

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR INEQUALITY RESEARCH

AN ASSESSMENT OF INEQUALITY ESTIMATES FOR THE CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Objective
- Inequality in South Africa
 - What is the story?
- WIIDS's narrative
 - Overview of the dataset used
 - Inequality trends
- ACEIR's narrative















Introduction and objectives

 Comparability of existing surveys still remain a challenge (Robilliard, 2020; Zizzamia et al., 2021)

- Objective
 - Explore in detail the methodological changes found in the various household surveys used for inequality analysis
 - We focus on surveys conducted since 1993
 - Using micro-datasets to examine income inequality trends in South Africa
 - Compare our inequality estimates with those reported in WIID Companion for South Africa











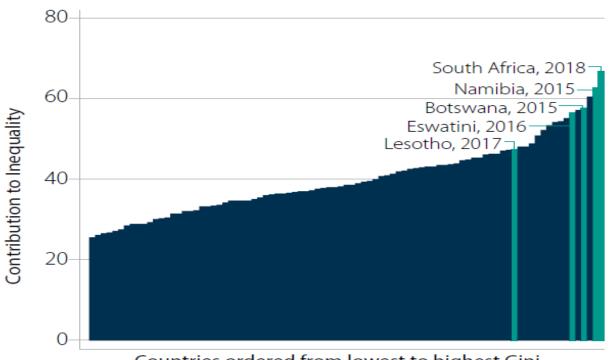




What can we say about Inequality in South Africa?

Consumption(or income) inequality

a. Gini coefficients of countries



Countries ordered from lowest to highest Gini

(World Bank, 2022)







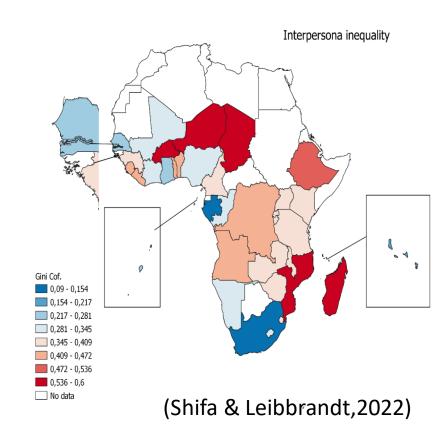






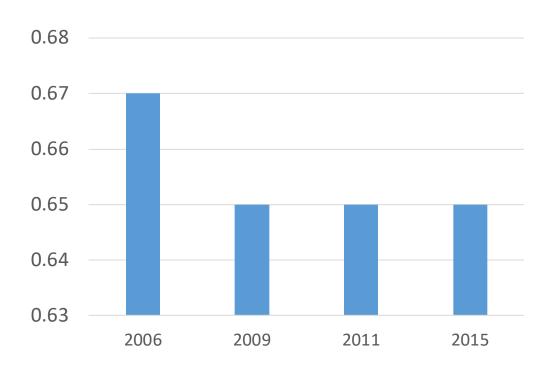


Basic services inequality

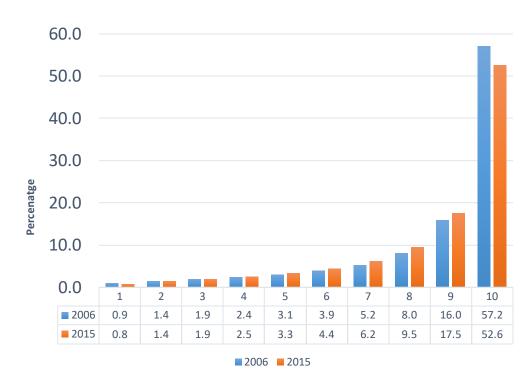


Inequality Trends in South Africa: A multidimensional diagnostic of inequality Income inequality

Gini Coefficient (2006-2015)



The distribution of expenditure shares by decile (2006 & 2015)



Source: ITR based on data from IES 2005/06, LCS 2008/09, IES 2010/11, and LCS 2014/15







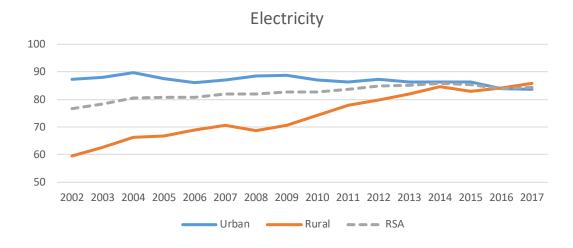




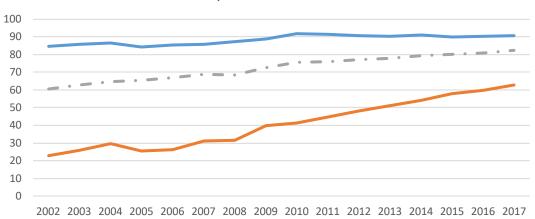




Inequality Trends in South Africa: A multidimensional diagnostic of inequality Access to basic services



Improved sanitaion





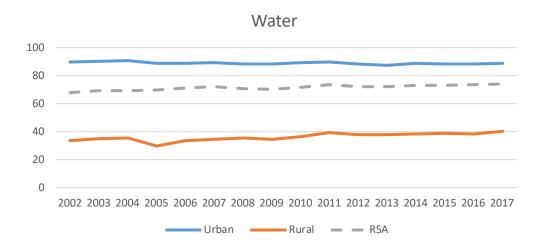


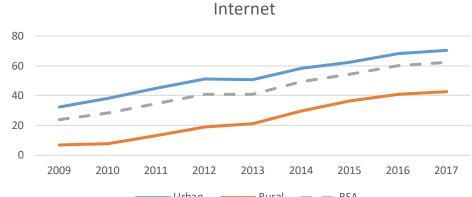












WIIDS's narrative: data sources for South Africa

Year	Num. Of es	timates WIID Companion	Source on income inequality Gini	Survey
19	993	2 yes (both)	Hundenborn et al. 2016	PSLSD
19	995	1 No	Web 14 June 1999	IES
19	996	2 yes (both)	Whiteford and Van Seventer 2000	Census 1996
19	997	1 No	Deininger and Squire, World Bank 2004	OHS
20	000	1 yes	Leibbrandt et al. 2010	IES
20	001	2 yes (both)	Leibbrandt et al. 2009	Census 2001
20	005	2 yes (both)	Leibbrandt et al. 2010	IES
20	008	13 yes (1 obs)	Own construction based on LIS ^b Database through LISSY	NIDS
20	009	1 yes	PovcalNet	not specified
20	010	13 yes (1 obs)	Own construction based on LIS Database through LISSY	NIDS
20	011	2 No	Commitment to Equity Project	IES
20	012	12 yes (1 obs)	Own construction based on LIS Database through LISSY	NIDS
20	015	16 yes (1 obs)	Own construction based on LIS Database through LISSY	NIDS
20	017	12 yes (1 obs)	Own construction based on LIS Database through LISSY	NIDS







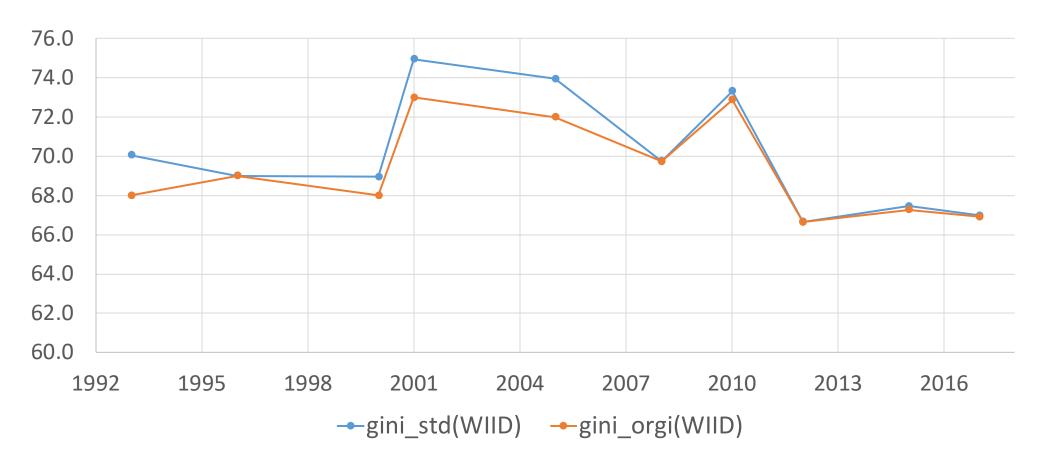








Income Inequality trends: WIIDS's narrative



Data sources: 1993 PSLSD ,1996 census, 2000 IES, 2001 Census, 2005 IES, 2008-2017(NIDS)







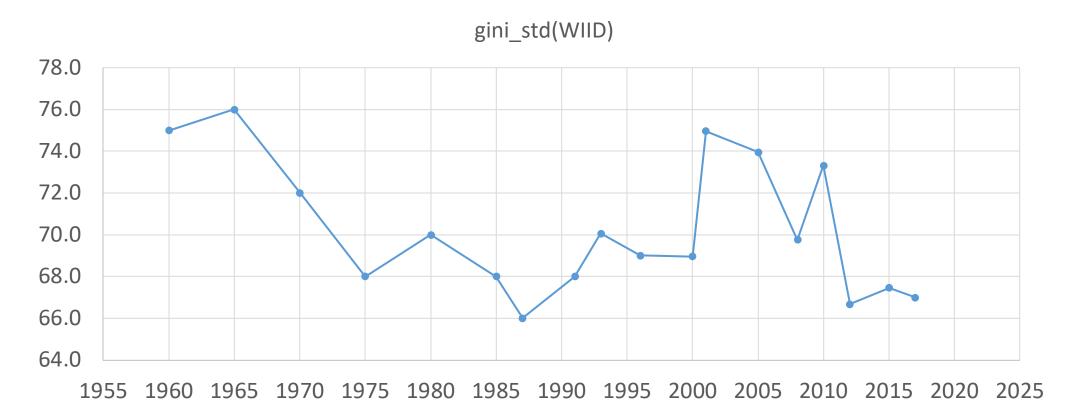








Income Inequality trends: WIIDS's narrative



Data sources: Lachman and Bercuson 1992, 1993 PSLSD ,1996 census, 2000 IES, 2001 Census, 2005 IES, 2008-2017(NIDS)









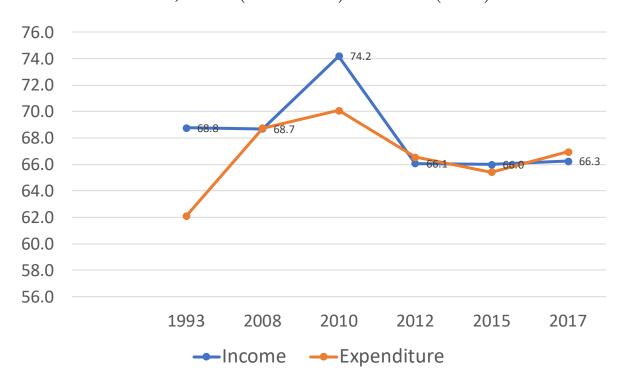




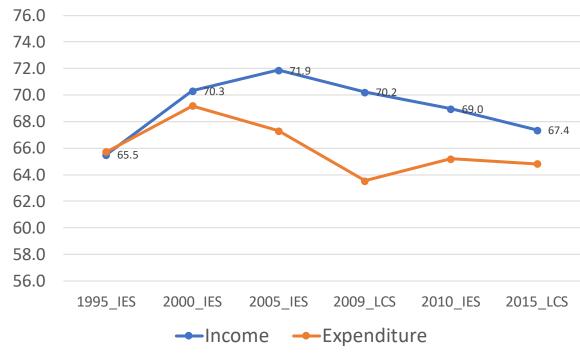


Inequality trends: ACEIR's narrative

Gini estimates, NIDS (2008-2017) & PLSDS (1993)



Gini estimates, IES (1995-2010) & LCS (2009 & 2015)









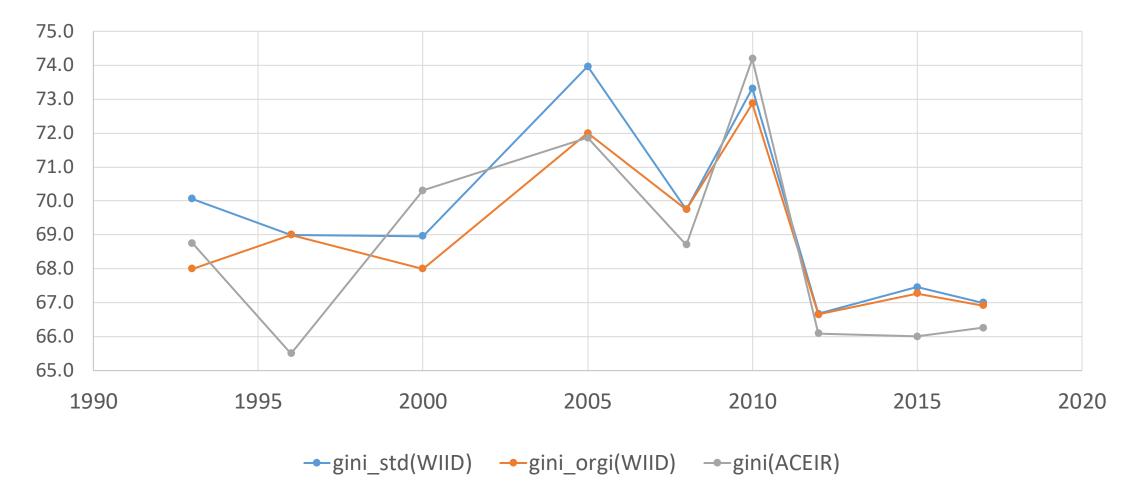








Inequality trends: ACEIR's narrative

















Conclusion

- Databases such as the WIID, have proved extremely valuable
- Income inequality is South Africa has remained quite high throughout the years, with large year-to-year variations
- Inequality estimates across time are influenced in part by methodological modifications implemented across different surveys over time.
- It is not yet clear what causes the year-to-year variations. More research is needed to investigate these.
- We cannot yet draw any conclusions about how well the narrative from our analysis would match the narrative from the entire WIID combination series and other works in South Africa.





























