**, as regulated fares limited full fuel-price pass-through .
- **Overall CPI** (gray) increased from **129.4** to **131.6 (+2.2 points)**, a blend of strong utility and restaurant inflation with more muted transport and food inflation .

Pahang CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** rose further to **155.0** in January and **155.1** in February **(+0.1)**.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** moved from **140.4** to **141.5 (+1.1)**, indicating continued hospitality-sector pressures.
- **Utilities** ticked up slightly from **129.4** to **129.5 (+0.1)**.
- **Transport** inched from **118.9** to **119.0 (+0.1)**.
- **Overall CPI** rose from **131.9** to **132.0 (+0.1)** .

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for Pahang

1. **Food & Beverages:** +1.4 pts in 2024 vs. +0.1 pts in Jan–Feb '25—grocery inflation is slowing.
2. **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +4.0 pts vs. +1.1 pts—hospitality inflation remains strong but decelerating.
3. **Utilities:** +7.9 pts vs. +0.1 pts—utility cost pressures leveled off in early 2025.
4. **Transport:** +1.6 pts vs. +0.1 pts—regulated fares continue to mute fuel-driven inflation.
5. **Overall CPI:** +2.2 pts vs. +0.1 pts—headline inflation in Pahang has cooled markedly at the start of 2025.

2024 CPI Trends for Perak

- **Food & Beverages** climbed steadily from **144.3** in January to **146.6** by December. Seasonal harvest volatility and higher diesel-driven transport costs drove much of this rise.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** jumped from **144.7** to **146.9**, reflecting quick pass-through of both food input and labor cost increases into consumer prices.
- **Utilities** ticked up from **119.1** to **121.0**, mostly on account of modest tariff adjustments tied to energy price movements.
- **Transport** rose from **117.2** to **118.7**, driven by regulated fare hikes even as retail fuel prices remained capped.
- As a result, the **Overall CPI** for Perak edged from **127.0** to **128.2**, with food and service sectors contributing the lion's share of inflation.

2025 (Jan–Feb) CPI for Perak

- **Food & Beverages** growth slowed: **146.4** → **146.8** ($\Delta +0.4$) as producers adapted to new cost structures.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** moderated to **148.3** → **148.7** ($\Delta +0.4$), indicating smaller menu-price adjustments.
- **Utilities** edged up **121.0** → **121.4** ($\Delta +0.4$), suggesting prior tariff hikes have largely been absorbed.
- **Transport** was essentially flat at **118.7** → **118.9** ($\Delta +0.2$), reflecting policy-driven cap stability on public fares.
- Consequently, **Overall CPI** moved only **128.2** → **128.4** ($\Delta +0.2$), pointing to a significant slowdown in headline inflation compared to 2024.

2024 vs. Early 2025: Comparison

1. Dampened Food Inflation

- **2024:** Producers passed through rising input costs aggressively ($\Delta +2.3$ over 12 months).
- **2025:** Growth has slowed to just $+0.4$ in two months, implying a new pricing equilibrium.

2. Services Catching Breath

- **2024:** Restaurants saw the biggest jump (+2.2), reflecting combined pressure of food and labor costs.
- **2025:** Service inflation is still positive but at a greatly reduced pace (+0.4 in two months).

3. Energy & Utilities Stabilize

- **2024:** Utilities up +1.9 points as tariff reviews incorporated higher diesel-linked generation costs.
- **2025:** Only +0.4 so far, suggesting no major new adjustments in early 2025.

4. Transport Held in Check

- **2024:** Bus and taxi fares rose modestly (+1.5) despite capped fuel prices.
- **2025:** Virtually zero change, indicating effective policy anchors on transport costs.

5. Headline Inflation Slows Sharply

- **2024 Annual CPI:** +1.2 points
- **2025 Jan–Feb CPI:** +0.2 points
- **Bottom Line:** After a year of elevated increases—driven chiefly by food and service cost pass-through—the early months of 2025 in Perak show a clear deceleration in inflation across all categories. This slowdown likely reflects both policy levers (tariff caps, phased fare reviews) and natural adjustments as businesses and consumers adapt to the post-subsidy landscape.

CPI Trends in Perlis for 2024

- **Food & Beverages** began at **136.6** in January and climbed to **139.0** by December, driven largely by higher farm-gate and transport costs.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** showed the steepest rise, jumping from **144.3** to **148.0**, as eateries passed through both food and labor cost increases.
- **Utilities** inched up modestly from **117.2** to **119.8**, reflecting incremental tariff adjustments tied to diesel-based electricity generation.

- **Transport** ticked from **113.5** to **114.6**, despite price caps on retail fuel, due to regulated fare hikes.
- Together, these movements pushed the **Overall CPI** from **123.9** to **125.1**, with service sectors (food & restaurants) accounting for over 70% of the increase.

Early 2025 (Jan–Feb)

- **Food & Beverages** was flat at **139.1** → **139.0** (−0.1), suggesting producers have absorbed much of last year's cost shocks.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** remained steady at **148.0** → **148.0**, indicating menu pricing stability.
- **Utilities** edged slightly from **119.8** → **120.5** (+0.7), pointing to minor tariff adjustments in early 2025.
- **Transport** held at **115.2** → **115.2** (flat), showing fare caps remain effective.
- Consequently, **Overall CPI** moved from **125.3** → **125.6** (+0.3), marking a significant slowdown compared to the full-year 2024 trend.

Year-on-Year vs. Early 2025: Comparison

1. **Food Inflation Plateaued**
After a **2.4-point** jump in 2024, food prices have effectively stabilized in early 2025.
2. **Service Sector Cooling**
Restaurant CPI rose **+3.7** in 2024 but shows **zero growth** so far in 2025.
3. **Energy Costs Moderating**
Utilities added **+2.6** last year but only **+0.7** in the first two months of 2025.
4. **Transport Costs Anchored**
Despite a **+1.1** rise in 2024, transport CPI has neither increased nor decreased in early 2025.
5. **Headline Inflation Slows**
 - **2024 Annual Increase:** +1.2 points
 - **Jan–Feb 2025 Increase:** +0.3 points
 - **Conclusion:** Perlis's consumer prices are entering 2025 on much firmer ground, with the aggressive pass-throughs of 2024 giving way to relative

price stability—particularly in food and services—thanks to policy anchors and market adjustments.

CPI Dynamics in Pulau Pinang, 2024

- **Food & Beverages** rose steadily from **159.9** in January to **163.4** in December, reflecting persistent pressures on imported food costs and local logistics.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** climbed sharply from **150.5** to **157.2**, as eateries passed through higher food input costs and rising labor wages.
- **Utilities** increased from **129.3** to **137.0**, driven by diesel-linked electricity tariffs and adjustments in household service fees.
- **Transport** ticked up modestly from **119.0** to **120.0**, despite retail fuel price caps, due to higher public transit fares and freight surcharges.
- As a result, **Overall CPI** in Penang moved from **133.2** to **136.3**, with the bulk of inflation attributable to the food and services sectors.

Early 2025 (Jan–Feb)

- **Food & Beverages** held at **163.6** → **163.4** ($\Delta -0.2$), indicating stabilization after last year's steady climb.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** inched up from **157.9** → **158.6** ($\Delta +0.7$), suggesting modest menu price increases.
- **Utilities** were flat at **137.0** → **137.4** ($\Delta +0.4$), showing minor tariff tweaks.
- **Transport** remained unchanged at **120.0**, as regulated fare policies continue to anchor costs.
- Accordingly, **Overall CPI** edged from **136.4** → **136.5** ($\Delta +0.1$), a marked slowdown compared to 2024's quarterly pace.

Year-on-Year vs. Early 2025: Key Insights

1. Food Price Stabilization

- **2024 Growth:** +3.5 points
- **Jan–Feb 2025 Growth:** –0.2 points

2. Service Inflation Moderation

- **2024:** Restaurants ↑6.7 points
- **2025 Q1:** Restaurants ↑0.7 points

3. Energy & Utilities

- **2024:** +7.7 points
- **2025 Q1:** +0.4 points

4. Headline Inflation Deceleration

- **2024 Annual Increase:** +3.1 points
- **Jan–Feb 2025:** +0.1 points
- **Conclusion:** Pulau Pinang's consumer price pressures eased considerably entering 2025, with food and energy cost escalation tapering off and transport prices firmly anchored, signaling that the peak pass-through effects from the diesel subsidy removal have largely played out.

CPI Trends in Sabah 2024

- **Food & Beverages** climbed from **136.4** in January to **138.9** by December, reflecting ongoing cost pressures on staple goods and higher import expenses.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** saw the largest jump, rising from **155.1** to **163.0**, as eateries passed through elevated food and labor costs.
- **Utilities** inched up modestly from **112.8** to **113.6**, driven by incremental tariff adjustments on electricity and water.
- **Transport** remained nearly flat—**114.5** in January to **114.4** in December—thanks to regulated fuel pricing, even as bus and freight charges ticked up slightly.
- Consequently, **Overall CPI** edged from **121.6** to **122.5**, with the bulk of inflation coming from services and food categories.

Early 2025 (Jan–Feb)

- **Food & Beverages** continued its rise from **139.4** in January to **140.4** in February, albeit at a slower clip.

- **Restaurant & Accommodation** held firm at **163.3** → **164.4**, indicating persistent menu price adjustments.
- **Utilities** ticked up slightly from **113.6** to **113.9**, showing only marginal tariff increases.
- **Transport** was stable at **114.4**, as fuel subsidies and fare controls kept costs in check.
- The **Overall CPI** moved from **122.7** to **123.1**, a modest **+0.4** point gain over two months.

Comparing 2024 vs. Early 2025

- **Food Inflation:**
 - 2024 Annual Increase: +2.5 points
 - Q1 2025 (Jan–Feb): +1.0 point
- **Service Sector:**
 - 2024 (Restaurants): +7.9 points
 - Q1 2025: +1.1 points
- **Utilities:**
 - 2024: +0.8 points
 - Q1 2025: +0.3 points
- **Headline CPI:**
 - 2024 Growth: +0.9 points
 - Jan–Feb 2025: +0.4 points

Key Takeaway: Sabah entered 2025 with continued—but decelerating—inflationary pressures in food and services. Transport costs remain anchored by policy, while utility adjustments have been modest, pointing to a gradual easing of overall price dynamics.

Sarawak CPI Overview, 2024

- **Food & Beverages** climbed steadily from **147.1** in January to **149.0** in December, indicating ongoing pressure from global commodity prices and local distribution costs.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** followed suit, rising from **143.9** to **148.7**, reflecting both higher ingredient costs and service-sector wage increases.
- **Utilities** saw a substantial uptick mid-year—jumping from **113.5** to **119.2**—as electricity and water tariffs were revised upward.
- **Transport** edged up modestly from **123.7** to **124.5**, in part due to incremental increases in public-transport fares and logistics fees.
- The **Overall CPI** moved from **125.8** to **127.0**, driven primarily by food and utility price hikes.

Early 2025 (Jan–Feb)

- **Food & Beverages** continued its upward trend, from **148.9** in January to **149.6** in February, though with a slightly slower monthly gain.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** rose from **149.4** to **150.4**, as eateries passed along these food-cost increases.
- **Utilities** ticked up from **119.2** to **119.8**, reflecting further minor tariff adjustments.
- **Transport** inched from **124.6** to **124.8**, remaining well-anchored by subsidized fuel and regulated fare structures.
- Consequently, the **Overall CPI** increased from **128.0** to **128.4**, a **+0.4** point gain over two months.

Year-on-Year Comparison

- **Food-Driven Inflation:** Continues to be the dominant force, though the pace has moderated slightly in early 2025.
- **Service Sector:** Restaurant prices are still climbing in lockstep with food costs, sustaining upward pressure on the CPI.
- **Utility Adjustments:** After a pronounced jump in 2024, further increases in 2025 have been mild, suggesting tariff reviews are stabilizing.

- **Transport Stability:** Subsidies and fare controls have effectively contained transport-related inflation.
- **Outlook:** Sarawak's headline inflation is still positive but shows early signs of deceleration as core drivers—food and services—begin to stabilize in Q1 2025.

Selangor CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages (red):** January at 164.4 → December at 171.0, **+6.6 points**, driven by higher import bills on staples and stronger wage growth in retail.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation (orange):** January at 159.3 → December at 164.1, **+4.8 points**, as eateries and hotels passed through rising food and energy costs.
- **Utilities (green):** January at 132.1 → December at 135.4, **+3.3 points**, reflecting mid-year electricity and water tariff hikes.
- **Transport (blue):** January at 128.9 → December at 127.2, **−1.7 points**, due to regulated fares and fuel subsidies dampening full pass-through of oil price increases.
- **Overall CPI (gray):** January at 137.1 → December at 139.5, **+2.4 points**, capturing the weighted blend of these sector trends.

Selangor CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages:** January at 171.4 → February at 171.9, **+0.5 points**, indicating grocery inflation remains but is slowing.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** January at 164.7 → February at 165.9, **+1.2 points**, showing continued but more modest cost pass-through.
- **Utilities:** January at 136.0 → February at 137.2, **+1.2 points**, as planned tariff adjustments take hold.
- **Transport:** January at 127.9 → February at 128.7, **+0.8 points**, consistent with regulated fare tweaks.
- **Overall CPI:** January at 139.8 → February at 140.6, **+0.8 points**, tracking the incremental category increases.

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for Selangor

- **Food & Beverages:** +6.6 points in 2024 vs. +0.5 points Jan–Feb '25—grocery inflation is decelerating sharply.

- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +4.8 points in 2024 vs. +1.2 points Jan–Feb '25—hospitality cost pass-through has moderated.
- **Utilities:** +3.3 points in 2024 vs. +1.2 points Jan–Feb '25—tariff hikes continue to feed inflation but at a smoother pace.
- **Transport:** –1.7 points in 2024 vs. +0.8 points Jan–Feb '25—fare regulation still cushions shocks, though adjustments are creeping in.
- **Overall CPI:** +2.4 points in 2024 vs. +0.8 points Jan–Feb '25—headline inflation persists but at a much slower pace.

Terengganu CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages (red):** 142.8 in January and 146.9 in December, for a total increase of +4.1 points, reflecting ongoing pressures from imported cooking oils and local seafood price gains.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation (orange):** 131.0 in January and 136.5 in December, for a total increase of +5.5 points, the largest sector rise—tourist-driven hospitality venues passed through higher wage and utility costs.
- **Utilities (green):** 115.8 in January and 118.2 in December, for a total increase of +2.4 points, following mid-year electricity tariff adjustments.
- **Transport (blue):** 118.1 in January and 118.8 in December, for a total increase of +0.7 points, as bus and ferry operators gradually raised fares in line with fuel surcharges.
- **Overall CPI (gray):** 126.1 in January and 128.0 in December, for a total increase of +1.9 points, reflecting the weighted blend of these trends.

Terengganu CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages:** 147.7 in January and 147.6 in February, a change of –0.1 points, suggesting grocery inflation has plateaued.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** 137.0 in January and 137.8 in February, a change of +0.8 points, showing continued—but more moderate—pass-through of rising input costs.
- **Utilities:** 118.2 in January and 118.5 in February, a change of +0.3 points, as small planned tariff hikes took effect.

- **Transport:** 119.1 in January and 119.3 in February, a change of +0.2 points, consistent with minor fuel-linked fare adjustments.
- **Overall CPI:** 128.3 in January and 128.4 in February, a change of +0.1 points, tracking these incremental shifts.

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for Terengganu

- **Food & Beverages:** +4.1 points over all of 2024 vs. -0.1 points in Jan–Feb 2025—grocery price inflation is easing sharply.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +5.5 points in 2024 vs. +0.8 points in early 2025—hospitality cost pass-through remains but at a slower clip.
- **Utilities:** +2.4 points in 2024 vs. +0.3 points in early 2025—tariff-driven utility inflation persists but is tempered.
- **Transport:** +0.7 points in 2024 vs. +0.2 points in early 2025—regulated fares continue to cushion fuel price volatility.
- **Headline CPI:** +1.9 points in 2024 vs. +0.1 points in early 2025—overall inflation in Terengganu has decelerated markedly.

W.P. Kuala Lumpur CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** rose from 153.7 in January to 157.2 in December, a gain of 3.5 points. This reflects ongoing pressure on grocery prices—particularly fresh fruits, vegetables and imported staples.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** climbed from 150.6 to 154.7 (+4.1 points), the largest increase, as eateries and hotels passed through higher labor and rental costs.
- **Utilities** increased from 134.7 to 137.3 (+2.6 points), driven by higher electricity tariffs and diesel-powered backup generation.
- **Transport** edged down slightly from 124.3 to 124.0 (-0.3 points), as regulated taxi and public-transit fares limited the pass-through of volatile fuel prices.
- **Overall CPI** moved from 132.0 to 133.6 (+1.6 points), a weighted blend of these category effects.

W.P. Kuala Lumpur CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** ticked up from 157.1 in January to 157.2 in February (+0.1 points), indicating grocery inflation is still present but decelerating sharply.

- **Restaurant & Accommodation** rose from 155.4 to 156.2 (+0.8 points), suggesting continued—but more modest—cost pass-through in the hospitality sector.
- **Utilities** inched from 137.3 to 138.0 (+0.7 points), as higher fuel-and-power costs remain a modest drag.
- **Transport** moved from 124.1 to 124.0 (-0.1 points), consistent with stable regulated fares largely insulating consumers from recent fuel price upticks.
- **Overall CPI** went from 133.6 to 133.9 (+0.3 points), tracking these incremental category shifts.

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for W.P. Kuala Lumpur

- **Food & Beverages**: +3.5 points in 2024 vs. +0.1 in Jan–Feb '25—grocery price inflation is decelerating sharply.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation**: +4.1 in 2024 vs. +0.8 early '25—hospitality cost pass-through has moderated.
- **Utilities**: +2.6 in 2024 vs. +0.7 early '25—energy-and-water costs remain elevated but their rate of increase is slowing.
- **Transport**: −0.3 in 2024 vs. −0.1 in early '25—regulated fares continue to insulate consumers.
- **Overall CPI**: +1.6 in 2024 vs. +0.3 so far in 2025—headline inflation persists but at a much slower pace.

W.P. Labuan CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** rose from 136.6 in Jan to 136.8 in Dec, a gain of 0.2 points—grocery prices held steady, with only minor increases in imported food items.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** climbed from 139.8 to 147.8 (+8.0 points), the largest move, as eateries passed through higher wages and imported-ingredient costs.
- **Utilities** increased from 122.2 to 123.3 (+1.1 points), driven by modest hikes in electricity and water tariffs.
- **Transport** fell from 116.9 to 115.7 (−1.2 points), reflecting a slight easing of fuel costs under regulated taxi and bus fares.

- **Overall CPI** edged from 123.3 to 123.2 (−0.1 points), essentially flat as strong hospitality inflation was offset by transport and grocery stability.

W.P. Labuan CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** went from 137.4 in Jan to 138.0 in Feb (+0.6 points), showing grocery inflation has picked up modestly.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** rose from 147.8 to 149.3 (+1.5 points), indicating continued cost pass-through in the service sector.
- **Utilities** moved from 123.3 to 123.2 (−0.1 points), remaining essentially unchanged as tariff schedules held steady.
- **Transport** climbed from 115.3 to 115.8 (+0.5 points), as small fuel surcharges were reflected in regulated fares.
- **Overall CPI** increased from 123.3 to 123.6 (+0.3 points), tracking these incremental category shifts.

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for W.P. Labuan

- **Food & Beverages:** +0.2 points in 2024 vs. +0.6 in Jan–Feb '25—grocery inflation is accelerating.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +8.0 in 2024 vs. +1.5 early '25—hospitality price pressures remain high but have slowed from last year's surge.
- **Utilities:** +1.1 in 2024 vs. −0.1 early '25—utility costs stabilized after last year's modest rises.
- **Transport:** −1.2 in 2024 vs. +0.5 early '25—transport inflation has reversed last year's slight decline.
- **Overall CPI:** −0.1 in 2024 vs. +0.3 so far in 2025—headline inflation in Labuan is picking up after being flat last year.

W.P. Putrajaya CPI in 2024

- **Food & Beverages** climbed from 171.5 in Jan to 176.0 in Dec, an increase of +4.5 points—reflecting continued inflation in grocery staples and discounts tapering off in end-year promotions.

- **Restaurant & Accommodation** rose from 173.0 to 174.3, up +1.3 points—showing modest pass-through of higher wage and rent costs in the service sector.
- **Utilities** inched from 137.8 to 138.1, a gain of +0.3 points—driven by small tariff increases for water and electricity.
- **Transport** eased from 135.9 down to 135.0, a drop of −0.9 points—as regulated taxi and bus fares absorbed some declines in global oil prices.
- **Overall CPI** moved from 139.5 to 140.5, up +1.0 points—summarizing moderate broad-based inflation with hospitality and food leading.

W.P. Putrajaya CPI in Early 2025

- **Food & Beverages** held at 177.5 in both January and February (Jan → Feb change: 0.0)—grocery inflation remains elevated but stable.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation** went from 169.7 to 170.7 (+1.0)—indicating renewed upward pressure as labor costs rose in Q1.
- **Utilities** ticked from 138.1 to 138.2 (+0.1)—virtually flat, with no major tariff adjustments.
- **Transport** rose from 135.6 to 135.8 (+0.2)—reflecting small fuel surcharges under regulated fares.
- **Overall CPI** increased from 140.5 to 140.7 (+0.2)—tracking these incremental category moves.

2024 vs. Early 2025 Comparison for W.P. Putrajaya

- **Food & Beverages:** +4.5 points in 2024 vs. 0.0 in Jan–Feb '25—after last year's strong grocery inflation, prices have stabilized in early '25.
- **Restaurant & Accommodation:** +1.3 in 2024 vs. +1.0 early '25—hospitality inflation continues but at a slower pace than food.
- **Utilities:** +0.3 in 2024 vs. +0.1 early '25—utility costs remain largely unchanged.
- **Transport:** −0.9 in 2024 vs. +0.2 early '25—transport inflation has reversed last year's mild easing.
- **Overall CPI:** +1.0 in 2024 vs. +0.2 so far in 2025—headline inflation persists but has decelerated markedly.

State CPI Map

Map (Left Panel)

- **Interactive Choropleth:** Malaysia's states are shaded from pale yellow (lower CPI impact) through orange to deep red (higher CPI impact). By default you're seeing the **Overall Price Impact**—the average shift across Food & Beverages, Restaurants & Accommodation, Transport and Housing & Utilities.
- **Legend & Color Scale:** A gradient key at bottom-left shows the numeric range (e.g. +0.5 to +2.0 percentage-points), so you can immediately spot which states saw the biggest CPI jumps.
- **Category Dropdown:** Above the map, switch "Impact Category" to drill into any single division—say "Transport" alone—to re-shade the map by that sector's values.

Clickable Regions & Detail (Right Panel)

- **State Selection:** Click on a state (e.g. Sarawak), which highlights its boundary in bold.
- **Exact Impacts by Category:** The panel lists each CPI division with its precise change (in percentage points) for the latest month. For Sarawak (March), you might see:
 - Transport: +124.7
 - Food & Beverages: +150.0
 - Housing & Utilities: +119.8
 - Restaurants & Accommodation: +150.6
- **Overall CPI:** Displayed prominently at top ("128.5"), summarizing the composite effect.

Contextual Info Boxes (Below)

- **Reasons for Regional Differences**
 - East Malaysia's longer supply chains and higher diesel usage in agriculture
 - Urban areas' reliance on public-transport fares vs. rural dependence on private vehicles

- **Targeted Policy Responses**

- Special logistics subsidies for remote states
- Fuel relief programs for fishermen and smallholders
- Planned expansion of bus and rail networks to mitigate transport cost shocks

What It's For

- **Quick Comparison:** See at a glance where inflation hit hardest after subsidy removal.
- **Deep Dive:** One click reveals exactly *which* costs drove each state's increase.
- **Actionable Insight:** Equip policymakers, businesses and analysts to tailor relief measures or pricing strategies by region and by sector—no deep data-mining required.

MCOICOP Chart

This chart visualizes how Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (CPI) "basket" is built up from all the individual 5-digit COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) sub-classes, grouped into the 12 broad divisions (the 2-digit level). Here's what's going on:

What You're Looking At

- **Donut Chart Sections**
Each colored "slice" represents one of the 12 major CPI divisions (for example, Food & Beverages, Transport, Health, etc.).
- **Slice Size = Number of Subclasses**
The size of each slice is proportional to how many distinct 5-digit consumption sub-classes fall under that division. (E.g. Food & Beverages has 27 of the 5-digit codes in Malaysia's CPI scheme.)
- **Legend with Percentages**
To the right you see each division listed along with its share of *all* sub-classes—e.g. Food & Beverages is 27.49% of the total.

Why It Matters for CPI Calculation

- **Weight vs. Code-Count**

Normally CPI weightings are based on household spending surveys, not just code counts. But this chart *roughly* signals where the most granular detail lies—and often where the most weight and complexity sits—because each sub-class typically carries its own price series and weight.

- **High-Detail Areas**

- **Food & Beverages (27.49%)**

- Nearly one in four of all CPI sub-classes is in food: everything from rice and meat to snacks and soft drinks. That reflects how critical “food” is in everyday budgets, and why headline inflation often tracks food-price swings closely.

- **Transport (10.90%)**

- Private travel, public transit, vehicle maintenance and fuels each get their own 5-digit codes, so transport shows up as a big gear in the CPI machinery.

Key Insights from the “Key Insights” Box

1. **Food & Beverages leads the pack** at 27.49% of all subclasses—households buy so many different food items that food dominates CPI’s coding structure.
2. **Transport is 10.90%** of the CPI codes. Diesel-subsidy changes therefore feed through here—but because transport is “only” ~11% of codes (and weighted spending), removing subsidies moves overall CPI by a noticeable but not overwhelming amount.
3. **Housing & Utilities (4.74%)** covers everything from rent and mortgages to electricity, gas and water. It’s a smaller slice of codes but still a core living-cost pillar.

Why You’d Use This

- **Understand CPI Complexity:** See at a glance which areas of everyday spending get the most granular treatment in the CPI framework.
- **Spot Focus Areas for Analysis:** If you’re digging into price movement, you know that Food & Beverages and Transport alone account for nearly 40% of the CPI’s line-items—and are likely to drive a big share of headline headline-CPI volatility.
- **Policy Implications:** When subsidies shift or taxes change, you can anticipate which divisions (and how many sub-categories) will be most directly affected—and therefore deserve closer monitoring.