## Radio and TV still important

 mediums of communication in SAThe news that the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) is struggling should be concerning to all of us. The organization is battling to pay salaries and an attempt to begin retrenchments has been postponed thanks to what was effectively a staff revolt.

However, the failure of the SABC should worry all of us. In a country like South Africa a public broadcaster is an important entity which provides entertainment and information to people living in far-flung areas (although there is a debate to be had about the government misusing the public broadcaster to spread propaganda).

The flailing and failing SABC should also concern South Africans for another reason, as it shows how poorly the government runs commercial enterprises, with the SABC being the latest in a long line of government companies which are failing. Also concerning, is that the government, despite all the evidence available to it, continues to believe that it should be running commercial enterprises.

This edition of FreeFACTS looks at the reach of broadcast media in South Africa, and includes some information on newspapers and magazines.

The proportion of South Africans with access to a television or a radio is remarkably high. Perhaps surprisingly, according to data from 2018, more South Africans had access to a television (over $90 \%$ ) than a radio (just below $90 \%$ ). For many of these people the only radio or television stations they access will be ones provided by the SABC.

The SABC is an important organization but it needs to stand on its own two feet, it cannot continue to rely on government bailouts or expect streaming services such as Netflix to collect license fees on its behalf (as has been suggested).

The way people receive information is changing rapidly and the SABC must move with the times if it is to remain relevant and sustainable. However, our government has shown that it is far more likely to continue to use discredited ideas from the past, rather than be innovative and fit for the 21st century. The SABC is unlikely to be an exception.

- Marius Roodt


## JOIN US

The IRR is an advocacy group that fights for your right to make decisions about your life, family and business, free from unnecessary government, political, and bureaucratic interference. FreeFACTS publishes evidence that communities are better off when individuals are free to make decisions about how they want to live, be educated, work, access healthcare, think, speak, own property, and protect their communities. If you agree with the issues we stand for, welcome to the team. There are millions of people just like you who are tired of South African politicians, activists, and commentators attempting to rein in your freedom to decide. Take control and make sure your voice is heard by becoming a friend of the IRR.

> SMS YOUR NAME TO 32823 SMS costs R1. Ts and Cs apply.

## Communication

| Use of media by type, 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Media accessed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Number ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Proportion |
| Radio | 34800000 | 88.1\% |
| Television | 37300000 | 94.4\% |
| Newspaper | 15800000 | 40.0\% |
| Magazine | 7300000 | 18.5\% |
| Total adults (aged 15+) | 39500000 | 100.0\% |

Source: SAARF, www.saarf.co.za, accessed 9 March 2016; BRC, Establishment Survey: Demographic and Media Consumption Trends, ES Wave 1 Launch Presentation (Jul-Dec 2016), pp32 and 39; Establishment Survey: March/ April 2018 release, April 2018, pp 21-44
a For newspapers and magazines, the figures represent the number of titles accessed by adults. The same number of reading adults, therefore, might be reading more than one publication. This means that there might be far fewer reading adults than the table suggests.
b People aged 15 and above (count: 39500000 ).
BROADCASTING

| Adults with access to radio and <br> television, 2005-18 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of <br> adults $^{\text {a }}$ | Radio $^{\text {access }}$ b | Television <br> access $^{\text {b }}$ |
| 2005 | 30655696 | $81.4 \%$ | $60.3 \%$ |
| 2006 | 30903002 | $81.7 \%$ | $61.5 \%$ |
| 2007 | 31109074 | $79.4 \%$ | $61.3 \%$ |
| 2008 | 31305016 | $79.7 \%$ | $66.9 \%$ |
| 2009 | 32498063 | $79.9 \%$ | $67.0 \%$ |
| 2010 | 34019661 | $80.1 \%$ | $72.4 \%$ |
| 2011 | 34933809 | $91.4 \%$ | $88.5 \%$ |
| 2012 | 34935454 | $92.6 \%$ | $91.5 \%$ |
| 2013 | 37214317 | $83.0 \%$ | $91.7 \%$ |
| 2014 | 37664536 | $83.0 \%$ | $91.8 \%$ |
| 2015 | 38258907 | $82.9 \%$ | $92.2 \%$ |
| 2016 | 38800000 | $83.0 \%$ | $93.0 \%$ |
| 2018 | 40100000 | $88.0 \%$ | $96.0 \%$ |
| $2005-18$ | $30.8 \%$ | $8.1 \%$ | $59.2 \%$ |

Source: Eighty20, All Media and Products Survey (AMPS): Overwhelming and under-mined reasons to love AMPS data, May 2012, p13; AMPS 2013B (January-December 2013), 8 April 2014; AMPS 2014 (July 2013-June 2014), accessed 6 March 2015; AMPS 2015 Individual (June 2014-June 2015), accessed 23 February 2016; Broadcast Research Council of South Africa (BRC), www.brcsa.org.za, RAM 2016 (January-September 2016), accessed 8 March 2017; Establishment Survey: Demographic and Media Consumption Trends, ES Wave 1 Launch Presentation (Jul-Dec 2016), March 2017, pp 31 and 38; The Establishment Survey: March 2019 release, March 2019, p33
a People aged 15 and above.
b Respondents were asked if they had listened to radio or watched television in any seven-day period.

## Communication

Access to radio and television, 2005-2018


Adults ${ }^{\text {a }}$ with access to radio and television by province, 2018

| Province | Radio access |  | Television access |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Proportion of total adults ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Number | Proportion of total adults ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Eastern Cape | 4100000 | 12.0\% | 4300000 | 12.0\% |
| Free State | 1900000 | 5.0\% | 2000000 | 5.0\% |
| Gauteng | 8800000 | 25.0\% | 9700000 | 26.0\% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 6800000 | 20.0\% | 7100000 | 19.0\% |
| Limpopo | 3600000 | 10.0\% | 3600000 | 10.0\% |
| Mpumalanga | 2600000 | 7.0\% | 2700000 | 7.0\% |
| North West | 2300000 | 6.0\% | 2500000 | 7.0\% |
| Northern Cape | 700000 | 2.0\% | 800000 | 2.0\% |
| Western Cape | 4100000 | 12.0\% | 4700000 | 13.0\% |
| South Africa | 34800000 | 88.0\% | 37300000 | 95.0\% |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, Establishment Survey-Demographic and Media Consumption Trends, ES Wave 1 Launch Presentation (Jul-Dec 2016), pp34 and 41; Establishment Survey: March/April release, April 2018, pp21 and 28
a People aged 15 and above.
b IRR calculations.

## Communication

## Top ten radio stations by average listenership, 2018

| Radio station $^{\text {a }}$ | Main studio $^{\text {b }}$ | Number $^{\text {c }}$ | Proportion $^{\text {d }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Ukhozi FM (Zulu) | Durban, KwaZulu-Natal | 7575000 | $18.9 \%$ |
| Umhlobo Wenene FM (Xhosa) | Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape | 5357000 | $13.4 \%$ |
| Metro FM | Johannesburg, Gauteng | 4260000 | $10.6 \%$ |
| Lesedi FM (Sotho) | Bloemfontein, Free State | 3134000 | $7.8 \%$ |
| Thobela FM (Pedi) | Polokwane, Limpopo | 2750000 | $6.9 \%$ |
| Motsweding FM (Tswana) | Mmabatho, North West | 2407000 | $6.0 \%$ |
| Gagasi FM | Durban, KwaZulu-Natal | 1608000 | $4.0 \%$ |
| Radio Sonder Grense (Afrikaans) | Johannesburg, Gauteng | 1275000 | $3.2 \%$ |
| Ligwalagwala FM (Swati) | Nelspruit, Mpumalanga | 1137000 | $2.8 \%$ |
| Ikwekwezi FM (Ndebele) | Pretoria, Gauteng | 1103000 | $2.8 \%$ |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, BRC RAM Radio Listening (Jan-Dec 2018), accessed 11 March 2019; Establishment Survey: March 2019 release, March 2019, p11
a Listed radio stations broadcast in English unless otherwise stated in brackets.
b Applies largely to stations with a wider reach (such as those of the SABC). Other stations, such as those within specific communities, usually have one studio.
c Refers to adults (people aged 15 and above). The listenership numbers are estimates and denote respondents who replied 'I listened to this station in the past seven days'.
d IRR calculations.

| Radio listeners ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by race, 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | Proportion |
| Race | 27840000 | $80.0 \%$ |
| Black | 3132000 | $9.0 \%$ |
| Coloured | 1044000 | $3.0 \%$ |
| Indian/Asian | 3132000 | $9.0 \%$ |
| White | 34800000 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Total adults (aged 15+) |  |  |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, Establishment Survey: March/ April release, April 2018, p19
a Adult radio listeners per seven-day period between March and April 2018. For example during that period, an average of $80 \%(27840000)$ of people aged 15 and above who listened to radio were black.
b IRR calculations.

| Radio listeners ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by age, 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Number $^{\text {b }}$ | Proportion |
| $15-24$ | 8004000 | $23.0 \%$ |
| $25-34$ | 9744000 | $28.0 \%$ |
| $35-49$ | 9048000 | $26.0 \%$ |
| $50+$ | 8004000 | $23.0 \%$ |
| Total adults (aged 15+) | 34800000 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, Establishment Survey: March/ April release, April 2018, p19
a Adult radio listeners per seven-day period between March and April 2018. For example, during that period, an average of 23\% (8 004000 ) of people aged 15 and above who listened to radio were in the 15 to 24 age group.
b IRR calculations.

## Communication

| Radio listeners $^{\text {ab }}$ by average monthly household income, $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 - 1 8}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average income R | Jul16- Jun17 | Jan-Dec17 | Jul17-Jun18 | Jan-Dec18 |
| 0 | - | - | - | $1.0 \%$ |
| $1-1999$ | $9.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |
| $2000-3999$ | $24.0 \%$ | $22.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ |
| $4000-4999$ | $10 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ |
| $5000-9999$ | $27.0 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $29.0 \%$ | $29.0 \%$ |
| $10000-19999$ | $18.0 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| $20000-39999$ | $9.0 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ |
| $40000-59999$ | $2.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| $60000+$ | $1.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, The Establishment Survey: March 2019 release, March 2019, p39
a Listeners per seven-day period. For example, $18 \%$ of people aged 15 and above with an average income of between R2 000 and R 3999 listened to the radio between January and December 2018.
b Past 7 day radio listeners.
Television

| Television sets owned by province, 2018 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Proportion <br> of total $^{\text {a }}$ | People per <br> television set |
| Province | 1258000 | $9.2 \%$ | 5.2 |
| Eastern Cape | 790000 | $5.8 \%$ | 3.7 |
| Free State | 4164000 | $30.6 \%$ | 3.5 |
| Gauteng | 2203000 | $16.2 \%$ | 5.2 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1206000 | $8.9 \%$ | 4.8 |
| Limpopo | 1068000 | $7.8 \%$ | 4.2 |
| Mpumalanga | 948000 | $7.0 \%$ | 4.2 |
| North West | 279000 | $2.1 \%$ | 4.4 |
| Northern Cape | 1690000 | $12.4 \%$ | 3.9 |
| Western Cape | $\mathbf{1 3 6 0 6 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ | 4.2 |
| South Africa |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), General Household Survey 2018, Statistical release P0318, 28 May 2019, Table 17.1, p184; Mid-year population estimates 2018, Statistical release P0302, 23 July 2018, Table 2, p2
a IRR calculations.
Proportion of total television sets by province, 2018


## Communication

|  | Viewing reach ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 2016-18 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Jul 16-June 17 | Jan-Dec 17 | Jul 17-Jun 18 | Jan-Dec 18 |
| Yesterday | $90.0 \%$ | $91.0 \%$ | $92.0 \%$ | $93.0 \%$ |
| In the last week | $94.0 \%$ | $94.0 \%$ | $95.0 \%$ | $96.0 \%$ |
| In the last month | $95.0 \%$ | $96.0 \%$ | $96.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ |
| In the last 3 months | $96.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ |
| In the last 6 months | $97.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ | $98.0 \%$ |
| In the last 12 months | $97.0 \%$ | $97.0 \%$ | $98.0 \%$ | $98.0 \%$ |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, The Establishment Survey: March 2019 release, March 2019, p43
a Viewers per seven-day period. For example, 96\% of people aged 15 and above watched television between January and December 2018.

| Television viewers ${ }^{\text {ab }}$ by average monthly household income, 2016-18 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average income $R$ | Jul16-Jun17 | Jan-Dec17 | Jul17-Jun18 | Jan-Dec18 |
| 0 | - | - | - | $2.0 \%$ |
| $1-1999$ | $9.0 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ |
| $2000-3999$ | $24.0 \%$ | $21.0 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ |
| $4000-4999$ | $10.0 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ |
| $5000-9999$ | $27.0 \%$ | $29.0 \%$ | $29.0 \%$ | $29.0 \%$ |
| $10000-19999$ | $18.0 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $21.0 \%$ |
| $20000-39999$ | $9.0 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ |
| $40000-59999$ | $2.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| $60000+$ | $1.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ |

Source: BRC, www.brcsa.org.za, The Establishment Survey: March 2019 release, March 2019, p45
a Viewers per seven-day period. For example adult television, 29\% of people aged 15 and above with an average income of between R5 000 and R 9999 watched television between January and December 2018.
b Past 7 day television viewers.

