

Changes in comparison with previous versions of the GGDC Total Economy Database (January 2005)

This document explains the changes between the August 2005 version of the GGDC Total Economy Database and the previous version of January 2005. The description below refers to the most significant changes. For more detail the source notes can be consulted. Comparisons of earlier versions of the database are described in separate documents downloadable from <http://www.ggdc.net/dseries/tedarchive.html>

Differences between August 2005 and January 2005

GDP

New sources:

- OECD National Accounts, Vol. 1, 2005, release 01
- IMF, World Economic Outlook database, April 2005 version
- ECLAC, Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2004
- European Economy, Statistical Annex, Spring 2005, Report done by AMECO (Macro economic working database of DG ECFIN, EU)
- Economic Survey of Europe, United Nations ECE, 2005, no. 1

Other:

- New Annual National Accounts data for Austria and Czech Republic includes the reallocations of FISIM for the whole period (1991-2004).
- Revisions in OECD Monthly National Accounts leads to a 1-2%-point difference for Japan in 2003 and 2004 and to a downward revisions for New Zealand (-1.1% for 2003), Finland (-1% for 2004), Lithuania (-1% for 2004) Spain (-1.3% for 2004) and Slovakia (-1.4% in 2004).
- Large revision in the IMF GDP data for Myanmar leads to an upward adjustment of almost 16% for 2003.
- For Africa IMF extensively revised its data, especially the changes in Congo (ranging from -69% to +15%), Côte d'Ivoire (adjusted upwards with about 10%) and Egypt (upwards adjustment of about 3%) stand out.
- Revisions in Economic Survey of Europe data lead to a downward adjustment of 3-15% for Turkmenistan.
- Revisions in IMF GDP data for Cyprus and Malta lead to an upward adjustment of 3 to 4 %.

Employment:

New sources:

- BLS, Comparative Civilian Labour Force Statistics, Ten countries, 1960-2004
- OECD Economic Outlook 77, June 2005
- Economic Survey of Europe, United Nations ECE, 2005, no. 1
- European Economy (2005), EU DG ECFIN
- ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2005
- World Bank, World Development Indicators 2005

Other:

-The Employment figures from the Bureau of Labour Statistics have been revised a bit in the latest issue, resulting in especially significant changes for the United Kingdom (almost the whole period, but the largest changes in the 1971-1994 period) and Canada (1993-2003 period, 0.6-1.0%), and some small changes for the Netherlands and Germany.

-Revisions of the World Development Indicators resulted in significant changes for a large number of countries:

-Asia: Bangladesh (whole period, ranging from -3% to +7%), Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, for about the 1960-1975 period (changes ranging from -2% to +2%).

-Africa: Almost all countries undergo some revision. Changes are biggest in Algeria (1994-2003, ranging from -0.6% to -3.5%), Ghana (1974-2003, ranging from 0.6% to -4.5%) and South Africa (ranging from +2.5% to -5.5%).

-Central and Eastern Europe: Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova and Slovenia have undergone revisions ranging from -1.7% to +1.5%

-Middle East: Almost all countries underwent some revision of the data. With very large differences in the United Arab Emirates (-24% to 6%), Iran (-1.8% to -12.8%) and Saudi Arabia (0.8% to 10.6%)

Hours:

New sources:

-OECD Employment Outlook 2005

-OECD Economic Outlook database 2005, release 01

Other:

-In the January vintage of this database we kept hours estimates constant for 2004 due to lack of reliable estimates. The new version of the Employment Outlook provides 2004 figures, which have been used now.

-Revisions in OECD Employment Outlook for 1997-1999 lead to downward adjustments for Belgium (-3.4%), Denmark (-2.6%), France (-3.3%), Italy (-1.2%), Netherlands and Switzerland (both -1%).

-For Finland we started using national accounts based hours series instead of the Labour Force Survey based series from the Employment Outlook resulting in upward adjustments up to 4%.

-Luxembourg assumed Hours worked for period 2000-2003 the same as in 1999 by lack of data. Now the trend of OECD LFS hours worked has been used, resulting in a downward adjustment of 3% in 2003.

-For Poland the data for 2000-2003 has been revised, resulting in an upward adjustment of about 1% to 1.5%. Hours data for Slovakia in 2003 and 2004 has been adjusted upwards with 6 and 8%.

Population:

New sources:

-U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base (26-04-2005 release)

Other:

-The International Data Base has revised series for Guatemala (2002-2003 about 1% downward adjustment), Myanmar (1999-2003, downward adjustment ranging from -0.4% to -2.0%), Thailand (1999-2003, upward adjustment ranging from 0.2% to 1.3%), Congo (2002-2003, downward adjustment ranging from -0.5% to -0.8%), Ghana (1999-2003, downward adjustment ranging from -0.3% to 2.6%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1999-2003, upward adjustment ranging from 1.6% to 3.8%), Ukraine (1999-2003, upward adjustment ranging from 0.1% to 0.7%) and Former Yugoslavia (as a result of the changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina).