Basic Statistics for Diplomats

Compilation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Malaysia

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INTRODUCTION OF PRICE INDEX
Overview of Price Index in Malaysia

Price Index

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
- Measures the average change in the cost of purchases by households over time for a basket of goods and services.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS COST INDEX (BCI)
- Measure the average price change of selected building materials.
- The main purpose of IKB is to be used in calculating the implementation of price change conditions in government building work contracts (Variation of Price, VOP).

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)
- Measures the average change in commodity prices charged by local producers in an industry.
- Measures the average change in price paid by importers for goods imported into Malaysia.
- Measures the average change in the price of services charged by local producers which is the service industry.
Overview of Price Index

Use of CPI

01. Salary/ wages, allowance and COLA adjustment

02. As a deflator to compile various other statistics, especially the compilation of national account statistics (GDP)

03. The basis for estimating changes in cost of living

04. Analysing the trend of future price

05. Monetary policy monitoring by the government (BNM & MoF) – core inflation
INTRODUCTION OF CPI
Introduction of CPI

- The CPI is relevant to all persons who earn and spend money. When prices rise the purchasing power of money is reduced and consequently, people are able to buy less with the same amount of money. It is therefore used extensively in collective bargaining by labour unions and employers for the adjustment of wages and salaries.

- In its many applications, it directly or indirectly affects all residents in Malaysia.

- The CPI is an indicator of macroeconomic performance, and it does not reflect individual’s spending behavior.
Factors of Inflation

**Factors of Inflation**

- **Raw Materials Cost**
  - Higher raw materials cost
  - e.g., cost of animal feedstuffs as a result of higher commodities prices

- **Supply Disruptions**
  - Supply disruptions due to weather and other factors, e.g., vegetables and seafood

- **Commodities Prices**
  - Higher commodities prices
  - e.g., palm oil, crude oil, and iron ores
MAIN CONCEPT & METHODOLOGY
Main Concepts

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services purchased by households.

"Basket" refers to goods and services used by households in Malaysia.

The price used for CPI is the retail price or transaction price including all taxes imposed on goods and services.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) as the Main Indicator of Inflation

552 ITEMS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

4 CATEGORIES OF GOODS & SERVICES

- 50.8% | 139 items
  Services

- 39.4% | 296 items
  Perishable Items

- 5.4% | 53 items
  Durable Goods

- 4.4% | 64 items
  Semi Durable Items

✓ Weight indicates the importance of an item. The more important the item, the greater the weight given to it.

✓ 552 items goods and services covered based on the United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

✓ The source of the weight was obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey

12 MAIN GROUPS OF CPI AND WEIGHTAGE

- Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages 29.5%
- Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco 2.4%
- Clothing & Footwear 3.2%
- Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels 23.8%
- Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance 4.1%
- Health 1.9%
- Transport 14.6%
- Communication 4.8%
- Recreation Services & Culture 4.8%
- Education 1.3%
- Restaurants & Hotels 2.9%
- Miscellaneous Goods & Services 6.7%

552 ITEMS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

50.8% | 139 items
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- Perishable Items

5.4% | 53 items
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Selection of Outlet

Prices for CPI 552 item used in the calculation are obtained from approximately 17,000 outlets in Peninsular Malaysia, 2,500 outlets in Sabah and 2,300 outlets in Sarawak.

Outlets are selected in each state and are deemed to be popular.

97 Price Collection Centre (PCP) in Peninsular Malaysia, 21 in Sabah and 19 in Sarawak make a total of 137 PCP that covered urban and rural.

Prices should be collected from the same source every month for the purpose of consistency and price comparison.

This price collection is implemented every month for all items, while the price collection is done weekly & monthly for market items & perishable items such as fresh fish, fresh chicken and vegetables.

Outlet characteristics:
- Popular
- Highest sales value by category of outlet and location (urban & rural)
- Types of outlet

4 outlet categories:
- Market (Meat stalls, Chicken stalls, Fish stalls, Fruit stalls and Vegetable stalls)
- Hyper market / Supermarket / Grocery etc.
- Outlets in the Capital City (Hospitals, Postal services, Phone / internet services, TV network services etc.)
- Housing Rental

Outlet selection:
- Outlet selection by the type of outlet, volume of sales and location of urban and rural.
- By Item
Price Collection

❑ Data collection by states
  • biweekly collection for perishable goods
  • monthly collections for durables and semi-durable items
  • quarterly for rent

❑ Central Price Collection by HQ through online searches -
  • Government controlled items such as:
    ➢ Fuels prices (RON97,95 & Diesel)
    ➢ Cigarettes prices
    ➢ Electricity charges
    ➢ Other items (airfares, gambling)
The CPI was constructed by Stratum, States and Malaysia level.
Laspeyre’s formula is being used for the computation of Price Indices which is as follows:

\[ \frac{\sum (P_n/P_o) \times W_i}{\sum W_i} \times 100 \]

Where

- \( P_n \) = Price of an item in the nth period
- \( P_o \) = Price of an item in the base period
- \( W_i \) = Weight of the ith item in the base period
- \( \sum W_i \) = Total weight of all items
- \( \sum (P_n/P_o) \times W_i \) = Total of weighted price relatives
- \( \text{Index for the nth period} \)

**Methodology**

**Inflation rate:**

\[ \frac{\text{CPI}_t - \text{CPI}_{t-1}}{\text{CPI}_{t-1}} \times 100 \]
The year is used as the comparison year

The year in which the economic situation is stable for the comparison purposes. The year did not experience extreme inflation and economic recession

Depends on the implementation of Economic Census/Surveys

The index for the base year is valued at 100.

2010 = 100
2005 = 100
2000 = 100
1994 = 100
1990 = 100
1980 = 100
1967 = 100
Why base year is 2010?

- Indexes can be out-of-date or not reflect reality for two main reasons:
  - Weights no longer reflect actual spending patterns;
  - The presence of new products in the market that did not exist before.

- Through traditional methods, the index is updated through a process of “rebasing”. This process involves revising the weights, adding new products in the data collection process and resetting the index to 100 in a new “base year”

- Currently, updating the weights and reference periods of the index at the same time (identical) is no longer considered important. In fact, some countries update the weights and items/products covered in the CPI each year, to ensure that the index always reflects the latest spending patterns.

- To avoid confusion, if the reference period is changed annually, then the reference period is kept the same, while the index with updated weights is linked to the old index through the index chaining.
Selection of items are based on the concept of *Probability Proportionate to Size* (PPS). The code of the items are using the digit code item based on HES, consistent with Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP, UN)

The Items in the CPI basket are categorized as follows:
- 2 digit (Main Group)
  - 3 digit (Sub group)
    - 4 digit (Expenditure Class)
    - 6 & 7 digit (Specific Item)
### Classification of Items (contd)

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Group:</th>
<th>01</th>
<th>Food &amp; Non Alcoholic Beverages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub Group:</td>
<td>013</td>
<td>Fish &amp; Seafood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure Class:</td>
<td>0132</td>
<td>Fresh Seafood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Specification</td>
<td>013202</td>
<td>Crabs Sea Fresh, 1 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>013203</td>
<td>Prawns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0132031</td>
<td>Prawns Sea-water(13-15cm) 1 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0132032</td>
<td>Prawns Sea-water(8- 12cm) 1 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Importance Of Updating The Basket

The updating of the CPI basket needs to be done to provide an overview of the current structure of Malaysian society's expenditure as a result of:

- Improvement of the living standards of the community;
- Changes in the lifestyle; and
- Changes in societal spending patterns.

The new structure is illustrated through:

- Items covered in the CPI basket; and
- Item weights / spending patterns.
The amount of money spent on each item in the CPI “basket” is compared to total household spending to obtain the relative importance or “weight” of the commodities in the “basket”.

The weights reflect the importance of each item consumed/spent by households.

The weights were obtained from Household Expenditure Survey (HES).

HES provides the expenditure of households of different income groups.

The weights were constructed at Malaysia, States and Stratum (Urban & Rural).

The weights used in the calculation of CPI are periodically updated to better reflect the changes in consumer expenditure pattern.

Effective with release of data for January 2016, the Laspeyres chain index method is used in the calculation of the CPI. It employs the December 2015 = 100 reference base. The same method will be used in the calculation of the January 2018 CPI publication using the reference base December 2017 = 100.
## Weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN GROUP</th>
<th>2005=100</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Food &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Alcoholic Beverages &amp; Tobacco</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Clothing &amp; Footwear</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas &amp; Other Fuels</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Furnishings, Household Equipment &amp; Routine Household Maintenance</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Health</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Transport</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Communication</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Recreation Services &amp; Culture</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Education</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Restaurants &amp; Hotels</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Miscellaneous Goods &amp; Services</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2005: **Food** – 31.4%  
**Non Food** – 68.6%

2010: **Food** – 30.3%  
**Non Food** – 69.7%

2016: **Food** – 30.2%  
**Non Food** – 69.8%

2018: **Food** – 29.5%  
**Non Food** – 70.5%
## Weights of Selected Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Group</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic Beverages &amp; Tobacco</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing &amp; Footwear</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas &amp; Other Fuels</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnishings, Household Equipment &amp; Routine Household Maintenance</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation Services &amp; Culture</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants &amp; Hotels</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Goods &amp; Services</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Included in Health (Medical and Personal Care)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Included in Health (Health and Personal Care)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFLATION
Price Changes of Global Selected Commodities

Crude Oil (US$/bbl)

Palm Oil (US$/mt)

Soy Bean (US$/mt)

Natural Gas (US$/mmbtu)

Corn (US$/mt)

Wheat (US$/mt)

Meat (US$/kg)

Chicken (US$/kg)

Sugar (US$/kg)

Note:
- Bbl: Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)
- Mt: Million Tonnes
- Mmbtu: Metric Million British Thermal Unit

Source: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank
Inflation for selected countries

**Malaysia**
- CPI Malaysia
- PPI Malaysia

**Republic of Korea**
- CPI Republic of Korea
- PPI Republic of Korea

**Singapore**
- CPI Singapore
- PPI Singapore

**Japan**
- CPI Japan
- PPI Japan

**United States of America**
- CPI United States of America
- PPI United States of America

**United Kingdom**
- CPI United Kingdom
- PPI United Kingdom

**Thailand**
- CPI Thailand
- PPI Thailand

**Philippines**
- CPI Philippines
- PPI Philippines

**Indonesia**
- CPI Indonesia
- PPI Indonesia

**India**
- CPI India
- PPI India
Malaysia’s inflation in January 2023 eased to 3.7 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year.

Malaysia’s Inflation Begins to Moderate in January 2023

The Consumer Price Index January 2023 eased to 3.7% (December 2022: 3.8%) due to the increase in the Restaurants & Hotels group (6.8%) and Food & Beverages (6.7%).
Inflation by Food and Non-Food Components

Food & Beverages inflation in January increased by 6.7 per cent in January 2023 with 80.5 per cent of items recorded an increase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
<th>Jan22</th>
<th>Feb22</th>
<th>Mar22</th>
<th>Apr22</th>
<th>May22</th>
<th>June22</th>
<th>Jul22</th>
<th>Aug22</th>
<th>Sept22</th>
<th>Oct22</th>
<th>Nov22</th>
<th>Dec22</th>
<th>Jan23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Beverages</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food at home</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice bread &amp; other cereals</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish &amp; seafood</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, cheese &amp; eggs</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils &amp; fats</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
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<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate &amp; confectionery</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food products n.e.c.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food away from home</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The slower increase in the Food & Beverages group of 6.7 per cent as compared to the previous month (6.8%).
- All sub-groups for Food & Beverages recorded increases ranging from 0.7% to 8.3%. The Meat subgroup showed the highest increase of 8.3 per cent in January 2023. This was followed by Milk, cheese & eggs (7.0%) and Rice, bread & other cereals (6.7%).
MyPrice Dashboard

MyPrice Dashboard is an initiative to assist the government in monitoring daily price changes of selected essential goods. MyPrice Dashboard provides daily prices starting from 7 December 2022 for those goods and allows the government in monitoring and observing any uncertain changes in prices. MyPrice Dashboard contains four main categories of essential goods which are chicken, beef & egg, fish & seafood, vegetables, and fruits.
Main page of MyPrice Dashboard

MyPrice

Nota:


ii. Harga yang dipaparkan adalah herdasarkan spesifikasi yang sama bagi setiap barangan. Sekiranya barangan tidak mengikut spesifikasi, harga akan disesuaikan mengikut spesifikasi yang ditetapkan.

iii. Harga yang dipaparkan adalah harga yang dikutip pada 9.00 pagi hingga 11.00 pagi.

iv. Kekerapan harga barangan dikutip berbeza mengikut lokasi iaitu secara harian, 3 kali seminggu dan mingguan.

v. Dashboard MyPrice akan dikemaskini pada setiap hari sebelum jam 9.00 pagi yang memaparkan harga pada hari sebelumnya.

vi. DOSM juga menerbitkan harga purata 100 item terpilih mengikut Negeri. Laporan penuh boleh di muat turun di https://tinyurl.com/100itemterpilihdosm

SETERUSNYA

Muat turun PriceCatcher KPDNHEP

www.fama.gov.my

https://www.dosm.gov.my/dashboardmyprice/
MyPrice Dashboard (cont’d)

Main page Layout

List of selected items

Category

Average price of selected items by states
MyPrice Dashboard (cont’d)

Table layout

Selected item

Daily prices

Outlets
Dashboard Layout

- **Average, minimum and maximum price of selected items**
- **Weekly and monthly average prices of selected items**
- **Selected item price time series**

MyPrice Dashboard (cont’d)
OpenDOSM Main Layout

Data: The backbone of effective governance

OpenDOSM is a platform that catalogs, visualises, and analyses DOSM’s wealth of data. Everything on this site is open-sourced and freely available for the nation’s benefit. If data is the new oil, then openness is the pipeline that maximises its value.

Malaysia at a Glance

- **CURRENT POPULATION**: 32.7 mil
- **ECONOMIC GROWTH**: 7.0%
- **BNM OPR**: 2.75%
- **UNEMPLOYMENT**: 3.6%
- **INFLATION**: 3.7%
- **PRODUCTION COSTS**: +1.3%
- **INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**: +1.8%
- **WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE**: +8.6%
Data Catalogue Layout

Data Catalogue

Your one-stop interface to browse our wealth of open data. This page is primarily meant to catalogue data published by DOSM, and aims to grow in depth and breadth every single day, providing richer and more varied data from the various divisions of DOSM.

> 264 data series, and counting

Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income &amp; Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Search for dataset

Economy: Commodity Prices

- Diesel Price
- RON95 Petrol Price
- RON97 Petrol Price

Economy: Consumer Prices

Data filtering

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
## Data Catalogue Layout – Price Catcher

**Price Catcher: 2023/01**

The table below provides a preview of the full dataset, which contains over a million prices. We recommend you download and work with the data in a coding environment. This data should be used in conjunction with the Item Lookup and Premise Lookup tables.

### Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Premise Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-01</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-02</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-07</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-09</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-11</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-12</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-14</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023-01-22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metadata

**Dataset description**

Price Catcher is a mobile app developed by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs (MDOMCA), formerly KPDNHEP, to help users compare the prices of key items in their area. Prices are collected and verified by ground staff on a daily basis, with over 2 million prices collected every month. This dataset makes that wealth of data available to you for analysis.

**Variable definitions**

- **name (String)**: Name of the dataset.
- **Variable**
  - **date (Date)**: Date in YYYY-MM-DD format.
  - **premise_code (Integer)**: Integer representing the premise, to be mapped using the Premise Lookup Table. The lookup table will give you the premise name, address, district, and state.
  - **item_code (Integer)**: Integer representing the item, to be mapped using the Item Lookup Table. The lookup table will give you the item name, unit of measurement, and categorization.
  - **price (Float)**: Price in RM.

**Last updated**

01 Feb 2023, 08:00

**Next update**

N/A

**Data source(s)**

- KPDNHEP
OpenDOSM Dashboard

ECONOMY

Consumer Prices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a monthly publication by DOSM which presents statistics on the cost of purchasing 12 main groups of goods and services. This is consistent with the classification according to the United Nations “Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose” (COICOP). Malaysia’s CPI is compiled based on prices that are collected on either on a monthly basis (for all items) or weekly basis (for perishable food items). Rents are collected once in a quarter.

Last updated 13 Mar 2023, 14:47

A snapshot of inflation in Malaysia

The time series charts below this section show trends; these bar charts summarise the latest inflation data at a glance. Click the bar for any state to get more granular inflation data for that state!
Dashboard Layout

Inflation by State

A granular snippet of inflation in the Malaysian economy

Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Latest (Jan 2023)

6.7%
OpenDOSM (cont’d)

Dashboard Layout

Chart-builder: Inflation trends for specific items

A geographic visualisation of selected prices (by district)
“STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY”

Doesn’t matter far or near
Strength in numbers
we don’t live in fear

Birds of feather flock together
Statistics our form of adour
We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity
And in the world arena we’ll succeed
It is statistics that will come to be
The reason we will bloom in harmony

Everybody undivided
Data’s where our hearts reside in
There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites
That’s how brightly lit our dreams are
We’ll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another
Leaving no one in a slumber
We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while
Embracing our disparities
We’ll achieve our victory

One dream with unity
One love with harmony