



# **OECD.Stat Web Browser User Guide**

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The screenshot shows the OECD.Stat Web Browser interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links. The main content area is divided into three panels: 'Combine Queries', 'Reference Series', and 'Information'. The 'Combine Queries' panel on the left shows a search for '1. Gross domestic product (GDP)' and a list of themes. The 'Reference Series' panel in the center displays a table of data for Australia, with columns for Country, Frequency, Time, and Subject. The 'Information' panel on the right provides details about the 'Reference Series' dataset.

Country	Frequency	Time	Subject	Value 1	Value 2
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Interest rates	4.571667	4.0
Australia	Quarterly	Q4-2	Share Prices	99.24223	96.9
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Balance of Payments	-6 913.567	-9.1
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Exchange Rates	0.9545	0.0
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Official Reserves	25 419.4	27
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Industry and Service Statistics	112.3402	113
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	International Trade in Goods	23.83445	22.7
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	International Trade in Goods	20.28514	20.2
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	International Trade in Goods	3.549301	2.50
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Labour Statistics	5.20733766666667	5.196
Australia	Quarterly	Q3-2011	Prices and Consumer	120.2772	120.0

p.9 Collapsible theme panel with expandable list of themes and datasets

p.28 Collapsible metadata panel

<http://stats.oecd.org>

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## Introduction

OECD.Stat is the statistical online platform of the OECD where users can search and access OECD's statistical databases.

Working across and within individual datasets, you will be able to:

- Build tables by selecting variables and customising the table layout
- Extract and download large volumes of data (up to 100,000 cells in Excel, and 1,000,000 in CSV format)
- View detailed metadata on methodology and sources

## OECD.Stat Concepts

OECD.Stat is structured around these main concepts:

- Information catalogued by **themes, datasets, dimensions, variables** and **reference series**
- Storage of **metadata** ranging from the dataset to the cell level
- Storage of numeric **data** figures, as well as cell-level **flags**
- A data warehouse **search** engine

## Data Organisation

### *Datasets*

Within OECD.Stat, statistical data are organised into datasets. A dataset is a collection of numerical values with associated textual information. All values share a common set of dimensions.

### *Dimensions*

The dimensions of a dataset are the axes on which the data are labeled. Country and year are two common examples of dimensions. Dimensions can be presented as either a flat list or as a hierarchy with dimension subsets.

### *Variables*

Every dimension contains a pre-defined list of variables. In the country dimension for example, the variables are the individual countries.

### *Metadata*

Metadata is the qualitative data that describes the empirical data in OECD.Stat. Metadata can be viewed for datasets, dimensions and variables alongside the table.

### *Flags*

A flag is a letter that appears alongside the numerical data in any table cell where it applies. It is a qualitative note that recurs in a dataset for many individual data figures. A legend appears beneath the table, explaining the meaning of each flag present in the table. Flags frequently indicate general data properties such as "confidential", "provisional" and "estimated".

### *Query*

A query is a pre-defined set of data within a dataset to highlight a certain topical content of the overall dataset. Queries appear alongside of datasets

## Reference Series

A number of data series that the OECD Statistics Directorate uses to calculate indicators are available via the Reference Series dataset. Data in this dataset are linked dynamically to the source datasets from which they are taken so that there is no duplication of data and that the Reference Series contain the most recent data available.



## Language Selection

You can view the interface and data in English or French. To change the language, click on the language option located in the top right-hand corner of the screen.



**Figure 2: Changing the language of the browser**

## Locating Data through the OECD.Stat Search

Enter keywords in the OECD.Stat Search box in the top right-hand corner of the screen. OECD.Stat will search through dataset names, dimension names, variable names, and metadata for the keywords you entered.

You will get a list of search results, which includes a link to the dataset where the keywords were found, and details of where the keywords appear in the dataset. To open a dataset, click on the link.

NOTE: Once you click on a link, you are not be able to navigate back to the search results. Run the search again if you want to click on another link.

The most relevant links are shown first, based on how often the keyword appears in each dataset. A **keyword in the name of a dataset** is considered **more relevant** than a keyword found only in one of the variables of a dimension in the dataset or in the metadata.

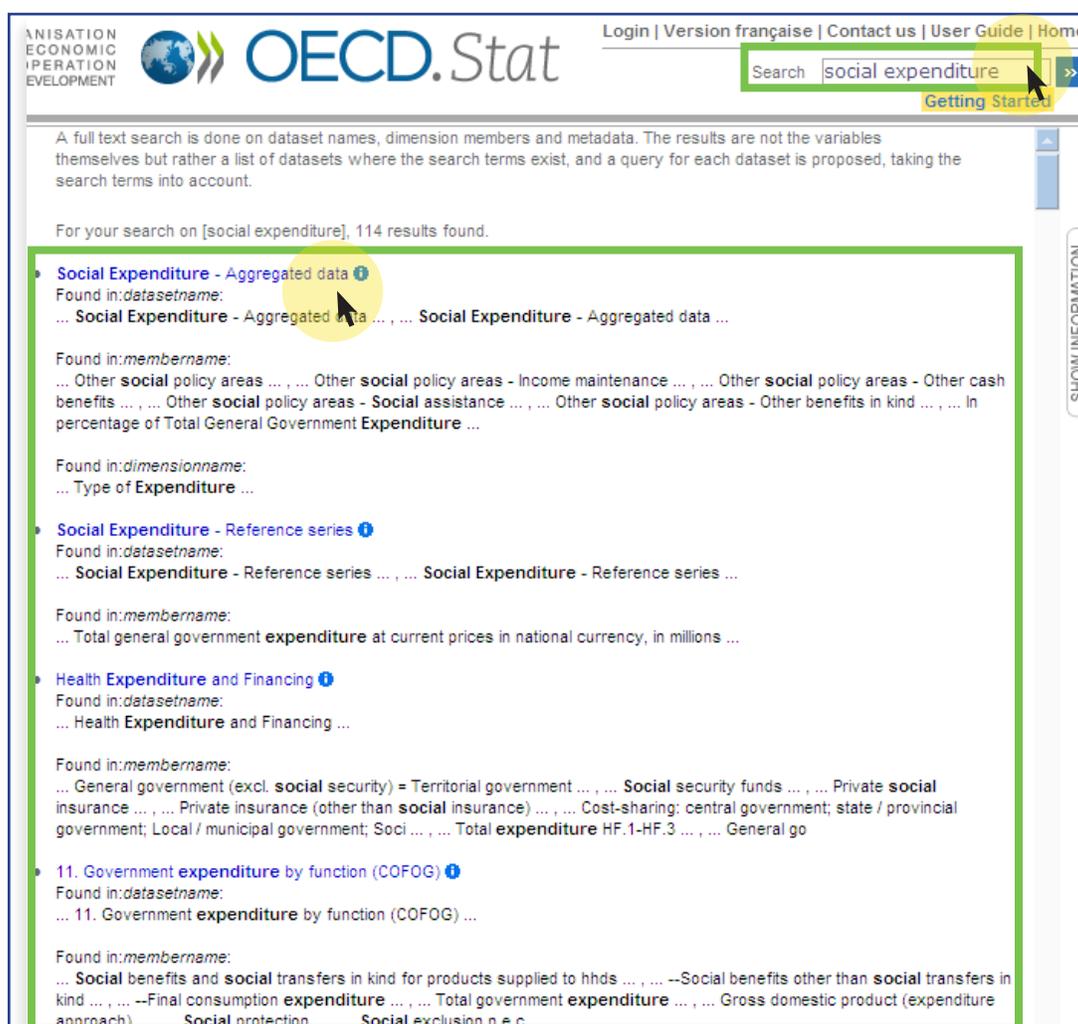
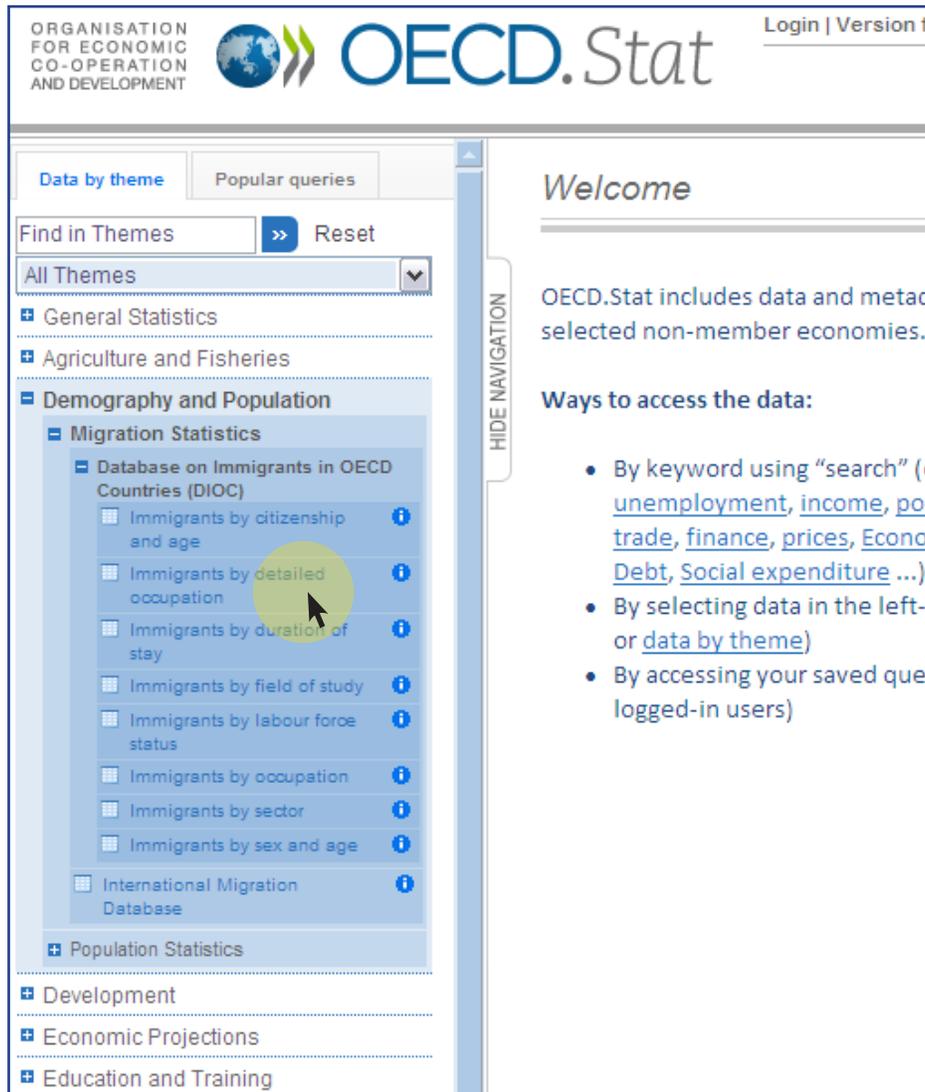


Figure 3: Results from the search ranked in order of relevance

## Locating Data by Browsing Themes

Browse the *Data by Theme* panel by clicking on a theme title, then on a sub-theme title and so forth until you can select a dataset.

Datasets are marked by the table icon in front of their name. When you click on a dataset, a default table view opens. This view can be customised (see next section).



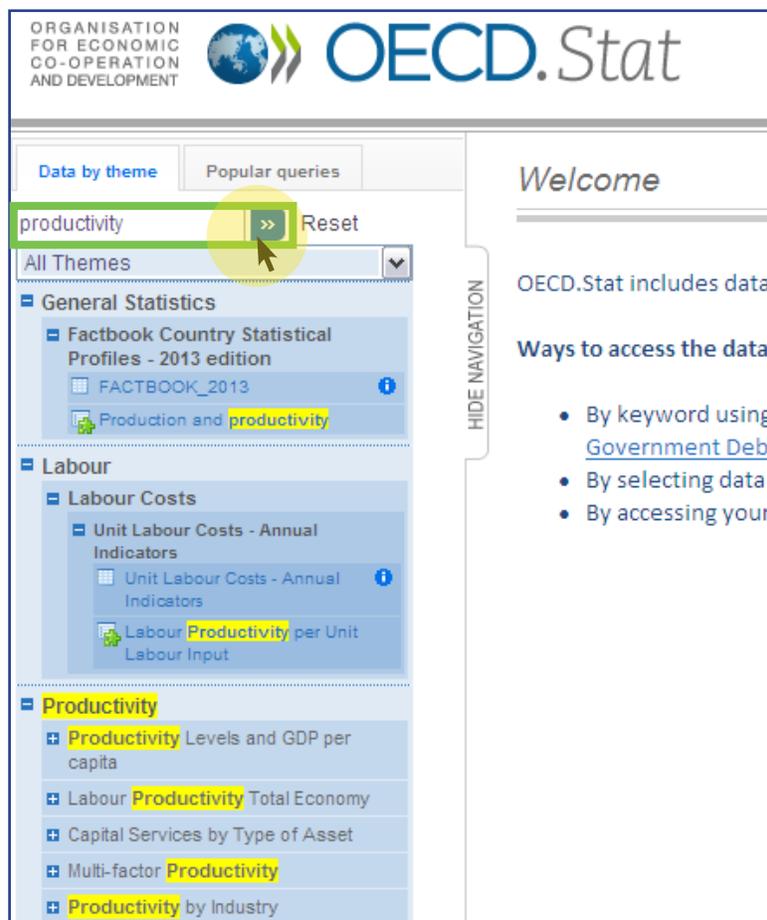
**Figure 4: Browsing through themes to view data**

## Locating a Dataset or a Query in the Theme List

Search across themes and datasets by entering a keyword in the text box at the top of the *Data by Theme* panel.

All dataset titles that contain the keyword are highlighted in yellow.

To start over, simply click *Reset* to the right of the text entry box and enter a new keyword in the text entry box.



**Figure 5: Finding a theme or dataset by keyword**

This method also allows a quick lookup for well known OECD data sets by their acronym, e.g. MEI, STAN, ITCS, etc.

## Using the Table Features

When you first open a dataset, you see the default table view. Use the options at the top of the table to modify the default data selection.

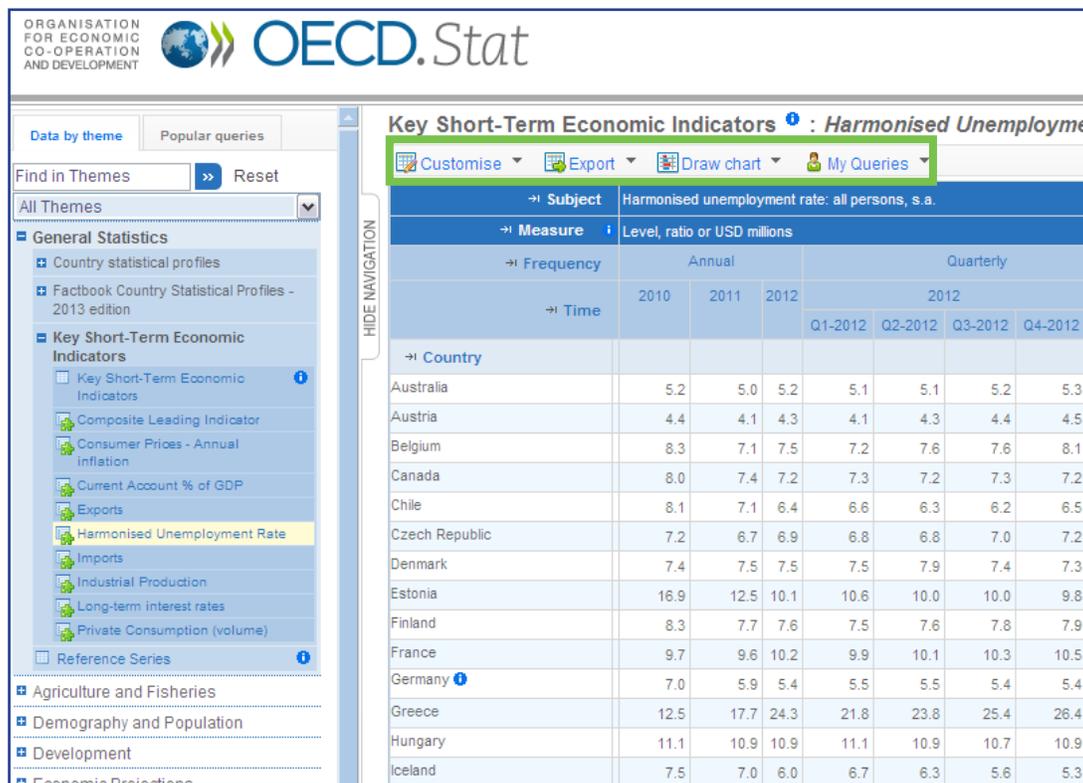


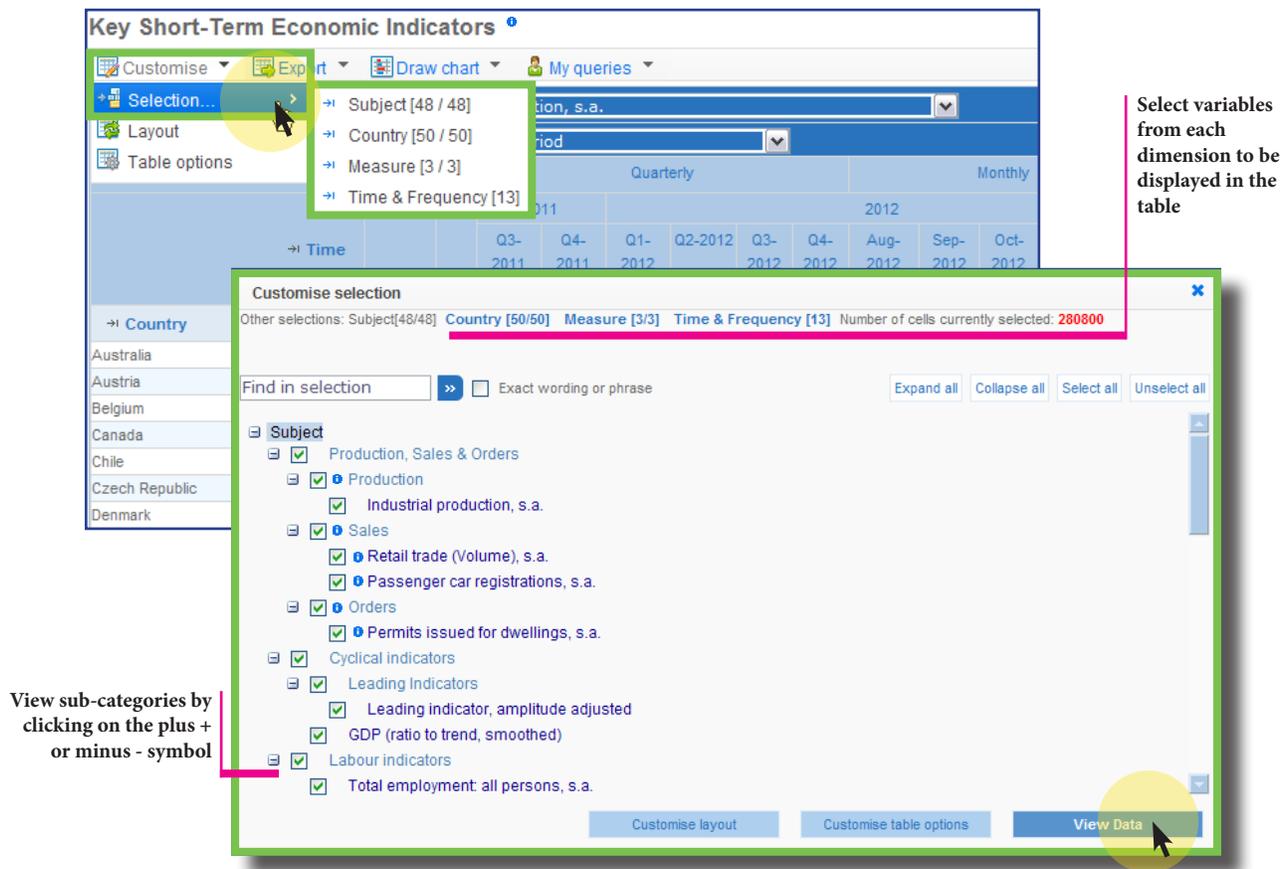
Figure 6: Default dataset view and current selection values

**Click on:**

- **Customise** - to select variables for each dimension and change the table layout and display options.
- **Export** - to download and save your selection as a MS Excel, CSV, PC-Axis, or SDMX file.
- **Draw Chart** - to dynamically graph the displayed data.
- **My Queries** - to save the current table view as a personal query for further work. You need to log in first to take full advantage of all query features.

## Selecting Dimensions and their Variables

Select variables in each dimension by clicking on the *Customise* option at the top of the table and then the *Selection* option from the drop-down menu.



**Figure 7: Customise the selection of variables for each dimension**

To select or unselect a variable, click the check box to the left of the variable.

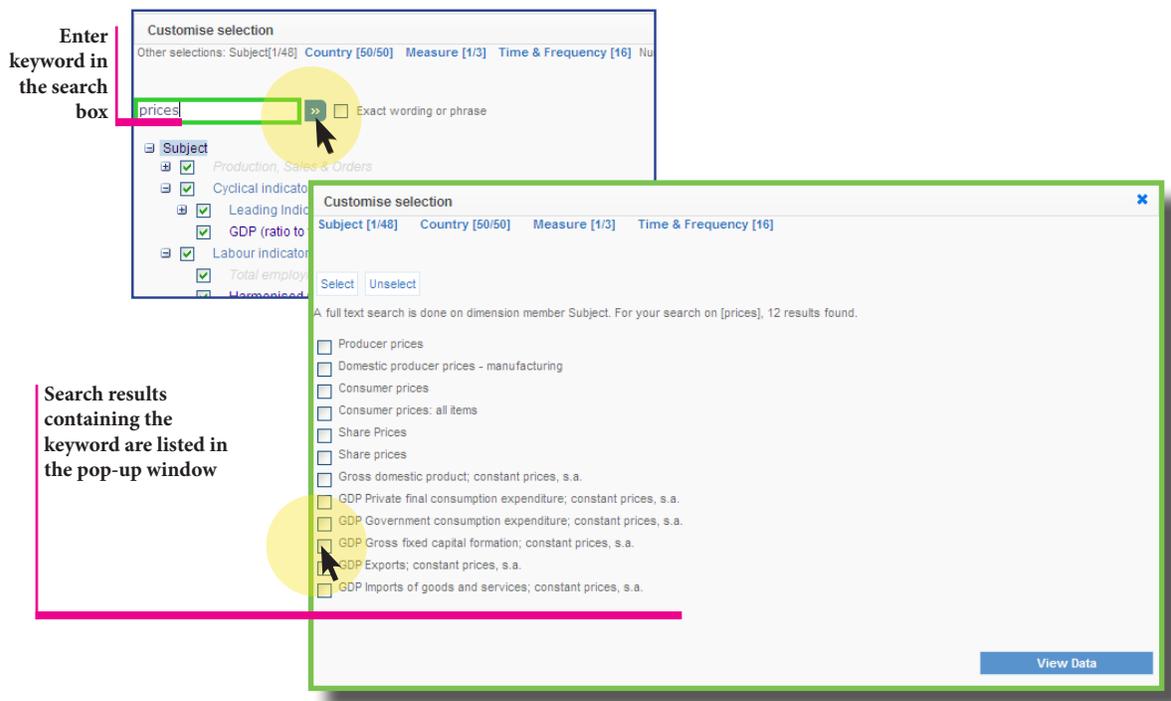
A plus (+) or minus (-) symbol appears next to the variable name if the variable has a sub-category. Click on this symbol to show or hide the variables of the sub-category.

Click *View Data* to apply your selection of variables for the current dimension and to see a table corresponding to this new selection.

Alternatively, after selecting variables for one dimension, continue modifying the other dimensions shown across the top of the pop-up screen before viewing the new table.

You may also search for variables in the *Customise Selection* pop-up by typing a keyword in the search box for a given dimension.

All variables containing the keyword will be displayed.



**Figure 8: Search variables by keyword when customising dimensions**

## Customise Selection: Colour Coding

Colour coding helps you see if data exist for a particular variable. This way, you will not waste time searching for data that does not exist.

When modifying dimensions in the *Customise Selection* window, you see that variable names are different colours. The colours indicate whether data exist or not for a given variable.

Based on the current selection for all other variables...

**Dark Blue:** Data exist for this variable.

**Blue:** No data exist for this variable, but may exist for sub-categories of this variable.

**Gray:** No data exist at any level for this variable.

Remember: The colour coding takes into account the current selection for all other variables. In other words, the colours indicate the existence of data for the countries, years, etc. currently selected.

## Changing the Time/Period and Frequency

There are two ways to select the time/period and frequency variables:

- Select the time range
- Select the time period

### Time Range Selection

All frequencies available for the selected dataset are shown on the screen. For example, if only annual data are available, the option to select quarters and months will not appear.

First check the boxes next to the frequencies to be included in the selection. Then choose either a specific range of dates (from 1980 to 2000, for example) by clicking *Select Date Range*, or indicate that you wish to have the most recent data available (last 5 years, for example) by clicking *Select Latest Data*.

When selecting a date range, it is possible to select a start year, quarter, month, etc. and automatically include all available data from that date onward by checking the box next to *Latest Available Data*.

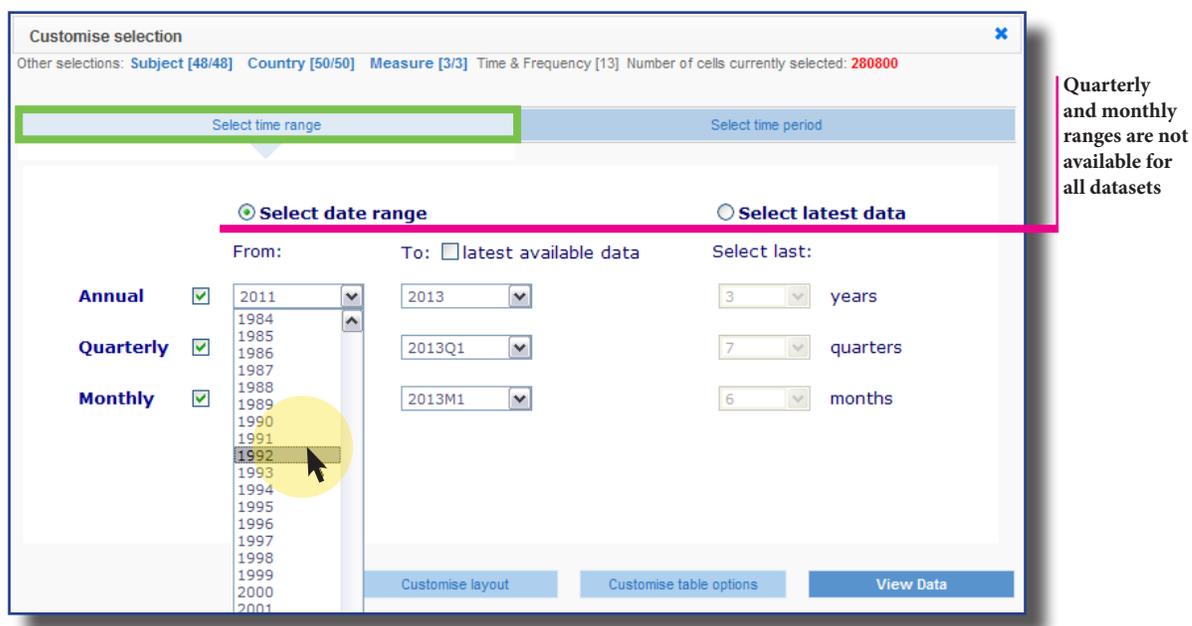
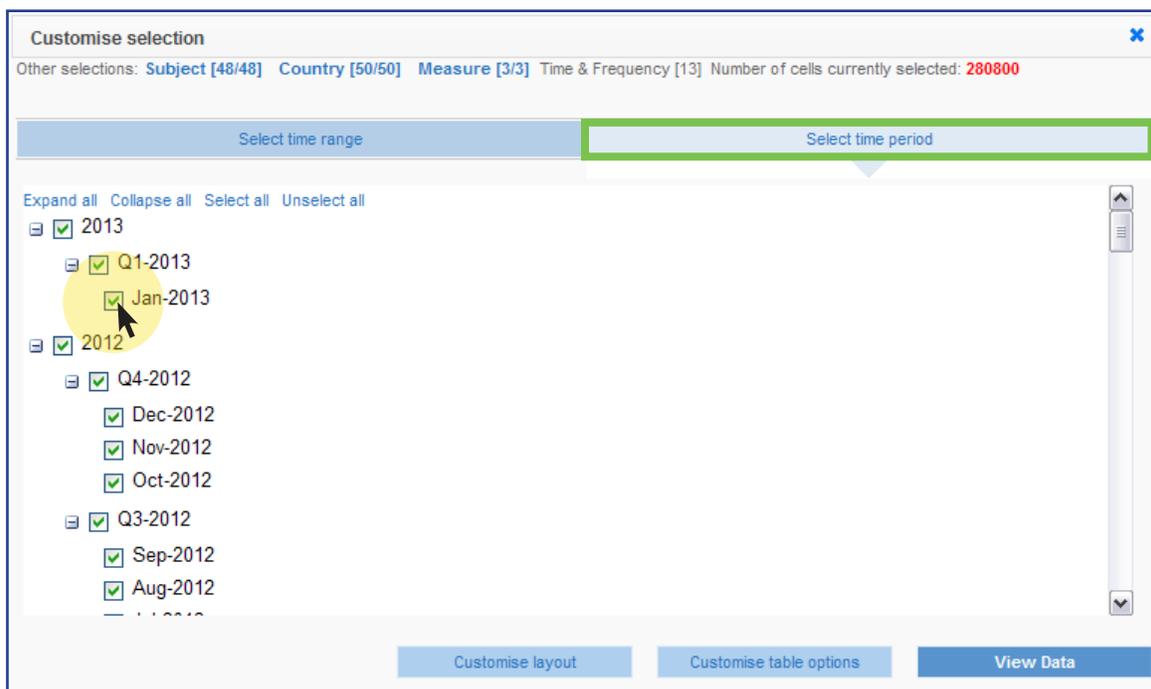


Figure 9: Time range selection

## Time Period Selection

It is also possible to select individual years, quarters, months, etc. by checking the box next to each item. This is necessary if the selection of dates you wish to include is not a continuous series and contains breaks or time periods outside the main date range.



**Figure 10: Time period selection**

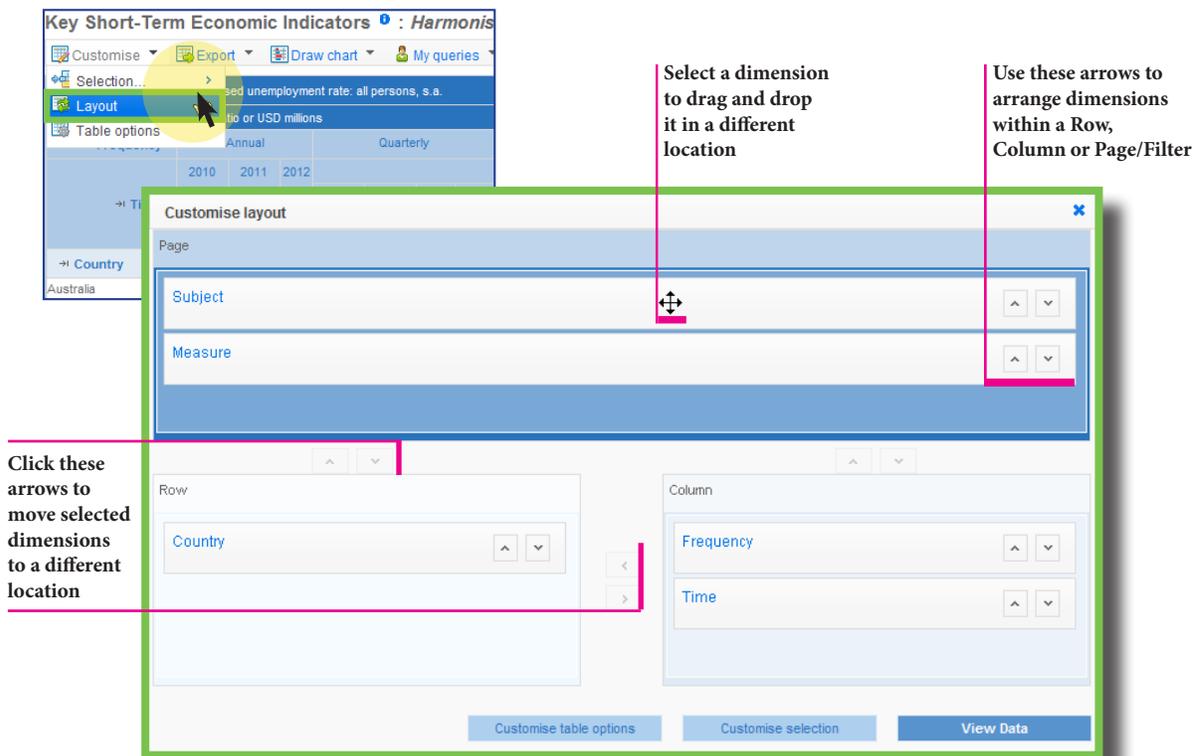
**Note:** It is advisable to first select a general range of dates using the *Select Time Range* option, and then include or exclude individual time periods using the *Select Time Period* option.

Similarly, you may lose selected individual time periods if you make changes in the *Select Time Period* option before using the *Select Time Range* option.

The *Select Time Range* option only manages continuous, non-broken series of dates.

## Adjusting the Dataset View by Moving Dimensions

The different dimensions of a dataset can be displayed on either the horizontal or vertical axis of a table, or in the filter area at the top of the table. To move a dimension from one place to another, click on the *Customise* option at the top of the table and then the *Layout* option from the drop-down menu. A dialog box pops up that allows you to visually drag and drop a dimension in the desired location.

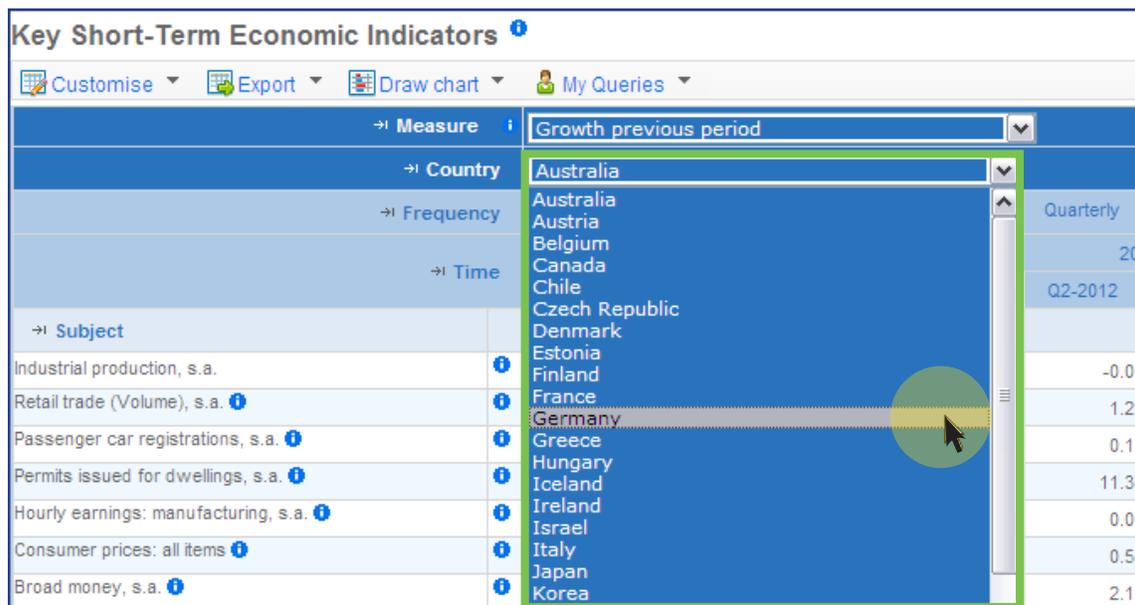


**Figure 11: Moving a dimension to change the data table layout**

If there is more than one variable selected for a dimension located in the filter area at the top of the table, click on the variable to open a drop-down menu displaying all variables.

To change the filter that is applied to the data, select the desired variable from the drop-down menu.

If the dimension in the filter area does not have a drop-down menu, then only one variable has been selected. To include other variables, click on the dimension name to the left of the selected variable and check other desired variables in the pop-up box.



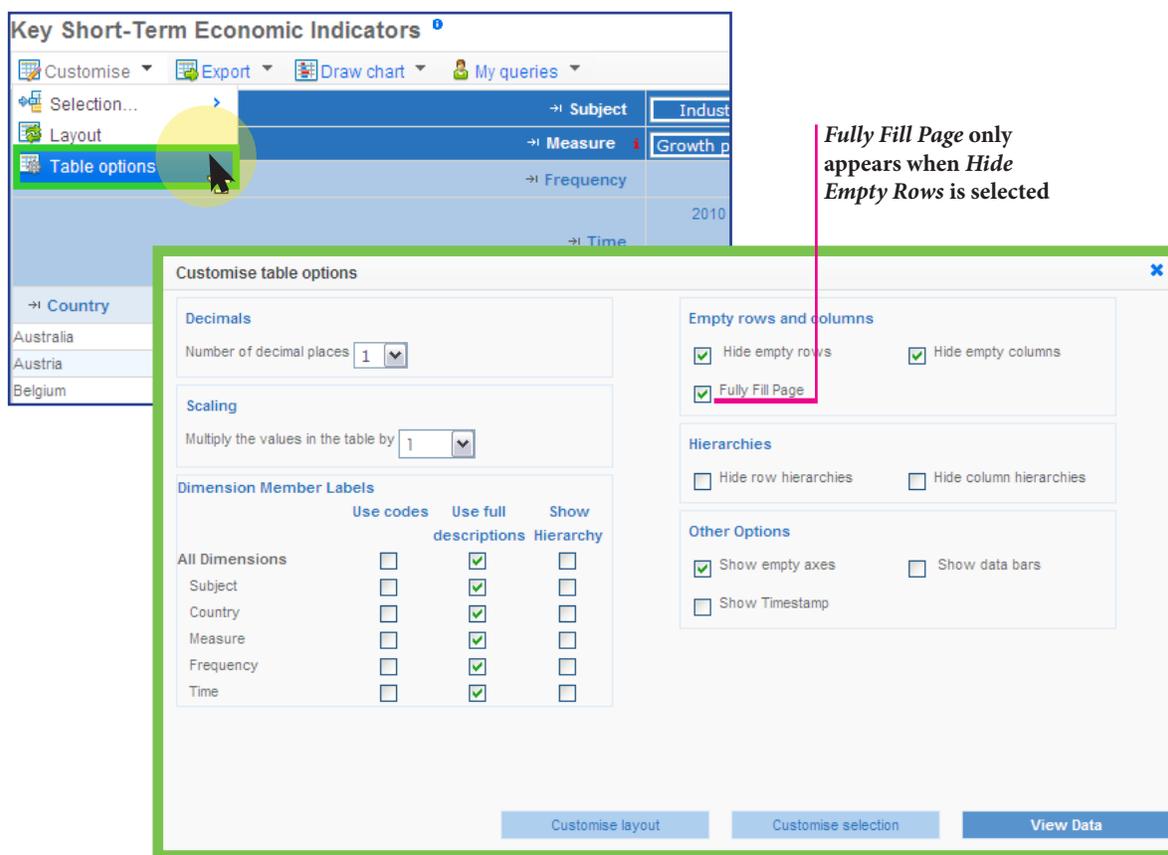
**Figure 12: Changing the view using Country drop-down list**

## Formatting Options

To format the view of the displayed table, click on *Customise* above the table and then select *Table options* from the drop-down menu.

From there you can customise table options:

- *Decimals*: Select the number of decimal points displayed for the data points.
- *Scaling*: Multiply the data points by unit value, hundreds, thousands, hundredths, thousandths, etc.
- *Dimension Member Labels*: View dimension names as codes, descriptive titles or both.
- *Empty rows and columns*: Hide or show rows and columns that contain no data. The option to *Fully Fill Page* only appears when *Hide Empty Rows* is selected.
- *Hierarchies*: Hide row hierarchies and/or column hierarchies.
- *Other Options*: Show empty axes, show timestamps of when the data was uploaded and/or show data bars to more easily visualize the data trends within each cell.



**Figure 13: Customising table options**

## Showing Codes Instead of Names

All datasets, dimensions and variables have short codes as well as names.

To display codes instead of names in the table, click on *Customise* above the table, select *Table options* from the drop-down menu and then select the option *Use codes* instead of *Use full descriptions*.

To show both codes and full descriptions, select both *Use codes* and *Use full descriptions*.

**Key Short-Term Economic Indicators**

Customise Export Draw chart My Queries

Measure: Growth previous period  
Country: Australia  
Frequency: Annual  
Time: 2011, 2012, 2011, 2012

Subject	2011	2012	2011	2012
Production, Sales & Orders				
Production	-0.9	4.1	0.6	0.5
Sales	0.5	3.1	0.7	1.3
Orders	-15.7	-1.3	-10.9	-0.1
Labour indicators				
Compensation	3.8	..	0.9	0.5
Price Indices				
Consumer prices	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.1
Financial indicators				
Monetary aggregates	9.6	7.8	2.1	1.8
Share Prices	-3.2	-4.0	-2.2	1.4

**Key Short-Term Economic Indicators**

Customise Export Draw chart My Queries

Measure: GP  
Country: AUS  
Frequency: A, Q  
Time: 2011, 2012, 2011Q4, 2012Q1, 2012Q2, 2012Q3, 2012Q4

Subject	2011	2012	2011	2012
PS				
PR	-0.9	4.1	0.6	0.5
SL	0.5	3.1	0.7	1.3
OD	-15.7	-1.3	-10.9	-0.1
LI				
LC	3.8	..	0.9	0.5
PP	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.1
FI	9.6	7.8	2.1	1.8
XT	13.2	-5.2	-1.1	-5.2
BP	10.5	3.1	-3.0	5.8
NA	2.4	3.5	0.5	1.2
	3.3	3.1	0.4	1.5
	2.5	3.1	1.1	1.3
	7.1	8.5	0.5	3.3

Figure 14: Table showing codes instead of names

## Hiding Empty Rows or Columns

If a table has many rows or columns containing no data, it can be useful to hide these rows or columns in order to condense the table and improve readability.

To hide empty rows or columns, click on *Customise* above the table, select *Table options* from the drop-down menu and then select the option *Hide empty rows*, *Hide empty columns*, or both.

**Total flows by donor (ODA+OOF+Private) [DAC1]**

Customise Export Draw chart My Queries

Donor: DAC Countries, Total

Part: 1 : Part I - Developing Countries

Fund flows: Net Disbursements

Amount type: Current Prices (USD millions)

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Aid type</b>					
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	78 196.59	96 732.97	112 118.07	135 875.98	167 713.32
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (I.A + I.B)	54 326.89	58 366.78	62 440.03	56 266.11	58 966.23
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	38 475.17	42 911.52	42 804.83	39 083.64	41 030.45
1. Budget support	..	..	..	..	..
1.2 Sector budget support	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bilateral core contributions & pooled programmes & funds	..	..	..	..	..
2.1 Core support to NGOs, other priv. bodies, PPPs & research institutes	1 096.96	1 098.31	1 030.97	975.73	1 095.19
a) Core support to national NGOs & other private bodies	816.17	781.34	677.82	678.55	972.87
b) Core support to international NGOs	115.03	126.63	146.32	101.95	122.32

**Figure 15a: Before using the Hide Empty Rows and Columns options**

**Total flows by donor (ODA+OOF+Private) [DAC1]**

Customise Export Draw chart My Queries

Donor: DAC Countries, Total

Part: 1 : Part I - Developing Countries

Fund flows: Net Disbursements

Amount type: Current Prices (USD millions)

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>Aid type</b>				
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	78 196.59	96 732.97	112 118.07	135 875.98
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (I.A + I.B)	54 326.89	58 366.78	62 440.03	56 266.11
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	38 475.17	42 911.52	42 804.83	39 083.64
2.1 Core support to NGOs, other priv. bodies, PPPs & research institutes	1 096.96	1 098.31	1 030.97	975.73
a) Core support to national NGOs & other private bodies	816.17	781.34	677.82	678.55
b) Core support to international NGOs	115.03	126.63	146.32	101.95

**Figure 15b: Dataset view with empty rows and columns hidden**

## Exporting to Excel

Click on the *Export* option above the table and then select *Excel* to export your data selection to a MS Excel file. You are prompted to either save the MS Excel file to disk or open it directly. As your computer settings may not allow for the file to be directly opened, it is recommended that you save the file to your desktop and then open it from there. The maximum size of the file is limited to 100,000 data points.

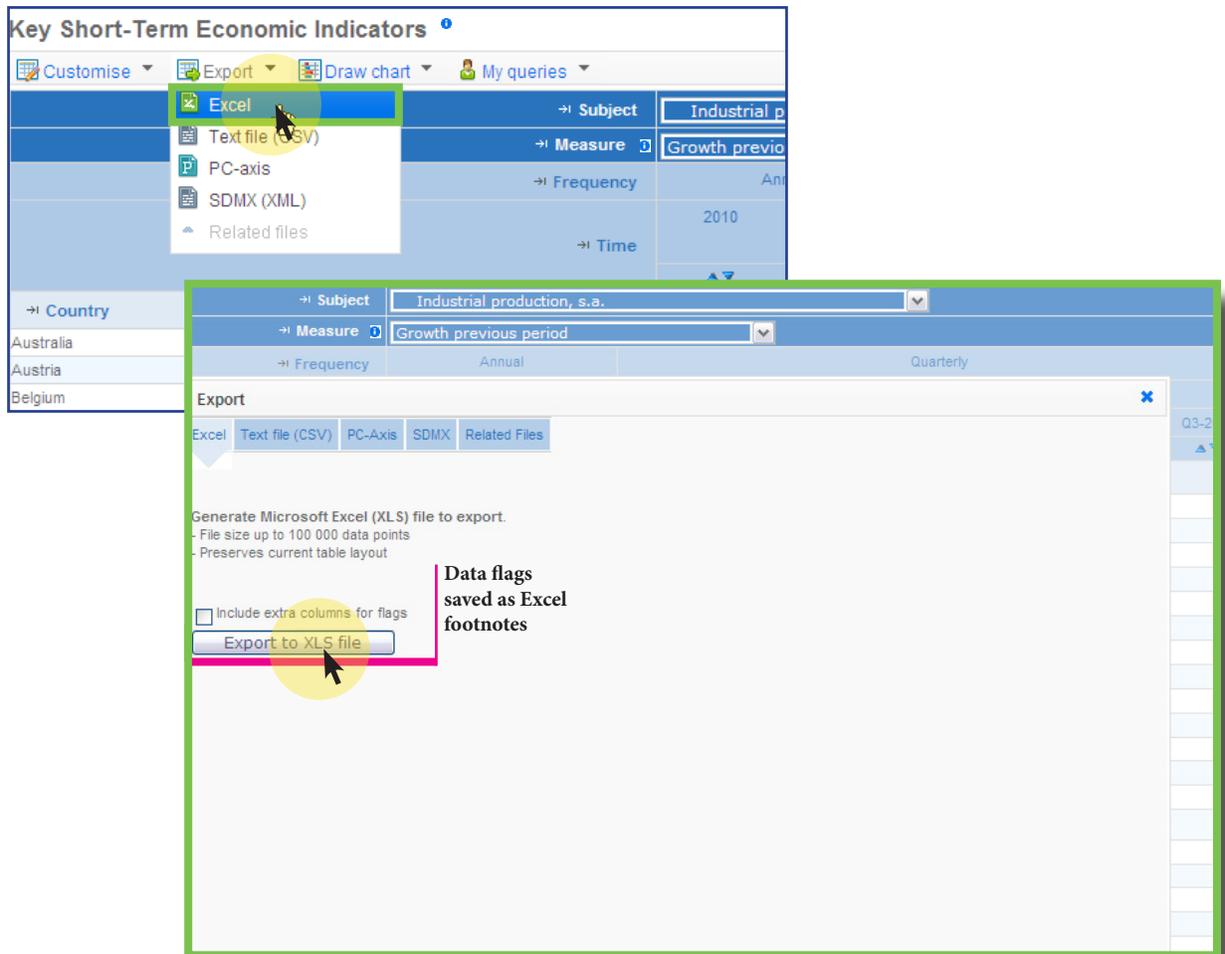


Figure 16: Using the Export to Excel option to save data in Excel format

## Exporting to a CSV file

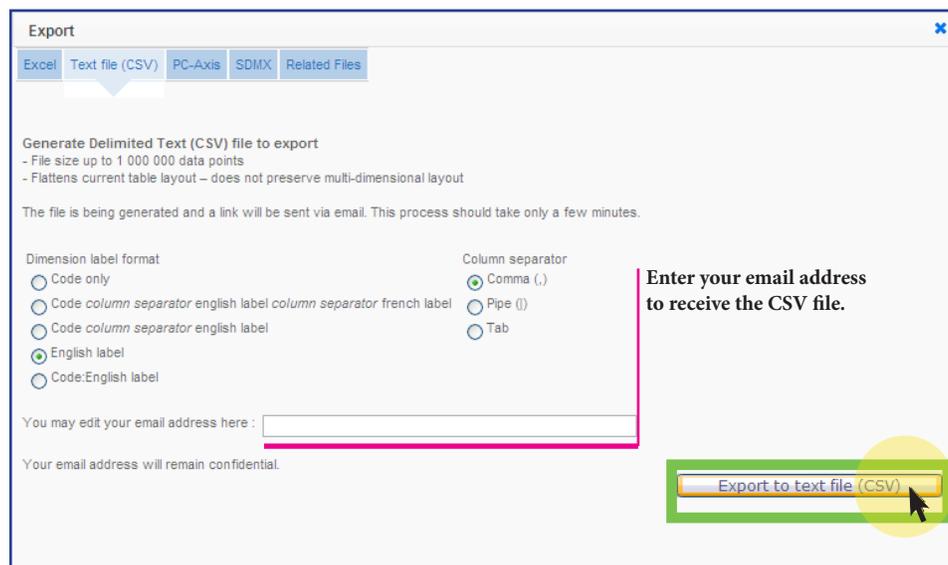
Larger tables can be saved to a CSV file.

Click on the *Export* option above the table and then select *Text file (CSV)*. The maximum size of the file is limited to 1,000,000 data points.

Select a dimension label format and a column separator. The dimension label format determines what information is included in your file for each variable. The column separator determines which character is used to separate columns in the file.

Enter your e-mail address and click the *Export to Text (CSV)* file button.

An e-mail is sent to you informing you how to retrieve the CSV file. The file is not attached to the email as it may be very large. Instead, the e-mail contains a link for downloading the file.



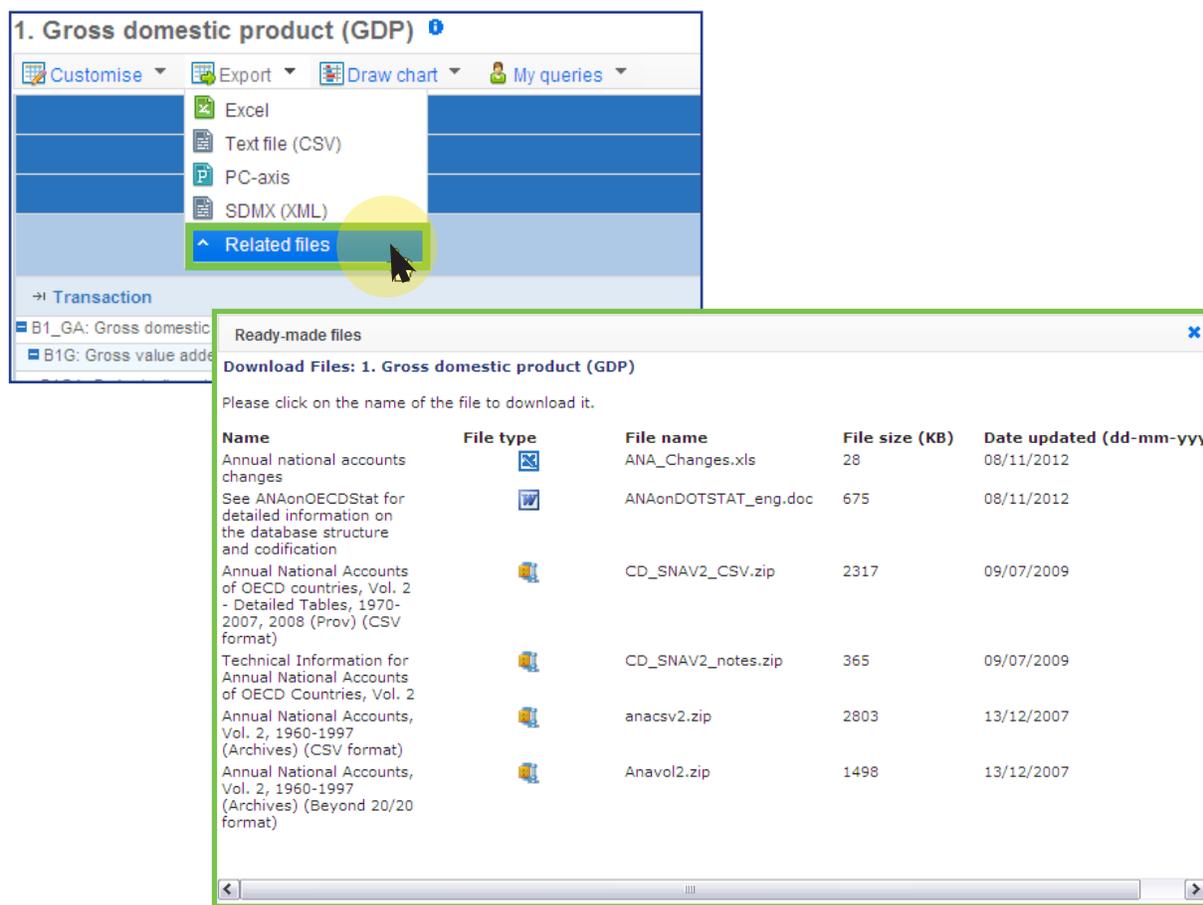
**Figure 17: Using the Export to CSV option to save data as a CSV file**

## Downloading related files and large data selections

Documents related to a particular dataset are available for download under the *Export* option above the table.

The list of files may contain large prepared selections of data or related documents in any format, which is indicated in the *File type* column.

Click on the name of a file to download it.

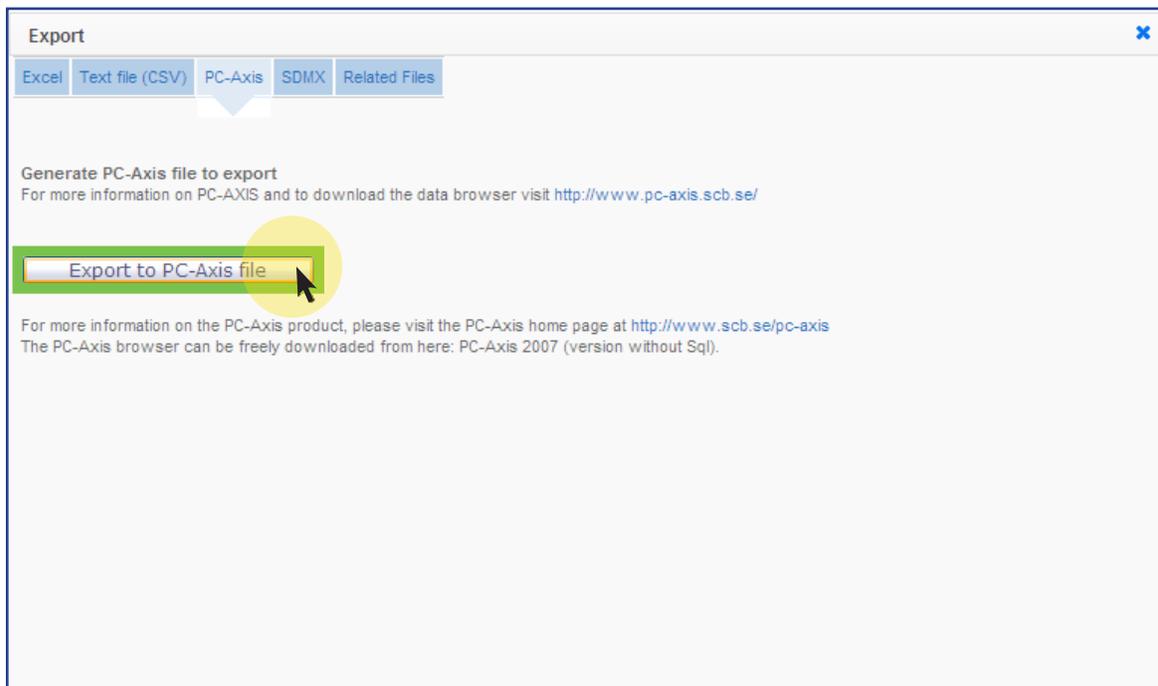


**Figure 18: Finding and downloading files related to a dataset**

## Exporting to PC-Axis Table

Click on the *Export* option above the table and then select *PC-Axis* to export your data selection to a PC-Axis table file.

As your computer setting may not allow you to open the file directly, first save the file to your desktop and then open it.



**Figure 19: Exporting to PC-Axis table**

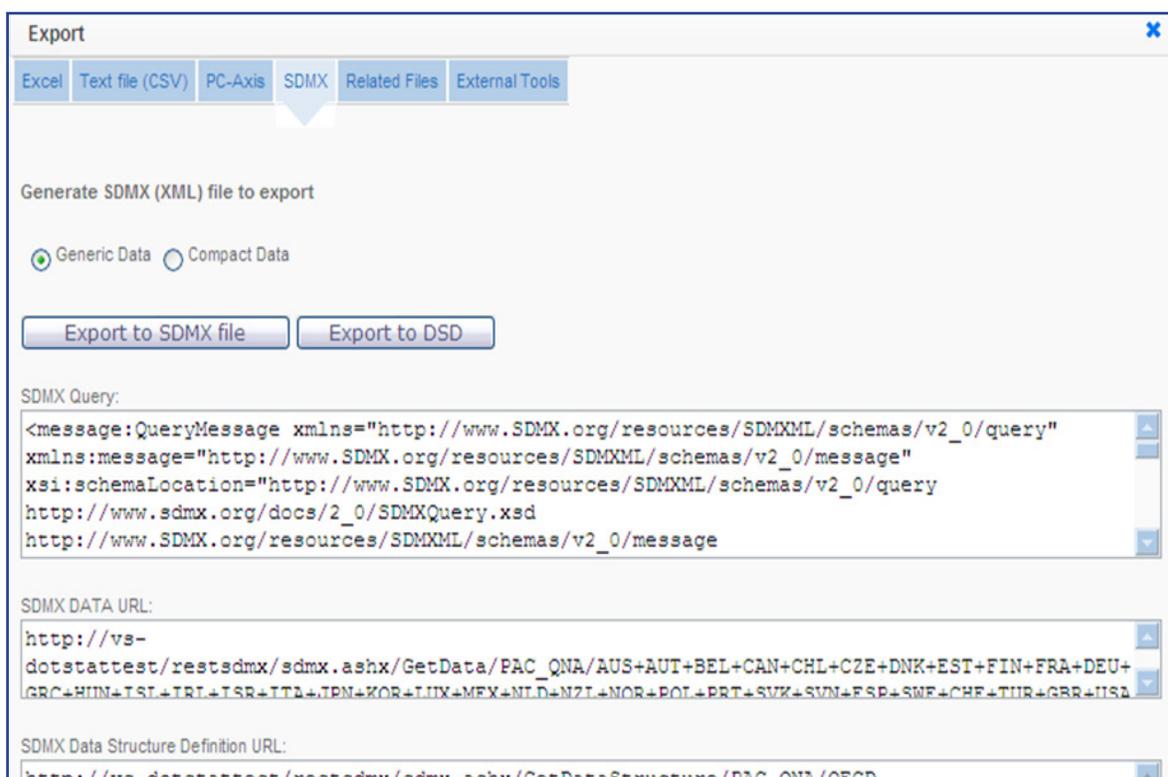
## Exporting to SDMX

Click on the *Export* option above the table and then select *SDMX* to export your data selection to a XML file. The data is available in *compact* or *generic* SDMX XML data format. The structure of the dataset, including the variable codes and labels is available to export via the Data Structure Definition (DSD) file.

You are prompted to either save the XML file to disk or open it directly. As your computer settings may not allow for the file to be directly opened, it is recommended that you save the file to your desktop and then open it from there.

Refer to [www.sdmx.org](http://www.sdmx.org) for more information.

Note for developers: There is a prototype web service which uses the standard SDMX REST API for queries. The technical specification of the RESTful query syntax can be found in the SDMX 2.1 Technical Specification (Section 7 – Web Services Guidelines). You may copy and paste the query in from the SDMX Data URL into your own software program. In some cases, pre-authorisation for use of the web-service may be required, so please contact us (see page 37) if you have any questions.



**Export**

Excel | Text file (CSV) | PC-Axis | **SDMX** | Related Files | External Tools

Generate SDMX (XML) file to export

Generic Data  Compact Data

SDMX Query:

```
<message:QueryMessage xmlns="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXXML/schemas/v2_0/query"
xmlns:message="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXXML/schemas/v2_0/message"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXXML/schemas/v2_0/query
http://www.sdmx.org/docs/2_0/SDMXQuery.xsd
http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXXML/schemas/v2_0/message
```

SDMX DATA URL:

```
http://vs-dotstatest/restsdmx/sdmx.ashx/GetData/PAC_QNA/AUS+AUT+BEL+CAN+CHL+CZE+DNK+EST+FIN+FRA+DEU+
GRC+HUN+ISL+IRL+ISR+ITA+JPN+KOR+LUX+MEX+NLD+NZL+NOR+POL+PRT+SVK+SVN+ESP+SWE+CHE+THR+GBR+USA
```

SDMX Data Structure Definition URL:

```
http://vs-dotstatest/restsdmx/sdmx.ashx/GetDataStructure/PAC_QNA/OECD
```

**Figure 20: Exporting to SDMX**

## Charting

A dynamic charting tool allows you to create line charts, bar charts and scatter plots using the current data selection. The charting engine is limited to work with 20 000 data points - limit the data selection in your table before creating a chart. The table dimension and variable selections are reflected in the chart you create.



Click on the little arrow next to the Y-Axis variable to view the charting options panel.

You can adjust the time span and the scale of the Y-Axis. You can view the data figures as absolute values or as percentage changes.

NOTE: The options available in the charting options panel vary with the chart type eg. line chart, bar chart, scatter plot.

Figure 21: Charting--Line Chart

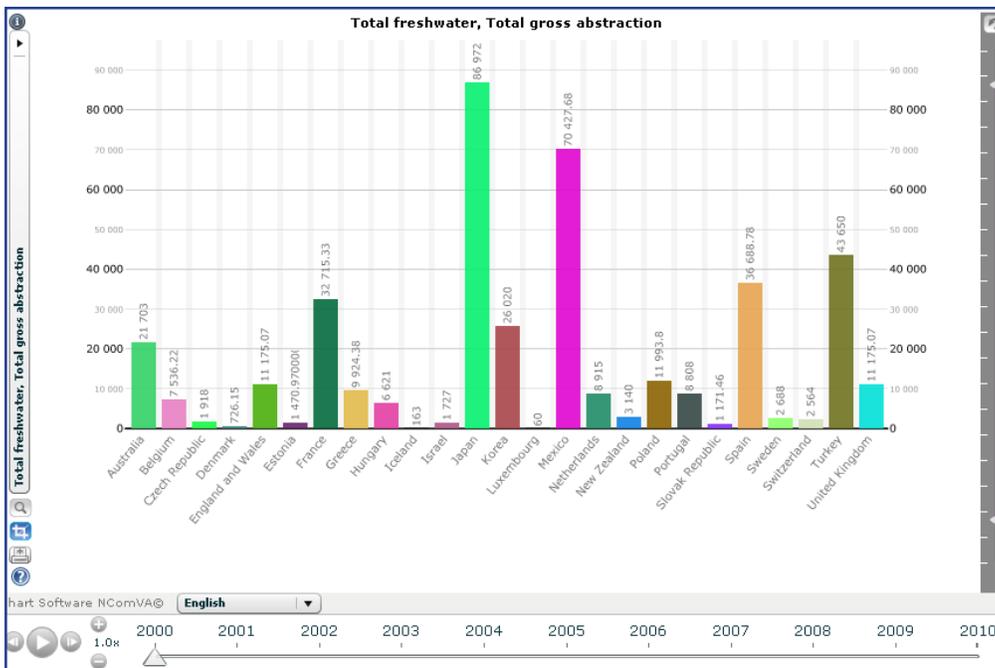


Figure 22: Charting--Bar Chart



Figure 23: Charting--Scatter Plot

## Viewing Metadata

Metadata can be viewed at all levels: from the dataset-level abstract down to cell-level footnotes. The presence of metadata is flagged by a small blue circle with a white "i". Clicking on the **i** reveals an information panel on the right-hand side of the screen.

When you export a table to an Excel file, the metadata link **i** is still active in the Excel file.

**Click on the i to open the metadata panel on the right side of the screen**

**Hide the metadata panel for a full-screen view of the data table**

**Scroll through the metadata panel**

		Annual					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Production, Sales & Orders	Production <b>i</b>	Industrial production, s.a. <b>i</b>	2.6	-0.3	4.0	-0.9	4.1
	Sales <b>i</b>	Retail trade (Volume), s.a. <b>i</b>	1.9	3.0	1.0	0.5	3.1
		Passenger car registrations, s.a. <b>i</b>	-6.3	-9.4	9.5	-5.5	3.0
		Orders <b>i</b>	Permits issued for dwellings, s.a. <b>i</b>	-6.8	-0.2	22.5	-15.7
Labour indicators	Total employment: all persons, s.a.		2.8	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.9
	Labour Compensation <b>i</b>	Hourly earnings: manufacturing, s.a. <b>i</b>	5.6	1.0	3.1	3.8	..
	Unit Labour Costs <b>i</b>	Unit labour cost: business sector, trend-cycle, s.a. <b>i</b>	4.8	0.4	1.2	..	..
Price Indices	Consumer prices <b>i</b>	Consumer prices: all items <b>i</b>	4.3	1.7	2.9	3.3	1.7
Financial indicators	Monetary aggregates and their components <b>i</b>	Broad money, s.a. <b>i</b>	19.8	11.9	5.6	9.6	7.8
	Share Prices <b>i</b>	Share prices <b>i</b>	-19.5	-18.2	13.6	-3.2	-4.0
International trade <b>i</b>	Exports in goods, s.a.		32.0	-11.5	17.5	13.2	-5.2
	Imports in goods, s.a.		20.2	-11.2	4.7	8.1	6.6

Data extracted on 08 May 2013 21:36 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

**Information**

Key Short-Term Economic Indicators

**Source**

Contact person/organisation  
OECD statistics contact: [STAT.Contact@oecd.org](mailto:STAT.Contact@oecd.org)

**Population & Scope**

**Statistical population**

The Key Economic Indicators (KEI) database contains monthly and quarterly statistics (and associated statistical methodological information) for the 34 OECD member and for a selection of non-member countries on a wide variety of economic indicators, namely: quarterly national accounts, industrial production, composite leading indicators, business tendency and consumer opinion surveys, retail trade, consumer and producer prices, hourly earnings, employment/unemployment, interest rates, monetary aggregates, exchange rates, international trade and balance of payments.

**Other Aspects**

**Recommended uses and limitations**

Indicators have been prepared by national statistical agencies primarily to meet the requirements of users within their own country. In most instances, the indicators are compiled in accordance with international statistical guidelines and recommendations. However, national practices may depart from these guidelines, and these departures may impact on comparability between countries. There is an on-going process of review and revision of the contents of the database in order to maximise the relevance of the database for short-term analysis.

**Figure 24: Dataset and cell-level metadata**

## Other Related Metadata

The metadata panel may contain links to metadata for related datasets as well as contact information.

## Flags

Flags represent metadata that recurs frequently within a dataset.

Flags appear as letters in parentheses in the cell alongside the data figures to which they correspond. Any table that contains flags displays a legend below the table that explains the meaning of each letter.

Hover above the flag to learn what it means.

P5S1: Gross capital formation	(E) 9 121 180.1	(E) 10 203 890.8
K2S1: Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	Estimated value	
K1S1: Consumption of fixed capital	(E) 4 074 641.0	(E) 4 535 182.7
B9S1: Net lending/net borrowing	(E) -1 212 444.4	(E) -1 455 674.4

Legend:  
E Estimated value

**Figure 25: Viewing the data flag legend**

## Working with Queries

### Saving a Query

Before working with queries, log in by clicking on the *Login* link in the top right-hand corner of the screen.

Once logged in, your name appears in the top right-hand corner of the screen.

Your data selection, or query, can be saved at any time by clicking on the *My queries* option above the table and then selecting *Save*. In the pop-up box, type the name of the query, and then click the *Save as new Query* button. On subsequent visits to the browser, this saved query can be opened to view the latest data available within the selection.

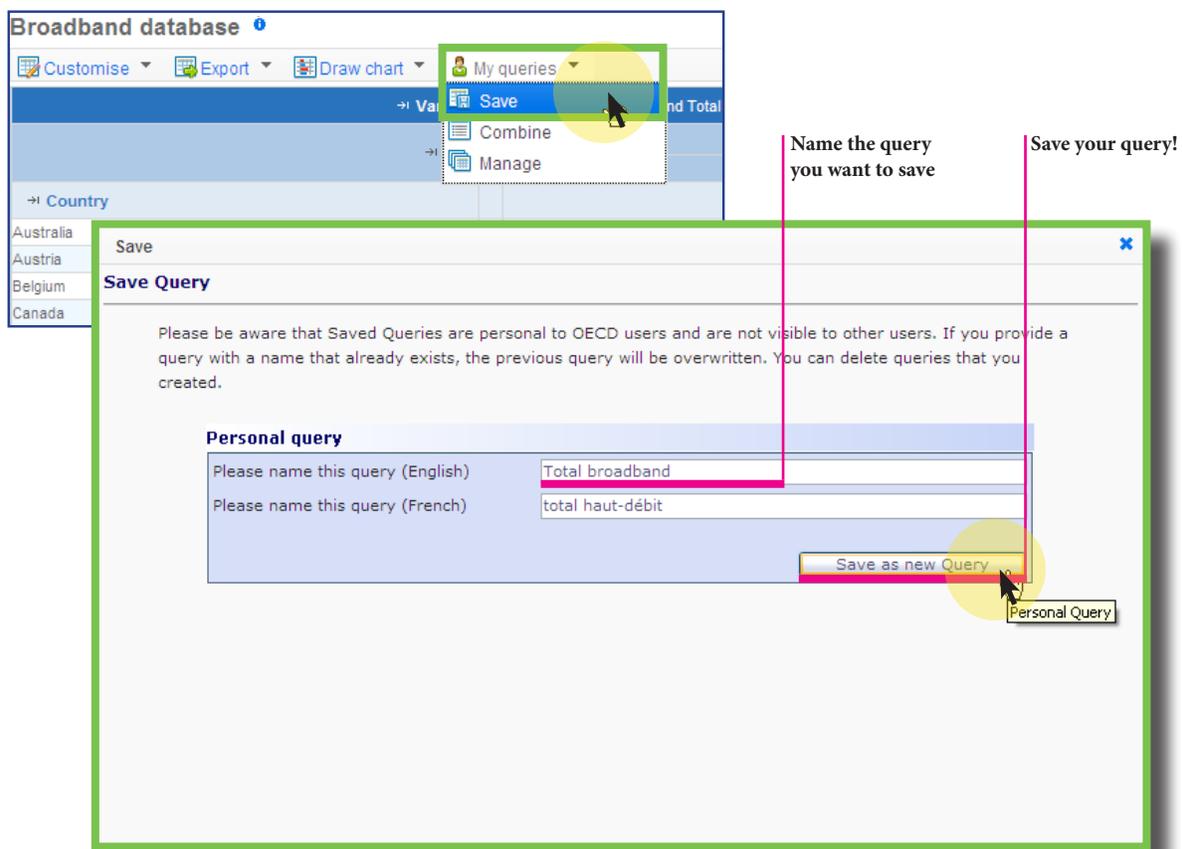


Figure 26: Saving a query with optional renaming

## Combining Queries

Use the *Combine Query* function to view data from two or more datasets in a combined table. Any common dimensions between the different datasets should be automatically combined, provided that the data has been correctly entered into the system. Other dimensions will automatically be displayed along the vertical axis underneath section headings indicating which dataset they come from.

## Combining Multiple Queries

First, customise a table from one dataset.

Then click on the *My queries* option above the table and select the *Combine* option in order to put this query into your “data basket”.

The data basket holds queries to be combined



**Figure 27: Adding a selection of data to a multi-dataset query**

Repeat this routine for each dataset that you wish to include in the multi-dataset query.

## Viewing the Query

When you are finished adding queries to the *Combine Queries* basket, expand the *Combined Queries* panel on the left-hand side of the screen and click *View* to see the combined data table.

The screenshot shows the OECD.Stat interface. At the top, the logo for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the text 'OECD.Stat' are visible. Below this is the 'Combine Queries' panel, which contains two queries: '1. Gross domestic product (GDP)' and 'Population and Labour Force'. The 'View' button is highlighted with a yellow circle and a red arrow pointing to it from the text 'View the combined query'. Another red arrow points to the 'Save' button with the text 'Save the combined query'. Below the 'Combine Queries' panel, a data table is displayed for Australia. The table has columns for Country (Australia), Frequency (Annual), and Time (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012). The table is divided into two sections: 'Dataset: 1. Gross domestic product (GDP)' and 'Dataset: Population and Labour Force'. The first section lists various measures of GDP, and the second section lists population statistics by sex and age group.

		Country	Time					
		Australia	Annual					
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Transaction</b>		<b>Measure</b>	<b>Dataset: 1. Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>					
B1_GA: Gross domestic product (output approach)	C: National currency, current prices, millions		1 175 949.0	1 252 218.0	1 293 380.0	1 401 168.0	...	...
B1G_P119: Gross value added at basic prices, excluding FISIM			1 086 112.0	1 168 875.0	1 203 046.0	1 299 285.0	...	...
B1G: Gross value added at basic prices, total activity			1 086 112.0	1 168 875.0	1 203 046.0	1 299 285.0	...	...
B1GA_B: Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing			26 700.0	27 721.0	27 358.0	...	...	...
B1GC_E: Industry, including energy			218 905.0	249 151.0	237 225.0	...	...	...
B1GD: of which: Manufacturing			110 497.0	109 403.0	111 654.0	...	...	...
<b>Subject</b>		<b>Sex</b>	<b>Dataset: Population and Labour Force</b>					
Population statistics	Population ('000)	All	21 072.0	21 499.0	21 952.0	22 300.0	22 621.0	...
	Population under 15 ('000)	persons	4 084.0	4 131.0	4 186.0	4 218.0	4 261.0	...
	Population 15-64 ('000)		14 225.0	14 537.0	14 853.0	15 075.0	15 256.0	...
	Population over 65 ('000)		2 764.0	2 831.0	2 913.0	3 006.0	3 104.0	...

Figure 28: Viewing combined queries

## Viewing Frequently Requested and Saved Queries

Open the *Popular Queries* panel to access a set of frequently requested pre-defined queries.

If you are logged in, you may access and manage your saved queries under:

*My Queries* in the *Popular Queries* panel

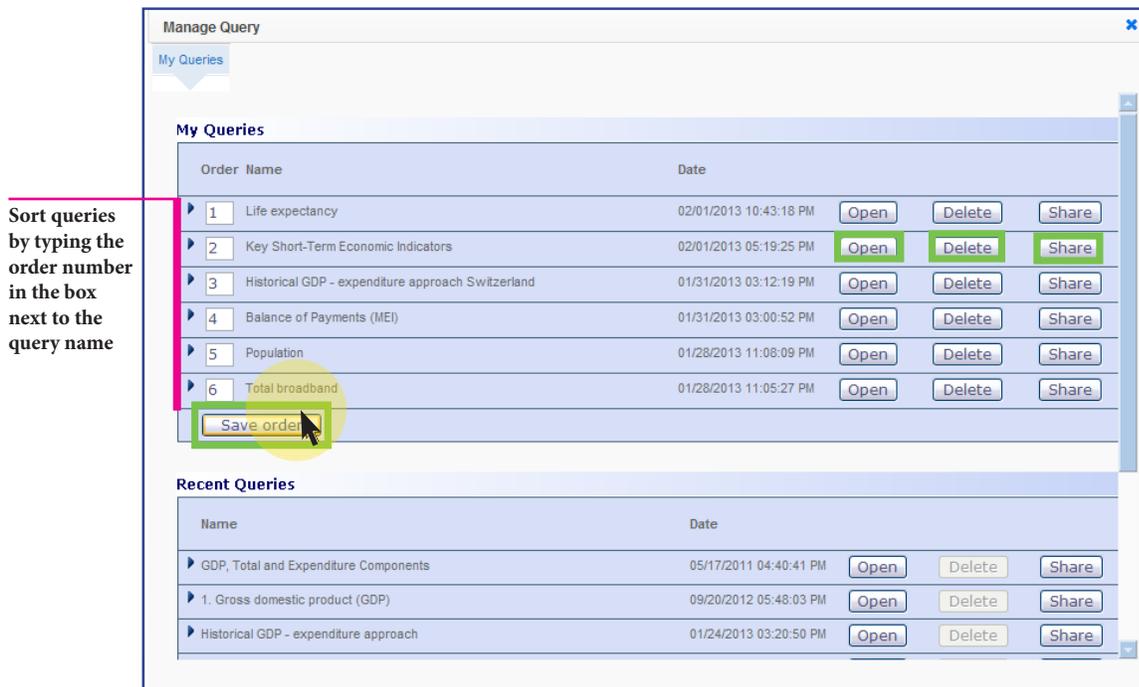
**OR**

*Manage* under *My Queries* above the table.



**Figure 29: Using the popular queries panel to select a frequently requested table or a saved table**

Use the *Query Manager* to sort and save the list of queries, as well as to open or delete any query.



**Figure 30: Viewing saved and recent queries**

Click the *Share* button next to a saved query to display the reference URL.

Copy and paste the URL to share your saved query with colleagues, e.g. send via email.

NOTE: Bear in mind that the viewer may need subscription access to a particular dataset in order to view it.



**Figure 31: Sharing saved queries**

## Viewing the Country Statistical Profiles

The Country Statistical Profiles dataset is useful for cross-country comparisons based on key indicators compiled from all other datasets in OECD.Stat.

Click on a pre-defined country or region table below the Country Statistical Profiles dataset in the Themes panel. Then customise the country table using the *Customise* option.

Select the *Country Statistical Profiles* dataset to explore cross-country comparisons  
OR  
Select pre-defined tables for individual OECD and some non-OECD countries and regions

The screenshot shows the OECD.Stat interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'All Themes' is expanded to 'General Statistics', where 'Country statistical profiles' is selected. A list of countries follows, with 'Denmark' highlighted and a mouse cursor pointing to it. The main area is titled 'Country statistical profiles : Denmark'. It includes a 'Customise' button, 'Export', 'Draw chart', and 'My Queries' options. Below this is a table with columns for 'Country' (Denmark) and 'Year' (2000). The table lists various subjects under 'Population and migration', such as 'Total population', 'Population levels', 'Population growth rates', 'Total fertility rates', 'Youth population (aged less than 15)', 'Elderly population (aged 65 and over)', and 'Population by region'.

		Country	Denmark
		Year	2000
→ Subject			
Population and migration	Total population		5 339.615
	Population levels		0.33479287
	Population growth rates		1.771
Dependent population	Youth population (aged less than 15)		18.50047
	Elderly population (aged 65 and over)		14.83005
Population by region	Share of national population in the ten per cent of regions with the largest population		...
	Total population: country average		...
	Total population: metropolitan regions		...
	Distribution of the national population into urban regions		...
	Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions		...
	Distribution of the national population into rural regions		...

Figure 32: Viewing a Country Statistical Profile

## Printing Data from the Browser

To print a table directly from OECD.Stat, right-click on the table and select the Print command.

Print the metadata separately by clicking on the Print icon in the top right-hand corner of the metadata panel.

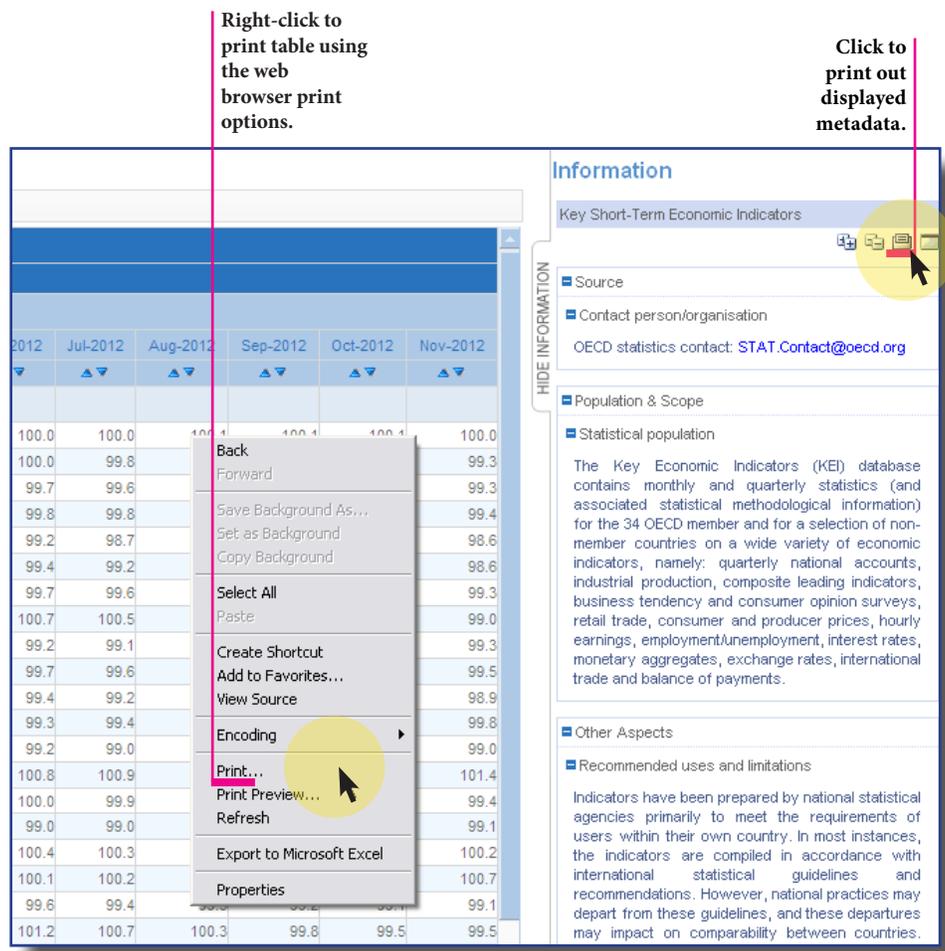


Figure 33: Printing data and other information from the web browser

## Providing Feedback

Contact the OECD.Stat Project Team via e-mail using the *Contact Us* link located in the top right-hand corner of the screen.

Please fill out the contact form using as much detail as possible to describe your technical or content question.

The e-mail addresses that receive queries from the *Contact Us* link are

- OECDdotStat@oecd.org for technical problems
- OECDdotContent@oecd.org for content questions

Click here to contact the OECD.Stat support team



Figure 34: Creating an e-mail to the OECD.Stat Project Team

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p.10 Search by keyword across themes and datasets

p.11 Customise dimensions: select variables, change table layout; view table options

p.21 Export data to Excel/CSV/SDMX

p.30 Save and manage queries

p.8 Full-text search tool

p.31 View and save combined queries

p.26 Draw a chart using the current data selection

The screenshot shows the OECD.Stat Web Browser interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OECD logo, the text 'OECD.Stat', and links for 'Welcome', 'Version française', 'Contact us', 'User Guide', and 'Home'. A search bar is located on the right side of the top bar. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is divided into several sections:

- Combine Queries:** A section on the left with a search bar containing '1. Gross domestic product (GDP)' and buttons for 'Edit', 'Remove', 'Save', and 'View'. Below this is a 'Data by theme' section with a 'Find in Themes' search bar and a list of themes including 'General Statistics', 'Agriculture and Fisheries', 'Demography and Population', etc.
- Reference Series:** The central table showing search results for 'Australia' with a 'Quarterly' frequency. The table has columns for 'Country', 'Frequency', 'Time', and 'Subject'. The 'Subject' column lists various economic indicators such as 'Interest rates', 'Share Prices', 'Balance of Payments', 'Exchange Rates', 'Official Reserves', 'Industry and Service Statistics', 'International Trade in Goods', 'Labour Force Statistics', and 'Consumer Price Index'.
- Information:** A panel on the right titled 'Reference Series' providing details about the dataset, including its purpose and a description of the data series.

p.9 Collapsible theme panel with expandable list of themes and datasets

p.28 Collapsible metadata panel

<http://stats.oecd.org>