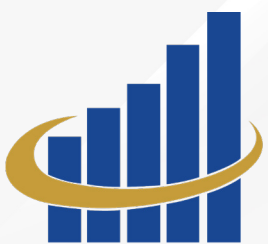
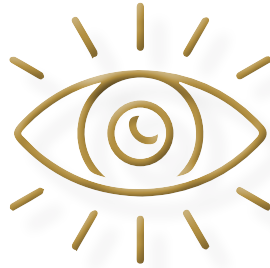


Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

November 2024

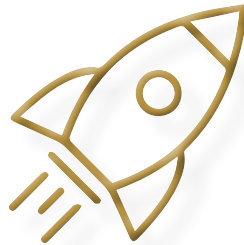


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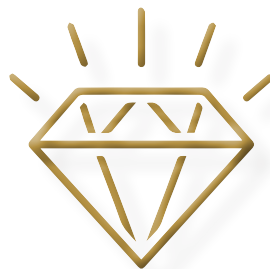
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Mission Statement

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPI	:Consumer Price Index
NCPI	:Namibia Consumer Price Index
NHIES	:Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey

PREFACE



This report examines the monthly inflation rate performance in Namibia as measured by the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). The inflation rate measures the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month under review compared to the previous month (month-on-month changes) as well as to the corresponding month in the previous year (year-on-year changes). The inflation rate is vital in formulating economic policy, especially conducting monetary policy to maintain price stability and control consumers spending. The Consumer Price Index is published about 15 days after the end of the reference month to which it relates.

The headline annual inflation rate for November 2024, stood at 3.0 percent compared to 5.7 percent registered in November 2023. On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was 0.3 percent, slightly lower than the 0.4 percent registered during the preceding month.

The Zonal inflation rates for the month of November 2024 revealed that **Zone 2** (Komas region) recorded the highest rate of 4.1 percent while **Zone 1** (comprising Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi regions) and **Zone 3** (comprising //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Omaheke regions) each recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.3 percent.

The analysis of the average retail prices for selected products in November 2024 showed that consumers in **Zone 3** paid the highest price for a 5kg bag of maize meal at N\$71.19, followed by **Zone 2** at N\$70.99, while the lowest price of N\$70.36 was paid by consumers in **Zone 1**. Meanwhile, consumers in **Zone 2** paid the highest price for 100g Rooibos tea bags at N\$39.28; followed by **Zone 3** at N\$36.99, with **Zone 1** consumers paying the lowest price of N\$32.98.

In comparison to the headline inflation rate of 3.0 percent, the core inflation rate stood at 3.9 percent. The term “core inflation” describes a measure of inflation that excludes certain volatile elements from the overall inflation calculation. These volatile elements typically include food and energy prices, which tend to experience significant price fluctuations due to factors such as weather conditions, geopolitical events, or changes in supply and demand.

I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who assisted in the production of this bulletin. Further, I would like to urge our readers and users of this bulletin to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this bulletin at info@nsa.org.na

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

- ### NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights

Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Nov - 23	Oct -24	Nov -24
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.8	1.0	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1	0.7	0.7
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	0.8	1.1	1.1
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.3	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.8	-0.5	-0.6
Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.4	0.2	0.2
Education	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.3	0.2	0.2
All items	5.7	3.0	3.0

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The primary drivers of the annual inflation rate of 3.0 percent in November 2024 were 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels' and 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages,' each contributing 1.1 percentage points while the category "Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco" contributed 0.7 percentage points.

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), November 2024

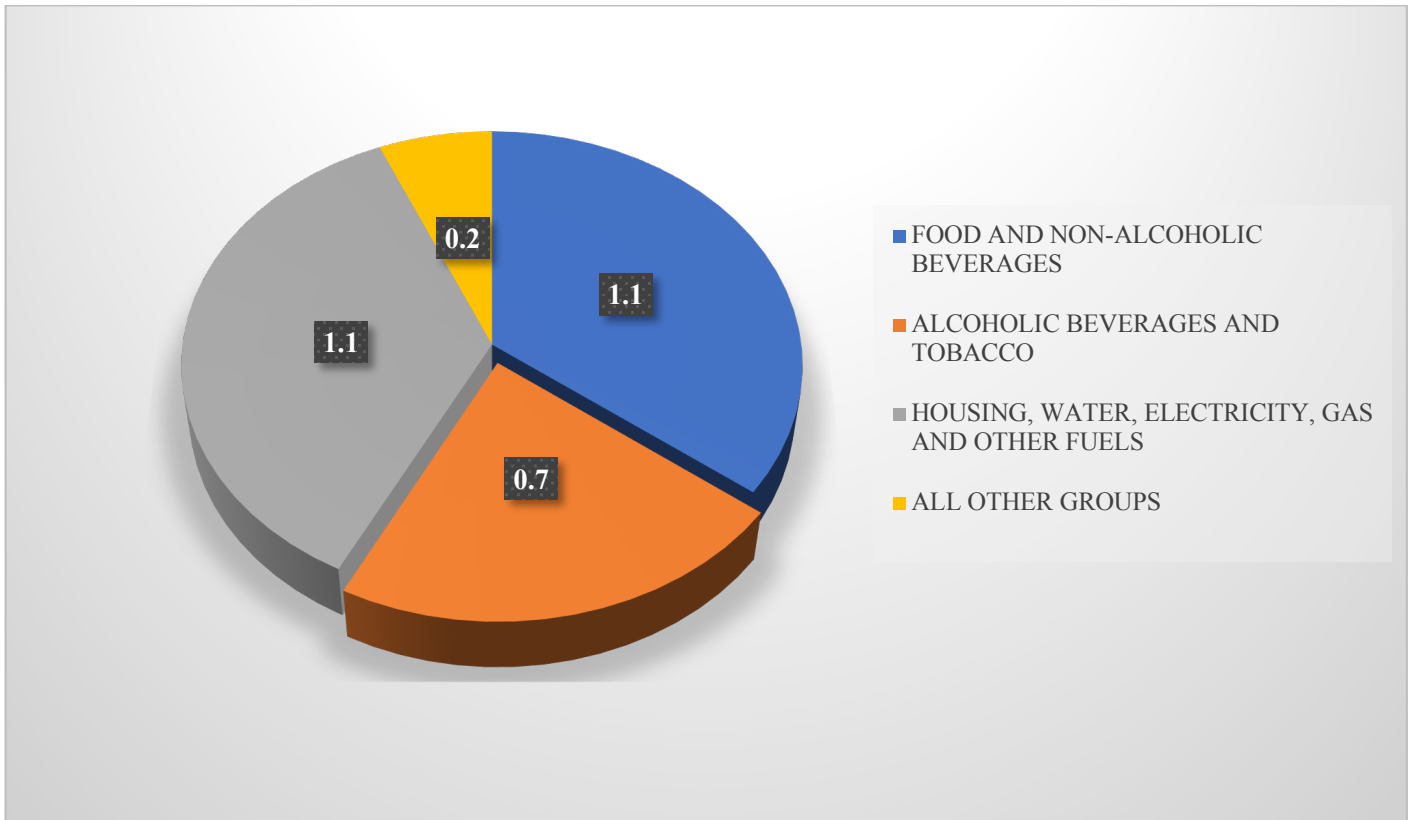
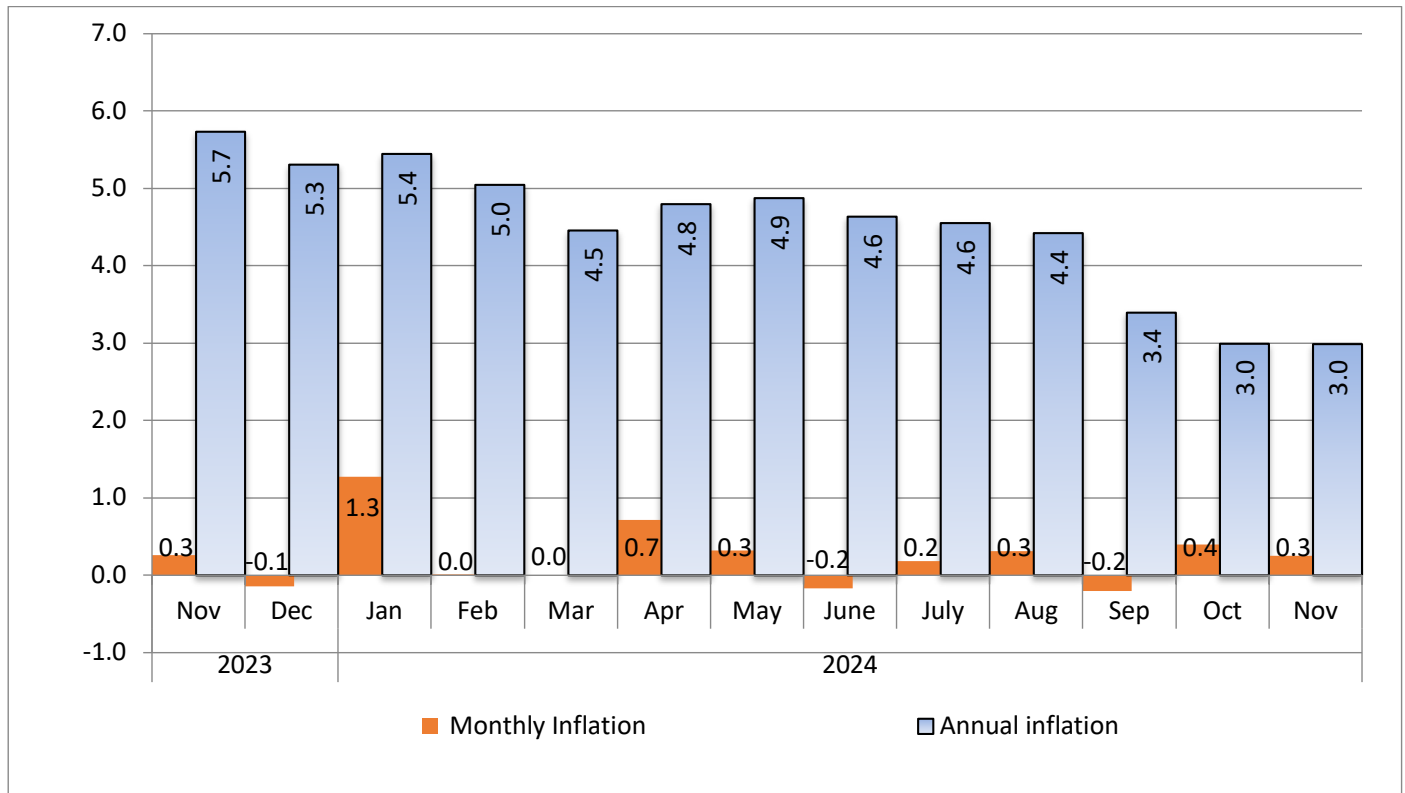
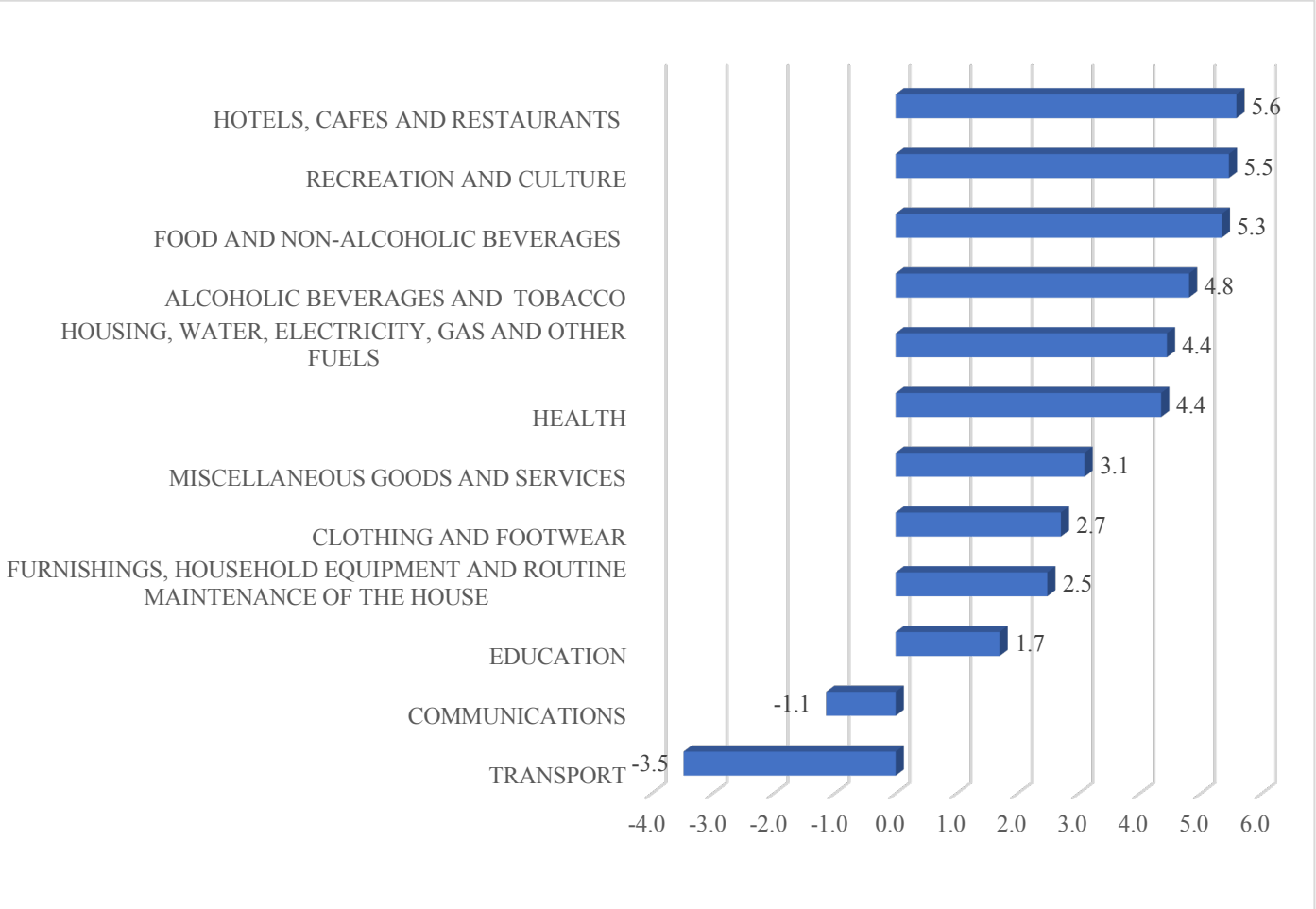


Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (November 2023 – November 2024)

Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest change in the annual inflation rates were witnessed in the categories of ‘Hotels, cafés, and restaurants’ (5.6%); ‘Recreation and culture’ (5.5%); ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ (5.3%); and ‘Alcoholic beverages and tobacco’ (4.8%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, November 2024



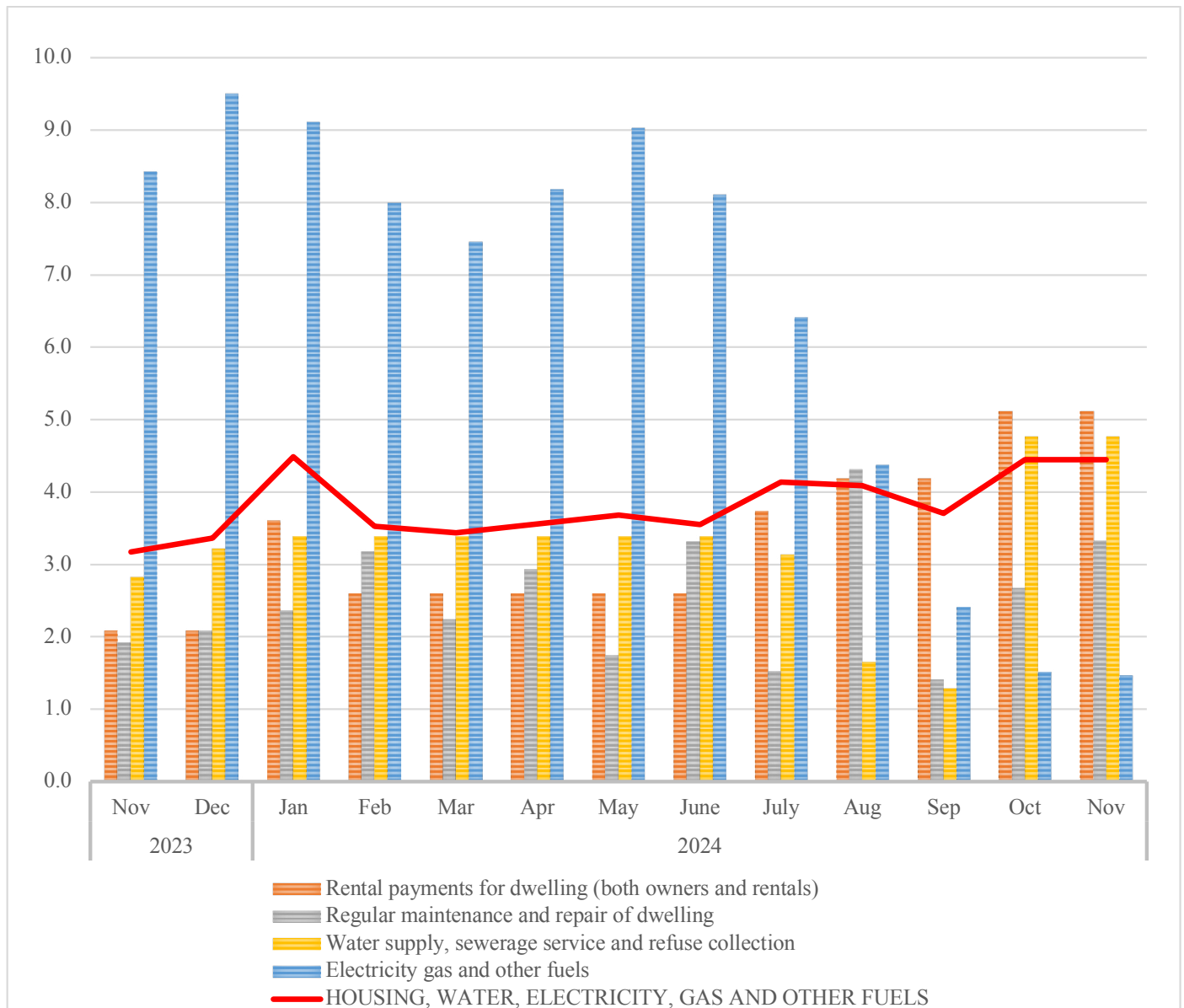
Major divisions annual inflation rates

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

The Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels component accounts for 28.4 percent of the consumer basket. The annual inflation rate for this category recorded an increase of 4.4 percent during November 2024 compared to 3.2 percent observed in November 2023.

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.0 percent, compared to 1.0 percent observed during the previous month.

Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (November 2023 - November 2024)

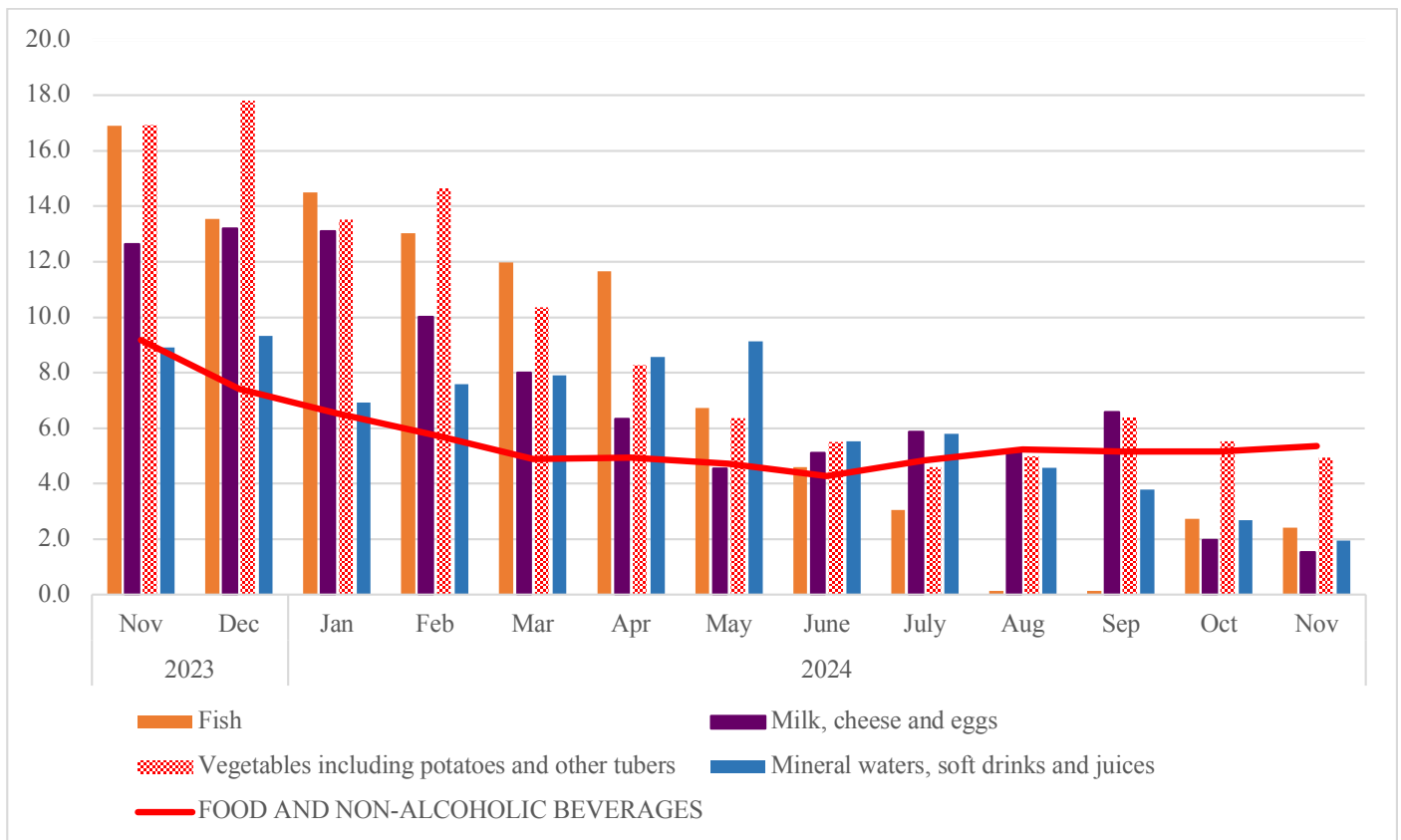


Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages which accounts for 16.5 percent of the NCPI basket, registered an annual inflation rate of 5.3 percent in November 2024, compared to 9.2 percent witnessed during November 2023.

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate in November 2024 was 0.7 percent, up from 0.3 percent recorded in the previous month.

Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (November 2023 – November 2024)



The Food sub-category accounts for 14.8 percent of the consumer basket in the NCPI. Within the Food sub-component, 'Bread, and cereals' accounts for the highest weight of Food items that consumers purchase with a weight of (4.8%), followed by Meat (3.5%); 'Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, and confectionery' (1.4%); Vegetables and 'Milk, cheese, and eggs' (1.2%) each.

The **Fish** subcomponent registered an annual inflation rate of 2.4 percent in November 2024, compared to the 16.9 percent recorded in November 2023. This significant slowdown is primarily reflected in the price levels of 'Dried, smoked, or salted fish and seafood' (from 13.5% to -6.9%); 'Bottled/Tinned fish' (from 14.7% to -1.5%) and 'Fresh, chilled and frozen fish' (from 18.0% to 4.9%).

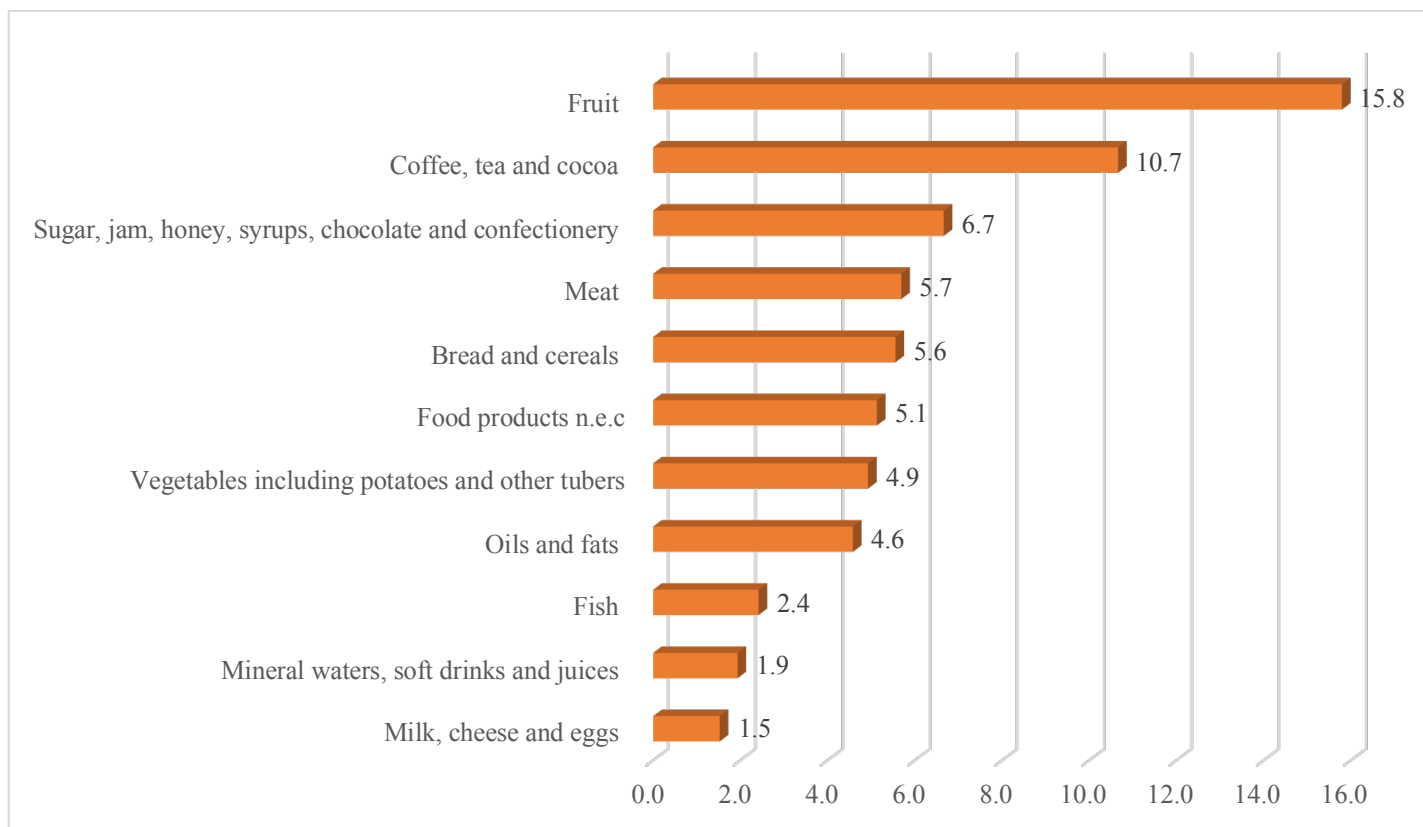
Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers prices increased by 4.9 percent during November 2024 compared to 16.9 percent witnessed in November 2023. The slow increase was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Potatoes' (from 44.4% to 3.2%); 'Pumpkins and Squashes' (from 24.6% to 2.8%); 'Broccoli and Cauliflower' (from 33.3 % to 13.2%); and 'Mealie/corn cob' (from 21.3% to 4.6%).

The average prices of **Milk, cheese, and eggs** increased by 1.5 percent, a significant drop compared to the 12.6 percent observed in November 2023. Product subcategories that drove much of the downward trend includes 'Baby milk powdered' (from 17.1% to 1.2%); 'Yoghurt / clotted / cultured milk' (from 13.4% to -0.7%); 'Fresh

milk, long life milk etc' (from 13.1% to 2.6%) and 'Eggs' (from 8.9% to -0.8%).

Mineral waters, soft drinks, and juices increased by 1.9 percent in November 2024, compared to 8.9 percent recorded a year ago. The slow increase in the annual inflation rate for this subcategory resulted from changes in the price levels of all subcomponents, with 'Water/Mineral water/Soft drinks' (from 9.6% to 2.6%) and 'Fruit juice and Squashes' (from 7.5% to 0.7%).

Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (November 2024)

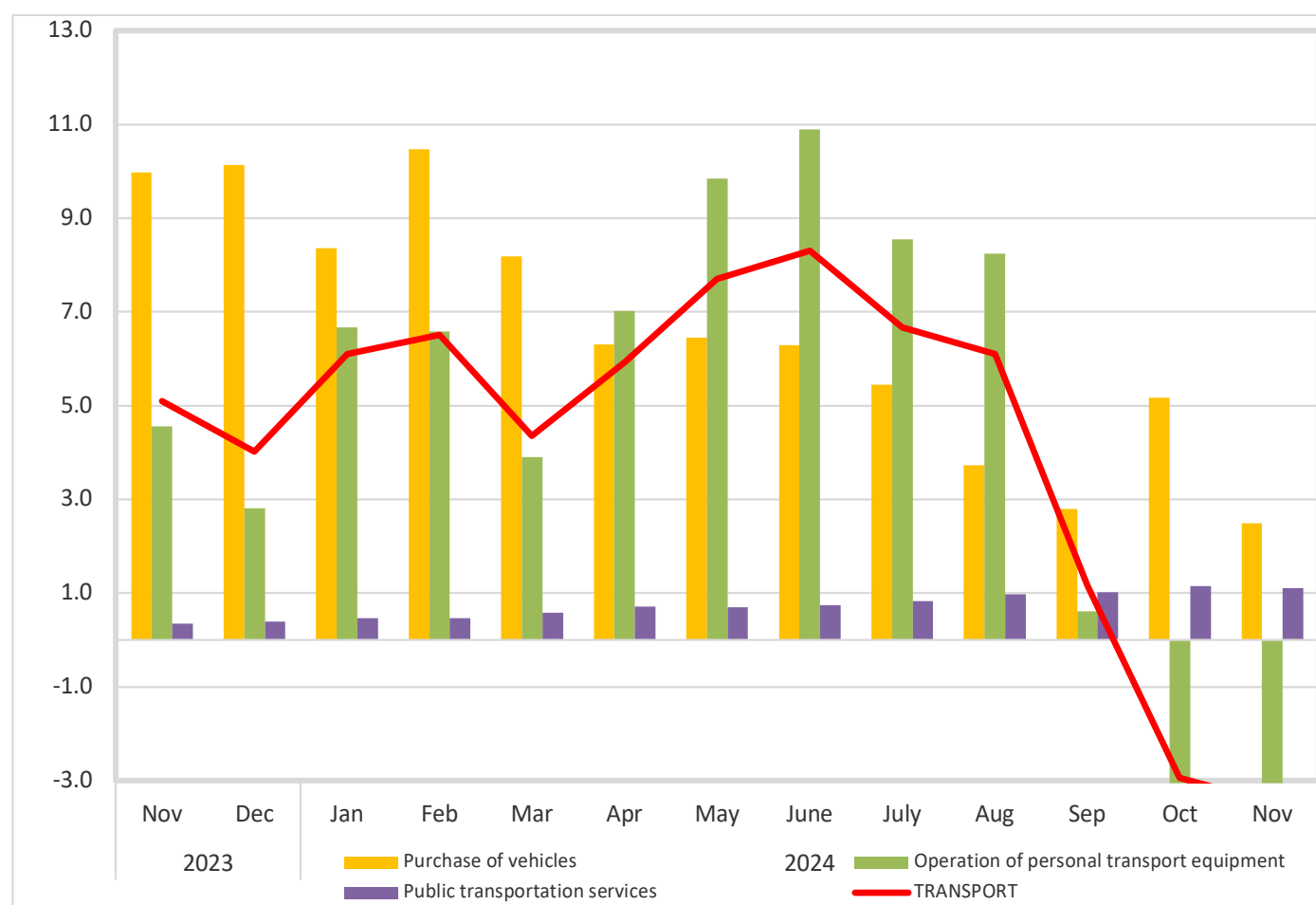


Transport

The transport category, which accounts for 14.3 percent of the consumer basket registered a deflation rate of -3.5 percent during November 2024, compared to an increase of 5.1 percent observed in the same month of the preceding year. The decrease in the annual inflation rate for this component was mainly reflected in the subcomponent of Operation of personal transport equipment (from 4.6% to -6.6%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category stood at 0.0 percent in November 2024, compared to a deflation of -0.7 percent witnessed a month ago.

Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (November 2023 – November 2024)¹



Annual inflation rate recorded for Operation of personal transport equipment deflated by -6.6 percent during November 2024 compared to an inflation of 4.6 percent recorded in November 2023. The slow increase was mainly witnessed in the subcategories of 'Petrol / Diesel' (from 4.5% to -12.3%) and 'Parking fees' (from 15.7% to 5.9%).

Annual inflation rate for Public transportation services increased by 1.1 percent in November 2024, compared to 0.3 percent registered a year ago. The increase in the inflation rate of this subcomponent was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Air transportation' (from -0.5% to 32.3%) and 'Furniture removal and Transport' (from 2.3% to 15.9%).

The annual inflation rate for Purchase of vehicles stood at 2.5 percent in November 2024, compared to 10.0 percent recorded in November 2023. The slow increase in this subcategory resulted from changes in the price levels of 'Motor cars' (from 10.3% to 2.4%).

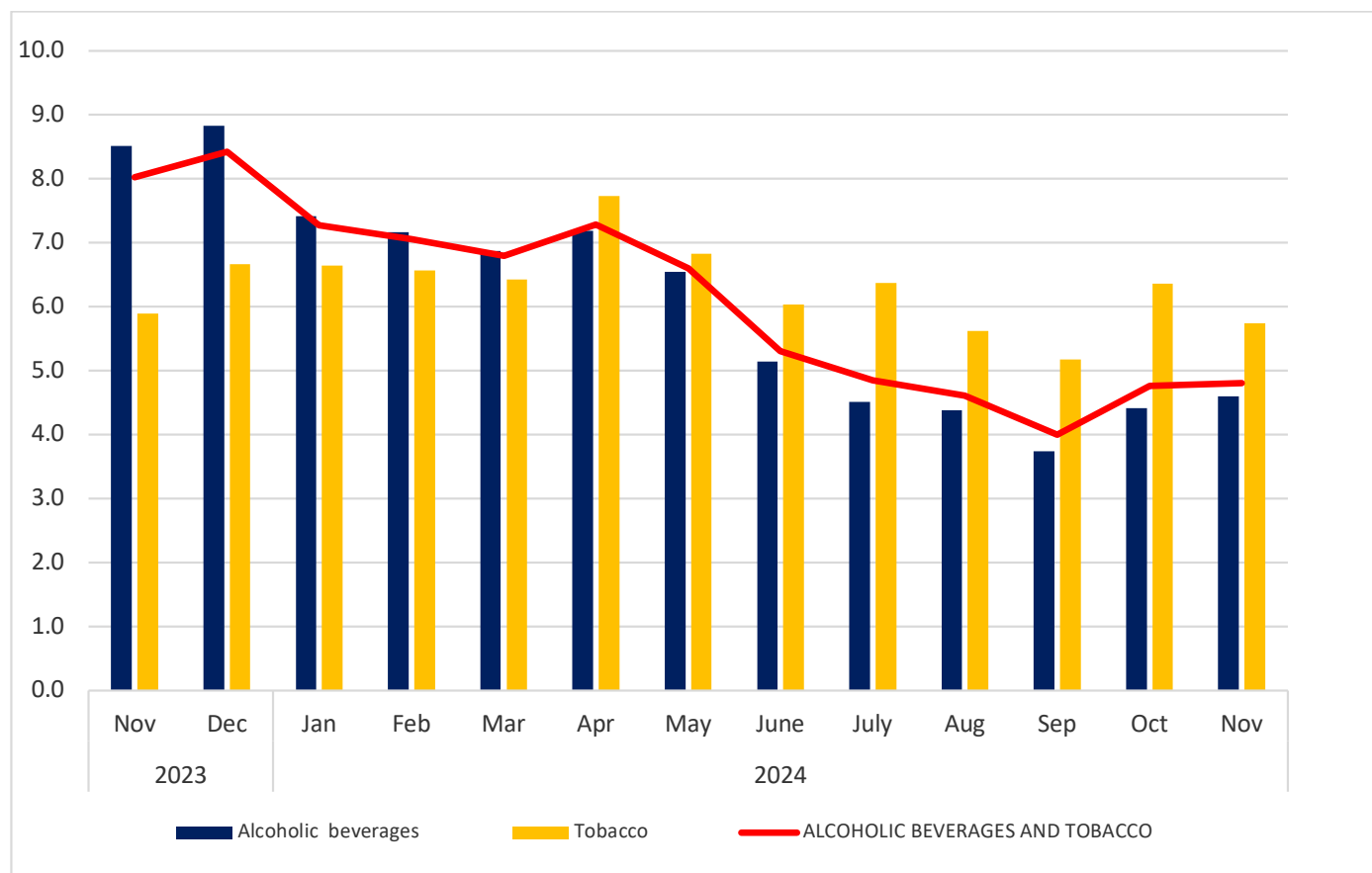
¹ Operation of personal transport equipment registered a deflation of 6.6 percent which is not displayed by the chart, as the chart it is limited to -3.0 percent and 13.0 percent for better readability

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco category, which accounts for 12.6 percent of the consumer basket, stood at 4.8 percent during the period under review compared to 8.0 percent registered a year ago.

For this category, the month-on-month inflation rate stood at 0.5 percent compared to 1.0 percent that was recorded a month ago.

Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (November 2023 – November 2024)



Annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages registered an increase of 4.6 percent during November 2024, compared to 8.5 percent observed in November 2023. The slowdown in the inflation rate was primarily driven by slow increases in the price levels of 'White Spirits' (from 17.2% to 2.4%); 'Beer/Ales/Cider' (from 8.9% to 4.0%) and 'Sparkling wines/Champagnes' (from 11.6% to 6.9%).

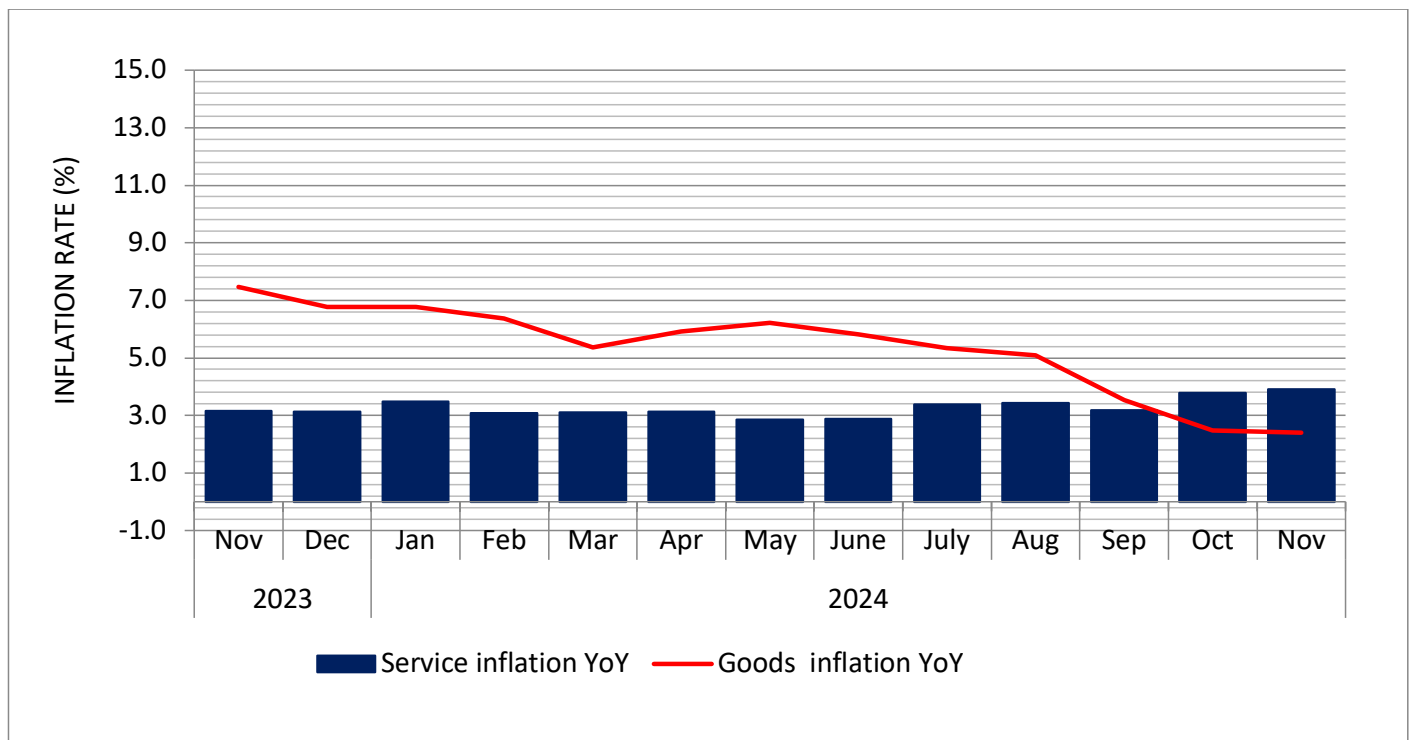
The annual inflation rate for **Tobacco** stood at 5.7 percent during the review period, slightly down from the 5.9 percent recorded during the same period of 2023. The slower increase was mainly seen in the price of 'Cigarettes' (from 4.2% to 3.3%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

Goods annual inflation stood at 2.4 percent in November 2024 compared to 7.5 percent witnessed a year ago, while annual inflation rate for Services stood at 3.9 percent compared to 3.1 recorded in the same month last year.

Month-on-month, inflation rate for Goods witnessed an increase of 0.4 percent during the review period, compared to 0.2 percent registered in October 2024. Meanwhile, the monthly inflation rate for Services registered an inflation rate of 0.1 percent in November 2024, a slow increase when compared to 0.7 percent recorded in October 2024.

Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (November 2023 – November 2024)



Inflation rates by Zones

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country and includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows: **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi); **Zone 2** (Karas) and **Zone 3** (Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Zone 1: The year-on-year inflation rate stood at 2.3 percent during the review period compared to 6.4 percent registered during November 2023. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate emanated in all divisions except Health which increased (from 1.3% to 3.2%) and 'Hotels, café and restaurants' (from 2.0% to 3.0%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate rose by 0.3 percent, unchanged when compared to 0.3 percent recorded during the preceding month.

Zone 2: The year-on-year inflation rate for the period under review increased by 4.1 percent, a slowdown when compared to 5.3 percent recorded during the same period of 2023. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate emanated in all divisions except 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' which increased (from 2.5% to 10.3%) and 'Clothing and footwear' (from 1.6% to 2.7%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate increased to 0.2 percent compared to 0.6 percent recorded during the prior month.

Zone 3: The year-on-year inflation rate stood at 2.3 percent in November 2024 compared to 5.3 percent recorded during same period of the preceding year. The slow increase in the annual inflation was mainly observed in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 4.9% to -4.4%) and 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (from 8.3% to 4.3%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate observed an increase of 0.2 percent compared to 0.3 percent recorded a month earlier.

Zonal average prices on selected products

Table 1: Zonal average prices (N\$) on selected products, November 2024

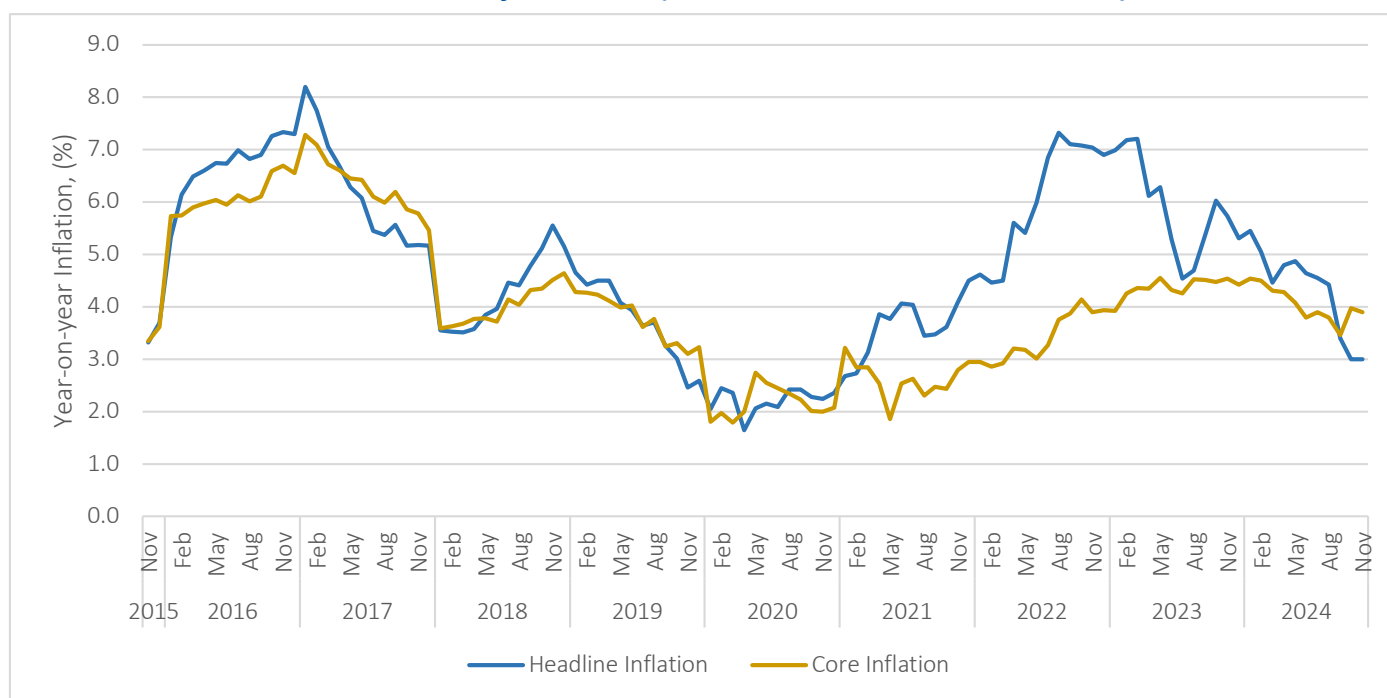
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	55.32	56.03	57.49
White cake flour	2.5 kg	57.31	58.79	58.16
Maize meals	5kg	70.36	70.99	71.19
Beef stew	Per kg	93.24	86.99	99.36
Beef mince meat	Per kg	96.86	99.11	97.71
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	29.99	34.34	32.99
Rooibos tea bags	100g	32.98	39.28	36.99
Pure sunflower oil	750ml	27.39	31.30	30.89
Apples	Per kg	30.51	36.55	30.21
Bananas	Per kg	34.03	30.43	30.47
Onions loose	Per kg	34.03	29.07	19.00
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	30.74	41.75	34.42
White wines in bottles	750ml	59.46	59.99	76.94
Red wines in bottles	750ml	65.89	75.90	46.83
Petrol	Per litre	20.93	20.74	20.89
Diesel	Per litre	20.40	20.21	20.35

Core Inflation rate

Core inflation is a measure that, by eliminating volatile factors that could cause short-term fluctuations, assesses the underlying pattern of price movements in an economy. Food and energy are two examples of the volatile components; these might fluctuate significantly in price because of supply and demand shifts, weather, or geopolitical events. Therefore, core inflation provides a more reliable indicator of overall price trends by removing extremely volatile components from headline inflation.

There are several approaches to calculate core inflation, and for Namibia the core inflation has been computed using what is known as the “Exclusion method”. In the Namibian context, core inflation is derived by removing food and non-alcoholic beverages, and energy items from the headline inflation, due to their observed volatility in price changes. Thus, resulting in a core inflation measure that covers 75.7 percent of the total NCPI basket, with the remainder 24.3 percent accounting for the excluded items in the basket.

Chart 10: Headline and core annual inflation rate (November 2015 – November 2024)



The year-on-year inflation rates for both headline and core inflation have exhibited similar trends over time. During the review period, headline inflation was recorded at 3.0 percent, while core inflation rate was observed at 3.9 percent. The core inflation rate experienced a higher increase compared to the headline inflation rate.

² For specific sub-class excluded from core inflation basket for Namibia, see **Appendix C**.

Box 2: NCPI basket weights

Inflation is calculated based on a basket of goods and services, containing a representative sample of the goods and or services commonly consumed in a given country, and weighted in accordance with the relative percentage of expenditure allotted to each of the said goods at household level. The price of these goods and services are then tracked over time, to illustrate the change in the cost of living over time. As spending patterns change, new products and services are added to the basket, and the basket is reweighted to better capture the current spending patterns of the consumer at the current point in time.

As a result, every five years, the inflation basket is often reconfigured. Using data from the 2009/10 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, the basket was last rebased in Namibia in 2013. Presently, the basket comprises more than 350 goods categorized into 12 categories and 55 subcategories. The prices of these items are collected monthly from over 900 retail establishments.

Namibian inflation is largely determined by three categories of the overall NCPI basket, namely: (i) Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, (ii) Food and non-alcoholic beverages and (iii) Transport, which cumulatively make up just under 60 percent of the total inflation basket. Additionally, following the rebasing of the NCPI basket in 2013, “Alcoholic beverages and tobacco” made up the difference 12.6 percent of the basket, meaning that the four largest categories represent way over 70 percent of the total basket. As such, a large increase in inflation in these categories has a greater impact on the overall inflation than increases in the lower weighted categories. Thus, it is rare to see major increases in overall inflation attributed to the lower weighted categories, even though these categories may have seen relatively high inflation.

Category	Weight %
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	28.4
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	16.5
Transport	14.3
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	12.6
Furnishing, Household Equipment...	5.5
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.4
Communications	3.8
Education	3.7
Recreation and Culture	3.6
Clothing and Footwear	3.1
Health	2.0
Hotels, Cafés, and Restaurants	1.4

BOX 3: Zonal NCPI weights

		Weights		
	NCPI MAIN GROUPS	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.4	12.3	16.5
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.1	11.0	14.3
3	Clothing and footwear	3.9	2.4	2.6
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	25.8	32.7	25.5
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.8	5.2	5.3
6	Health	1.6	2.3	2.2
7	Transport	14.7	13.0	15.6
8	Communications	3.5	3.8	4.4
9	Recreation and culture	2.2	4.8	3.7
10	Education	3.2	4.5	3.1
11	Hotels, cafes and restaurants	0.9	2.0	1.1
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.8	5.8	5.6
	All items	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendices

Appendix A: NCPI: Headline - All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes November 2024

Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
2023	Jan	160.2	1.1	7.0
	Feb	160.8	0.4	7.2
	Mar	161.7	0.6	7.2
	Apr	162.4	0.4	6.1
	May	162.8	0.2	6.3
	June	162.9	0.1	5.3
	July	163.3	0.3	4.5
	Aug	164.0	0.4	4.7
	Sep	165.3	0.8	5.4
	Oct	166.6	0.8	6.0
	Nov	167.1	0.3	5.7
	Dec	166.8	-0.1	5.3
	An. Av	163.7	0.4	5.9
2024	Jan	168.9	1.3	5.4
	Feb	169.0	0.0	5.0
	Mar	169.0	0.0	4.5
	Apr	170.2	0.7	4.8
	May	170.7	0.3	4.9
	June	170.4	-0.2	4.6
	July	170.7	0.2	4.6
	Aug	171.3	0.3	4.4
	Sep	170.9	-0.2	3.4
	Oct	171.6	0.4	3.0
	Nov	172.0	0.3	3.0

Appendix B: NCPI Headline - Zonal All - Items Index, Monthly and Annual inflation rates (Dec 2012=100)

2023	Jan	158.9	1.4	7.4	156.3	0.9	6.5	168.8	1.1	7.1
	Feb	159.6	0.5	7.6	157.0	0.4	6.7	169.2	0.3	7.3
	Mar	160.6	0.6	7.7	157.7	0.4	6.6	170.3	0.6	7.2
	Apr	161.2	0.3	6.3	158.6	0.6	5.9	170.6	0.2	6.0
	May	161.2	0.0	6.3	159.2	0.4	6.2	171.3	0.4	6.3
	June	161.2	0.0	5.2	159.4	0.1	5.4	171.3	0.0	5.2
	July	161.6	0.2	4.7	160.0	0.4	4.6	171.6	0.2	4.2
	Aug	163.1	1.0	5.3	160.0	0.0	4.5	171.9	0.2	4.0
	Sep	164.6	0.9	6.1	161.3	0.8	5.2	173.1	0.7	4.6
	Oct	165.8	0.7	6.6	162.3	0.7	5.7	175.0	1.1	5.6
	Nov	166.3	0.3	6.4	162.7	0.2	5.3	175.4	0.2	5.3
	Dec	166.0	-0.2	5.9	162.6	0.0	5.0	175.1	-0.2	4.9
	An. Av	162.5	0.5	6.3	159.8	0.4	5.6	172.0	0.4	5.7
2024	Jan	167.6	1.0	5.5	165.3	1.6	5.7	177.1	1.2	5.0
	Feb	168.0	0.2	5.3	165.6	0.2	5.5	176.0	-0.6	4.0
	Mar	167.8	-0.1	4.5	165.7	0.0	5.1	176.2	0.1	3.5
	Apr	168.9	0.6	4.8	167.2	0.9	5.4	177.3	0.6	3.9
	May	169.4	0.3	5.1	167.5	0.2	5.2	178.2	0.5	4.0
	June	169.0	-0.2	4.8	167.0	-0.3	4.8	178.4	0.1	4.1
	July	169.0	0.0	4.6	168.1	0.6	5.0	178.1	-0.2	3.8
	Aug	169.4	0.3	3.9	168.7	0.4	5.4	178.6	0.3	3.9
	Sep	169.1	-0.2	2.8	168.2	-0.3	4.3	178.4	-0.1	3.1
	Oct	169.6	0.3	2.3	169.1	0.6	4.2	179.0	0.3	2.3
	Nov	170.2	0.3	2.3	169.4	0.2	4.1	179.4	0.2	2.3

Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket

<i>Items and sub-classes excluded from Core inflation basket</i>	<i>NCPI weights</i>
Bread and cereals	4.8
Bread	1.2
Cakes	0.1
Biscuits, rusks	0.1
Breakfast cereals	0.1
Baby foods, cereals	0.0
Bread, cake flour	0.3
Maize, meal/grain	1.7
Mahangu meal/grain	0.4
Rice	0.5
Mealie rice/malt	0.0
Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles	0.5
Meat	3.5
Beef	1.3
Minced meat	0.1
Chicken, Birds	0.9
Game	0.2
Mutton/Lamb	0.4
Pork	0.1
Liver and kidneys	0.0
Bacon	0.0
Ham	0.0
Biltong	0.0
Sausages	0.3
Offals and meat waste	0.1
Canned meat	0.1
Fish	0.8
Fresh, chilled & frozen fish	0.6
Bottled/Tinned fish	0.1
Dried, smoked or salted fish & seafood	0.1
Fresh milk, long life milk etc.	1.2
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.5
Preserved milk	0.1
Cream	0.0
Baby milk powdered	0.1
Yoghurt/Clotted/Cultured milk	0.3
Cheese	0.1
Eggs	0.1
Oils and fats	0.8
Cooking oil	0.5
Cooking fats	0.0

<i>Margarine and margarine spreads</i>	0.1
<i>Peanut butter</i>	0.0
<i>Butter</i>	0.1
<i>Fruit</i>	0.3
<i>Apples</i>	0.1
<i>Bananas</i>	0.0
<i>Citrus fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Avocados</i>	0.0
<i>Grapes</i>	0.0
<i>Watermelons</i>	0.0
<i>Dried fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Peanuts and mixed nuts,</i>	0.0
<i>Tinned fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers</i>	1.2
<i>Beans (fresh)</i>	0.0
<i>Beetroot</i>	0.0
<i>Cabbage</i>	0.1
<i>Carrots</i>	0.0
<i>Broccoli, cauliflower</i>	0.0
<i>Cucumber</i>	0.0
<i>Pumpkins and Squashes</i>	0.0
<i>Green pepper/Paprika</i>	0.0
<i>Lettuce</i>	0.0
<i>Mealie/ corn cob</i>	0.0
<i>Mushroom</i>	0.0
<i>Onion</i>	0.1
<i>Potatoes</i>	0.3
<i>Sweet potatoes</i>	0.0
<i>Spinnach</i>	0.1
<i>Tomatoes</i>	0.1
<i>Chips and crisps</i>	0.2
<i>Dried vegetables</i>	0.1
<i>Frozen vegetables, mixed vegetable</i>	0.1
<i>Tinned vegetables, pickled vegetables</i>	0.1
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery</i>	1.4
<i>Sugar</i>	1.1
<i>Syrup</i>	0.0
<i>Ice cream</i>	0.0
<i>Chocolate</i>	0.1
<i>Sweets</i>	0.2
<i>Honey</i>	0.0
<i>Jam</i>	0.0
<i>Food products N.E.C.</i>	0.6
<i>Yeast, baking powder</i>	0.0
<i>Bottled baby food</i>	0.0
<i>Cake essences</i>	0.0
<i>Custards and Puddings & jellies</i>	0.0
<i>Mayonnaise/mustard/salad dressings</i>	0.1

<i>Sauces,</i>	0.1
<i>Vinegar</i>	0.0
<i>Soups</i>	0.2
<i>Salt</i>	0.1
<i>Spices and condiments</i>	0.1
<i>Ready-made frozen food</i>	0.0
<i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i>	0.3
<i>Coffee</i>	0.1
<i>Tea</i>	0.2
<i>Chocolate drinks</i>	0.0
<i>Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices</i>	1.4
<i>Fruit juice and Squashes</i>	0.4
<i>Water/Mineral water/Soft drinks</i>	0.9
<i>Electricity gas and other fuels</i>	2.8
<i>Gas</i>	0.1
<i>Paraffin, methylate spirits</i>	0.1
<i>Coal, charcoal</i>	2.6
<i>Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	5.0
<i>Petrol/Diesel</i>	5.0
Total weights to be excluded	24.3

Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country and includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows.

Zone 1 covers the expenditure patterns of the regions in the northern part of the country namely Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi. Prices are collected from the following towns: Katima Mulilo (76 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District); Oshakati (107 retail outlets covering mainly Game Shopping Center, Yetu Shopping Center, Oshana Mall, Marula Mall and Ongwediva); and Otjiwarongo (114 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District, Orwetoveni, and the Industrial Area).

Zone 2 covers the expenditure patterns of Khomas region, and the price collection covers Windhoek (218 retail outlets covering mainly Khomasdal, Katutura, Northern Industrial Area, Southern Industrial Area, Pioneers Park, Hochland Park, Prosperita, Klein Windhoek, Eros, and Kleine Kuppe).

Zone 3 covers the expenditure patterns of //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, and Omaheke regions with prices being collected from Keetmanshoop (86 retail outlets covering mainly Central Business District, West Dene and Tseiblagte); Swakopmund (108 retail outlets covering Central Business District, Mondesa, Tamariskia, Industrial Area); Mariental (61 retail outlets covering mainly Central Business District and Ombili); as well as Gobabis (59 retail outlets mainly covering the Central Business District), respectively.

The localities identified for price collection were selected based on a mixed criterion of:

- i. the relative importance of the locality as determined by its relative share exceeding 30 percent of the total household expenditure at national level.
- ii. geographic distribution of economic activities; and
- iii. Regional capitals.

Appendix E: Forthcoming report

Report	Expected release date
December 2024	09 January 2025

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