# Statistics for the calculation of the management echelon post provision for provincial administrations for 1997 P0019

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# DETERMINING THE MANAGEMENT ECHELON POST PROVISION FOR THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIONS FOR 1997

This statistical release contains particulars of area, gross geographic product (GGP), mid-year population estimates, the per capita income and the consumer price indices for the nine provinces.

As a result of an agreement with the Department of Public Service and Administration, the information contained in this statistical release is specially prepared and being made available to the various provinces annually for purposes of determining management echelon posts in terms of Chapter J of the Public Service Regulations.

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### 1. Income

The Gross Geographic Product is used as an indicator of income. The GGP is equal to the remuneration received by the factors of production (land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship) for their participation within each province.

# 2. Population estimates

Two sets of mid-year population estimates are released, one for the year 1995 as well as a projected mid-year estimate for 1997. In the last-mentioned case the numbers were rounded upwards to the nearest 100 000.

Preliminary estimates of the size of the South African population, based on the population census conducted in October 1996, were issued by the CSS in July 1997. They indicate that there are fewer people (37,9 million) in the country than was previously realised.

The new census numbers may have an effect on some of the mid-year estimates that were

used in this report, since these are presently based on projections of population size to 1997, using the 1991 census estimates as baseline.

We cannot use the 1996 preliminary population estimates for adjustments at this stage, because we have information on a limited set of variables.

The new CSS management believes that the model that was used to adjust the actual count of people found in the 1991 census probably overestimated population growth rates in the country, hence over-estimating the size of the population.

The number of people reported here will therefore probably need to be modified slightly at a later date when the CSS has more complete information about the population from Census '96. Nevertheless, these overall trends should be accepted as indicative of the broad provincial population patterns of South Africa.

### 3. Per capita income

The per capita income for the year 1995 is based on the 1995 GGP and the population estimates.

#### 4. Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The index shown for each province reflects the prices for the more important urban areas within each province.

# $\textbf{1.}\ Area, income\ (GGP), population\ estimates\ and\ percapita\ income\ for\ 1995\ by\ province$

Province Area	A 400	Income (GGP)	Population	Per capita	
	1/	<u>2</u> /	income		
	km²	R1 000	Number	Rand	
RSA	1 219 090	428 016 145	41 242 130	10 378	
Western Cape	129 370	60 272 250	3 721 200	16 197	

Eastern Cape	169 580	32 488 051	6 481 300	5 013
Northern Cape	361 830	8 951 124	739 730	12 101
Free State	129 480	26 515 368	2 782 470	9 529
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	63 780 420	8 713 100	7 320
North West	116 320	23 785 384	3 351 790	7 096
Gauteng	17 010	161 445 237	7 048 300	22 906
Mpumalanga	79 490	34 936 773	3 007 040	11 618
Northern Province	123 910	15 841 538	5 397 200	2 935

# 1/ According to the gross geographical product

# 2/ Mid-year estimates

# 2. Consumer Price Index and population estimates by province

Province	Consumer Price	Population	
FIOVINCE	1	2/	
	1994	1995	1997
RSA	92,0	100	42 900 000
Western Cape	91,9	100	3 900 000
Eastern Cape	91,4	100	6 800 000
Northern Cape	91,9	100	800 000

Free State	92,6	100	2 900 000
KwaZulu-Natal	92,2	100	9 100 000
North West	92,0	100	3 500 000
Gauteng	92,1	100	7 400 000
Mpumalanga	95,5	100	3 200 000
Northern Province	94,3	100	5 700 000

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}$ / The information refers to the more important metropolitan areas within each province

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<sup>2</sup>/ Mid-year estimate rounded upwards to the nearest 100 000