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Series of Consumer Price Index January 2025

- The year-on-year (y-on-y) headline inflation in January 2025 was 0.76 percent. The highest inflation by province was in Papua Pegunungan Province at 4.55 percent and by regency/municipality was in Jayawijaya Regency at 4.55 percent.

BPS-STATISTICS INDONESIA

- The year-on-year (y-on-y) inflation rate in January 2025 was 0.76 percent, with a Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 105.99. The highest inflation by province was in Papua Pegunungan at 4.55 percent, with a CPI of 112.06, while the lowest was in Sulawesi Tengah Province at 0.02 percent, with a CPI of 105.90. The highest deflation occurred in Gorontalo Province at 1.52 percent, with a CPI of 104.85, while the lowest was in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province at 0.06 percent with a CPI of 106.11. The highest inflation by regency/municipality was seen in Jayawijaya Regency at 4.55 percent with a CPI of 112.06, while the lowest was seen in Pontianak Municipality at 0.02 percent with a CPI of 105.12. On the other hand, the highest deflation by regency/municipality was seen in Gorontalo Regency at 1.71 percent with a CPI of 105.87, while the lowest was seen in Palopo Municipality at 0.01 percent with a CPI of 104.69.
- Inflation occurred as prices increased, as indicated by the rise in most expenditure groups indices, namely: Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Group of 3.69 percent; Clothing and Footwear Group of 1.24 percent; Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance Group of 1.14 percent; Health Group of 1.84 percent; Transport Group of 0.76 percent; Recreation, Sport, and Culture Group of 1.11 percent; Education Group of 2.05 percent; Food and Beverage Serving Services/Restaurant Group of 2.47 percent; and Personal Care and Other Services Group of 7.27 percent. Meanwhile, two groups recorded deflation: Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel Group by 8.75 percent and Information, Communication, and Financial Services Group by 0.30 percent.
- The month-to-month (m-to-m) and the year-to-date (y-to-d) deflation rates in January 2025 were 0.76 percent each.
- For the Core Component, the January 2025 y-on-y inflation rate was 2.36 percent, the m-to-m and the y-to-d inflation rates were 0.30 percent each.

1. Consumer Price Index/Inflation Rate by Expenditure Group

The series of prices for various commodities in January 2025 generally increased. Based on the BPS-Statistics Indonesia survey in 150 regencies/municipalities, the y-on-y inflation rate in January 2025 was 0.76 percent, or the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 105.19 in January 2024 to 105.99 in January 2025. The m-to-m and the y-to-d deflation rate was 0.76 percent each.

Table 1 CPI, Month-to-Month, Year-to-Date, and Year-on-Year National Inflation by Expenditure Group (2022=100), January 2025

Expenditure Group	CPI January 2024	CPI December 2024	CPI January 2025	M-to-M Inflation Rate January 2025[1] (%)	Y-to-D Inflation Rate January 2025[2] (%)	Y-on-Y Inflation Rate January 2025[3] (%)	M-to-M Contribution January 2025 (%)	Y-on-Y Contribution January 2025 (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Headline Inflation Rate	**105.19**	**106.80**	**105.99**	**-0.76**	**-0.76**	**0.76**	**-0.76**	**0.76**
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	108.54	110.41	112.55	1.94	1.94	3.69	0.56	1.07
Clothing and Footwear	102.21	103.38	103.48	0.10	0.10	1.24	0.01	0.06
Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel	102.14	102.60	93.20	-9.16	-9.16	-8.75	-1.44	-1.39
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	102.84	103.87	104.01	0.13	0.13	1.14	0.01	0.06
Health	103.16	104.64	105.06	0.40	0.40	1.84	0.01	0.05
Transport	108.85	109.48	109.68	0.18	0.18	0.76	0.02	0.09
Information, Communication, and Financial Services	99.70	99.48	99.40	-0.08	-0.08	-0.30	-0.01	-0.02
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	103.32	104.26	104.47	0.20	0.20	1.11	~0	0.02
Education	102.95	104.92	105.06	0.13	0.13	2.05	0.01	0.12
Food and Beverage Serving Services/ Restaurant	104.38	106.64	106.96	0.30	0.30	2.47	0.03	0.25
Personal Care and Other Services	106.18	113.22	113.90	0.60	0.60	7.27	0.04	0.45

Note: [1]CPI change percentage of January 2025 compared to December 2024
[2]CPI change percentage of January 2025 compared to December 2024
[3]CPI change percentage of January 2025 compared to January 2024
~0: Data is very small/close to zero

Inflation occurred due to the increase in prices, as indicated in most expenditure groups indices, namely: Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Group of 3.69 percent; Clothing and Footwear Group of 1.24 percent; Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance Group of 1.14 percent; Health Group of 1.84 percent; Transport Group of 0.76 percent; Recreation, Sport, and Culture Group of 1.11 percent; Education Group of 2.05 percent; Food and Beverage Serving Services/Restaurant Group of 2.47 percent; and Personal Care and Other Services Group of 7.27 percent. Meanwhile, two groups had deflation: Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel Group of 8.75 percent; Information, Communication, and Financial Services Group had a y-on y deflation of 0.30 percent.

Rice, broiler chicken eggs, broiler chicken meat, shallot, garlic, bird's eye chili, fresh fish, cooking oil, powdered coffee, hand-rolled clove cigarettes, machine-rolled clove cigarettes, white cigarettes, house rent (contract agreement), maid wages, cars, motorcycles, elementary school tuition fees, university/academy tuition fees, rice with side dishes, and gold jewelry were some of the key commodities that significantly contributed to the y-on-y headline inflation. In contrast, tomato, spring onion, papaya, powdered milk for toddlers, electricity tariffs, liquid dishwashing soap, gasoline, and cell phones were some of the items that held back the y-on-y inflation from rising higher.

In January 2025, tomato, cucumber, electricity tariffs, train fares, and airfares were some of the commodities that negatively contributed to the m-to-m deflation. On the contrary, commodities with positive contributions to the m-to-m deflation were rice, broiler chicken meat, red chili, bird's eye chili, green chili, water spinach, potato, garlic, carrot, eggplant, spinach, coconut, watermelon, fresh fish, cooking oil, powdered coffee, hand-rolled clove cigarettes, machine-rolled clove cigarettes, house rent (contract agreement), household fuels, gasoline, cars, motorcycle, and gold jewelry.

The following groups of expenditures positively contributed to the y-on-y headline inflation in January 2025: Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Group at 1.07 percent; Clothing and Footwear Group at 0.06 percent; Furnishings, Household Equipments and Routine Household Maintenances Group at 0.06 percent; Health Group at 0.05 percent; Transport at 0.09 percent; Recreations, Sports, and Culture Group at 0.02 percent; Education Group at 0.12 percent; Food and Beverages Serving Services/Restaurant Group at 0.25 percent; and Personal Care and Other Services at 0.45 percent. Meanwhile, the other two groups had negative contributions to the y-on-y inflation: Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel Group of 1.39 percent; and Information, Communication, and Financial Services Group of 0.02 percent.

1.1. Food, Beverages, and Tobacco

In January 2025, the y-to-y inflation rate of this group was 3.69 percent, with the index rising from 108.54 in January 2024 to 112.55 in January 2025.

The subgroup with the highest y-on-y inflation rate was Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 5.79 percent, while Alcoholic Beverages recorded the lowest at 2.39 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 1.07 percent, aggregated from several commodities, including cooking oil of 0.14 percent; machine-rolled clove cigarettes of 0.12 percent; bird's eye chili and powdered coffee of 0.11 percent each; rice of 0.09 percent; fresh fish and broiler chicken eggs of 0.07 percent each; broiler chicken meat of 0.06 percent;

garlic, hand-rolled clove cigarettes, shallot of 0.04 percent each; and white cigarettes of 0.03 percent. On the other hand, some items had negative contributions the y-on-y inflation, such as tomato of 0.12 percent; spring onion, papaya, and powdered milk for toddlers of 0.01 percent each.

This group had a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation of 0.56 percent, driven by various essential commodities, including red chili at 0.19 percent; bird's eye chili at 0.17 percent; fresh fish and cooking oil at 0.03 percent each; broiler chicken meat at 0.02 percent; and rice, watermelon, coconut, spinach, water spinach, green chili, eggplant, carrot, garlic, potato, powdered coffee, hand-rolled clove cigarettes, and machine-rolled clove cigarettes at 0.01 percent each. Meanwhile, commodities that helped prevent the m-to-m deflation from rising further were tomato at 0.03 percent and cucumber at 0.01 percent.

1.2. Clothing and Footwear

This group saw y-on-y inflation of 1.24 percent in January 2025, and the index increased from 102.21 in January 2024 to 103.48 in January 2025.

All the two subgroups in this group had y-on-y inflation. Clothing inflated by 1.34 percent, and Footwear inflated by 0.90 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 0.06 percent and a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation of 0.01 percent.

1.3. Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel

The index decreased from 102.14 in January 2024 to 93.20 in January 2025, so the y-on-y deflation was 8.75 percent in January 2025.

Electricity and Household Fuels had a deflation of 22.77percent. Meanwhile, subgroups with inflation were House Rental at 0.92 percent; Maintenance, Repair, and Security of The Dwelling at 0.92 percent; and Water Supply and Miscellaneous Services Relating to The Dwelling at 0.66 percent.

This group negatively contributed to the y-on-y inflation in January 2025 of 1.39 percent. The main commodity with a negative contribution was electricity tariffs of 1.49 percent. Meanwhile, house rent (contract agreement) had a positive contribution of 0.04 percent to the y-on-y inflation.

This group had a negative contribution to the m-to-m deflation in January 2025 of 1.44 percent. The main commodity with a negative contribution was electricity tariffs of 1.47 percent. Meanwhile, house rent (contract agreement) and household fuels had positive contributions to the m-to-m deflation of 0.01 percent each.

1.4. Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance

This group's y-on-y inflation was 1.14 percent in January 2025, and the index increased from 102.84 in January 2024 to 104.01 in January 2025.

The subgroup with the highest y-on-y inflation was Glassware, Tableware, and Household Utensils at 1.94 percent, and the subgroup with the lowest y-on-y inflation was Furniture,

Furnishings, and Loose Carpet at 0.71 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 0.06 percent. The main commodity with a positive contribution was maid wages at 0.03 percent. Meanwhile, liquid dishwashing soap had a negative contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 0.01 percent.

This group positively contributed to the m-to-m deflation of 0.01 percent.

1.5. Health

This group's y-on-y inflation was 1.84 percent in January 2025, and the index increased from 103.16 in January 2024 to 105.06 in January 2025.

The subgroup with the highest y-on-y inflation was Other Health Services at 2.91 percent, and the subgroup with the lowest y-on-y inflation was Inpatient Care Services at 1.54 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 0.05 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation of 0.01 percent.

1.6. Transport

This group saw a y-on-y inflation of 0.76 percent in January 2025, and the index rose from 108.85 in January 2024 to 109.68 in January 2025.

The subgroup with the highest y-on-y inflation was Purchase of Vehicles at 1.97 percent, and the subgroup with the lowest y-on-y inflation was Operation of Personal Transport Equipment at 0.13 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation in January 2025 at 0.09 percent. The main commodities with positive contributions were cars at 0.03 percent and motorcycles at 0.02 percent. Meanwhile, gasoline had a negative contribution of 0.03 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation in January 2025 at 0.02 percent. The main commodities with positive contributions were gasoline at 0.03 percent and cars and motorcycles at 0.01 percent each. Meanwhile, train fares and airfares had negative contributions to the m-to-m deflation of 0.01 percent each.

1.7. Information, Communication, and Financial Services

This group saw a y-on-y deflation of 0.30 percent in January 2025, and the index decreased from 99.70 in January 2024 to 99.40 in January 2025.

One subgroup had a y-on-y deflation, namely Information and Communication Equipment, by 1.30 percent. Two subgroups had y-on-y inflation, Information and Communication Services by 0.02 percent and Insurance by 0.03 percent. Meanwhile, Financial Services stayed the same.

This group had a negative contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 0.02 percent. The main commodity with a negative contribution in January 2025 was cell phones at 0.02 percent.

This group had a negative contribution to the m-to-m deflation in January 2025 at 0.01 percent.

1.8. Recreation, Sport, and Culture

The index increased by 1.11 percent, from 103.32 in January 2024 to 104.47 in January 2025.

Cultural Services had the highest y-on-y inflation at 2.83 percent, and Recreational Durables had the lowest, at 0.03 percent. Meanwhile, Cultural Goods had a y-on-y deflation of 0.92 percent.

In January 2025, this group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 0.02 percent.

Meanwhile, this group did not significantly contribute to the m-to-m headline deflation.

1.9. Education

This group saw a y-on-y inflation of 2.05 percent in January 2025, and the index increased from 102.95 in January 2024 to 105.06 in January 2025.

The subgroup with the highest y-on-y inflation was Other Education at 3.79 percent and the subgroup with the lowest y-on-y inflation was Tertiary Education at 1.41 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation in January 2025 of 0.12 percent. The main commodities with positive contributions to the y-on-y inflation were elementary school tuition fees and university/academy tuition fees of 0.03 percent each.

This group had a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation of 0.01 percent.

1.10. Food and Beverage Serving Services/Restaurant

The index increased from 104.38 in January 2024 to 106.96 in January 2025, and the inflation was 2.47 percent in January 2025.

This group consists of only one subgroup, the Food and Beverage Serving Services Subgroup, which saw a y-on-y inflation of 2.47 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation in January 2025 of 0.25 percent. The main commodity with a positive contribution was rice with side dishes of 0.06 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation in January 2025 of 0.03 percent.

1.11. Personal Care and Other Services

This group saw inflation of 7.27 percent in January 2025, and the index increased from 106.18 in January 2025 to 113.90 in January 2025.

The subgroup with the highest y-on-y inflation was Other Personal Effects at 19.84 percent and the subgroups with the lowest y-on-y inflation were Personal Care and Social Protection at 2.01 percent each.

This group had a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation in January 2025 of 0.45 percent. The main commodity with a positive contribution to the y-on-y inflation was gold jewelry of 0.36 percent.

This group had a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation of 0.04 percent. The main commodity with a positive contribution to the m-to-m deflation was gold jewelry at 0.02 percent.

2. The Comparison of Headline Inflation in 2023–2025

In January 2025, the y-on-y headline inflation was 0.76 percent and the y-to-d headline deflation was 0.76 percent. In January 2024, the y-on-y and y-to-d headline inflation were 2.57 percent and 0.04 percent, respectively. In January 2023, the y-on-y and y-to-d headline inflation were 5.28 percent and 0.34 percent, respectively.

Table 2 Month-to-Month, Year-to-Date, and Year-on-Year Inflation Rate in January (percent), 2023–2025

Inflation Rate	2023	2024	2025
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Month-to-Month (M-to-M) Inflation	0.34	0.04	-0.76
Year-to-Date (Y-to-D) Inflation	0.34	0.04	-0.76
Year-on-Year (Y-on-Y) Inflation	5.28	2.57	0.76

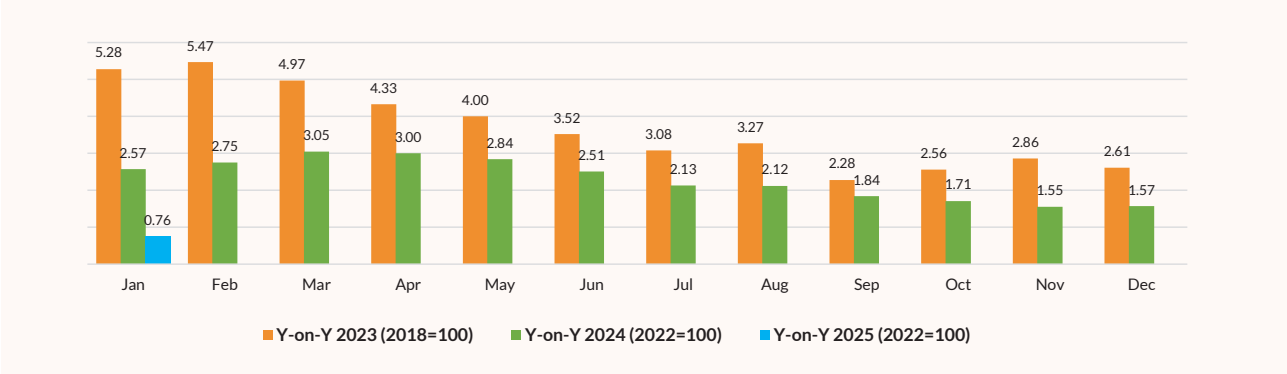

Figure 1 Year-on-Year Inflation Rate Comparison (percent), January 2023–January 2025

3. Comparison of Consumer Price Index and Inflation Among Provinces by Island

The y-on-y inflation rate in January 2025 was 0.76 percent, with a Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 105.99. The highest inflation among all provinces was in Papua Pegunungan Province at 4.55 percent with a CPI of 112.06 and the lowest was in Sulawesi Tengah Province at 0.02 percent with a CPI of 105.90. On the other hand, the highest deflation was in Gorontalo Province at 1.52 percent with a CPI of 104.85, while the lowest was in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province at 0.06 percent with a CPI of 106.11.

3.1. Sumatera Island

Nine out of ten provinces surveyed in Sumatera in January 2025 experienced y-on-y inflation while one province saw deflation. Kepulauan Riau recorded the highest y-on-y inflation at 2.01 percent with a CPI of 107.81, and Bengkulu had the lowest y-on-y inflation at 0.09 percent with a CPI of 105.33. On the other hand, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung had a y-on-y deflation of 0.23 percent with a CPI of 103.36 (see Table 3).

3.2. Jawa Island

All six provinces surveyed in Jawa Island in January 2025 saw y-on-y inflation. The highest y-on-y inflation was in Jawa Tengah at 1.28 percent with a CPI of 106.58 and the lowest was in DKI Jakarta at 0.14 percent with a CPI of 104.10 (see Table 4).

3.3. Outside Jawa and Sumatera Island

15 out of 22 provinces surveyed outside Jawa and Sumatera Island in January 2025 had y-on-y inflation, while seven provinces had y-on-y deflation.

Table 3 Comparison of CPI, Y-on-Y, and M-to-M Inflation Rates Among Provinces in Sumatera Island and the National Level (2022=100), January 2025

Province	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M Inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Aceh	107.07	1.61	-0.13
2. Sumatera Utara	107.32	1.78	0.07
3. Sumatera Barat	106.93	1.24	0.03
4. Riau	106.96	1.12	-0.02
5. Jambi	106.41	0.46	-0.13
6. Sumatera Selatan	106.63	0.92	-0.36
7. Bengkulu	105.33	0.09	-0.59
8. Lampung	107.66	1.04	-0.71
9. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	103.36	-0.23	-0.85
10. Kepulauan Riau	107.81	2.01	0.43
NATIONAL	**105.99**	**0.76**	**-0.76**

Table 4 Comparison of CPI, Y-on-Y, and M-to-M Inflation Rates Among Provinces in Jawa Island and the National Level (2022=100), January 2025

Province	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M Inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. DKI Jakarta	104.10	0.14	-1.50
2. Jawa Barat	106.60	0.79	-0.68
3. Jawa Tengah	106.58	1.28	-0.46
4. DI Yogyakarta	106.24	0.95	-0.35
5. Jawa Timur	106.53	1.06	-0.54
6. Banten	105.49	0.85	-1.05
NATIONAL	**105.99**	**0.76**	**-0.76**

Table 5 Comparison of CPI, Y-on-Y, and M-to-M Inflation Rates Among Provinces Outside Sumatera and Jawa Island and the National Level (2022=100), January 2025

Province	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M Inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Bali	107.85	2.41	-0.02
2. Nusa Tenggara Barat	106.45	0.68	-0.55
3. Nusa Tenggara Timur	106.11	-0.06	-0.27
4. Kalimantan Barat	105.57	0.15	-1.17
5. Kalimantan Tengah	106.06	0.28	-0.54
6. Kalimantan Selatan	106.33	0.62	-0.76
7. Kalimantan Timur	105.86	0.21	-1.00
8. Kalimantan Utara	104.29	-0.12	-1.35
9. Sulawesi Utara	106.10	-0.25	-1.10
10. Sulawesi Tengah	105.90	0.02	-1.18
11. Sulawesi Selatan	105.46	0.10	-0.75
12. Sulawesi Tenggara	105.01	-0.39	-1.45
13. Gorontalo	104.85	-1.52	-1.64
14. Sulawesi Barat	105.63	0.32	-1.08
15. Maluku	106.64	0.76	-0.33
16. Maluku Utara	106.53	-0.15	-1.64
17. Papua Barat	105.47	-0.44	-2.29
18. Papua Barat Daya	103.92	0.36	-1.36
19. Papua	104.47	0.60	-1.13
20. Papua Selatan	107.09	0.45	-0.75
21. Papua Tengah	108.67	0.99	-1.78
22. Papua Pegunungan	112.06	4.55	0.23
NATIONAL	**105.99**	**0.76**	**-0.76**

The highest y-on-y inflation was in Papua Pegunungan at 4.55 percent with a CPI of 112.06, and the lowest was in Sulawesi Tengah at 0.02 percent with a CPI of 105.90. On the other hand, the highest y-on-y deflation was in Gorontalo at 1.52 percent with a CPI of 104.85, and the lowest was in Nusa Tenggara Timur at 0.06 percent with a CPI of 106.11 (see Table 5).

4. Comparison of Consumer Price Index and Inflation Among Regencies/Municipalities by Island

The y-on-y inflation rate at the national level in January 2025 was 0.76 percent, with a Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 105.99. The highest inflation among all regencies/municipalities was in Jayawijaya Regency at 4.55 percent with a CPI of 112.06 and the lowest was in Pontianak Municipality at 0.02 percent with a CPI of 105.12. On the other hand, the highest deflation was in Gorontalo Regency at 1.71 percent with a CPI of 105.87 and the lowest was in Palopo Municipality at 0.01 percent with a CPI of 104.69.

4.1. Sumatera Island

38 out of 41 regencies/municipalities surveyed in Sumatera in January 2025 saw y-on-y inflation and the other three regencies/municipalities saw y-on-y deflation. Labuhanbatu Regency had the highest y-on-y inflation at 3.09 percent with a CPI of 110.58, while the lowest was in Muko Muko Regency at 0.08 percent with a CPI of 105.17. On the other hand, Bangka Barat Regency had the highest y-on-y deflation of 1.28 percent with a CPI of 100.95, while Pangkal Pinang Municipality had the lowest of 0.24 percent with a CPI of 103.82 (see Table 6).

Table 6 Comparison of CPI, Y-onY, and M-to-M Inflation Rates Among Regencies/Municipalities in Sumatera Island and the National Level (2022=100), January 2025

Regency/Municipality	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Aceh Tengah Regency[1]	108.47	1.73	0.27
2. Meulaboh[3]	108.15	1.98	-0.44
3. Aceh Tamiang Regency[1]	107.84	1.65	-0.17
4. Banda Aceh Municipality[2]	105.91	1.12	-0.47
5. Lhokseumawe Municipality[2]	106.69	2.41	0.38
6. Labuhanbatu Regency[1]	110.58	3.09	0.13
7. Karo Regency[1]	108.27	1.65	0.44
8. Deli Serdang Regency[1]	107.12	1.67	-0.01
9. Sibolga Municipality[2]	108.60	2.10	0.06
10. Pematangsiantar Municipality[2]	108.76	2.50	0.53
11. Medan Municipality[2]	106.79	1.62	0.02
12. Padangsidimpuan Municipality[2]	107.78	2.11	0.13
13. Gunungsitoli Municipality[2]	107.11	1.87	-0.44
14. Dharmasraya Regency[1]	107.98	1.18	0.44
15. Pasaman Barat Regency[1]	108.40	2.38	0.79
16. Padang Municipality[2]	106.39	0.81	-0.28
17. Bukittinggi Municipality[2]	106.57	2.14	0.18
18. Tembilahan[3]	105.45	1.67	-0.44
19. Kampar Regency[1]	108.52	0.72	0.59
20. Pekanbaru Municipality[2]	106.19	1.20	-0.23
21. Dumai Municipality[2]	107.18	1.63	-0.46
22. Kerinci Regency[1]	107.97	1.24	0.65
23. Muara Bungo[3]	105.96	1.02	-0.47
24. Jambi Municipality[2]	106.02	0.16	-0.31
25. Ogan Komering Ilir Regency[1]	108.77	1.57	-0.03
26. Muara Enim Regency[1]	109.06	1.00	-0.02
27. Palembang Municipality[2]	105.83	0.78	-0.47
28. Lubuk Linggau Municipality[2]	104.81	0.50	-0.64
29. Muko Muko Regency[1]	105.17	0.08	0.36
30. Bengkulu Municipality[2]	105.38	0.09	-0.91
31. Lampung Timur Regency[1]	109.85	0.73	-0.63
32. Mesuji Regency[1]	110.33	1.00	-0.73
33. Bandar Lampung Municipality[2]	106.54	1.14	-0.80
34. Metro Municipality[2]	106.13	1.54	-0.28
35. Tanjung Pandan[3]	105.39	0.40	-1.01
36. Bangka Barat Regency[1]	100.95	-1.28	-0.91
37. Belitung Timur Regency[1]	104.03	0.72	-0.35
38. Pangkal Pinang Municipality[2]	103.82	-0.24	-0.96
39. Karimun Regency[1]	105.65	0.71	-0.72
40. Batam Municipality[2]	108.65	2.54	0.87
41. Tanjung Pinang Municipality[2]	104.07	-0.44	-1.57
NATIONAL	**105.99**	**0.76**	**-0.76**

Note: [1] New sample of Household Budget Survey 2022, the name of the region is using "regency".
[2] Continuation of Household Budget Survey 2018 sample, the name of the region is using "municipality".
[3] Continuation of Household Budget Survey 2018 sample, the name of the region is using the name of capital of the regency.

Table 7 Comparison of CPI, Y-onY, and M-to-M Inflation Rates Among Regencies/Municipalities in Jawa Island and the National Level (2022=100), January 2025

Regency/Municipality	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Jakarta Municipality[2]	104.10	0.14	-1.50
2. Bandung Regency[1]	106.81	0.39	-0.99
3. Majalengka Regency[1]	106.88	1.21	-0.33
4. Subang Regency[1]	107.99	-0.35	-0.99
5. Bogor Municipality[2]	106.83	1.15	-0.54
6. Sukabumi Municipality[2]	106.95	1.50	-0.60
7. Bandung Municipality[2]	105.64	0.61	-0.89
8. Cirebon Municipality[2]	104.44	0.29	-0.77
9. Bekasi Municipality[2]	107.22	1.09	-0.26
10. Depok Municipality[2]	106.00	0.97	-0.76
11. Tasikmalaya Municipality[2]	106.00	1.03	-0.79
12. Cilacap[3]	106.50	1.56	-0.26
13. Purwokerto[3]	105.59	1.02	-0.54
14. Wonosobo Regency[1]	108.58	1.28	-0.39
15. Wonogiri Regency[1]	107.58	1.51	-0.30
16. Rembang Regency[1]	110.13	1.46	-0.27
17. Kudus[3]	106.88	1.53	-0.19
18. Surakarta Municipality[2]	106.70	1.25	-0.35
19. Semarang Municipality[2]	105.36	1.09	-0.69
20. Tegal Municipality[2]	107.04	1.76	-0.49
21. Gunungkidul Regency[1]	105.47	0.64	-0.35
22. Yogyakarta Municipality[2]	107.17	1.30	-0.35
23. Tulungagung Regency[1]	107.14	1.21	-0.37
24. Jember[3]	106.66	1.39	-0.40
25. Banyuwangi[3]	107.28	1.72	-0.04
26. Bojonegoro Regency[1]	108.08	0.76	-0.24
27. Gresik Regency[1]	105.35	1.28	-0.37
28. Sumenep[3]	108.71	1.06	-0.91
29. Kediri Municipality[2]	105.53	0.54	-0.70
30. Malang Municipality[2]	106.30	0.98	-0.60
31. Probolinggo Municipality[2]	106.74	1.39	-0.41
32. Madiun Municipality[2]	105.67	0.83	-0.31
33. Surabaya Municipality[2]	106.34	0.91	-0.72
34. Pandeglang Regency[1]	105.91	1.73	-0.37
35. Lebak Regency[1]	106.24	0.75	-0.63
36. Tangerang Municipality[2]	105.07	0.63	-1.31
37. Cilegon Municipality[2]	106.15	1.12	-0.98
38. Serang Municipality[2]	105.40	0.61	-1.30
NATIONAL	**105.99**	**0.76**	**-0.76**

Note: [1] New sample of Household Budget Survey 2022, the name of the region is using "regency".
[2] Continuation of Household Budget Survey 2018 sample, the name of the region is using "municipality".
[3] Continuation of Household Budget Survey 2018 sample, the name of the region is using the name of capital of the regency.

Table 8 Comparison of CPI, Y-onY, and M-to-M Inflation Rates Among Regencies/Municipalities outside Sumatera and Jawa Island and the National Level (2022=100), January 2025

Regency/Municipality	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tabanan Regency[1]	110.72	3.00	0.48
2. Badung Regency[1]	106.52	2.47	0.47
3. Singaraja[3]	107.13	1.61	-0.53
4. Denpasar Municipality[2]	107.87	2.49	-0.27
5. Sumbawa Regency[1]	106.83	0.18	-0.17
6. Mataram Municipality[2]	106.29	1.02	-0.66
7. Bima Municipality[2]	105.94	0.87	-1.20
8. Waingapu[3]	106.44	1.35	-0.18
9. Timor Tengah Selatan Regency[1]	107.91	-0.84	0.80
10. Maumere[3]	108.00	0.97	-1.11
11. Ngada Regency[1]	104.84	-0.33	-1.28
12. Kupang Municipality[2]	105.34	0.08	-0.46
13. Ketapang Regency[1]	106.73	0.27	-1.23
14. Sintang[3]	104.33	-0.12	-1.85
15. Kayong Utara Regency[1]	105.95	0.90	-0.73
16. Pontianak Municipality[2]	105.12	0.02	-1.14
17. Singkawang Municipality[2]	105.19	0.29	-0.93
18. Sampit[3]	105.07	0.18	-0.74
19. Kapuas Regency[1]	107.81	0.97	0.11
20. Sukamara Regency[1]	107.31	0.21	-0.67
21. Palangkaraya Municipality[2]	105.15	-0.15	-0.89
22. Tanah Laut Regency[1]	105.70	0.90	-0.87
23. Kotabaru[3]	104.95	-1.29	-1.75
24. Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency[1]	108.03	-0.53	-0.46
25. Tanjung[3]	105.75	1.46	-0.49
26. Banjarmasin Municipality[2]	106.42	0.90	-0.70
27. Berau Regency[1]	105.94	0.28	-1.23
28. Penajam Paser Utara Regency[1]	106.20	-0.13	-0.61
29. Balikpapan Municipality[2]	106.47	0.36	-0.64
30. Samarinda Municipality[2]	105.26	0.10	-1.31
31. Tanjung Selor[3]	103.52	-0.93	-1.58
32. Nunukan Regency[1]	106.33	0.22	-0.93
33. Tarakan Municipality[2]	103.38	-0.08	-1.52
34. Minahasa Selatan Regency[1]	108.60	0.32	-0.16
35. Minahasa Utara Regency[1]	110.24	0.90	-0.33
36. Manado Municipality[2]	104.01	-0.87	-1.63
37. Kotamobagu Municipality[2]	107.70	0.47	-0.93
38. Luwuk[3]	107.25	0.95	-1.48
39. Morowali Regency[1]	106.83	0.10	-0.84
40. Toli Toli Regency[1]	108.91	-1.27	-1.22

Continued Table 8

Regency/Municipality	CPI	Y-on-Y Inflation (%)	M-to-M inflation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
41. Palu Municipality[2]	104.66	0.11	-1.20
42. Bulukumba[3]	104.51	-0.18	-1.06
43. Watampone[3]	104.65	0.29	-0.56
44. Wajo Regency[1]	105.73	-0.28	-0.64
45. Sidenreng Rappang Regency[1]	102.56	0.10	-0.74
46. Luwu Timur Regency[1]	106.13	0.87	-0.61
47. Makassar Municipality[2]	105.84	0.09	-0.72
48. Pare Pare Municipality[2]	105.87	0.27	-0.68
49. Palopo Municipality[2]	104.69	-0.01	-1.38
50. Konawe Regency[1]	105.58	-1.24	-1.15
51. Kolaka Regency[1]	105.53	0.48	-1.33
52. Kendari Municipality[2]	104.33	-0.38	-1.49
53. Bau Bau Municipality[2]	105.83	-0.47	-1.85
54. Gorontalo Regency[1]	105.87	-1.71	-1.88
55. Gorontalo Municipality[2]	103.66	-1.29	-1.34
56. Majene Regency[1]	106.24	-0.34	-0.92
57. Mamuju[3]	104.67	1.37	-1.33
58. Maluku Tengah Regency[1]	107.22	1.01	0.46
59. Ambon Municipality[2]	106.41	0.75	-0.74
60. Tual Municipality[2]	104.93	-1.07	-1.47
61. Halmahera Tengah Regency[1]	106.93	-0.70	-1.64
62. Ternate Municipality[2]	106.44	-0.04	-1.64
63. Manokwari[3]	105.47	-0.44	-2.29
64. Sorong Regency[1]	102.64	-0.59	-1.65
65. Sorong Selatan Regency[1]	108.10	0.91	-1.52
66. Sorong Municipality[2]	103.89	0.60	-1.25
67. Jayapura Municipality[2]	104.47	0.60	-1.13
68. Merauke[3]	107.09	0.45	-0.75
69. Timika[3]	108.77	1.63	-1.59
70. Nabire Regency[1]	108.47	-0.24	-2.15
71. Jayawijaya Regency[1]	112.06	4.55	0.23
NATIONAL	**105.99**	**0.76**	**-0.76**

Note:
[1] New sample of Household Budget Survey 2022, the name of the region is using "regency".
[2] Continuation of Household Budget Survey 2018 sample, the name of the region is using "municipality".
[3] Continuation of Household Budget Survey 2018 sample, the name of the region is using the name of capital of the regency.

4.2. Jawa Island

37 out of 38 regencies/cities surveyed in Jawa Island in January 2025 saw y-on-y inflation, while one regency saw deflation. The highest y-on-y inflation was in Tegal Municipality at 1.76 percent with a CPI of 107.04, while the lowest was in DKI Jakarta at 0.14 percent with a CPI of 104.10. On the other hand, Subang Regency had a y-on-y deflation of 0.35 percent with a CPI of 107.99 (see Table 7).

4.3. Outside Jawa and Sumatera Island

45 out of 71 regencies/municipalities surveyed outside Jawa and Sumatera Island in January 2025 had y-on-y inflation and 26 regencies/municipalities had y-on-y deflation. The highest y-on-y inflation was in Jayawijaya Regency at 4.55 percent with a CPI of 112.06, and the lowest was in Pontianak Municipality at 0.02 percent with a CPI of 105.12. On the other hand, Gorontalo Regency had the highest y-on-y deflation of 1.71 percent with a CPI of 105.87, while Palopo Municipality had the lowest deflation of 0.01 percent with a CPI of 104.69 (see Table 8).

5. Inflation Rate by Disaggregation Component

The Core Component's y-on-y inflation was 2.36 percent in January 2025, and the index increased from 103.23 in January 2024 to 105.67 in January 2025. The Administered Price Component had a y-on-y deflation of 6.41 percent, and the Volatile Foods Component had a y-on-y inflation of 3.07 percent.

The Core Component had m-to-m and y-to-d inflations of 0.30 percent each. The Administered Price Component had m-to-m and y-to-d deflations of 7.38 percent each. The Volatile Foods Component had m-to-m and y-to-d inflations of 2.95 percent each.

The Core Component and the Volatile Foods Component had positive contributions to the y-on-y inflation of 1.51 percent and 0.51 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, the Administered Price Component had a negative contribution to the y-on-y inflation of 1.26 percent.

The Core Component and the Volatile Foods Component positively contributed to the m-to-m deflation of 0.20 percent and 0.48 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, the Administered Price Component negatively contributed to the m-to-m deflation of 1.44 percent (see Table 9).

6. Inflation Rate of Energy Component

The Energy Component had a y-on-y deflation of 13.10 percent in January 2025, and the index decreased from 107.43 in January 2024 to 93.36 in January 2025. The m-to-m and y-to-d deflation was 12.71 percent each.

The Energy Component had a negative contribution of 1.51 percent to the y-on-y inflation and also a negative contribution of 1.44 percent to the m-to-m deflation (see Table 9).

7. Inflation Rate of Foodstuff Component

The Foodstuff Component had a y-on-y inflation of 3.29 percent in January 2025, or the index went up from 108.49 in January 2024 to 112.06 in January 2025. The m-to-m and y-to-d inflations were 2.53 percent each.

The Foodstuff Component had a positive contribution of 0.67 percent to the y-on-y inflation, and a positive contribution of 0.51 percent to the m-to-m deflation (see Table 9).

Table 9 Month-to-Month, Year-to-Date, and Year-on-Year Inflation Rate by Component Group, January 2025

Component	CPI January 2024	CPI December 2024	CPI January 2025	M-to-M Inflation Rate January 2025 (%)	Y-to-D Inflation Rate January 2025 (%)	Y-on-Y Inflation Rate January 2025 (%)	M-to-M Contribution January 2025 (%)	Y-on-Y Contribution January 2025 (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Headline	**105.19**	**106.80**	**105.99**	**-0.76**	**-0.76**	**0.76**	**-0.76**	**0.76**
Core	103.23	105.35	105.67	0.30	0.30	2.36	0.20	1.51
Administered Price	107.67	108.80	100.77	-7.38	-7.38	-6.41	-1.44	-1.26
Volatile Foods	110.27	110.39	113.65	2.95	2.95	3.07	0.48	0.51
Energy	107.43	106.95	93.36	-12.71	-12.71	-13.10	-1.44	-1.51
Foodstuff	108.49	109.29	112.06	2.53	2.53	3.29	0.51	0.67

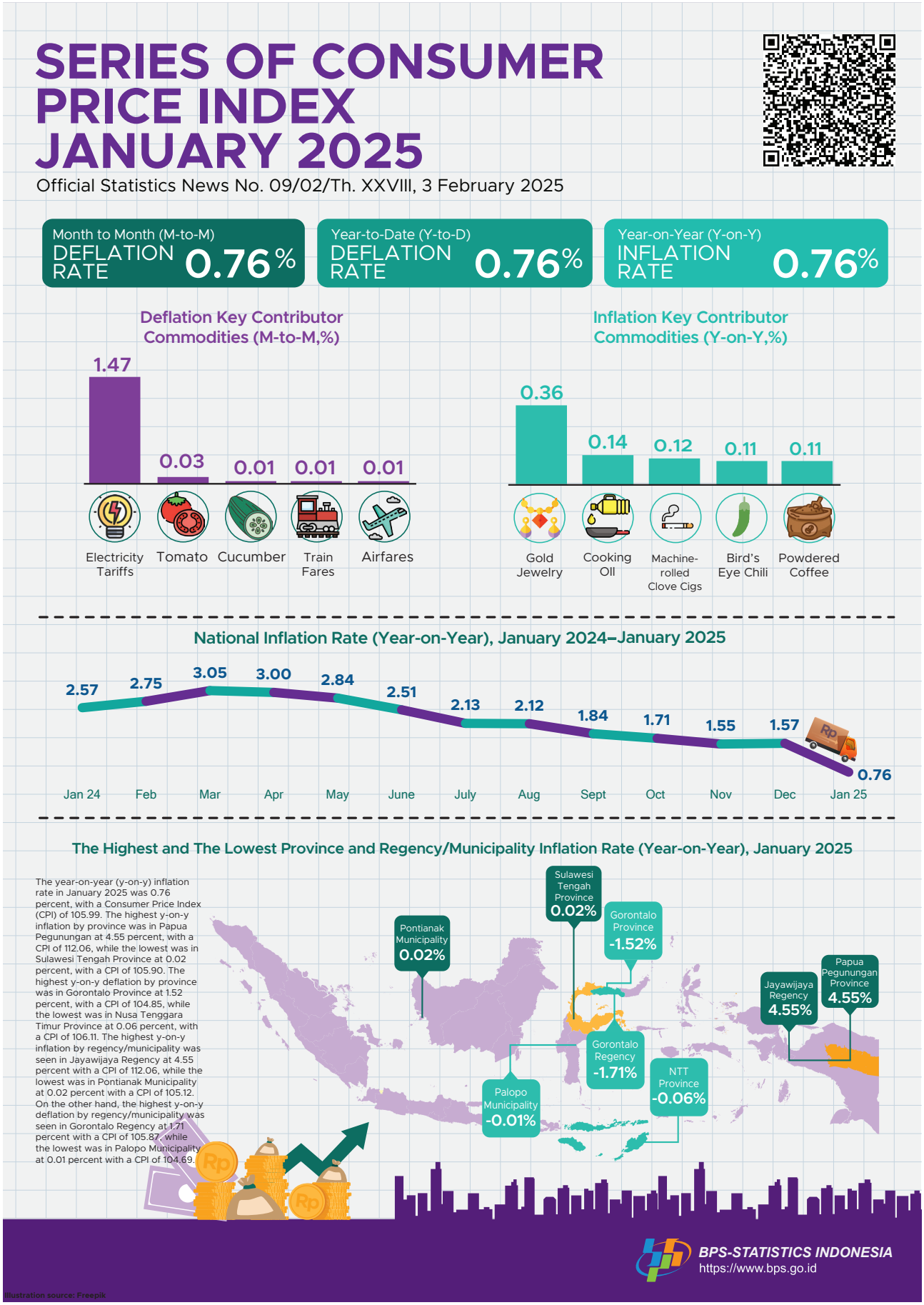

Figure 2 Series of Consumer Price Index Infographic, January 2025

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