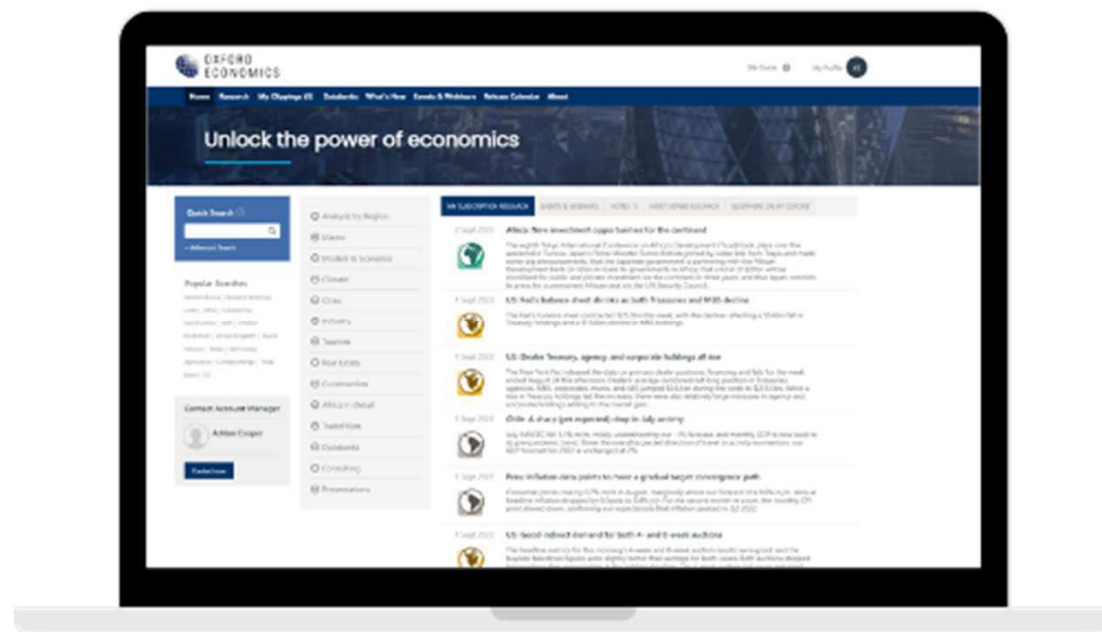


# MY OXFORD 簡易操作ガイド

立命館大学 (2023.2)



# オックスフォード・エコノミクスとは？

オックスフォード・エコノミクスは、政府機関、金融機関、グローバル企業の意思決定者の重要なアドバイザーとして、業界最高クラスのマクロ経済分析、経済予測データ、経済分析ツールを提供するグローバルマクロ経済調査会社です。

当社のマクロ経済調査では、アジア太平洋地域、ヨーロッパ、アメリカ、アフリカ大陸とすべての地域を対象とし、200ヶ国のマクロ経済動向を捉えた世界経済・各国経済の見通しを定期的に更新します。世界各地に在籍する300名のエコノミスト・アナリストチームが最新のマクロトレンドに対する見解をタイムリーにお届けし、みなさまの学術研究やビジネスをサポートいたします。



## [ ご講読いただけるレポート・データ ]



### ● Country Economic Forecasts

国別の経済レポートです。各国の経済分析と2050年までの予測を示し、現状把握・将来見通し・リスク評価をまとめています。国によって更新頻度は異なります。

### ● Databank

各国別の900超のマクロ経済指標を1980年～最長2050年までのヒストリカル・予測データを収録、Excelやグラフ形式などでダウンロードできるデータベースです。国によって収録項目などは異なります。



# もくじ

---

ログイン方法	4
レポートを利用する	6
レポートの検索方法	7
レポートのダウンロード方法	9
チャート・グラフのバックデータを閲覧する	10
翻訳機能	11
Databank を利用する	12
Databank ユーザーガイド & 定義書	16

英語版 操作ガイドはこちら（My Oxfordにログイン後に閲覧可能）  
<https://my.oxfordeconomics.com/reportaction/8443207C62bb443e810bbC/Toc>



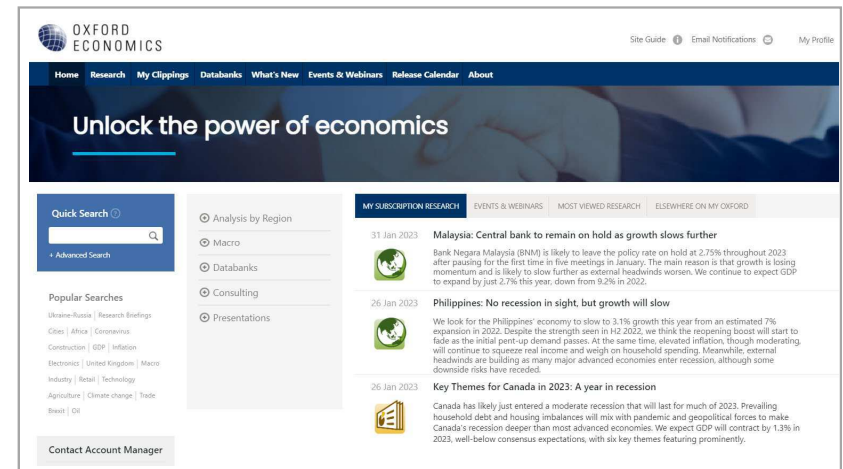
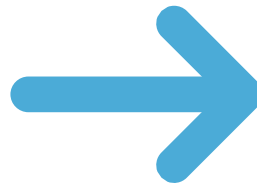
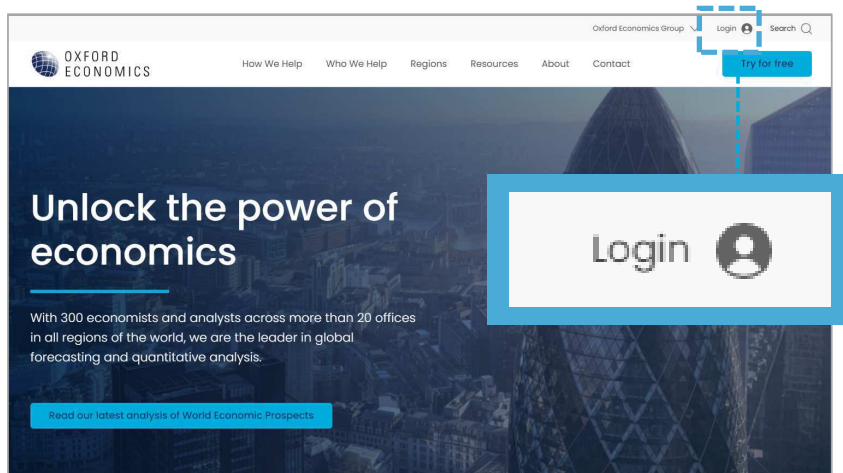
# ログイン方法

# ログイン

1

キャンパス内のネットワークから利用できます。

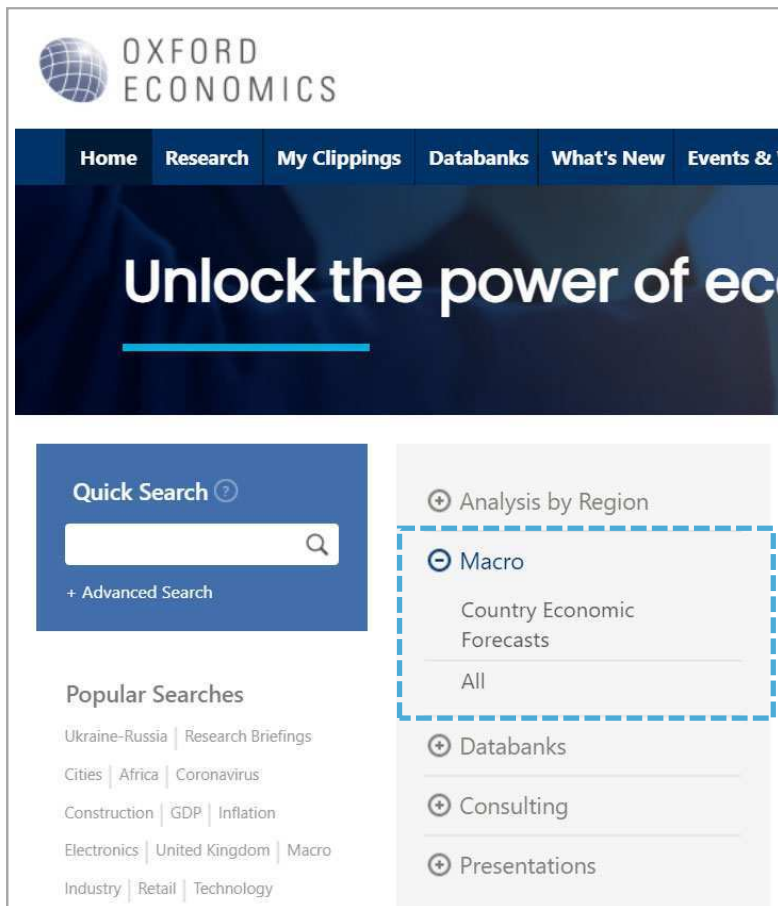
My Oxford : <https://my.oxfordeconomics.com/Home/Welcome>  
にアクセスし、右上の [Login] をクリック。





# レポートを利用する

# 基本の検索：Country Economic Forecast を選択する



左サイドメニューよりサービスカテゴリーを選択後、レポートの種類別、国別や地域別に検索することができます。

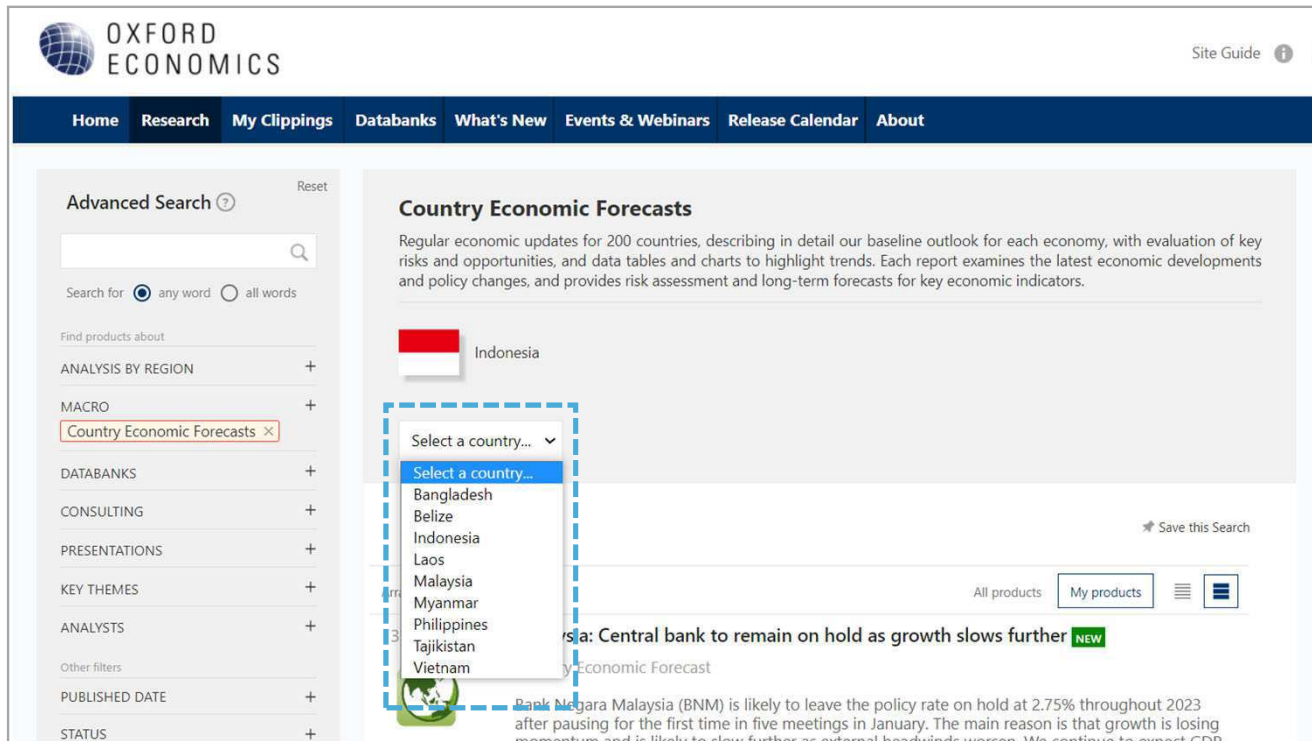
※画面はイメージです。  
ご購読範囲によって、表示されるカテゴリ・メニューが異なります。  
原則、ご購読可能なメニューや国のみ表示されます。

## < サービス選択について >

・ Country Economic Forecast の場合、

⊕ Macro > Country Economic Forecasts

# 基本の検索：Country Economic Forecast 国を選択する



The screenshot shows the Oxford Economics website interface. On the left is an 'Advanced Search' sidebar with a search bar and various filters. The main content area is titled 'Country Economic Forecasts' and features a 'Select a country...' dropdown menu. The dropdown is open, showing a list of countries: Bangladesh, Belize, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. The 'Indonesia' option is highlighted. Below the dropdown, there are buttons for 'All products' and 'My products', and a 'Save this Search' link. The page also displays a news snippet about Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) and a 'NEW' badge.

「Select a country」を選択後、国を選んで、検索することができます。

※画面はイメージです。サブスクリプションの範囲によって、表示される国名が異なります。原則、購読可能な国のみ表示されます。

< ご購読可能な国 > ※計13カ国／2023年2月時点

- Bangladesh (バングラデシュ)
- Belize (ベリーズ)
- China (中国)
- Indonesia (インドネシア)
- Japan (日本)
- Kyrgyzstan (キルギスタン)
- Laos (ラオス)
- Malaysia (マレーシア)
- Myanmar (ミャンマー)
- Philippines (フィリピン)
- Tajikistan (タジキスタン)
- Uzbekistan (ウズベキスタン)
- Vietnam (ベトナム)





# 表・グラフ バックデータを閲覧する

レポート内で使用しているグラフや表は「Charts」「Tables」より確認することが可能です。図版の右上に「表」と「グラフ」マークがある場合、ワンクリックで切り替えることができます。

Report: UK: Higher inflation, faster rate hikes to limit growth / Chapter: UK: Higher inflation, faster rate hikes to limit growth  
Source: Oxford Economics, Haver Analytics

Chart 2: We now expect inflation to peak at 13% in October

UK: Contributions to CPI inflation

Year	Food	Petrol	Energy	Other	CPI
2014	0.4	-0.2	0.3	1.3	1.8
2015	0.2	-0.1	0.2	1.5	1.8
2016	0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.3	1.5
2017	0.0	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9
2018	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.1
2019	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.0
2020	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.0
2021	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.0	0.1
2022	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	0.3
2023	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	0.3
2024	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.7
2025	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.2
2026	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.2
2027	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.8

Report: UK: Higher inflation, faster rate hikes to limit growth / Chapter: UK: Higher inflation, faster rate hikes to limit growth  
Source: Oxford Economics, Haver Analytics

Report: UK: Higher inflation, faster rate hikes to limit growth / Chapter: UK: Higher inflation, faster rate hikes to limit growth  
Source: Oxford Economics, Haver Analytics

ワンクリックでバックデータを  
確認

# 翻訳機能を使う

## 一部のレポートで翻訳機能を使えます

(翻訳したレポートをダウンロードすることはできません)

1

レポート右側の TRANSLATE をクリックする

2

言語を選択する

(日本語、中国語、韓国語、ドイツ語、スペイン語、フランス語、イタリア語、ポルトガル語、ロシア語)

The image shows a three-step process for using the translation feature on the Oxford Economics website. Step 1 shows the report page with the 'TRANSLATE' button in the 'Actions' menu. Step 2 shows the 'Translate' dialog box with flags for German, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Korean, Japanese, and Chinese. Step 3 shows the translated content in Japanese.

**Original Text:**

- In early August, Russia's Gazprom refused to accept a Siemens' turbine used in Nord Stream 1, citing technical issues. Gazprom is seeking EU guarantees that the latter won't impose sanctions. Such promises may not be forthcoming, however, so Gazprom could stop exporting gas via Nord Stream 1 to Europe in the coming weeks. Still, we expect any disruption to be temporary.
- Europe is replacing Russian natural gas with LNG imported from elsewhere.

**Translation (Japanese):**

- 8月上旬、ロシアのガスプロムは、技術的な問題を理由に、Nord Stream 1で使用されているシーメンスのタービンの受け入れを拒否しました。ガスプロムは、後者が制裁を課さないというEUの保証を求めている。しかし、そのような約束は近づいていないかもしれないので、ガスプロムは今後数週間でNord Stream 1経由でヨーロッパにガスを輸出するのをやめることができる。それでも、中断は一時的なものであると予想しています。
- ヨーロッパは、ロシアの天然ガスを、他の場所、主に米国から輸入されたLNGに置き換えています。しかし、ロシアからの



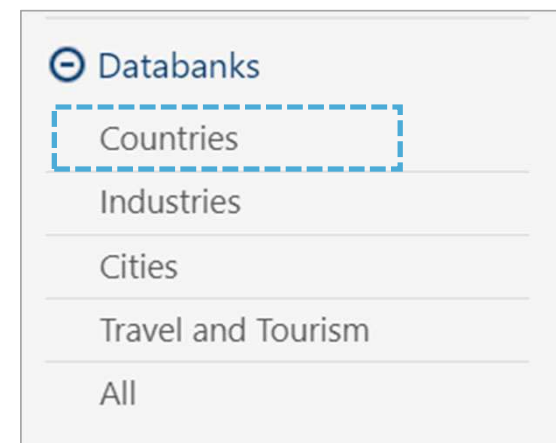
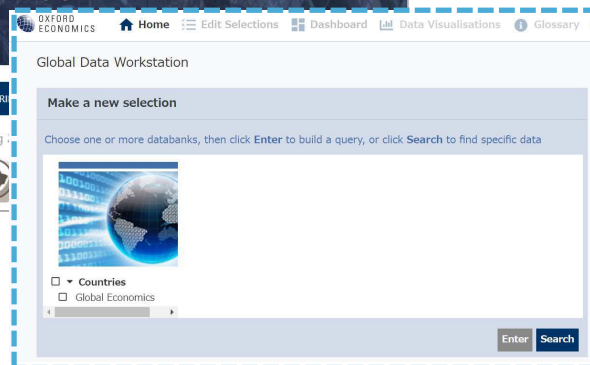
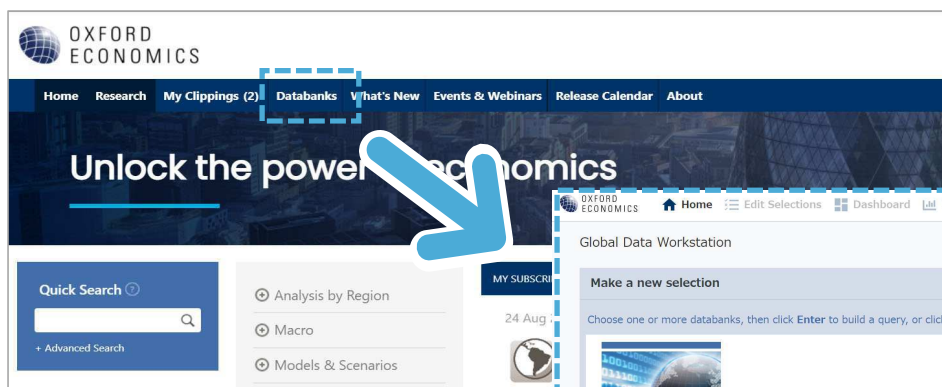
# Databankを利用する

# Databankにアクセスする

いずれかの方法で、Databankへアクセスできます。  
Excel、csv形式で数値データをダウンロードできます。

- 1 MyOxfordトップページ上部の「Databanks」をクリック。「Global Economics」にチェックを入れてEnterをクリック。

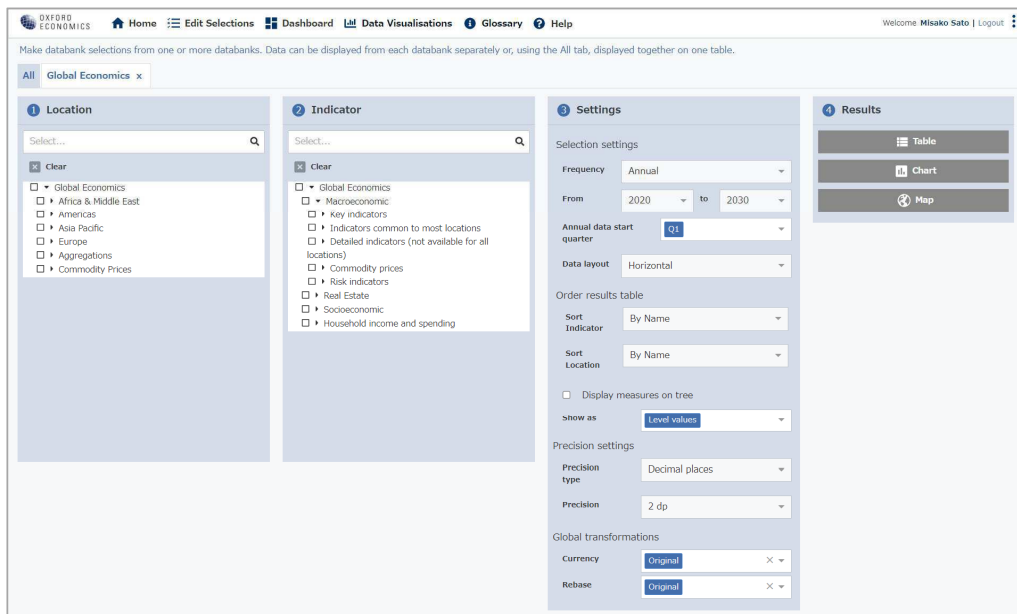
- 2 サイドメニューの [ Databanks ] からアクセスする



※画面はイメージです。ご購読範囲によって、表示されるカテゴリ・メニューが異なります。  
※原則、ご購読可能なメニューや国のみ表示されます。

# Databank : ダウンロードの準備をする

①国、②指標、③出力形式、④ファイル形式を選ぶ、  
4つのステップで、数値データをダウンロードしたり、図表を作成することができます。



1

Location : 国や地域を選ぶ

検索したい国にチェックボックスを入れます。

2

Indicator : 指標を選ぶ

900を超える指標を検索やツリー選択できます。

3

Settings : 出力形式を選ぶ

期間やデータの表示方法などを指定できます。

4

Results : ファイル形式を選ぶ

- Table : 表
- Chart : グラフ
- Map : 地図

# Settings : よく使う設定項目について

3 Settings

Selection settings

Frequency Annual

From 2020 to 2030

Annual data start quarter Q1

Data layout Horizontal

Order results table

Sort Indicator By Name

Sort Location By Name

Display measures on tree

Show as Level values

Precision settings

Precision type Decimal places

Precision 2 dp

Global transformations

Currency Original

Rebase Original

From \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ : 期間を設定する  
最長2050年まで収録 (サービスにより異なる)

Show as : 単位を設定する

Level values : 値

% change y/y : 前年比成長率

Difference y/y : 前年差

5 year average growth rate : 5年平均成長率

10 year average growth rate : 10年平均成長率

※初期設定は Level values



# ユーザーガイド & 定義書 (Glossary) をダウンロードする

各指標や業種分類の定義、メソドロジーなどは、Glossary に収録しています。  
PDFをダウンロードしてご覧ください。

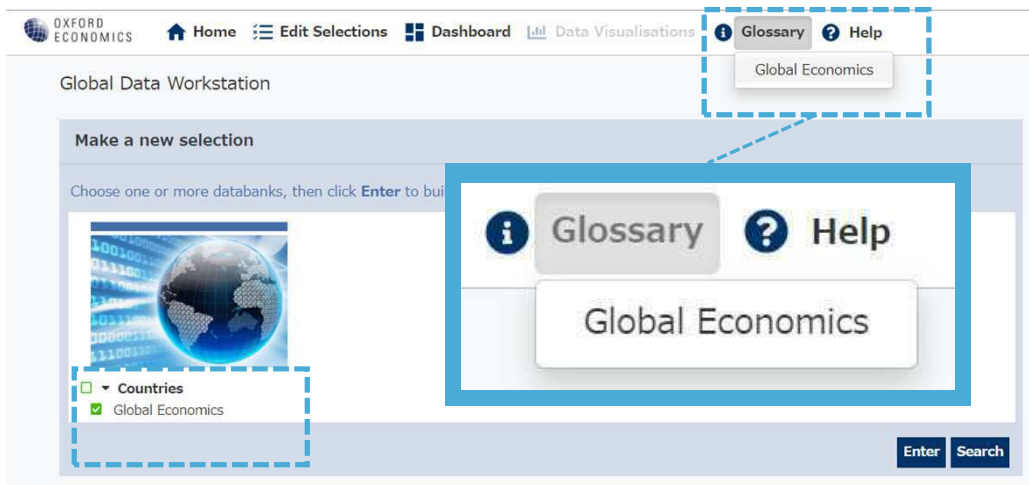
## Databankユーザーガイド

Databankページで、右上 Help をクリックする。

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

## 定義書 (Glossary)

Databankページで、対象サービスにチェックをいれて上部にある **Glossary** をクリックし、PDFをダウンロードする



Indicator Name	Description	Indicator Code
Global Value Added	The Global Value Added (GVA) is an aggregate measure of the value added in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the value added in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the value added in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the value added in all countries.	YVA
Global GDP	The Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the GDP of all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the GDP of all countries.	YGD
Global Inflation	The Global Inflation Rate is the percentage change in the price level of all countries. It is calculated as the percentage change in the price level of all countries. It is calculated as the percentage change in the price level of all countries.	YIN
Global Unemployment	The Global Unemployment Rate is the percentage of the global population that is unemployed. It is calculated as the percentage of the global population that is unemployed. It is calculated as the percentage of the global population that is unemployed.	YUN
Global Trade	The Global Trade is the sum of the exports and imports of all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the exports and imports of all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the exports and imports of all countries.	YTR
Global Investment	The Global Investment is the sum of the investment in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the investment in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the investment in all countries.	YIN
Global Savings	The Global Savings is the sum of the savings in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the savings in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the savings in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Expenditure	The Global Government Expenditure is the sum of the government expenditure in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government expenditure in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government expenditure in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Revenue	The Global Government Revenue is the sum of the government revenue in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government revenue in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government revenue in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Debt	The Global Government Debt is the sum of the government debt in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government debt in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government debt in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Deficit	The Global Government Deficit is the sum of the government deficit in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government deficit in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government deficit in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Surplus	The Global Government Surplus is the sum of the government surplus in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government surplus in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government surplus in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Balance	The Global Government Balance is the sum of the government balance in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government balance in all countries. It is calculated as the sum of the government balance in all countries.	YIN
Global Government Expenditure as a % of GDP	The Global Government Expenditure as a % of GDP is the percentage of the global GDP that is government expenditure. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government expenditure. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government expenditure.	YIN
Global Government Revenue as a % of GDP	The Global Government Revenue as a % of GDP is the percentage of the global GDP that is government revenue. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government revenue. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government revenue.	YIN
Global Government Debt as a % of GDP	The Global Government Debt as a % of GDP is the percentage of the global GDP that is government debt. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government debt. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government debt.	YIN
Global Government Deficit as a % of GDP	The Global Government Deficit as a % of GDP is the percentage of the global GDP that is government deficit. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government deficit. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government deficit.	YIN
Global Government Surplus as a % of GDP	The Global Government Surplus as a % of GDP is the percentage of the global GDP that is government surplus. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government surplus. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government surplus.	YIN
Global Government Balance as a % of GDP	The Global Government Balance as a % of GDP is the percentage of the global GDP that is government balance. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government balance. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government balance.	YIN
Global Government Expenditure as a % of GDP (Constant Price)	The Global Government Expenditure as a % of GDP (Constant Price) is the percentage of the global GDP that is government expenditure, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government expenditure, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government expenditure, constant price.	YIN
Global Government Revenue as a % of GDP (Constant Price)	The Global Government Revenue as a % of GDP (Constant Price) is the percentage of the global GDP that is government revenue, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government revenue, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government revenue, constant price.	YIN
Global Government Debt as a % of GDP (Constant Price)	The Global Government Debt as a % of GDP (Constant Price) is the percentage of the global GDP that is government debt, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government debt, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government debt, constant price.	YIN
Global Government Deficit as a % of GDP (Constant Price)	The Global Government Deficit as a % of GDP (Constant Price) is the percentage of the global GDP that is government deficit, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government deficit, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government deficit, constant price.	YIN
Global Government Surplus as a % of GDP (Constant Price)	The Global Government Surplus as a % of GDP (Constant Price) is the percentage of the global GDP that is government surplus, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government surplus, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government surplus, constant price.	YIN
Global Government Balance as a % of GDP (Constant Price)	The Global Government Balance as a % of GDP (Constant Price) is the percentage of the global GDP that is government balance, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government balance, constant price. It is calculated as the percentage of the global GDP that is government balance, constant price.	YIN



# Oxford Economics について

---

英国のオックスフォードに本社を構えるマクロ経済調査会社。  
グローバル経済予測と定量分析のリーディングカンパニーとして、  
300名を超えるエコノミストチームが自社開発のグローバル経済モデルを基に、200ヶ国、7000都市、100セクターに対する長期経済予測を提供する。

世界経済ウォッチ（日本語ブログ）

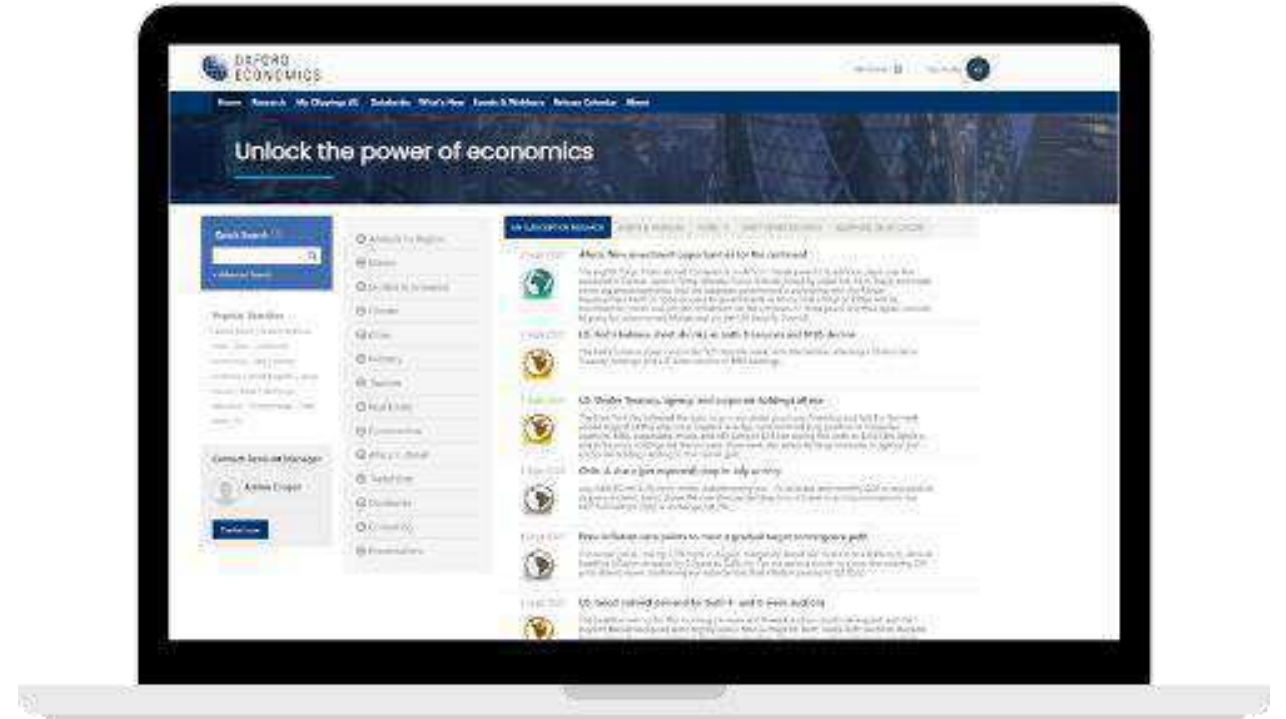
<https://blog.oxfordeconomics.com/japan>



© Oxford Economics 2023 all rights reserved



# MY OXFORD 簡易操作ガイド



Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (2024.4)

# About Oxford Economics

Oxford Economics is the world's foremost independent economic advisory firm. We enable intelligent and responsible decision-making through the provision of timely, data-driven economic and business insights and solutions our clients trust.



## [Subscription Services]



- Global City Travel**  
 Comprehensive travel intelligence for 300+ cities enabling clients to gain city-level insight into arrivals, overnight stays and spending for international and domestic travellers. Consistent and comparable data coverage for both inbound and outbound travel.
- Databank**  
 Comparable data for 300+ cities spanning all world regions, providing market detail for departures and arrivals, including origin-destination visits and overnight stays.



# Login

---

# Login

1

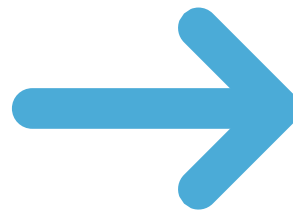
Access

<https://my.oxfordeconomics.com/Home/Welcome>

in your web browser to open My Oxford using the university network.

## Oxford Economics Website

<https://www.oxfordeconomics.com/>



## My Oxford Website for Subscribers

<https://my.oxfordeconomics.com/Home/Welcome>





# Reports

---



# Menu : Tourism -> Global City Travel

The screenshot shows the Oxford Economics website header with a navigation bar containing 'Home', 'Research', 'My Clippings', 'Databanks', 'What's New', and 'Events & W'. Below the navigation bar is a large banner with the text 'Unlock the power of eco'. On the left side, there is a 'Quick Search' box with a search input field and a magnifying glass icon, and a '+ Advanced Search' link. Below the search box is a 'Popular Searches' section with several search suggestions. On the right side, there is a category tree menu with the following items: 'Analysis by Region', 'Macro', 'Industry', 'Tourism', 'Global Travel Summary', 'Global City Travel Report', 'City & Region Summary', 'Cruise Intelligence Platform', and 'All'. The 'Tourism' item and its sub-items are highlighted with a dashed blue border.

You can browse content via the category tree and category tree landing pages. Choose one of the items from the list to start your search.

If you want to choose Global City Travel Report

⊕ Tourism > Global City Travel Report

# How to read Global City Travel Reports

Advanced Search ? Reset

Search for  any word  all words

Find products about:

- ANALYSIS BY REGION +
- MACRO +
- INDUSTRY +
- TOURISM +
- Global City Travel Report** ×
- DATABANKS +
- CONSULTING +
- PRESENTATIONS +
- KEY THEMES +
- ANALYSTS +
- Other filters

## Global City Travel Reports

Summary of city travel performance for each of the 300+ cities covered within GCT, including a summary of key growth drivers.

**All** Asia Pacific Europe North America

Search cities...

- Adelaide (AU)
- Agra (IN)
- Ahmadabad (IN)
- Aichi (JP)
- Auckland (NZ)
- Bangalore (IN)
- Bangkok (TH)
- Beijing (CN)
- Brisbane (AU)
- Busan (KR)
- Canberra (AU)

Save this Search

My products

Select a city from the dropdown menu for the relevant reports to appear.

< Ristumeikan Asia Pacific University Subscription includes all cities for the following APAC countries >

- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
- Hong Kong
- Macao
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- South Korea
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Vietnam



# How to read Global City Travel Reports

TOURISM +

Global City Travel Report X

Home Research My Clippings Databanks What's New Events & Webinars Release Calendar About

Back to search results

Adelaide: Global City Travel 22 Dec 2023

SEARCH THIS REPORT

Adelaide: Global City Travel

Adelaide: Global City Travel

22 Dec 2023 by Emma Laverty

VIEW BY PAGE or choose a page on the left

VIEW ALL PAGES

Global City Travel (GCT) is a proprietary database providing reliable, timely, and detailed international travel intelligence for 310 cities around the world.

Categories

Tourism > Global City Travel Report > Asia Pacific > Adelaide (AUS)

Select the pdf in the right column under 'Report Downloads' and select a location to download and save your report.

Summary of city travel performance for each of the 300+ cities covered within the Global City Travel Service, including a summary of key growth drivers and providing insights for both inbound and outbound travel

December 2023

TOURISM ECONOMICS  
AN OXFORD ECONOMICS COMPANY

City Travel Forecast  
Adelaide

Economist  
Kerrie Ferrer  
Associate Director  
kerrief@oxfordsci.com.au

Emma Laverty  
Economist  
emmalav@oxfordsci.com.au

Helen McDermott  
Director  
helenm@oxfordsci.com.au

Forecasts for Adelaide

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
International visits, 000s	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
% change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International spend, \$m	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
% change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Exchange rate, AUD per USD	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

- International visits to Adelaide will grow 101.7% to 0.2 million in 2023. This growth equates to an additional 122,000 arrivals compared to 2022.
- International travel spend in Adelaide will grow 135.3% to \$0.2 billion in 2023. This growth equates to an additional \$0.1 billion spend compared to 2022.
- Adelaide will receive 0.4% of total international visits to Australia as a whole in 2023. Its largest source markets for 2023 are the UK (22.0%), Germany (9.5%), and France (8.2%).

Adelaide visits vs. spend, International

International visits to comparable cities in Asia Pacific, 2023 vs. 2025

City	2023	2025
Adelaide	0.20	0.53
Sydney	0.20	0.91
Melbourne	0.17	0.26
Perth	0.10	0.26
Brisbane	0.06	0.16

Growth expectation, 2027

- International visits: 101.7%
- International spend: 135.3%
- COPI, real: 62%

Contact: Kerrie Ferrer | kerrief@oxfordsci.com

# City & Region Analysis

Global City Travel (GCT) provides detailed international travel intelligence for 309 cities around the world.

Home Research My Clippings Databanks What's New Events & Webinars Release Calendar About

Advanced Search Reset

Search for  Q

Search for  any word  all words

Find products about

ANALYSIS BY REGION +

MACRO +

INDUSTRY +

TOURISM +

City & Region Summary X

DATABANKS +

CONSULTING +

PRESENTATIONS +

KEY THEMES +

ANALYSTS +

Other Filters

PUBLISHED DATE +

**City And Region Analysis**

Global City Travel (GCT) and International State Travel (IST) provide detailed international travel intelligence for 309 cities around the world and 50 states in the USA.

Arrange by: Date / Title

All products: My products

31 Dec 2023 **Asia Pacific City Chartbook, December 2023**

Tourism City Chartbook

Asia Pacific cities are ranked and compared in terms of visits and spending in this chartbook, including detail for top destinations for major source markets.

Emma Laverty

1 Nov 2023 **Asia Pacific City Chartbook, October 2023**

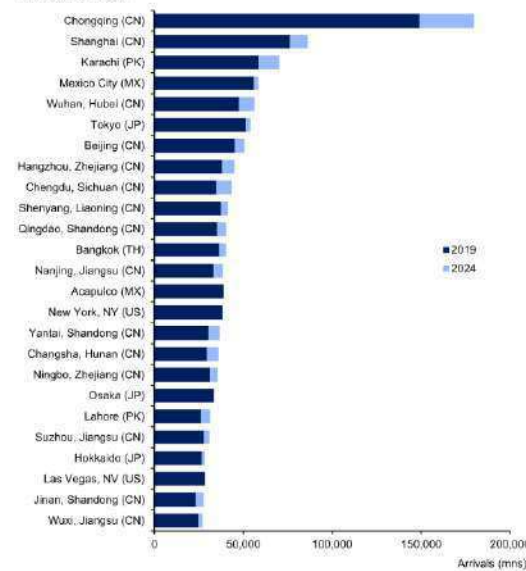
Tourism City Chartbook

Asia Pacific cities are ranked and compared in terms of visits and spending in this chartbook, including detail for top destinations for major source markets.

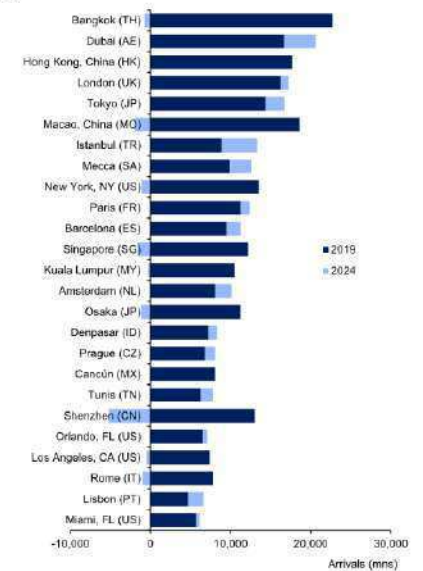
Emma Laverty

## Top Global Markets 2024

Global cities: total domestic and inbound arrivals  
Top 25 markets, 2024



Global cities: international arrivals  
Top 25 markets, 2024



Markets shown above are the world's 25 largest city destinations ranked according to expected total arrivals in 2024. The left-hand chart includes both domestic and international arrivals. The right-hand chart



# Databank

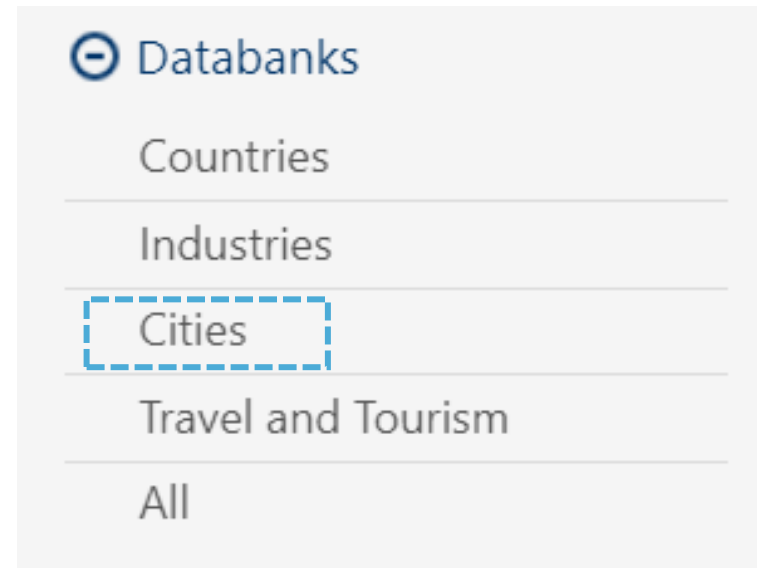
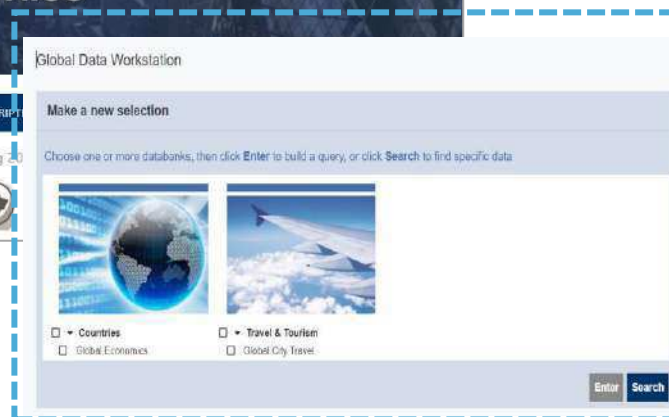
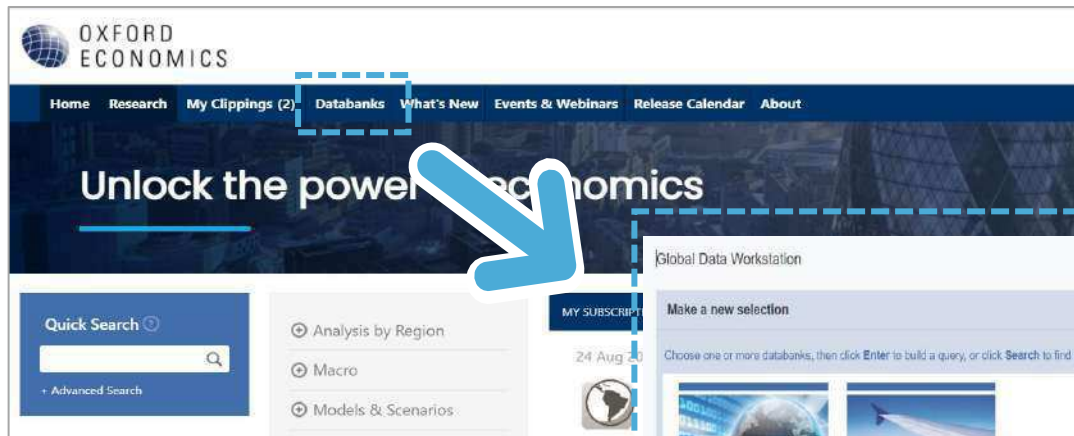
---

# How to access Databank

You can access the Databank in any of the following ways and can download information about historical and forecast values in an Excel or CSV file.

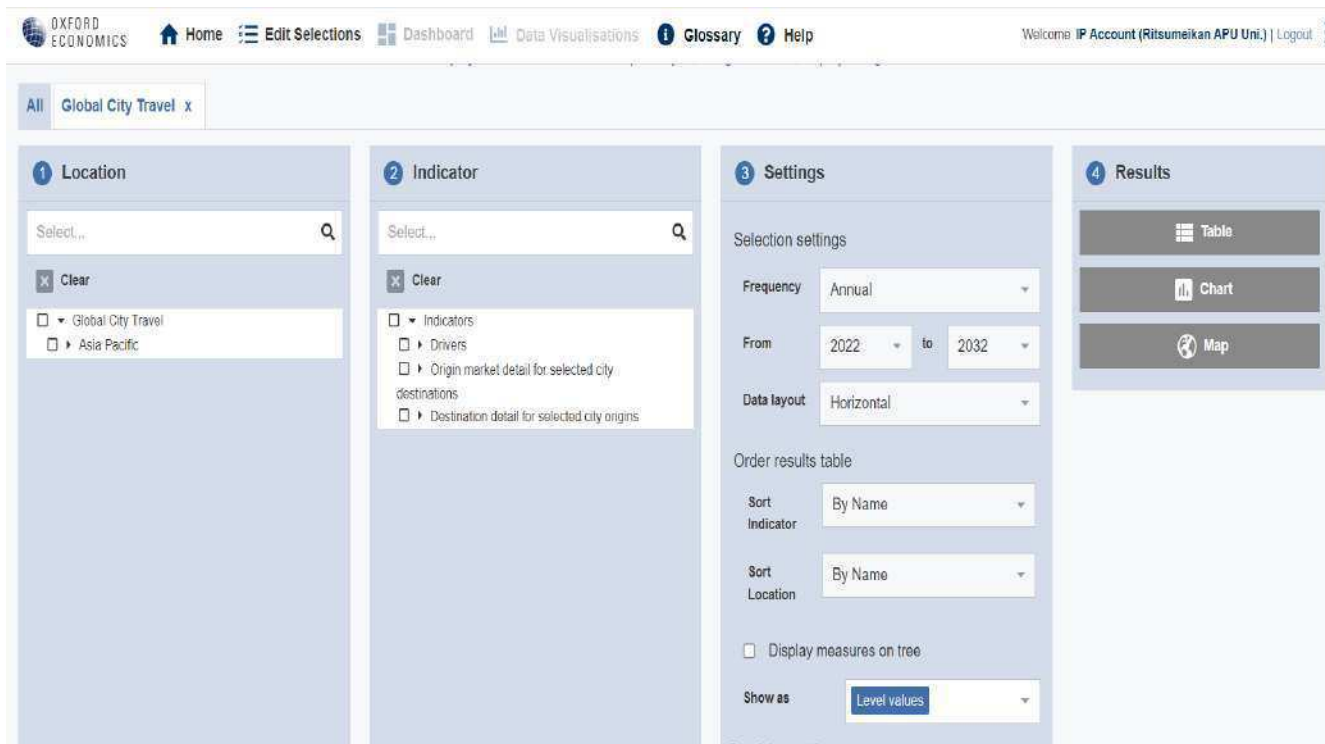
**1** Click **Databanks** in the top menu bar.  
Check **Global City Travel** and click **Enter**.

**2** Access from [ Databanks ] dropdown side menu.



# Databank : How to download

The Global City Travel Databank provides access to detailed city level macro-economic data for 21 Asia Pacific countries, with 10-year forecasts and historical data starting from 2000. You can get started with 4 easy steps.



1

## Location

Access city level for data for APAC countries from the dropdown tab

2

## Indicator

Access indicators macroeconomic drivers, origin market details and destination details for any of your selected cities

3

## Settings

The service is updated each quarter with our new 10 year forecasts. Historical data is available from year 2000.

4

## Results

Allowing you to quickly build custom queries and visualise data in tables, dashboards, charts, or maps and export as an image or to Excel.



# How to download User Guide & Glossary

Definitions of indicators and methodology explanations are included in the “Glossary.” Please download the PDF to view.

OXFORD ECONOMICS

Home Edit Selections Dashboard Data Visualisations **Glossary** Help

Global Data Workstation

**Glossary** **Help**

Global City Travel

Make a new selection

Choose one or more databanks, then click **Enter** to build a query, or click **Search** to find specific data

Countries  Global Economics

Travel & Tourism  Global City Travel

Enter Search

## Databank User Guide

Click **Help** in the top menu bar

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

## Glossary

Check **Global City Travel** and click **Glossary** in the top menu bar. You can download the PDF file.

Indicator Name	Definition	Indicator Code
GDP (Current Prices)	The GDP (Current Prices) indicator, which is the GDP (Current Prices) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in current prices and is not adjusted for inflation.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices)	The GDP (Constant Prices) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices, 2015=100)	The GDP (Constant Prices, 2015=100) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices, 2015=100) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation, with 2015 as the base year.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100)	The GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation, with 2017 as the base year.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices, 2019=100)	The GDP (Constant Prices, 2019=100) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices, 2019=100) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation, with 2019 as the base year.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100)	The GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation, with 2017 and 2019 as the base years.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100, 2021=100)	The GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100, 2021=100) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100, 2021=100) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation, with 2017, 2019, and 2021 as the base years.	NY.GDP.CD
GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100, 2021=100, 2023=100)	The GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100, 2021=100, 2023=100) indicator, which is the GDP (Constant Prices, 2017=100, 2019=100, 2021=100, 2023=100) indicator, is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period. It is expressed in constant prices and is adjusted for inflation, with 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023 as the base years.	NY.GDP.CD

# Oxford Economics

---

Oxford Economics is the world's foremost independent economic advisory firm. Covering over 200 countries, over 100 industrial sectors and 8,000 cities and regions, we provide insights and solutions that enable clients to make intelligent and responsible business decisions faster in an increasingly complex and uncertain world. For more information, visit

<https://www.oxfordeconomics.com/>

