



**Solidariteit  
Navorsingsinstituut**

Part of the Solidarity Movement

# 2016 in numbers

The year's important  
figures in a nutshell



# SPORT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

9-0

-the number of tries against and by the Springboks in Durban in their biggest drubbing thus far against the All Blacks.

**The final score was 57-15.**

## negative records

four new negative records set by the **Springboks** in 2016: First home defeat against **Ireland**, first away defeat against the **Argentina**, biggest drubbing thus far against the **All Blacks** and first defeat against **Italy**.



33,3%

- the Springboks' winning record in 2016 (4 out of 12 tests) - **the weakest showing in the professional era.**

6<sup>th</sup>

- the Springboks' position in the World Rugby rankings at the end of the 2016 season. It was third at the end of 2015.

-the number of medals won by Team South Africa at the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio - the same as in Helsinki in 1952 and in Antwerp in 1920 and the best since readmission. This is considerably better than the six won in London in 2012 and the one won in Beijing in 2008.



43.03 s

- **Wayde van Niekerk's record time in the 400 m for men at the 2016 Olympic Games.**

77%

- the percentage of South Africans from all racial groups and from across the country who indicated in a poll by the South African Institute of Race Relations that merit should be the only criterion for the selection of sports teams.



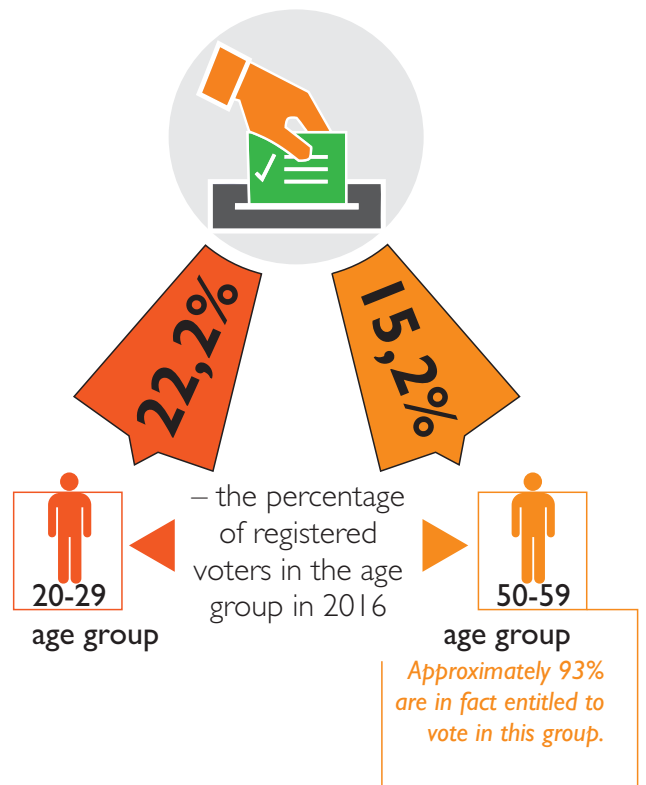
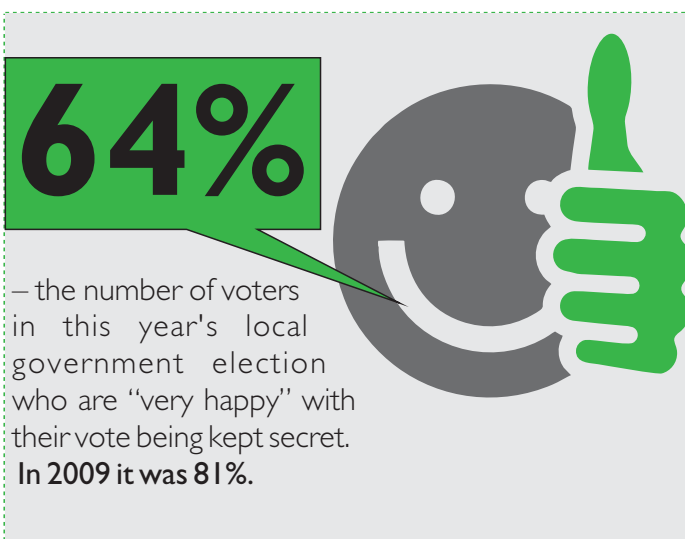
# POLITICS

**68%**

– the percentage of voters in this year's local government election who already had decided whom to vote for a month prior to the election. Only 8% decided on voting day and 10% during the weekend before the election.

**15 296 711**

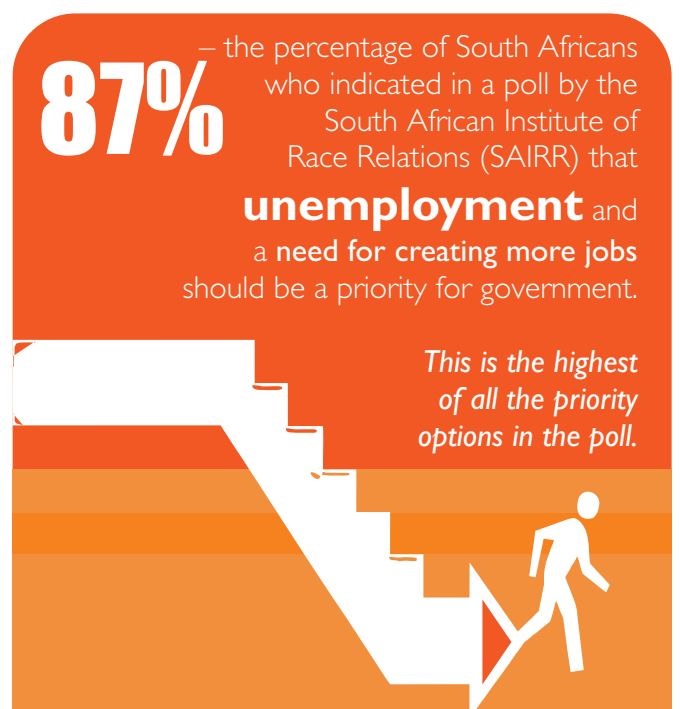
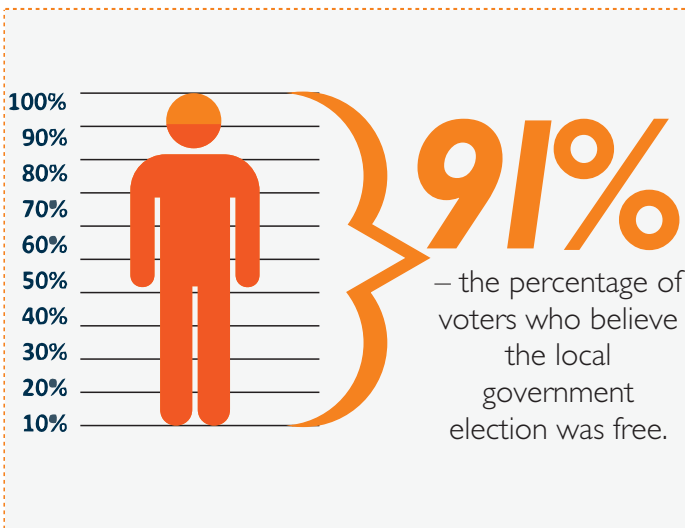
– the number of voters who voted in this year's local government election from a pool of eligible voters (18+) of about 36 million. In the 2011 local government election it was 13 664 914.



**61%**



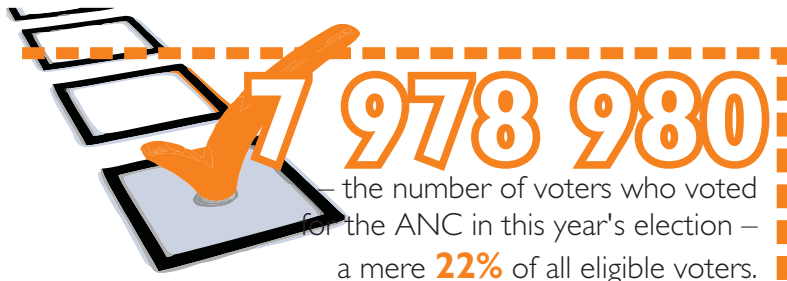
– the percentage of voters who believe the different political parties were "highly tolerant" towards one another in the run-up to this year's election.



– the percentage of South Africans who indicated in a poll by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) that

**land reform should be a priority for government.**

*This is the lowest of all the priority options in the poll after the brain drain.*



– the number of voters who voted for the ANC in this year's election – a mere **22%** of all eligible voters.



**58%**

– approximately the percentage of eligible voters who did not vote in this year's election.



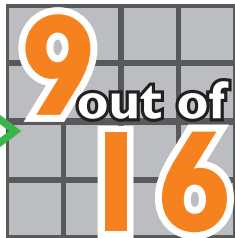
– the amount government allocated to the former Public Protector, Thuli Madonsela, for compiling the report on state capture.

– the mark given South Africa by the non-governmental organisation Freedom House in 2016 with regard to **associative and organisational** rights.



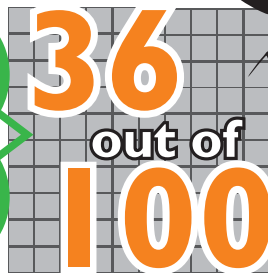
**This highlights the country's vigorous civil society.**

– the mark given to South Africa by the non-governmental organisation Freedom House in 2016 with regard to **the rule of law.**



**Prosecution independence seems to be a huge source of concern.**

the mark given South Africa by the non-governmental organisation Freedom House in 2016 with regard to **freedom of the press**, 0 being the best and 100 the worst. The mark has been deteriorating steadily for some years and according to Freedom House, our media are only “partially free”.



**R7,8 million**

– the amount President Jacob Zuma paid back following the decision by the Constitutional Court, on the advice of the Treasury and the Public Protector, that he had unlawfully refurbished his Nkandla residence with tax money and therefore had to pay back this amount.



**39<sup>th</sup>**

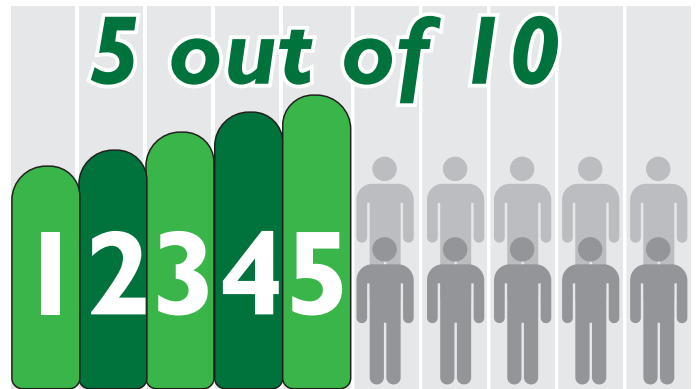
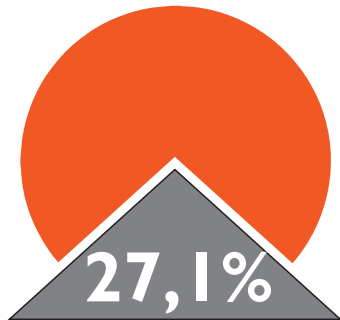
– South Africa's position in 2016 on Reporters Without Borders' list of 180 countries, 1 being the best and 180 the worst.



# LABOUR



– the unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2016, up from 26,6% in the second quarter and the highest in 14 years.



– roughly the ratio of youths (15-34) who were unemployed in Q3 2016 according to the broad definition of unemployment.



– the increase in the estimated number of working people between the third quarters of 2008 and 2016.



– South Africa's position among 138 countries in the categories for cooperation in labour relations, flexibility in wage determination and hiring and firing practices respectively in the 2016-2017 Global Competitive Report of the World Economic Forum.

## 4,9 million



– the number of people who joined the working age population between the third quarters of 2008 and 2016. 4,2 million people joined the labour market over this period.



# ECONOMICS AND FINANCE



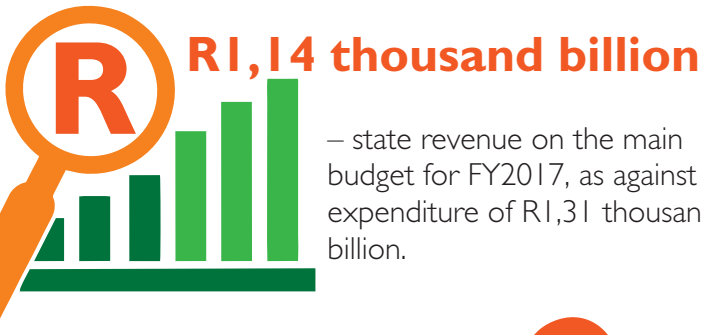
– **total gross government debt** as a percentage of the GDP for FY2017; this has increased from a low of 26% in FY2009.



– average CPI inflation for 2016 (up to and including September), up from 4,6% in 2015.

R515 billion

– the amount spent on remuneration of public servants; this is 40,1% of consolidated state revenue. (FY2017)



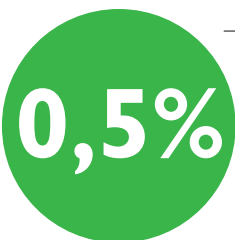
– state revenue on the main budget for FY2017, as against expenditure of R1,31 thousand billion.

12,9%

– the percentage of government's revenue used for debt servicing (FY2017), up from 9,4% in FY2009.



– the percentage of municipalities whose finances this year are worrying or even require intervention according to the Auditor-General. In 2012-'13 it was 82%.



– Treasury's current expected GDP growth for 2016, adjusted downward from 1,7% in October 2015 and 2,8 in October 2014; 3,3% GDP growth in 2011, 2,29% in 2012 and 2,3% in 2013.



– the number of registered vehicles (excluding business vehicles) in 2016. This has increased from 3 385 1048 in 1999 and roughly indicates the growth of the middle class in South Africa.

# 24%

– the number of national government departments that received clean audits from the Auditor-General in 2015-'16.



# 0%

## Limpopo

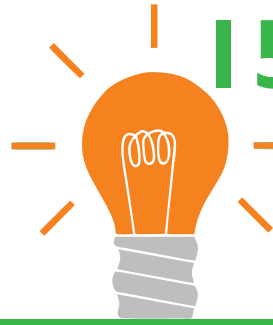


– the number of provincial departments and public entities in Limpopo that received clean audits from the AG in 2015-'16  
– the lowest of all the provinces.

# 28%

– the number of provincial government departments that received clean audits from the Auditor-General in 2015-'16.

# 15 262 235



– the number of households who used electricity for lighting in 2016. In 1996 it was 5 220 826.

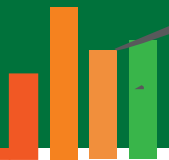


# 15 218 753

– the number of households with access to tap water in 2016. In 1996 it was 7 234 023.

# R46 billion

– the amount of irregular expenditure by national and provincial departments in 2015-'16.



# R5,6 billion



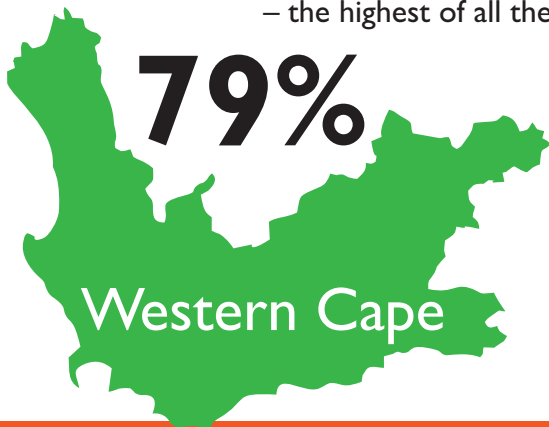
– South African Airways (SAA)'s losses for the 2014-'15 financial year announced in September. This is approximately R1 billion more than the R4,7 billion expected initially.

**A further loss of R1,5 billion was announced for the 2015-'16 financial year**

– the number of provincial departments and public entities in the Western Cape that received clean audits from the AG in 2015-'16  
– the highest of all the provinces.

# 79%

## Western Cape



# R14,75 billion

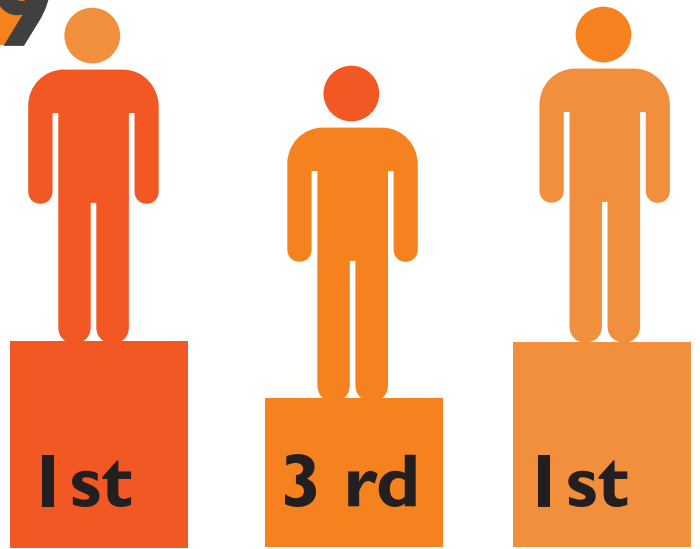
– the amount of irregular expenditure identified by the Auditor-General in municipalities during the last financial year. This is more than double the amount four years ago and is ascribed mainly to non-compliance with supply chain management legislation.



109th

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

– South Africa's position among **138 countries** with regard to public confidence in politicians, according to the Global Competitive Report of the World Economic Forum (2016-2017 survey).



– South Africa's position among 138 countries in the categories for strength of auditing and reporting standards, efficacy of corporate boards and protection of minority shareholder's interests respectively, according to the 2016-2017 Global Competitive Report of the World Economic Forum.

106th

– South Africa position among **138 countries** with regard to the burden of government regulations on competitiveness, according to the Global Competitive Report of the World Economic Forum (2016-2017 survey).



– **South Africa's** position among 190 countries on the World Bank's Doing Business 2017 report. While the country did well with payment of taxes (51st in the world) as well as protection of minority investors (22nd), South Africa was less successful with trans-border trading (139th), getting electricity (111th) and starting a new business (131st).

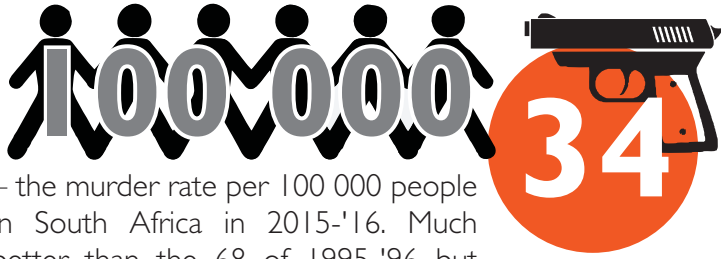
74th





# CRIME

## MURDER RATE (per 100 000 people)



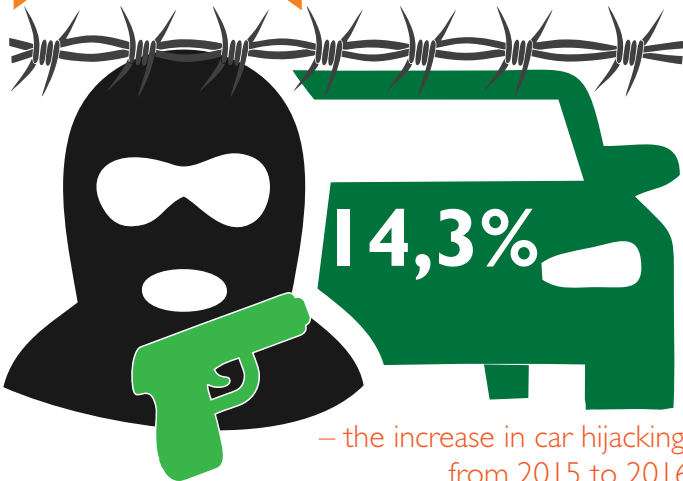
– the murder rate per 100 000 people in South Africa in 2015-'16. Much better than the 68 of 1995-'96 but worse than the 31 of 2011-'12.

## R2 200

– The average bribe amount in South Africa in 2016, as estimated by The Ethics Institute in a new study. It has increased by R159 since 2015.

## 61<sup>st</sup>

– South Africa's position among 174 countries in Transparency International's latest Corruption Perceptions Index. This is six places better than last year's 67th position.



– the increase in car hijackings from 2015 to 2016.

This is the second highest increase of all kinds of crimes.

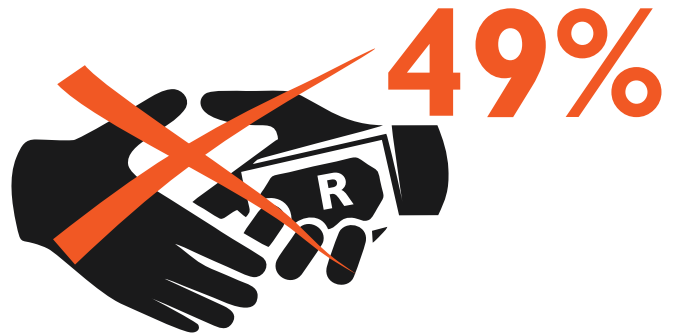
## 36%

– the number of survey respondents in a new study by The Ethics Institute of South Africa who said they resorted to bribery in order to avoid traffic fines.

## 64,7%

– the decrease in bank robberies from 2015 to 2016.

This is the largest decrease of all kinds of crimes.



– the number of survey respondents in a new study by The Ethics Institute of South Africa who said that it is possible to get through life in South Africa without paying a bribe. This figure is up from 27% in 2015.



# SOURCES

## Sources:

- South African Institute of Race Relations
- South African Revenue Service
- Human Sciences Research Council
- Election Commission of South Africa
- Auditor General of South Africa
- South African Police Service
- Ethics Institute of South Africa
- The Rio 2016 Olympic Games website
- Freedom House
- Stats SA
- National Treasury
- World Economic Forum
- Solidarity Research Institute