



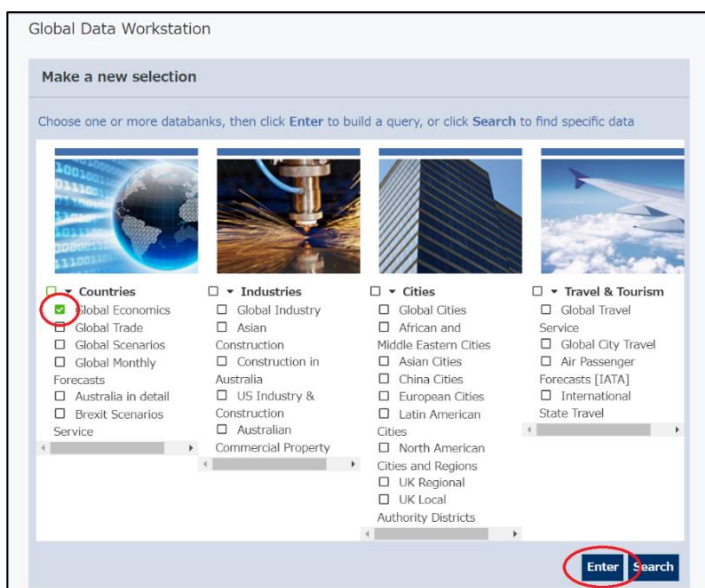
## Oxford Economics Databank ご利用方法

### 1. Databank へアクセスします。

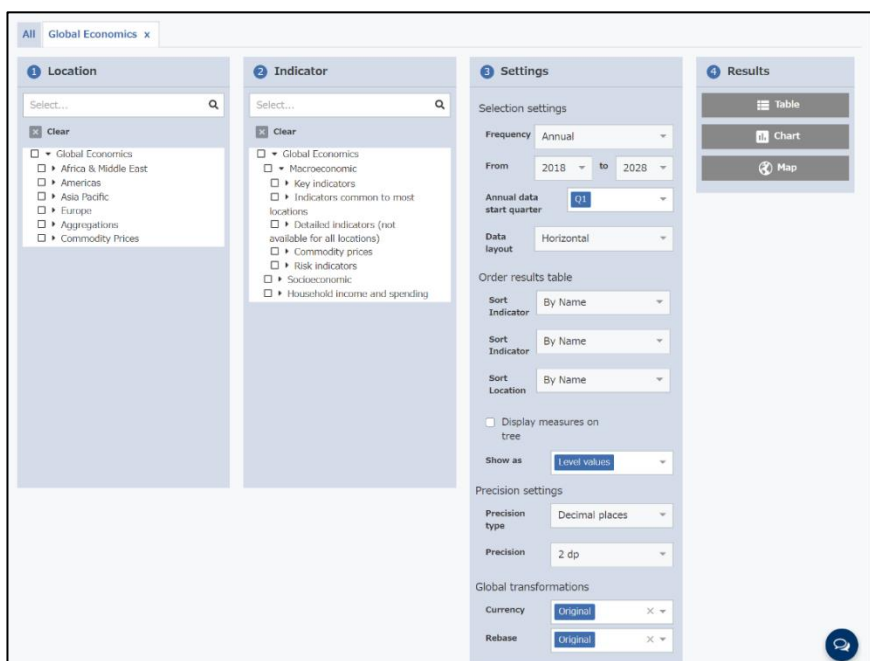
URL: <https://data.oxfordeconomics.com/>

### 2. ご利用の Databank に を入れ、右下の「Enter」を押します。

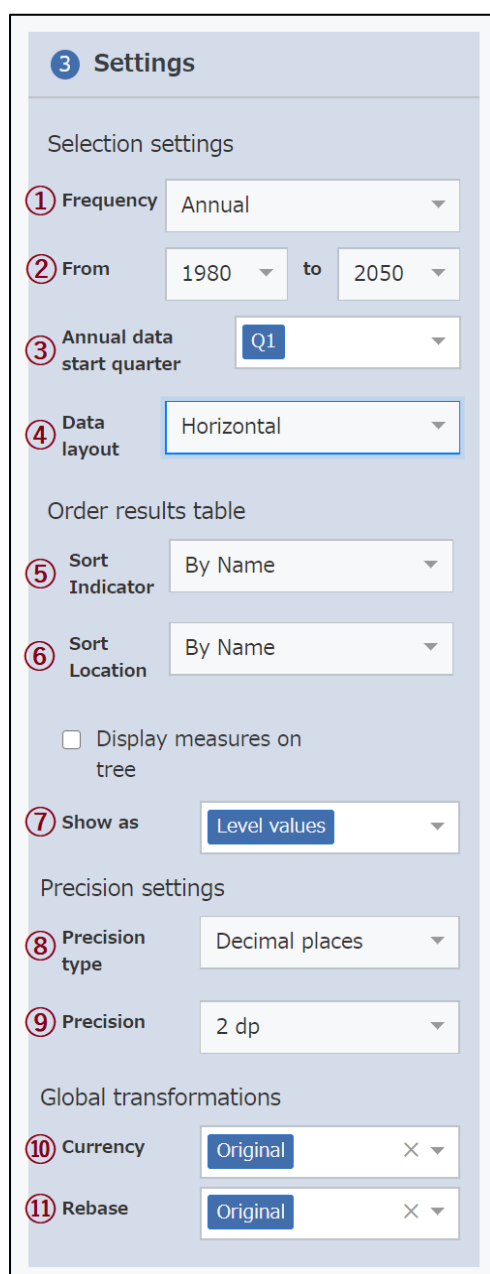
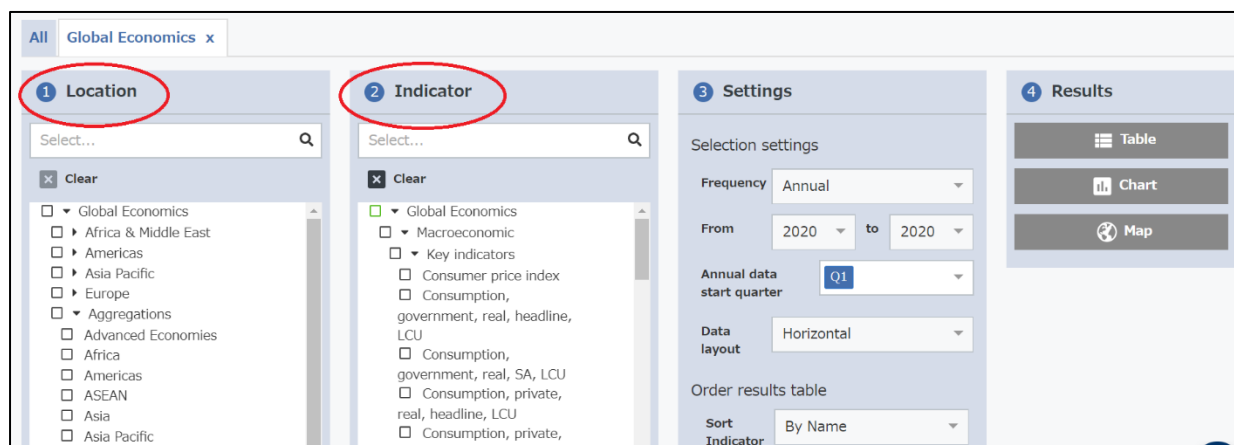
※ご契約によって、利用可能な Databank の種類が異なります。



### 3. データを取りたい項目に を入れます。



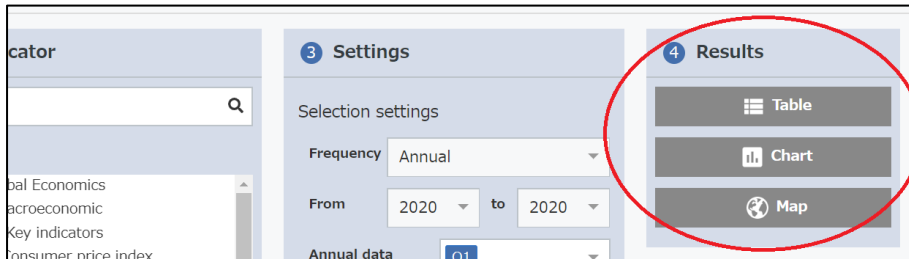
各① Location と② Indicator の「▶」をクリックすると、より詳細な項目が展開されます。



「③ Setting」で、取りたいデータの形式を設定します(各項目はデータベースの種類により異なります)。

- ① **Frequency** : データの期間(頻度)を選択。
- ② **From** : データの取得範囲を、最大で 1980 年~2050 年で設定可能。データによっては取得できないものもございます。
- ③ **Annual data start quarter** : 四半期スタートを Q1~Q4 より選択。
- ④ **Data layout** : 抽出したデータのレイアウトを Horizontal か Vertical より選択。
- ⑤ **Sort Indicator** : データの指標の並び順を、By Name、By Indicator、By Tree Order より選択。
- ⑥ **Sort Location** : データの国/地域の並び順を、By Name、By Indicator、By Tree Order より選択。
- ⑦ **Show as** : 抽出したデータの表示を、% Change y/y、Level value、Difference y/y、5 year average growth rate、10 year average growth rate より選択。
- ⑧ **Precision type** : データの精度のタイプを Significant figures、Decimal places、Standard notation より選択。
- ⑨ **Precision** : データの精度を、1 dp ~ 5 dp より選択。
- ⑩ **Currency** : データの変換を、Original、GBP、EUR、USD、JPY、CNY より選択。
- ⑪ **Rebase** : データの基準を、Original、2010=100、2015=100、2016=100、2017=100、2018=100、2019=100 より選択。

4. 「④ Result」で、抽出するデータの表示形式を選択します。

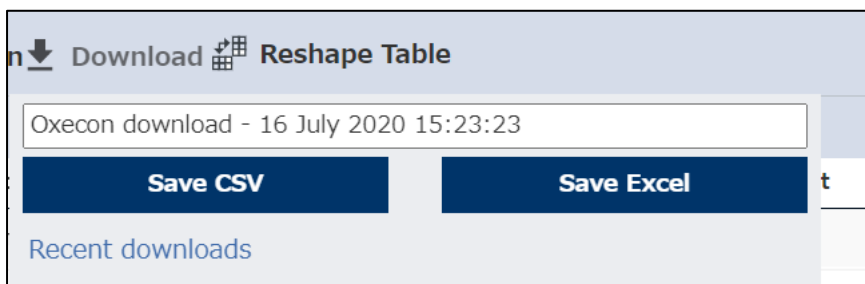


**Table** : 表形式で表示されます。「Download」より、CSV か Excel で保存可能です。

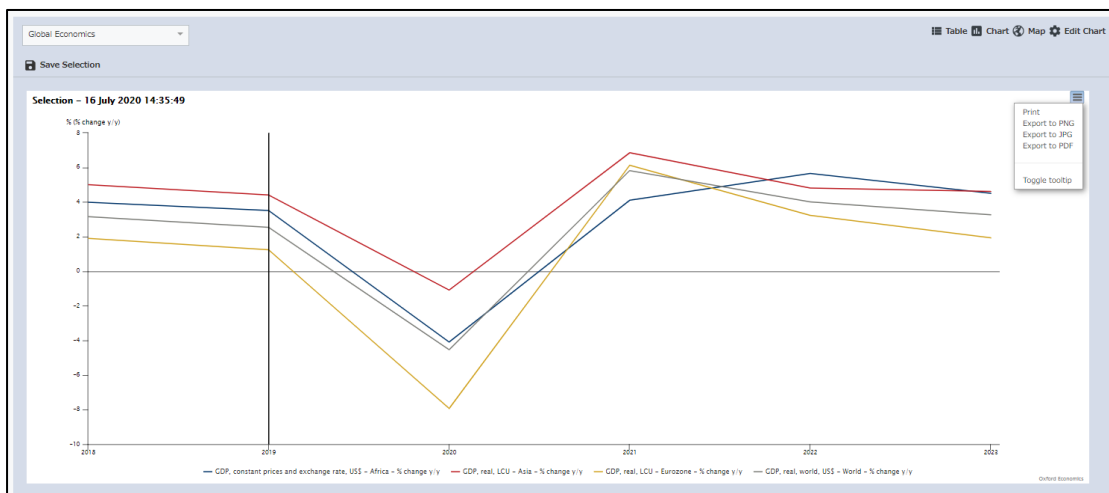
Save Selection **Download** Reshape Table Red is forecast

Location	Indicator	Units	Scale	Measurement	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Source
Africa	GDP, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	%		% change y/y	3.99	3.51	-4.09	4.11	5.65	4.51	Oxford Economics*World Bank
Asia	GDP, real, LCU	%		% change y/y	5.01	4.41	-1.09	6.85	4.81	4.62	Oxford Economics calculation
Eurozone	GDP, real, LCU	%		% change y/y	1.90	1.24	-7.94	6.13	3.23	1.93	Statistical Office of the European Communities*Euro
World	GDP, real, world, US\$	%		% change y/y	3.16	2.54	-4.53	5.81	4.01	3.27	Oxford Economics calculation

Page: 1

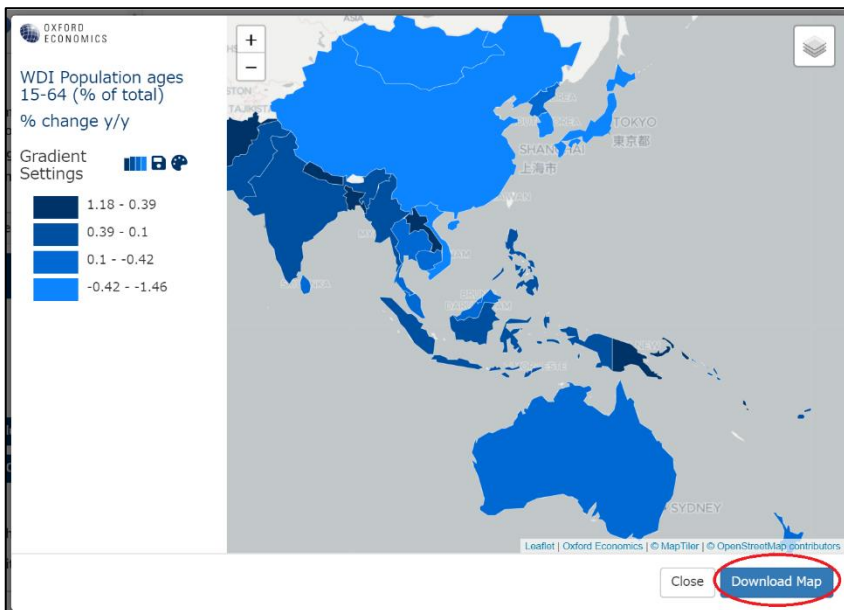


**Chart** : グラフ ≡表示されます。右上の「」マークより、PNG、JPG、PDF で保存可能です。

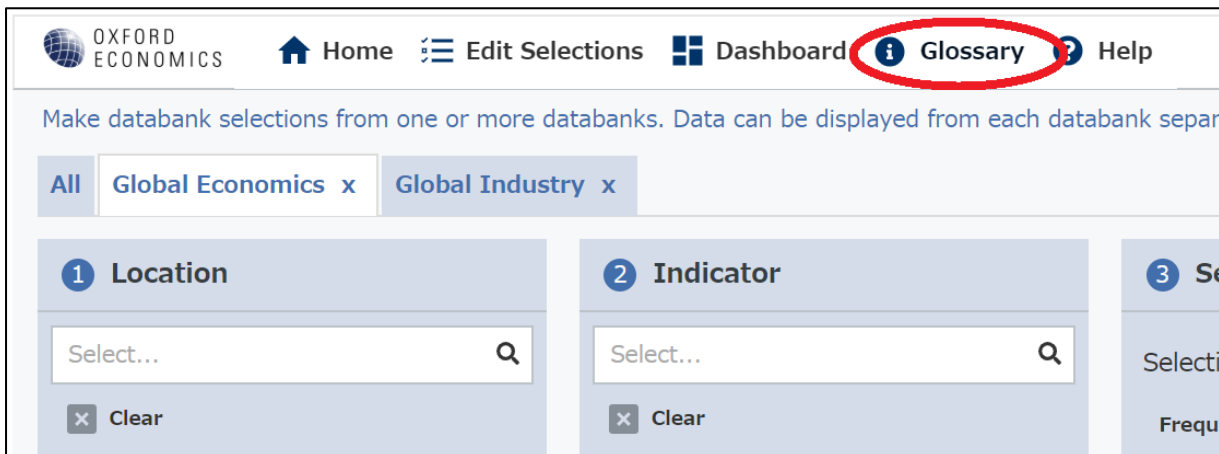




Map : 地図形式で表示されます。「Map Download」より PNG で保存可能です。



5. Databank 内の画面の上方にある「Glossary」で、取得できるデータのカバレッジや、各データの定義を確認できます。



「Glossary」から PDF がダウンロードされ、データの定義・詳細が記載されています。

Indicator Name	Definition	Indicator code
1-Month London Interbank Offer Rate: Based on US\$ (%)	An interest rate is the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending, normally expressed as an annual percentage amount. This short term rate is the 1-month interbank rate.	RSH1M
1-Year London Interbank Offer Rate: Based on US\$ (%)	An interest rate is the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending, normally expressed as an annual percentage amount. This short term rate is the 12-month interbank rate.	RSH12M
12-Month Treasury Average	The 12-Month Treasury Average (MTA), also sometimes referred to as the 12-Month Moving Average Treasury (MAT), is a 12-month moving average of the 1-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yields. It is calculated by averaging the previous 12 monthly values of the 1-year CMT.	RLG1MTA
Acquisitions/disposals of valuables, real, LCU	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Valuables are non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value. This is expressed in local currency.	VALAD
Banks capital base and other residual items, LCU	The value of Bank Total Liabilities (all deposits, borrowing)-Central Bank credits, LCU minus Foreign Liabilities (borrowing from abroad), LCU minus Deposits, LCU minus Money market instruments, LCU.	DOTH
Brady Bonds, at end-point	Brady bonds are bonds that are issued by the governments of developing countries. Brady bonds are some of the most liquid emerging market securities.	DEBT_SEC_BRADY
Business confidence, ISM manufacturing composite Index, 50+=increasing	A measure of how managers feel about their company's prospects - manufacturing sector.	BUSCONFM
Business confidence, ISM nonmanufacturing composite Index,		

## Global Economics Databank Aggregate Definitions

**World:** *Our World total is the sum of 26 individual economies plus six regional aggregations which together cover the rest of the world.*  
 Economies: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, UK, US.

Aggregations (please see definitions below): **Africa** (this does not include the African OPEC countries), **Eastern Europe**, **Latin America excluding Mexico & Venezuela**, **OPEC** (includes the African OPEC countries), **Rest of the World**, **Rest of OECD**.

Please note: **Rest of the World and Rest of OECD are not currently available on the databanks.**

Discrepancies may occur when attempting to sum countries to equal our world forecast due to:

- 1) smoothing of aggregated regional data to give a sensible quarterly profile from mostly annual figures, and various seasonally adjusted components.
- 2) when using the online databanks, these are updated for individual countries to reflect the latest forecast, and will therefore become out of sync with the world figures until our overall model and data release occurs mid-month.

**Special note re CPI Aggregates:**  
 Regional aggregates of CPI do not include Venezuela due to lack of reliable data causing distortion of the overall aggregate.

**Africa:** Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Reunion, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.  
 (African OPEC countries are not included in this aggregate).

以上