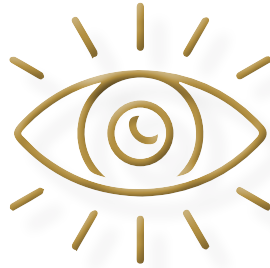


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

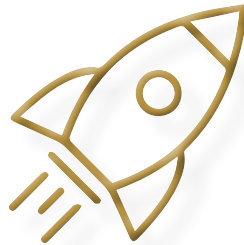
January 2025





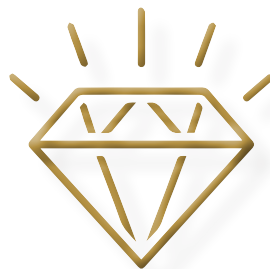
Vision Statement

“To be a high performing and sustainable institution in quality statistics and spatial data delivery for research, planning, and decision-making.”



Mission Statement

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose.”



Core Values

*Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnerships
Customer-focused*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF CHARTS	iii
LIST OF BOXES	iii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	iii
PREFACE	iv
NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights	1
Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate	3
Annual inflation rate by All Divisions	5
Major divisions annual inflation rates	6
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7
Transport	9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	11
Goods and Services inflation rates	12
Inflation rates by Zones	13
Zonal average prices on selected products	14
Table 1: Zonal average prices (N\$) on selected products, January 2025	14
Core Inflation rate	15
Box 2: NCPI basket weights	16
Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights	17
Appendices	18
Appendix A: NCPI: Headline- All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes January 2025	18
Appendix B: NCPI Headline- Zonal All- Items Index, Monthly and Annual inflation rates (Dec 2012=100)	19
Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket	20
Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index	23
Appendix E: Forthcoming report	23

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), January 2025	3
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (January 2024 – January 2025)	4
Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, January 2025	5
Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (January 2024 – January 2025)	6
Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (January 2024 – January 2025)	7
Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (January 2025)	8
Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (January 2024 – January 2025)	9
Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (January 2024 – January 2025)	11
Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (January 2024 – January 2025)	12
Chart 10: Headline and core annual inflation rate (January 2016 – January 2025)	15

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change	2
Box 2: NCPI basket weights	16
Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights	17

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Zonal average prices (N\$) on selected products, January 2025	14
---	----

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 January 2025, stood at 3.2 percent compared to 5.4 percent registered in January 2024. On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was 1.1 percent, higher than the 0.2 percent registered during the preceding month.

The Zonal year-on-year inflation rates for the month of January 2025 revealed that Zone 2 (Karas region) recorded the highest rate of 3.5 percent; followed by Zone 1 (comprising Karas East, Karas West, Kunene, Oshana, Oshana, Oshana, Otjozondjupa, and Kunene regions) which recorded an annual inflation rate of 3.3 percent and Zone 3 (comprising Erongo, Erongo, Erongo, Erongo regions) recorded 2.6 percent.

The analysis of the average retail prices for selected products in January 2025 revealed that consumers in Zone 3 paid the highest price for a 5kg bag of Maize meal at N\$71.57, followed by Zone 2 at N\$70.49, while the lowest price of N\$68.99 was paid by consumers in Zone 1. Meanwhile, consumers in Zone 3 paid the highest price for a 100g of Rooibos teabags at N\$35.66; followed by Zone 1 at N\$33.23, with Zone 2 consumers paying the lowest price of N\$32.49.

In comparison to the headline inflation rate of 3.2 percent, the core inflation rate stood at 3.7 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

- The annual inflation rate stood at **3.2 percent**.
- The core inflation rate stood at **3.7 percent**.
- The annual inflation rate for Goods was estimated at **2.9 percent**.
- The annual inflation rate for Services stood at **3.6 percent**.
- The average annual inflation rate for the period January 2024 to January 2025 stood at **4.2 percent**.
- The twelve-month average annual inflation rate from February 2024 to January 2025 was estimated at **4.1 percent**.

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

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Jan - 24	Dec -24	Jan -25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.3	1.2	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.0	0.6	0.5
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	1.1	1.1	0.7
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.3	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.9	-0.2	0.0
Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.4	0.2	0.2
Education	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.2	0.2	0.2
All items	5.4	3.4	3.2

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The primary drivers of the annual inflation rate of 3.2 percent in January 2025 were 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages,' contributing 1.1 percentage points; followed by 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels' contributing 0.7 percentage points, while the category "Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco" contributed 0.5 percentage points.

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), January 2025

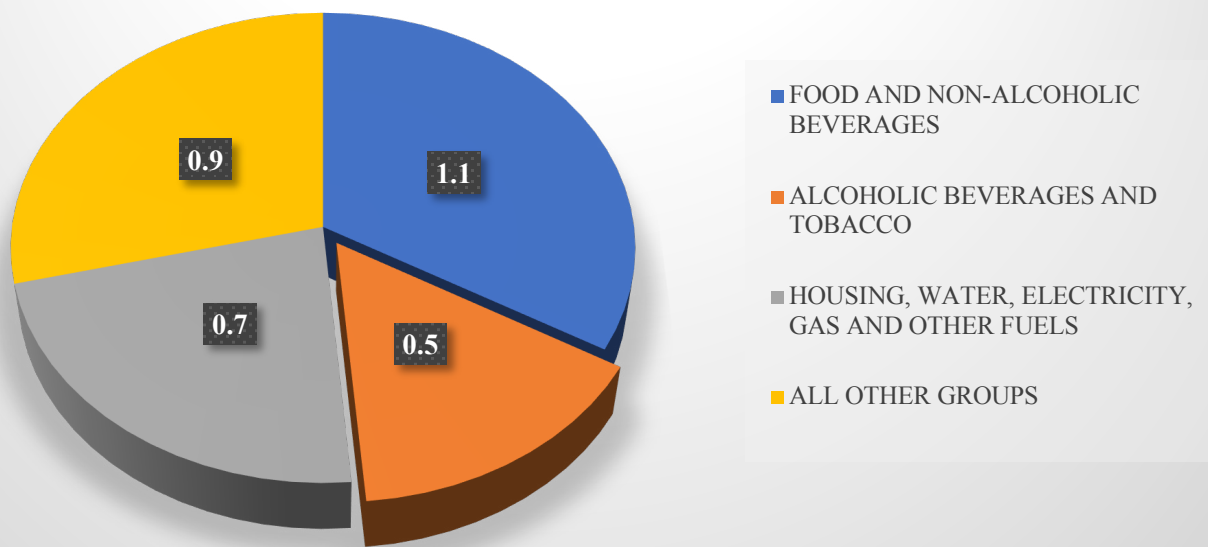
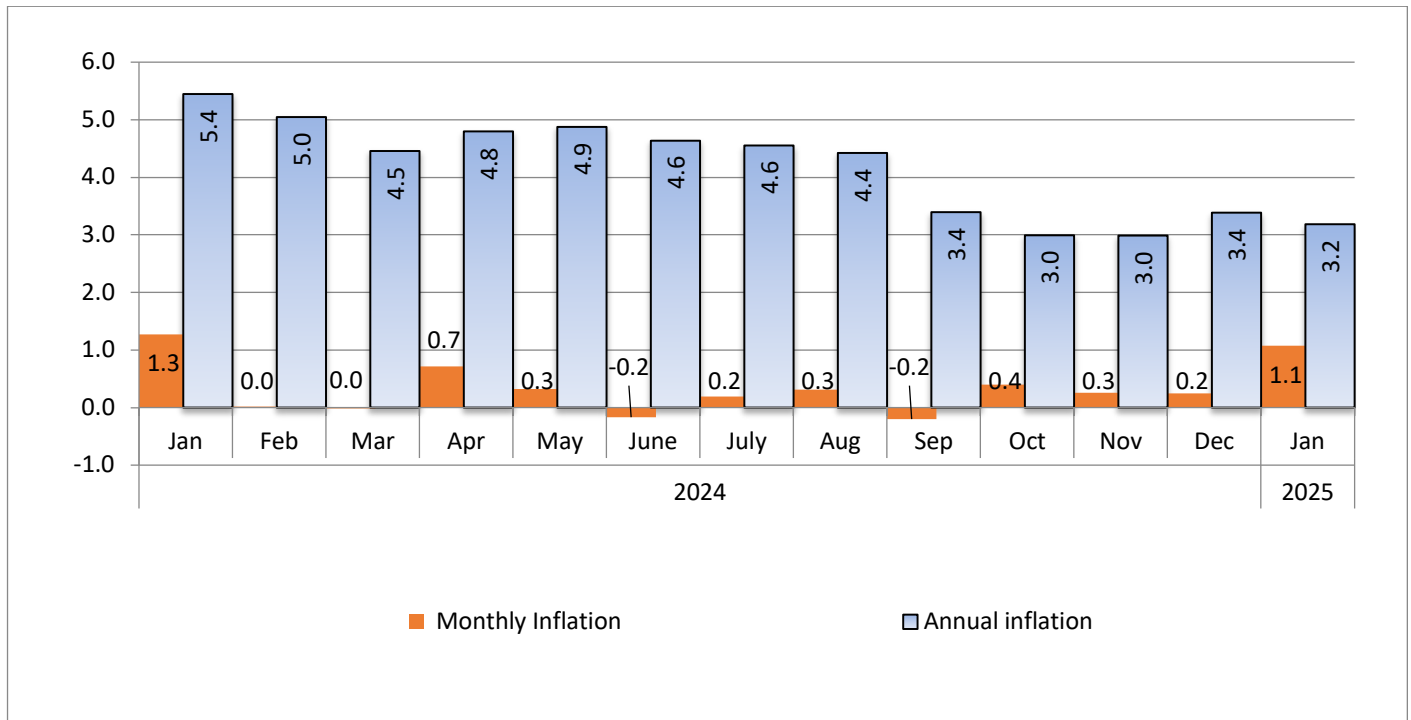


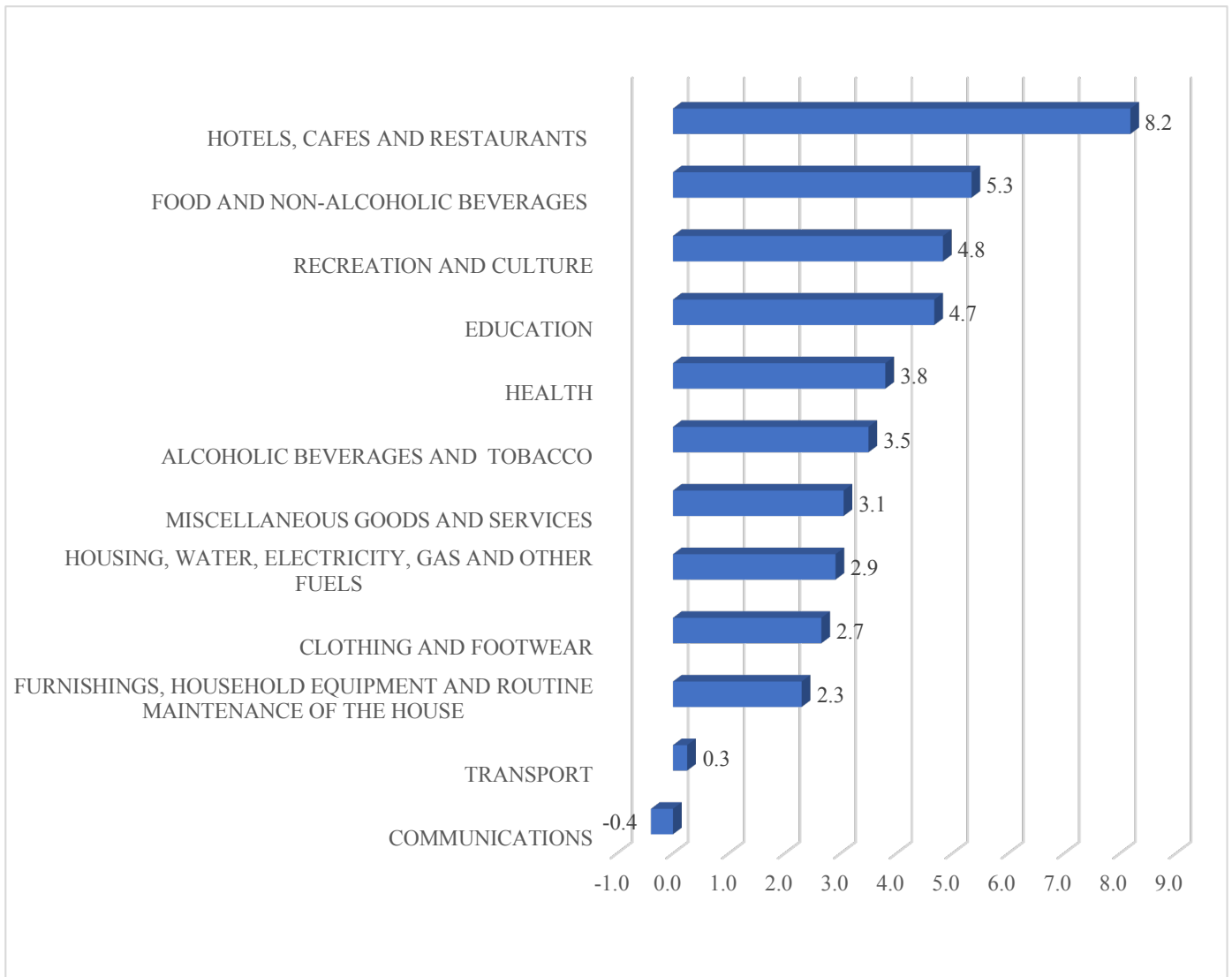
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (January 2024 – January 2025)

On a monthly basis, price levels in Namibia rose by 1.1 percent during the review period, compared to the 0.2 percent recorded a month ago.

Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest change in the annual inflation rates were witnessed in the categories of 'Hotels, cafés, and restaurants' (8.2%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (5.3%); 'Recreation and culture' (4.8%); and 'Education' (4.7%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, January 2025



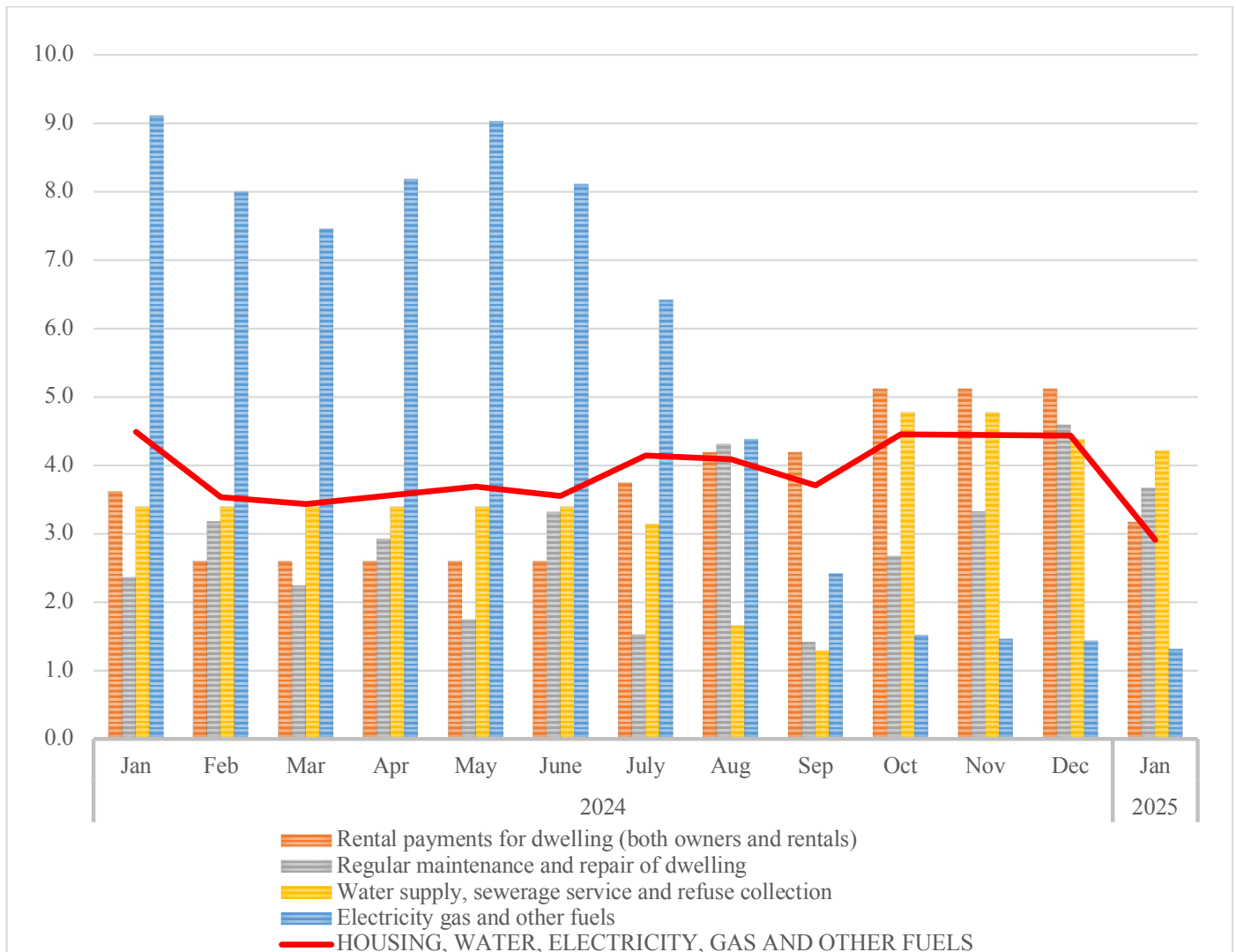
Major divisions annual inflation rates

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 a slow growth of 2.9 percent during January 2025 compared to a strong growth of 4.5 percent observed in January 2024.

On a monthly basis, this category registered an inflation rate of 1.3 percent during the review period compared to 0.0 percent witnessed in December 2024.

Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (January 2024 – January 2025)

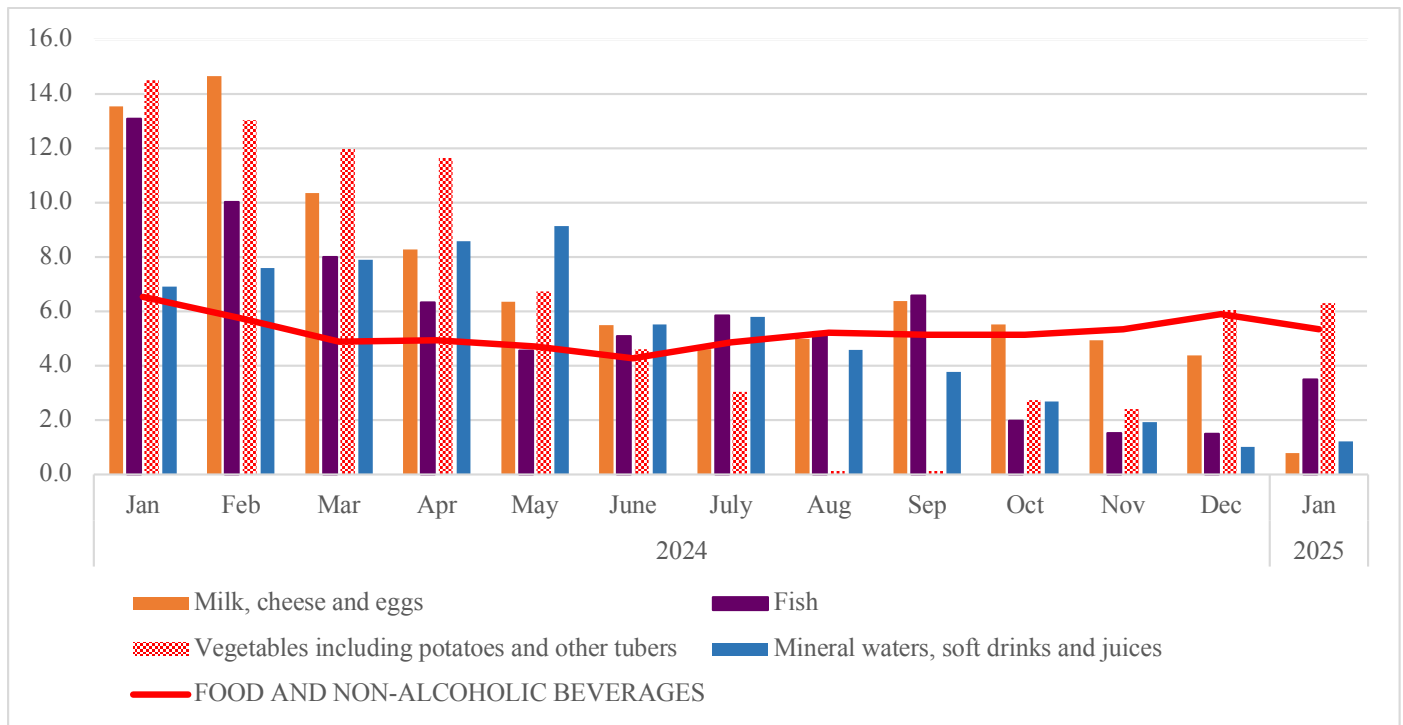


Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages which accounts for 16.5 percent of the NCPI basket, registered a weak annual inflation rate of 5.3 percent in January 2025, compared to 6.5 percent witnessed during January 2024.

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this component remained unchanged at 1.0 percent, indicating no variation compared to the previous month.

Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (January 2024 – January 2025)



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 average prices of **milk, cheese, and eggs** experienced a sluggish growth of 0.8 percent, a significant drop when compared to strong growth of 13.1 percent observed in January 2024. Product subcategories that drove much of the downward trend includes 'Fresh milk, long life milk etc' (from 16.9% to 0.9%); 'Baby milk powdered' (from 16.7% to 1.9%); Yoghurt / clotted / cultured milk' (from 13.1% to 0.3%); and 'Cream' (from 11.6% to 0.0%).

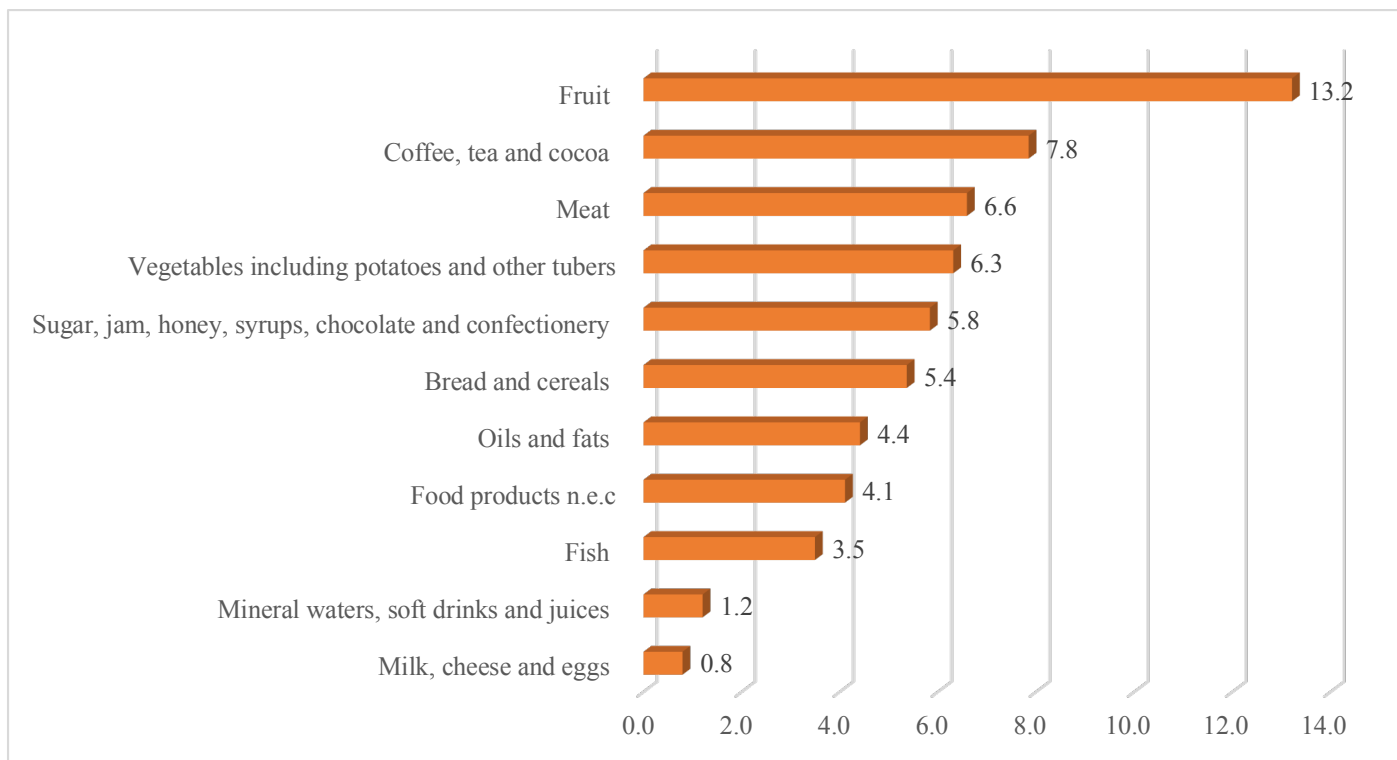
The **fish** subcomponent registered an annual inflation rate of 6.6 percent in January 2025, compared to a 14.5 percent recorded in January 2024. This significant slowdown is witnessed in all the product subcategories.

Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers prices increased by 6.3 percent during January 2025 compared to 13.5 percent recorded in January 2024. The slow increase was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Mealie/corn cob' (from 30.5% to 0.3 %); 'Cabbage' (from 31.4 % to 6.4%); 'Broccoli, cauliflower' (from 27.3% to 3.1%); 'Lettuce' (from 6.9% to -13.6%) and 'Potatoes' (from 26.9% to 9.7%).

Mineral waters, soft drinks, and juices increased by 1.2 percent during the review period, compared to 6.9

percent recorded a year ago. The slow increase in the annual inflation rate for this subcategory was reflected in the price levels of both subcomponents, 'Water/Mineral water/Soft drinks' (from 7.0% to 0.8%) and 'Fruit juice and Squashes' (from 6.8% to 1.9%).

Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (January 2025)



Transport

The transport category, which accounts for 14.3 percent of the consumer basket registered 0.3 percent during January 2025, compared to an increase of 6.1 percent observed in the same month of the preceding year. The slow increase in the annual inflation rate for this component was reflected in the subcomponent of Operation of personal transport equipment (from 6.7% to -1.1%) and Purchase of vehicles (from 8.4% to 3.1%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category increased to 0.4 percent in January 2025, compared to 0.1 percent witnessed a month ago.

Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (January 2024 – January 2025)¹



Annual inflation rate for Operation of personal transport equipment recorded a deflation of 1.1 percent during January 2025 compared to an inflation of 6.7 percent registered in January 2024. The decrease was

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

mainly witnessed in the subcategories of 'Petrol / Diesel' (from 7.5% to -3.7%); 'Spare parts and accessories' (from 10.5% to 1.8%) and 'Parking fees' (from 5.9% to 0.0%).

Annual inflation rate for Public transportation services increased to 1.4 percent in January 2025, compared to 0.5 percent registered same period of last year. The increase in the inflation rate of this subcomponent was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Furniture removal and Transport' (from 3.8% to 14.2%) and 'Air transportation' (from 13.2% to 22.9%).

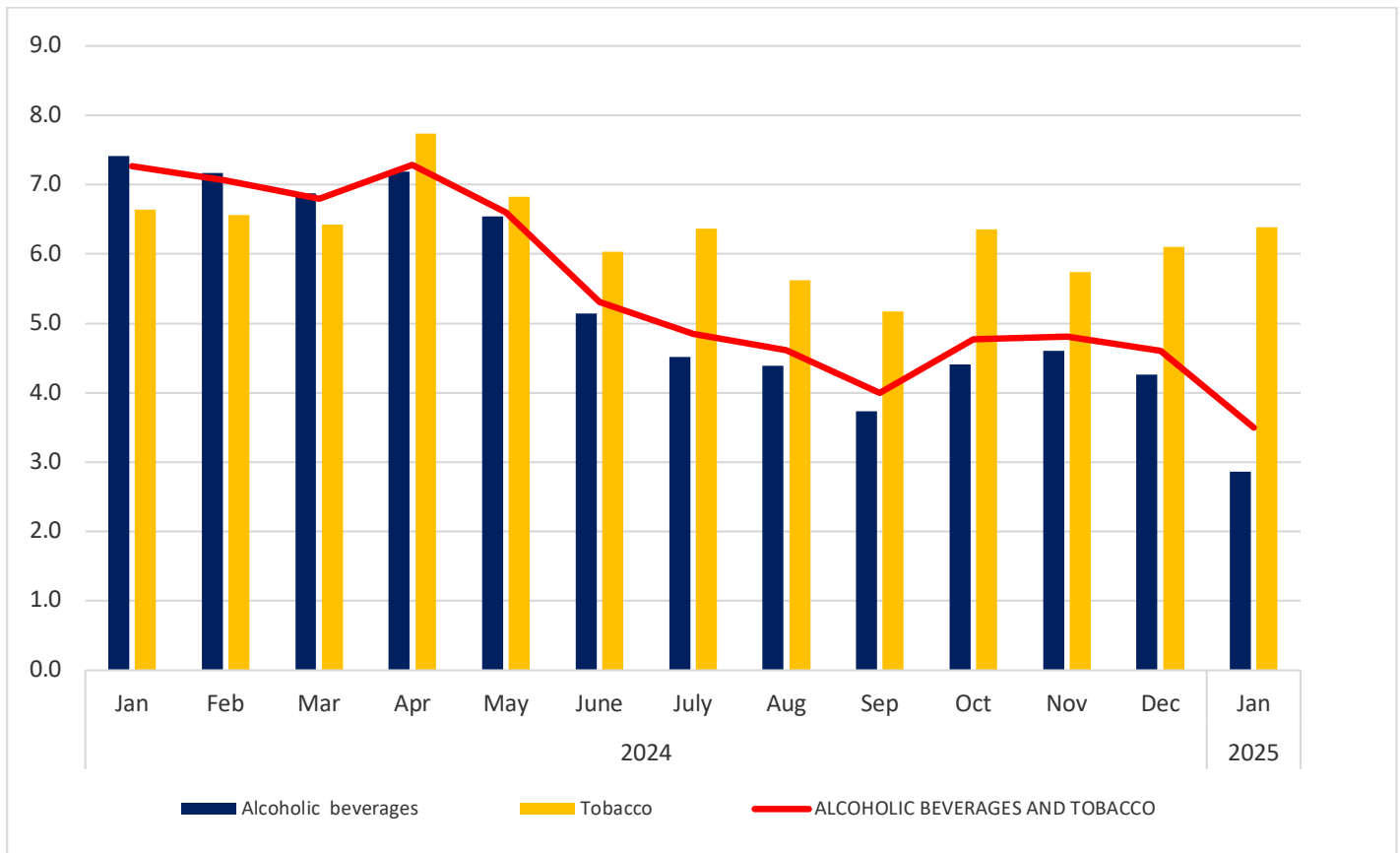
The annual inflation rate for Purchase of vehicles stood at 3.1 percent in January 2025, compared to 8.4 percent recorded in January 2024. The slow increase in this subcategory resulted from changes in the price levels of 'Motor cars' (from 8.6% to 2.9%).

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 3.5 percent during the period under review compared to 7.3 percent registered a year ago.

The month-on-month inflation rate for this category stood at 0.3 percent compared to 0.1 percent that was recorded a month ago.

Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (January 2024 – January 2025)



Annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages stood at 2.9 percent during January 2025, compared to 7.4 percent observed in January 2024. The slowdown in the inflation rate of this component was primarily driven by slow increases in the price levels of 'Beer/Ales/Cider' (from 7.6% to 1.5%); 'White Spirits' (from 10.4% to 4.6%); and 'Sparkling wines/Champagnes' (from 11.6% to 6.3%).

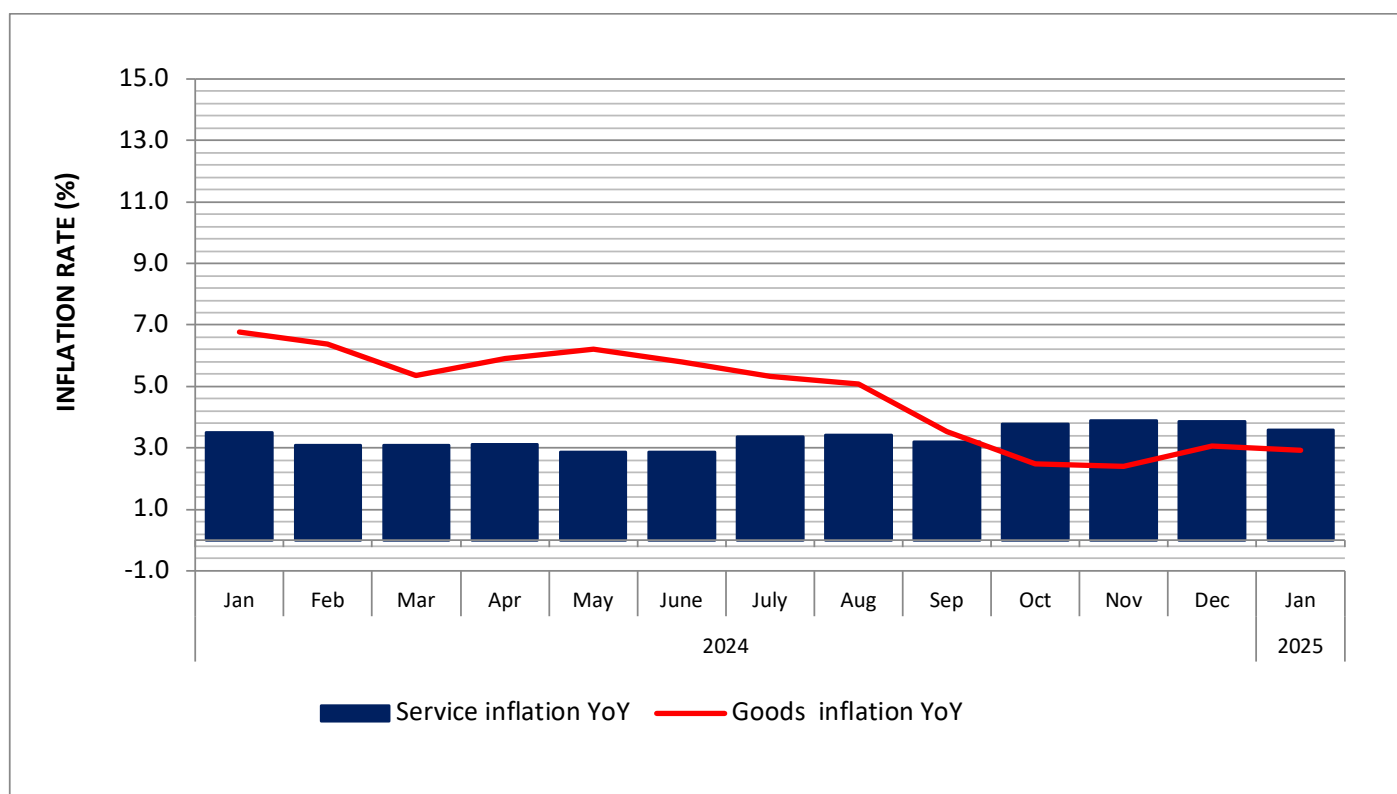
The annual inflation rate for **Tobacco** stood at 6.4 percent during the review period, slightly down from a 6.6 percent growth recorded during the same period in 2024. The slow increase was observed in the price levels of 'Cigarettes' (from 5.3% to 3.9%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

Goods annual inflation stood at 2.9 percent in January 2025 compared to 6.8 percent witnessed a year ago, while annual inflation rate for Services increased to 3.6 percent compared to 3.5 recorded in the same month last year. For the period of January 2024 to September 2024, it is evident from Chart 9 that the trend for the annual inflation rate for goods has been higher than that of services. However, from October 2024 to January 2025, the tendency for the annual inflation rate of services increased more than that of the annual inflation rate for goods.

Month-on-month, inflation rate for Goods remained unchanged at 0.4 percent during the review period, similar to 0.4 percent registered a month ago. Meanwhile, the monthly inflation rate for Services registered an inflation rate of 2.0 percent in January 2025, when compared to 0.0 percent recorded last month.

Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (January 2024 – January 2025)



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** (Khomas) and **Zone 3** (||Kharas, Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Zone 1: The year-on-year inflation rate stood at 3.3 percent during the review period compared to 5.5 percent registered during January 2024. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate emanated mainly in 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (from 9.1% to 2.4%); 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 7.2% to 2.1%); 'Transport' (from 6.3% to 1.4%) and 'Communications' (from 2.0 % to -0.8%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate rose to 1.5 percent, compared to 0.2 percent recorded during the preceding month.

Zone 2: The year-on-year inflation rate for the period under review increased to 3.5 percent, a slow increase when compared to 5.7 percent recorded during the same period of 2024. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate emanated mainly in 'Recreation and culture' (from 15.6% to 4.2%); 'Transport' (from 6.0% to -0.3%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 7.4% to 3.5%) and 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (from 5.5% to 3.1%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate increased to 0.8 percent compared to 0.1 percent recorded during the prior month.

Zone 3: The year-on-year inflation rate was 2.6 percent in January 2025 compared to 5.0 percent recorded during the same period of the preceding year. The slow increase in the annual inflation was mainly observed in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 5.9% to -0.8%); 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (from 7.4% to 2.9%); 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 3.5% to 0.0%) and 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 3.1% to 0.3%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate observed an increase of 0.9 percent compared to 0.4 percent recorded a month earlier.

Zonal average prices on selected products

Table 1: Zonal average prices (N\$) on selected products, January 2025

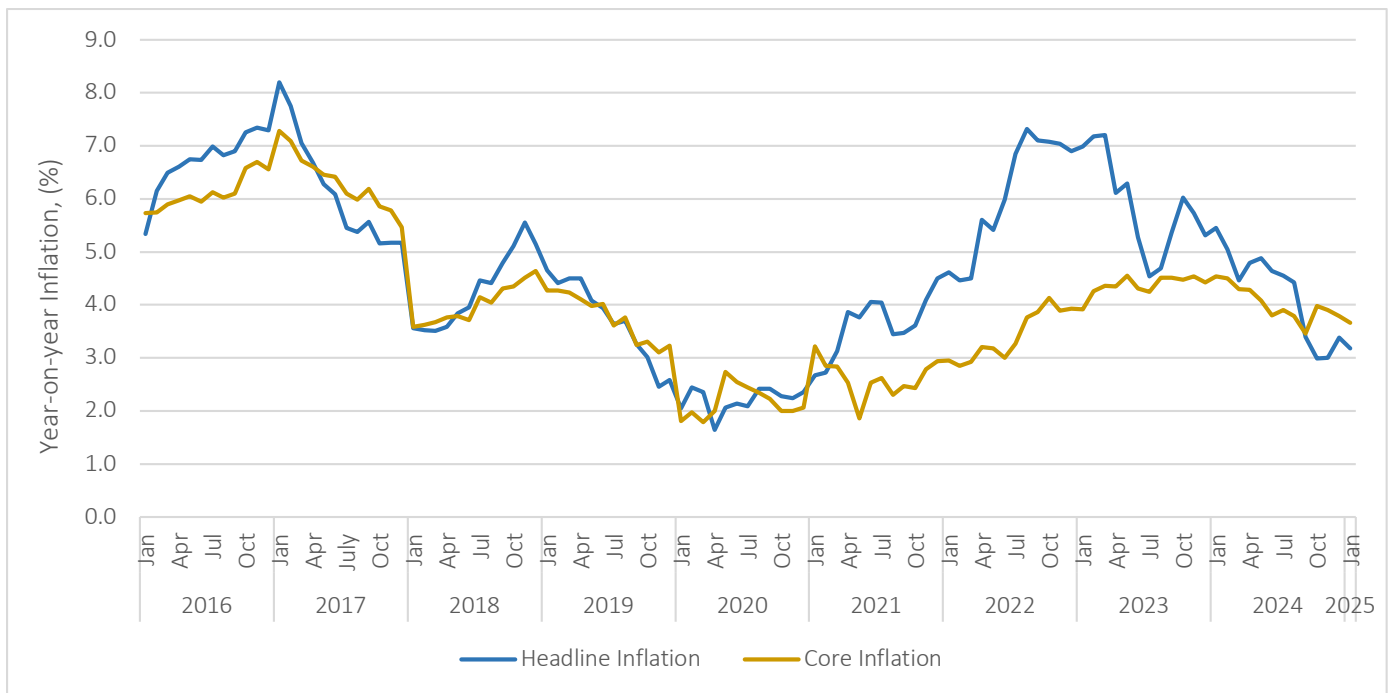
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	55.32	55.23	54.32
White cake flour	2.5 kg	57.31	53.12	58.80
Maize meals	5kg	68.99	70.49	71.57
Beef stew	Per kg	107.99	101.79	104.73
Beef mince meat	Per kg	103.25	114.74	100.06
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	29.66	35.24	34.13
Rooibos tea bags	100g	33.23	32.49	35.66
Pure sunflower oil	750ml	33.23	32.49	35.66
Apples	Per kg	37.01	42.14	35.27
Bananas	Per kg	40.84	36.66	39.10
Onions loose	Per kg	20.98	22.99	18.29
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	36.16	42.97	38.69
White wines in bottles	750ml	59.40	67.49	77.64
Red wines in bottles	750ml	65.86	78.74	48.28
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 (January 2016 – January 2025)



The year-on-year inflation rates for both headline and core inflation revealed similar trends over time. Furthermore, aside from the May 2021–July 2023 period, which showed notable discrepancies between the two inflation measures, there has been minimal variance between headline inflation and core inflation.

During the review period, headline inflation stood at 3.2 percent, while core inflation was slightly higher at 3.7 percent.

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 January 2025

Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
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
	Dec	172.5	0.2	3.4
	An. Av	170.6	0.3	4.2
2025	Jan	174.3	1.1	3.2

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

Zones		Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y	Index	m-o-m	y-o-y	Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
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
	Dec	170.6	0.2	2.8	169.7	0.1	4.3	180.2	0.4	2.9
	An. Av	169.1	0.2	4.0	167.6	0.4	4.9	178.1	0.2	3.6
	Jan	173.1	1.5	3.3	171.0	0.8	3.5	181.8	0.9	2.6

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
February 2025	06 March 2025

Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin

JANUARY 2025



Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)
FGI House 44 Post Street Mall, Windhoek
Namibia P.O.Box 2133, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: 061-431 3200, Fax: 061-4313253
www.nsa.org.na