

OG-ZAF: Data Sources

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Population

- Demographics from the [UN Population Prospects](#) database
 - Fertility, mortality, and population by age
 - Historical and projected data

Labor Productivity Profiles

- National Transfer Account data
 - Distribution of income by age
- [World Inequality Database](#)
 - Overall inequality

Sectoral Production/Consumption Data

- Production-Consumption Bridge
 - [UN University - Wider Social Accounting Matrix](#) for South Africa
- Consumption expenditure shares – from same as above

Macro data

- UN **ILOSTAT** data
 - Capital's share of income (overall)
 - For by sector, we turned to national accounts data
- **IMF** data
 - Government spending (transfers, public goods, pensions)
- **World Bank Development Indicators**
 - Foreign purchases of new debt issues
 - Long run growth rate in real GDP per capita

Household Survey Data

- Would like this to include:
 - Labor supply
 - Net wealth
 - Income taxes paid
 - Informal economic activity
- Great suggestion from Zenzi: [The Post Apartheid Labour Market Series](#)

Household Survey Data

- What these can enable:
 - Calibrate disutility of labor supply to match hours worked by age
 - Calibrate rate of time preference/bequest motives to match distribution of wealth
 - Estimation of tax functions that allow for tax progressivity
 - Calibration of informal production/consumption
 - Distribution of government transfers
 - Distribution of bequests
- Great suggestion from Zenzi: [The Post Apartheid Labour Market Series](#)

National accounts data by sector

- Great help from Daan and [his research!](#)
- Could also benefit from some more detail:
 - Structure of production in the informal sector
 - Factor prices by industry \implies ability to estimate elasticity of substitution
 - Small vs large firms
 - What is the role of public infrastructure in private production?

Other?

- Policy parameters:
 - Pension benefits
 - Infrastructure spending (as fraction of GDP)
 - Identifying transitory policies and accounting for them in the calibration
- Applied micro studies in South Africa to estimate basic household preference parameters:
 - Intertemporal elasticity of substitution, σ
 - Frisch elasticity of labor supply, θ
 - And for Sylvia: estimate heterogeneous values by skill group!
 - Rate of time preference, β
 - Stone-Geary preferences (“subsistence” consumption by good, which leads to non-homothetic preferences)