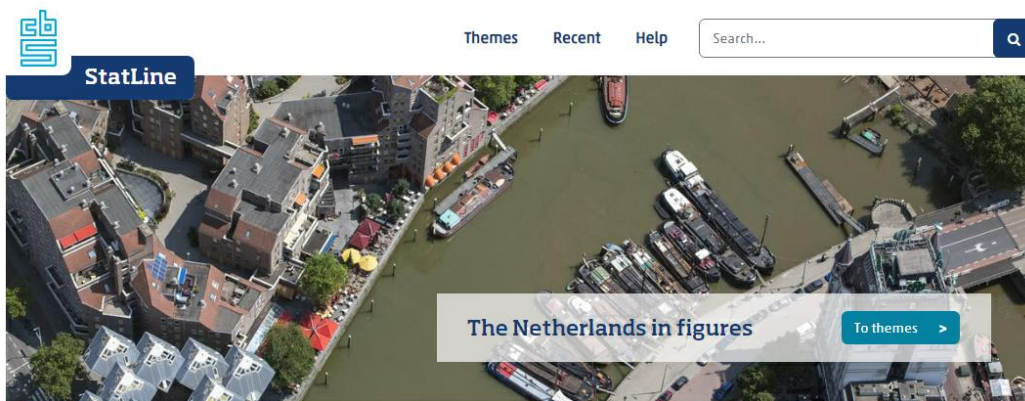




# StatLine User Manual



## The Netherlands in figures

Welcome to Statistics Netherlands' database. Statistics Netherlands offers a wealth of data on the Dutch economy and society. From inflation to population, data are clearly presented as they are classified by theme, available to everyone.

[Show themes >](#)

## Graphs and maps

In the new StatLine, you can generate graphs and maps with the push of a button. Adjusting and switching graphs is also possible. It is easily done using smart icons. This makes it easier for you to visualise or share CBS data.

[Example graph >](#)

## Open data

Our datasets are also accessible through the Data portal. Here you can download large amounts of figures and find information on how to access StatLine datasets electronically.

[Open data portal >](#)

[Explanation StatLine as Open data >](#)

## Facts that matter

## Keyword search

Search our database using keywords. A list will be shown with all entries containing your keyword. After that you can refine the list by theme, regional classification or reporting year.

[Search >](#)

## Explanation

How does StatLine work and what are the possibilities it offers?

[User manual >](#)

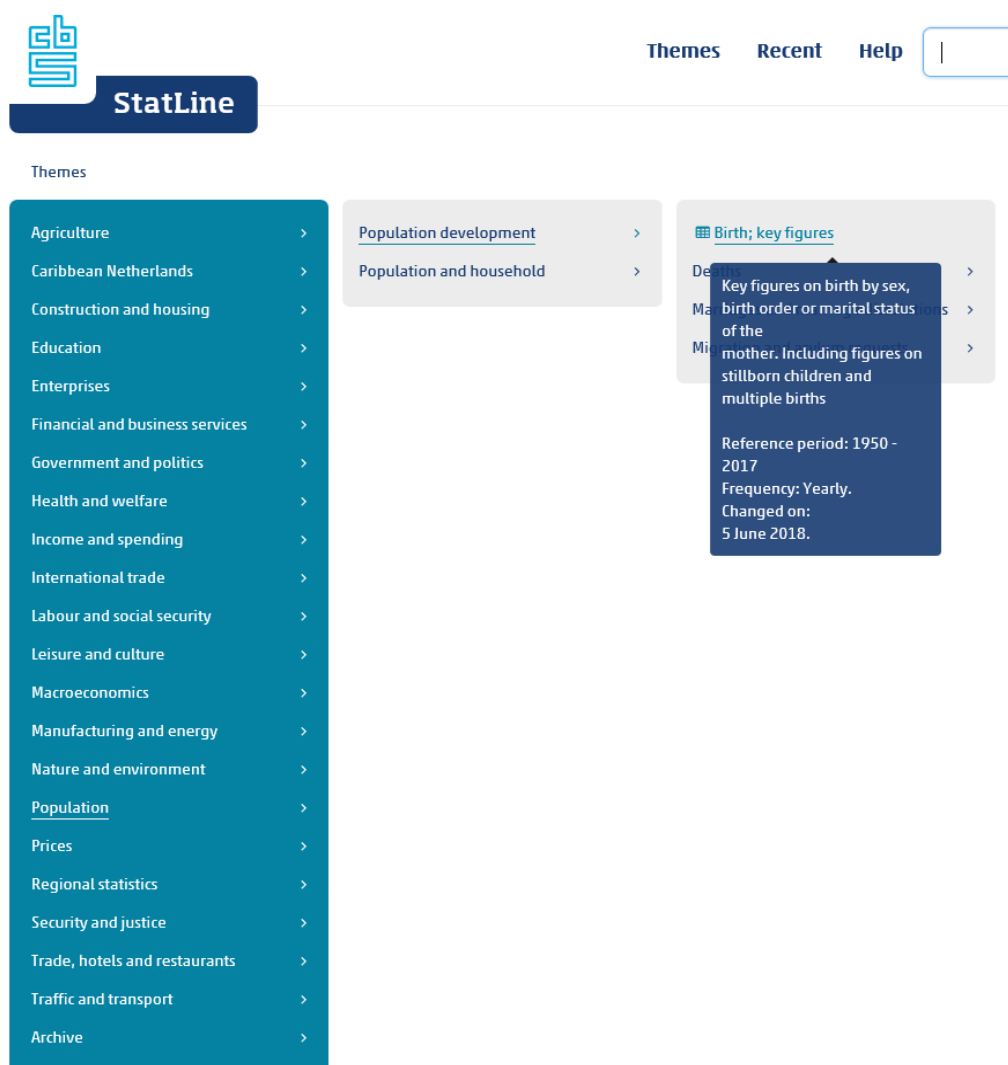
Date	Publication
19-02-2019	Employment; jobs, wages, working hours; key figures
19-02-2019	Wealth of households; components of wealth
19-02-2019	Welfare of households; key figures
19-02-2019	Employment; sex, type of employment contract, employee characteristics, SIC2008
19-02-2019	Employment; sex, type of employment contract, job characteristics, cao-sector

# Contents


<b>1. Searching by themes</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Searching by keyword</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Adjusting tables</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Selecting items	6
3.2 Adjusting the lay-out	12
3.3 Icons for explanations, links, downloading, etc.	15
<b>4. Graphs and maps</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1 Adjusting graphs: selecting	20
4.2 Adjusting graphs: lay-out	22
4.3 Maps	25

## 1 Searching by themes

Tables are grouped into themes and sub-themes. In the example below, the theme *Population* has been opened, and next the sub-theme *Population development*. In addition, we have chosen the table *Birth; key figures*.



The icon  shows this is a theme or a sub-theme and you can still go at least one level deeper.

The icon  means you are at the deepest level; this is a table.

At any time it is possible to return to the StatLine homepage by clicking the CBS logo or the StatLine logo. Every StatLine page offers the possibility of returning to the beginning of the themes by clicking the option 'Themes' in the upper menu.

When you want to return from a table to the location in the themes where you were came from, you can do this by using the 'back' button of your browser.

## 2 Searching by keyword

Another way to find figures is to search by one or more keywords.

In the example below, we have chosen the keyword “population”. The result in this case is 190 tables. These contain the word “population” in the title, in one of the selections, or in the table explanation.

The screenshot shows the StatLine search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'population' and a search icon. Below the search bar, the page is divided into two main sections: a left sidebar with filters and a main content area with search results.

**Filters:**

- Theme**
  - Health and welfare (24)
  - Population (20)
  - Labour and social security (14)
  - Caribbean Netherlands (10)
  - Financial and business services (7)
  - Income and spending (7)
  - Security and justice (6)
  - Construction and housing (3)
  - Government and politics (3)
  - Macroeconomics (3)
  - Regional statistics (3)
  - Agriculture (2)
  - Enterprises (2)
  - Leisure and culture (2)
  - Nature and environment (2)
  - Education (1)
  - Manufacturing and energy (1)
  - Traffic and transport (1)
  - Archive (102)
- Division**
  - Municipalities (3)
  - Provinces (7)
  - Remaining (11)
- Year**
  - Prognose (5)
  - 2018 (18)
  - 2017 (43)
  - 2016 (68)
  - 2015 (76)
  - More >

**Search Results:**

190 results for 'population'

- Population; key figures**  
Population: key figures by sex, marital status, age, foreign background, households and population growth  
Changed on: 18 April 2018  
Reference period: 1950 - 2017
- Population and population dynamics; month, quarter and year**  
Monthly statistics, size of the Dutch population and births, deaths, external migration, marriages, divorces and requests for asylum  
Changed on: 31 July 2018  
Reference period: January 1995 - June 2018
- Population, households and population dynamics; from 1899**  
Population, households, population growth, births, mortality, marriages, marriage dissolutions, change of nationality and migration  
Changed on: 29 December 2017  
Reference period: 1899 - 2017
- Population; sex, age, migration background and generation, 1 January**  
Population in The Netherlands by generation, sex, age, marital status and migration background, 1 January  
Changed on: 20 June 2018  
Reference period: 1996 - 2018
- Enterprises with innovation; key figures**  
Innovators, Innovators with realised innovations, Co-operating innovators  
Changed on: 22 August 2018  
Reference period: 1994-2016
- Deaths; underlying cause of death (shortlist), sex, age**  
Deaths among the Dutch population by main primary causes of death, age (at time of death) and sex  
Changed on: 10 July 2018  
Reference period: 1950-2017

You can now click on one of the search results. In this case, a table is shown that corresponds as closely as possible with the chosen keyword. In the uppermost table “Population; key figures” only those topics are shown that contain the word population.

It is possible to refine the search results by using the filters (Theme, Division, Year) on the left side of the screen. Suppose you choose the tables that are stored under theme Population and contain figures about 2017. These filtering choices yield the 12 results shown below.

The screenshot shows the StatLine website interface. At the top, there is a search bar containing the word 'population' and a search icon. Below the search bar, there are navigation links for 'Themes', 'Recent', and 'Help'. On the left side, there is a 'Filters' panel with three sections: 'Theme', 'Division', and 'Year'. Under 'Theme', 'Population' is selected with 14 results. Under 'Division', 'Municipalities' is selected with 1 result. Under 'Year', '2017' is selected with a checked box. The main content area displays '12 results for 'population'' and lists several data series with their respective 'Changed on' and 'Reference period' dates.

**Filters**

**Theme**  
 < Any theme  
 Population (14)  
 Population and household (7)  
 Population development (7)

**Division**  
 Municipalities (1)  
 Provinces (1)  
 Remaining (1)

**Year**  
 2018  
 2017  
 2016  
 2015  
 2014  
 More >

**12 results for 'population'**

**Population; key figures**  
 Population: key figures by sex, marital status, age, foreign background, households and population growth  
 Changed on: 18 April 2018  
 Reference period: 1950 - 2017

**Population and population dynamics; month, quarter and year**  
 Monthly statistics, size of the Dutch population and births, deaths, external migration, marriages, divorces and requests for asylum,  
 Changed on: 31 July 2018  
 Reference period: January 1995 - June 2018

**Population, households and population dynamics; from 1899**  
 Population, households, population growth, births, mortality, marriages, marriage dissolutions, change of nationality and migration  
 Changed on: 29 December 2017  
 Reference period: 1899 - 2017

**Population; sex, age, migration background and generation, 1 January**  
 Population in The Netherlands by generation, sex, age, marital status and migration background, 1 January  
 Changed on: 20 June 2018  
 Reference period: 1996 - 2018

**Deaths; underlying cause of death (shortlist), sex, age**  
 Deaths among the Dutch population by main primary causes of death, age (at time of death) and sex  
 Changed on: 10 July 2018  
 Reference period: 1950-2017

**Population dynamics; birth, death and migration per region**  
 Population growth by birth, death and migration, per sex and region,  
 Changed on: 20 August 2018  
 Reference period: Period 1960 - 2017

By clicking *Any theme* you can cancel the filter for themes. With filters Division and Year you can cancel filtering by ticking the corresponding check boxes.

When searching with several keywords you can apply the following options:

- Use of AND for search results that contain both keywords;
- Use of OR for search results that contain at least one of both keywords;
- Use of NOT (or a minus sign) to exclude a keyword;
- Use of brackets to take together keywords;
- Use of "" to search for a combination of keywords;
- By using the sign \* as a keyword, all tables are shown.

### 3 Adjusting tables

Every table has its own default presentation. This default presentation generally shows only a part of the data that are available in the table. When you have chosen a table from the classification by themes, this default presentation is shown first.

The screenshot shows the StatLine web interface. At the top left is the StatLine logo. To the right are navigation links for 'Themes', 'Recent', and 'Help', followed by a search bar. Below the navigation is the title 'Existing own homes; average purchase prices, region' and a date 'Changed on: 8 February 2018'. A row of icons for information, share, download, table, chart, and refresh is visible. The main content area features a table with filters for 'Topic' and 'Periods'. The table title is 'Average purchase price' and the unit is 'euro'. The table has columns for years from 1995 to 2017 and rows for various regions. A 'Regions' filter is active on the left side of the table.


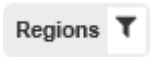
Regions	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arnhem	80,240	149,386	188,779	196,732	203,549	219,351	200,876	204,498	212,747	205,702	189,517	190,551	199,528	205,816	221,424
Assen	75,013	120,177	168,939	180,645	184,287	186,792	184,050	186,206	182,993	182,530	172,090	175,497	183,838	190,911	199,135
's-Gravenhage (The Hague) (municipality)	74,053	135,368	195,514	210,009	222,556	228,682	213,057	227,616	227,392	210,847	216,214	223,820	231,302	244,849	266,672
Groningen (municipality)	62,635	99,943	164,280	176,792	185,270	182,934	184,709	180,217	182,373	173,646	165,860	170,483	177,441	186,685	206,996
Haarlem	83,039	163,672	227,984	243,584	261,016	270,670	266,916	267,413	265,863	252,145	234,272	245,391	268,197	290,367	324,843
's-Hertogenbosch	100,092	191,688	246,806	270,982	273,812	277,835	262,102	261,128	265,653	247,091	221,045	232,591	253,262	266,306	288,878
Leeuwarden	56,599	95,702	143,596	152,814	163,429	163,906	163,917	162,912	164,585	154,669	143,835	154,238	157,690	164,437	177,737
Lelystad	80,373	131,274	174,333	188,626	193,464	196,381	184,520	193,575	175,362	165,632	161,270	171,740	179,997	187,695	196,170
Maastricht	96,899	162,594	210,951	223,176	230,137	231,883	227,686	222,775	222,066	214,174	206,639	211,753	221,578	223,194	240,627
Middelburg (Z.)	88,136	123,880	214,129	213,418	224,097	223,481	215,184	206,310	205,714	202,625	205,495	198,061	193,782	213,342	232,814
Utrecht (municipality)	85,568	165,717	219,305	230,815	248,002	267,507	252,284	252,064	255,878	246,061	231,691	238,446	245,900	267,618	307,737
Zwolle	84,813	155,551	206,170	209,386	214,650	229,305	215,519	223,622	220,887	215,084	213,228	216,558	218,349	228,479	245,803

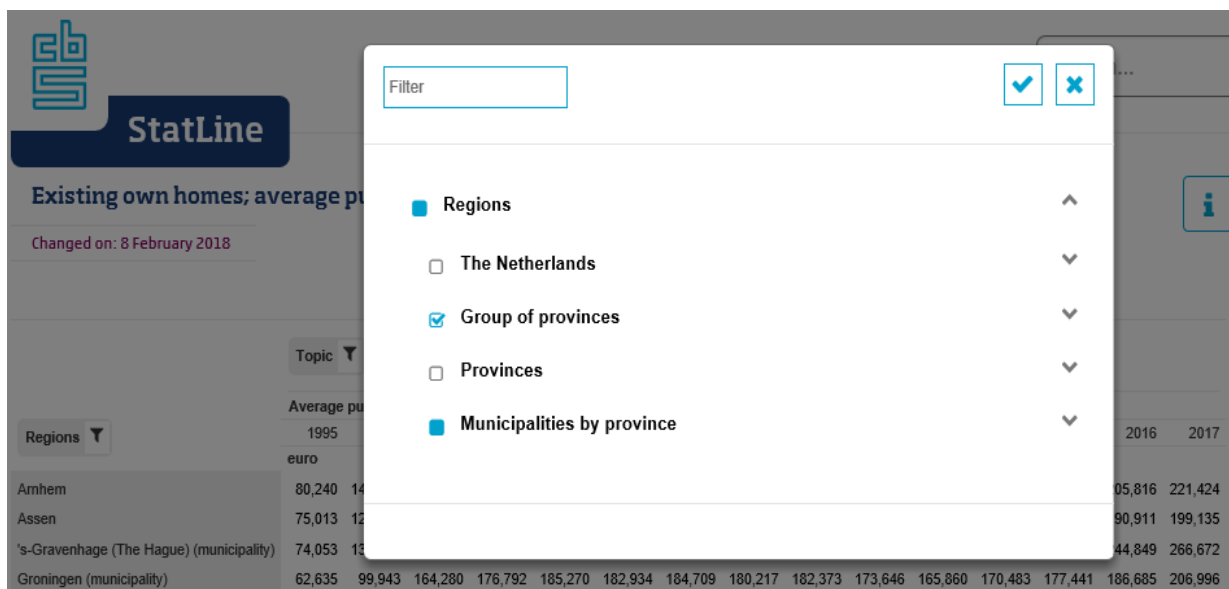
Source: CBS


You can of course change this default presentation. It is possible to change the content of the table as well as the lay-out of the table.



#### 3.1 Selecting items


You can select the items in the table that are of interest to you. This is done by using the filters. In the example above, suppose we want to change the regions that are shown. Instead of the provinces and municipalities in this default presentation, we want to obtain the municipalities that have the character combination "dam" in their name.

Click the icon  next to Regions  .  
The screen below appears, offering options for selecting.





 Searching for items within the selection Regions.

  Confirm or cancel the changes in selection.

 Selecting or deselecting the underlying items all at once.

 One or more items in the list have been selected, but not all of them.

  Unfold or collapse the list with available items.

You have the option to select a list with all underlying items, for example by ticking the checkbox *Provinces*. But you can also unfold the list *Provinces* and select the desired provinces by ticking them one by one.

It is possible to select or deselect a part of a long list of items by using the shift key. To do this, check an item, and while next checking the last item press the shift key. Then all items between the first and the last item will be selected. In the same way you can deselect part of a list of items.

Please note: there is a technical limitation to making selections. You can only select up to 100 individual items from any list; in any list of regions, this is 160 individual items. Apart from this, it is always possible to select all items from a list all at once.

To change the selection in the example above, we first deselect the default selection. The quickest way to do so is by first checking the top list *Regions*, and next deselecting this list. At this point a

message appears that zero items have been selected. To find the municipalities that have the text “dam” in its name, we use the filter. Here we type the text “dam”. Subsequently we are shown all items that contain the text “dam”. Now we can check these municipalities one by one.

---


- Selection too small: 0 out of 160 items

---

- Regions ^ ^
- Municipalities by province ^
- Groningen ^
  - Appingedam
  - Oldambt
  - Veendam
- Gelderland ^
  - Didam
- Noord-Holland ^
  - Amsterdam
  - Edam-Volendam
  - Obdam
- Zuid-Holland ^
  - Alblasserdam
  - Hardinxveld-Giessendam
  - Heerjansdam
  - Leerdam
  - Leidschendam
  - Leidschendam-Voorburg

^



When having checked all the relevant boxes, we confirm the selection of items by clicking on the icon . The table now only shows the municipalities with a name that contains “dam”. Changing a selection such as we did with Regions is possible in the same way with the other selections in this table (Topic and Periods).



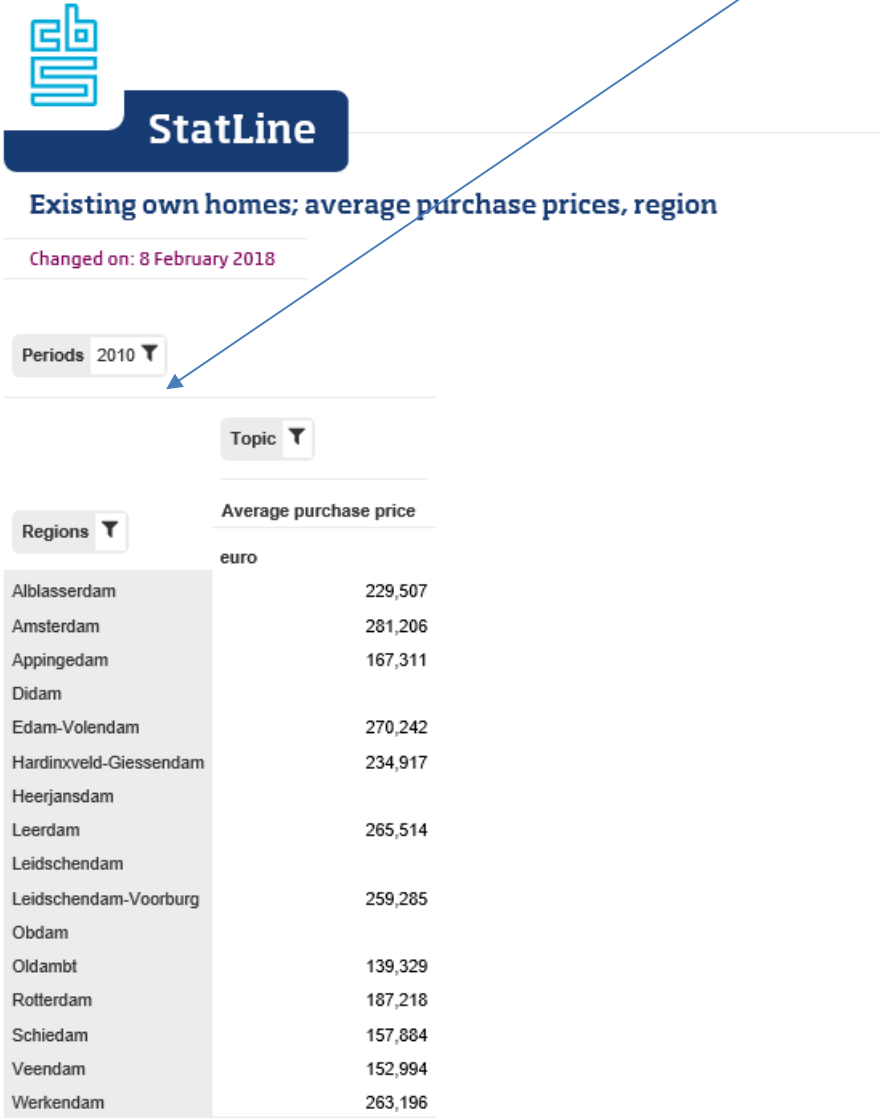
## Existing own homes; average purchase prices, region

Changed on: 8 February 2018

Topic ▼		Periods ▼		Average purchase price												
Regions ▼	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	euro															
Alblasserdam	76,663	146,283	203,787	209,694	225,699	226,449	221,303	229,507	223,250	212,680	190,876	204,392	210,548	213,289	233,036	
Amsterdam	98,008	224,938	238,189	257,215	285,587	305,206	280,670	281,206	284,668	270,507	256,308	272,438	303,925	358,976	407,670	
Appingedam	63,239	93,688	162,537	150,387	161,195	179,629	159,694	167,311	171,155	151,738	141,286	146,861	146,925	164,504	174,924	
Didam	105,758	212,191														
Edam-Volendam	85,760	170,400	253,091	272,181	277,718	337,129	286,721	270,242	273,070	238,205	196,134	218,079	227,861	262,314	281,721	
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	95,714	161,210	237,991	237,295	250,357	254,301	223,537	234,917	234,920	216,192	226,069	230,829	203,843	221,844	246,909	
Heerjansdam	90,682	172,368														
Leerdam	102,275	175,872	246,416	262,331	250,876	261,810	253,060	265,514	239,032	238,783	213,370	226,080	218,134	218,720	253,852	
Leidschendam	116,371	185,145														
Leidschendam-Voorburg			229,140	253,054	262,784	282,357	259,940	259,285	276,058	258,856	252,530	260,351	259,401	255,532	280,929	
Obdam	94,553	170,774	238,520	242,845												
Oldambt								139,329	141,277	139,971	130,819	128,129	135,221	142,918	151,636	
Rotterdam	67,793	125,288	166,115	177,242	187,465	190,143	185,122	187,218	194,038	182,945	173,814	185,507	189,536	202,501	227,834	
Schiedam	68,105	112,042	156,521	157,329	163,671	169,740	163,313	157,884	160,158	150,716	144,068	149,987	156,521	157,604	164,489	
Veendam	62,633	100,755	143,828	156,333	162,491	164,079	153,928	152,994	154,100	145,414	137,586	142,885	144,501	133,346	158,614	
Werkendam	102,942	189,969	270,039	262,340	282,866	298,882	272,383	263,196	261,292	234,819	222,029	208,176	223,071	236,811	250,354	

Source: CBS

In some cases, a selection in a presentation of a table is placed above the grey line; for example in the image below, this is the case with the selection *Periods*.



**StatLine**

### Existing own homes; average purchase prices, region

Changed on: 8 February 2018

Periods 2010 ▼

Topic ▼

Regions ▼

Average purchase price

euro

Alblasserdam	229,507
Amsterdam	281,206
Appingedam	167,311
Didam	
Edam-Volendam	270,242
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	234,917
Heerjansdam	
Leerdam	265,514
Leidschendam	
Leidschendam-Voorburg	259,285
Obdam	
Oldambt	139,329
Rotterdam	187,218
Schiedam	157,884
Veendam	152,994
Werkendam	263,196

Source: CBS

This means that for this selection *Periods* only one item is shown in the table, in this case the period 2010. To show more than one item from this selection, it has to be dragged to a place below the grey line. For an explanation of dragging selections, please refer to the next paragraph.

Selections above the grey line can be changed as well, but above the line only one item can be selected. When a new item is selected, for example 2011, then the check at 2010 will disappear. In this way one can quickly switch from a table for one year to a table for another year.

The screenshot displays the StatLine interface. On the left, a table shows the average purchase price in euro for various regions. A filter dialog is open in the foreground, showing a list of years from 1995 to 2011. The year 2010 is currently selected, indicated by a checkmark. A vertical grey line is positioned between 2010 and 2011, indicating that only one year can be selected above this line.

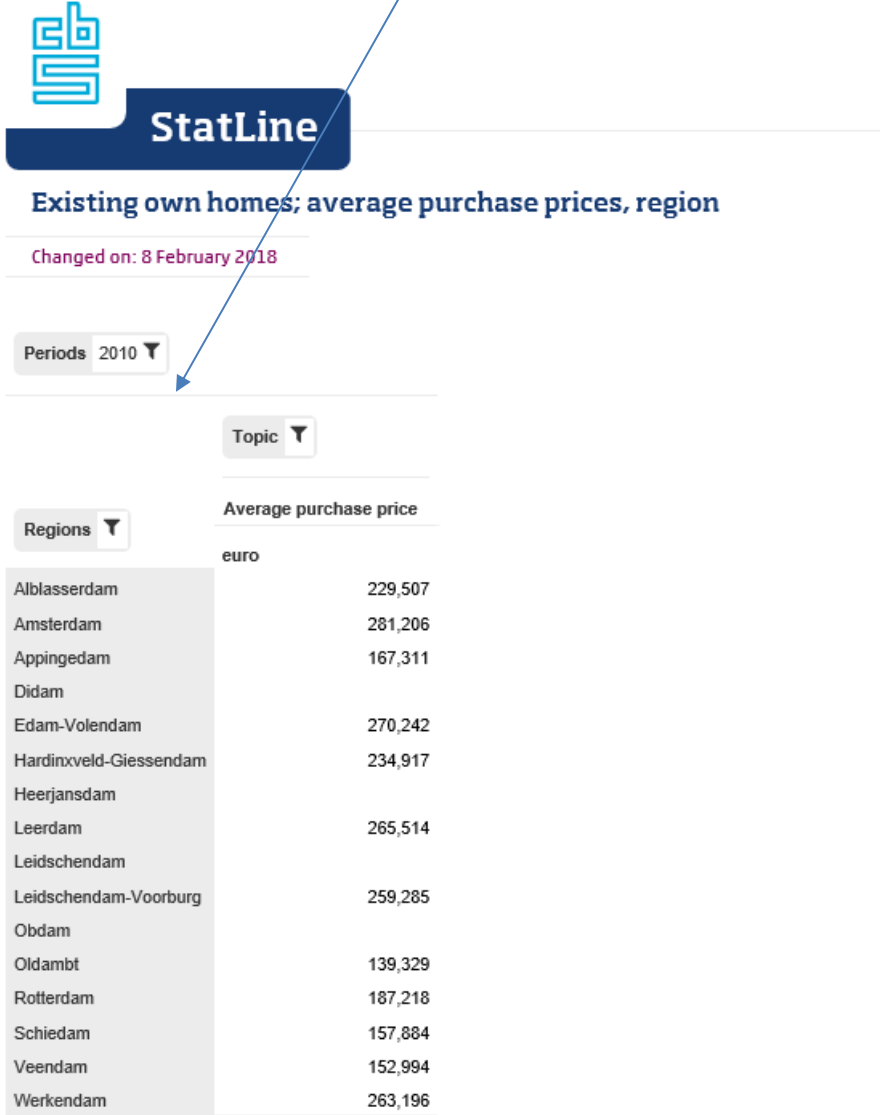
Regions	Average purchase price
Alblasserdam	229,507
Amsterdam	281,206
Appingedam	167,311
Didam	
Edam-Volendam	270,242
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	234,917
Heerjansdam	
Leerdam	265,514
Leidschendam	
Leidschendam-Voorburg	259,285
Obdam	
Oldambt	139,329
Rotterdam	187,218
Schiedam	157,884
Veendam	152,994
Werkendam	263,196

Source: CBS

### 3.2 Adjusting the lay-out

It is possible to change the lay-out of a table. The selections in a table can be moved to another place in the rows or columns. There is also the option of moving selections to a place above the grey line.

If a selection is positioned above the grey line, only one item of the selection can be shown. In the example below, the selection *Periods* is placed above the grey line. To select more than one year, this selection has to be dragged to a place under the line.



**StatLine**

**Existing own homes; average purchase prices, region**

Changed on: 8 February 2018

Periods 2010 ▼

Topic ▼

Regions ▼

Average purchase price

euro

Alblasserdam	229,507
Amsterdam	281,206
Appingedam	167,311
Didam	
Edam-Volendam	270,242
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	234,917
Heerjansdam	
Leerdam	265,514
Leidschendam	
Leidschendam-Voorburg	259,285
Obdam	
Oldambt	139,329
Rotterdam	187,218
Schiedam	157,884
Veendam	152,994
Werkendam	263,196

Source: CBS

As soon as the selection *Periods* is moved from its place, blue delineated blocks appear where the selection can be positioned. In this case there are four possibilities for placing the selection *Periods*. The place you choose determines the lay-out of the table.

For example, if you position *Periods* in front of *Topic*, the periods will be placed above the topics in the table. If you position *Periods* behind *Topic*, the periods will be placed under the topics.

**StatLine** Themes Recent

**Existing own homes; average purchase prices, region**

Changed on: 8 February 2018

Periods 2010

Periods Topic

Regions

Average purchase price

euro

Alblasserdam	229,507
Amsterdam	281,206
Appingedam	167,311
Didam	
Edam-Volendam	270,242
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	234,917
Heerjansdam	
Leerdam	265,514
Leidschendam	
Leidschendam-Voorburg	259,285
Obdam	
Oldambt	139,329
Rotterdam	187,218
Schiedam	157,884
Veendam	152,994
Werkendam	263,196

Source: CBS

The principle of positioning a selection above or below the grey line is generally called slicing. By placing a selection above the line, only one slice of a dataset is brought forward.

In the example below, the selection *Periods* has been dragged to the columns. At the same time the selection *Topic* has been positioned above the grey line, so only one topic can be shown in the table.

**StatLine**

Themes Recent Help Search...

**Existing own homes; average purchase prices, region**

Changed on: 8 February 2018

Topic: Average purchase price

Periods

Regions	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
euro															
Alblasserdam	76,663	146,283	203,787	209,694	225,699	226,449	221,303	229,507	223,250	212,680	190,876	204,392	210,548	213,289	233,036
Amsterdam	98,008	224,938	238,189	257,215	285,587	305,206	280,670	281,206	284,668	270,507	256,308	272,438	303,925	358,976	407,670
Appingedam	63,239	93,688	162,537	150,387	161,195	179,629	159,694	167,311	171,155	151,738	141,286	146,861	146,925	164,504	174,924
Didam	105,758	212,191													
Edam-Volendam	85,760	170,400	253,091	272,181	277,718	337,129	286,721	270,242	273,070	238,205	196,134	218,079	227,861	262,314	281,721
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	95,714	161,210	237,991	237,295	250,357	254,301	223,537	234,917	234,920	216,192	226,069	230,829	203,843	221,844	246,909
Heerjansdam	90,682	172,368													
Leerdam	102,275	175,872	246,416	262,331	250,876	261,810	253,060	265,514	239,032	238,783	213,370	226,080	218,134	218,720	253,852
Leidschendam	116,371	185,145													
Leidschendam-Voorburg			229,140	253,054	262,784	282,357	259,940	259,285	276,058	258,856	252,530	260,351	259,401	255,532	280,929
Obdam	94,553	170,774	238,520	242,845											
Oldambt								139,329	141,277	139,971	130,819	128,129	135,221	142,918	151,636
Rotterdam	67,793	125,288	166,115	177,242	187,465	190,143	185,122	187,218	194,038	182,945	173,814	185,507	189,536	202,501	227,834
Schiedam	68,105	112,042	156,521	157,329	163,671	169,740	163,313	157,884	160,158	150,716	144,068	149,987	156,521	157,604	164,489
Veendam	62,633	100,755	143,828	156,333	162,491	164,079	153,928	152,994	154,100	145,414	137,586	142,885	144,501	133,346	158,614
Werkendam	102,942	189,969	270,039	262,340	282,866	298,882	272,383	263,196	261,292	234,819	222,029	208,176	223,071	236,811	250,354

Source: CBS

The dragging of selections and the way selections above the grey line function are explained briefly in the table presentation with a text above the table. This text appears once per session and can be removed by clicking the 'x' on the right if so desired.

Variables can be dragged to the header, rows or columns of the table. In the header only one item of a variable can be selected. X

### 3.3 Icons for explanations, links, downloading, etc.

By using the icons below you can view more information about a table, share information, download figures and switch to a graphic presentation.

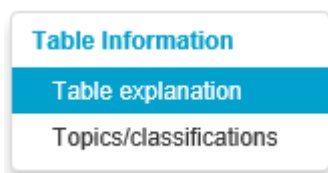
An icon is blue when it is active and white when the function is available but not active.



#### Table information

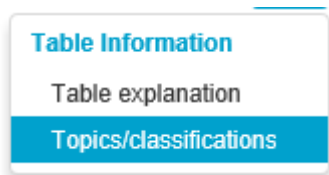


By clicking this icon you can request explanations that go with a table. The menu offers two explanations: a general explanation about the table and a specific explanation of the selections shown on screen.



The table explanation provides insight into the following aspects:


- A short description of the contents of the table;
- When a table will be renewed and what the publication strategy is;
- Which definitions, sources and methods have been used;
- Links to related tables and articles.

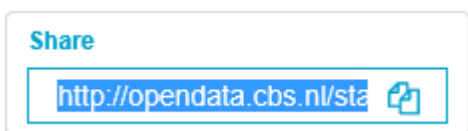


Under table information, you will find a definition or explanation of the selected topics and classifications, as far as they are available.

## Sharing and links



This icon offers the possibility to share the information by mail, social media and so on. You can do this by clicking  (or using Ctrl C), which will copy the link to the clipboard. After that you can paste the link (Ctrl V or right click the mouse and choose paste) into an application of your choice.

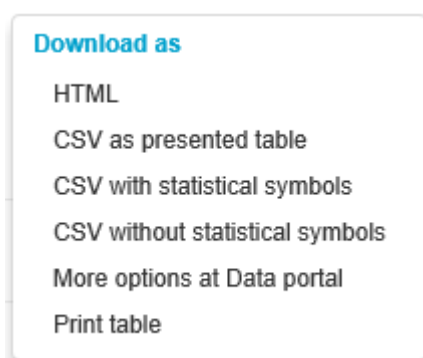


It is important to use the icon “Share” when you want to save a link. Copying the link from the address bar of the browser will usually not give the desired result. The address bar does not register the changes in the selection and the lay-out that you make manually. The link in the address bar will therefore point to the right table, but not to the correct selection and lay-out of the table.

## Download



Here you can choose in which format you want to download or print the figures.



The “HTML” download offers the table as it is shown on your screen, including lay-out and format. This download can be read by a browser. The HTML download also contains all explanations: the table explanation and the explanation of topics and classifications.

The download “CSV as presented table” offers the table with rows and columns in the format shown on your screen. This download is fit to import into Excel.

The download “CSV with statistical symbols” offers the table, but with the topics in the columns and the selections in the rows. This download is ready for making pivot tables in Excel. “With



statistical symbols” means that all cells that contain a symbol (such as a dot) are part of the download.

The download “CSV without statistical symbols” is in the same way ready for making pivot tables, but “without statistical symbols” means that all cells containing symbols are left blank. Therefore this download is fit for making graphs.

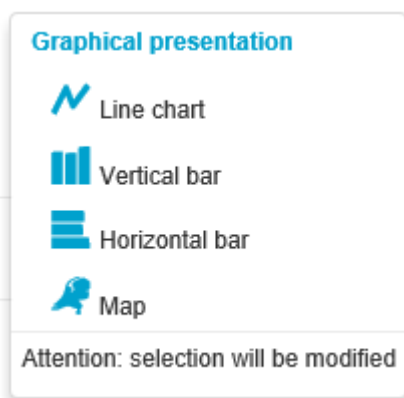
The choice “More options at Data portal” refers to the Open data portal of StatLine. Here you find options for making larger downloads, but also for querying the StatLine database without using an interface. All StatLine tables are available as open data. With so-called webservices (APIs) you can directly query the database. This option is meant for developers of apps and websites and for people who want to query StatLine directly, for example from Excel.

The option “Print table” offers the possibility to print or to save the table in another format, for example pdf. The formats for saving the table depend on the browser.

## Graphical presentation



The default presentation always shows a table. Using this icon, you can switch to a graphical presentation. For more information about using the graphical presentation in StatLine, please refer to Chapter 4, Graphs and maps.

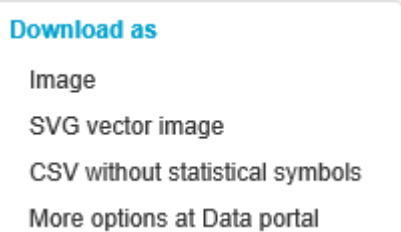


There are four graphical presentations, but these are not available with all tables. The line chart and the vertical bar are only available for a dataset with a time dimension. A map is only available when there is a regional dimension.

You can always switch from a table to a graph, regardless of the selection you have made. But please take into account that the original selection will be modified, depending on the desired graph. In general a table will contain many more data than a graph can show. If you choose a graphical presentation, only those data are shown that fit in the graph. The other data are left out.

If you want to return to the table after viewing a graph, you have two options. You can click the table icon. In that case you return to the table, but the table contains only those data that were shown in the graph. There can be a loss of data. If you want to return to the exact table on your screen before your choice for a graph, you can accomplish this by using the ‘back’ button of your browser.

Graphs have some other download options than tables.



The download “Image” offers the possibility of saving the graph as an image in PNG format.

The download “SVG vector image” offers the possibility to save the image in SVG format. This is a scalable format, which means you can enlarge or diminish the size while preserving the quality of the image.

The download options “CSV without statistical symbols” and “More options at Data portal” are the same as for the table presentation.

## Full screen



With this icon you can enlarge to or decrease from full screen. Especially when working with large tables it can be useful to be able to use the full screen.

## 4 Graphs and maps

Graphs usually show only a limited amount of the data in a table. Please keep in mind that at most eight lines or bars can be presented at the same time.


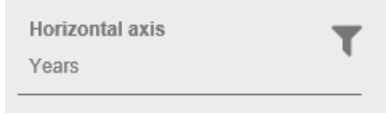
In graphs with a line or with vertical bars, the selection with the periods is always represented on the horizontal axis. In graphs with horizontal bars, you are free to choose the selection that is represented on the horizontal axis.

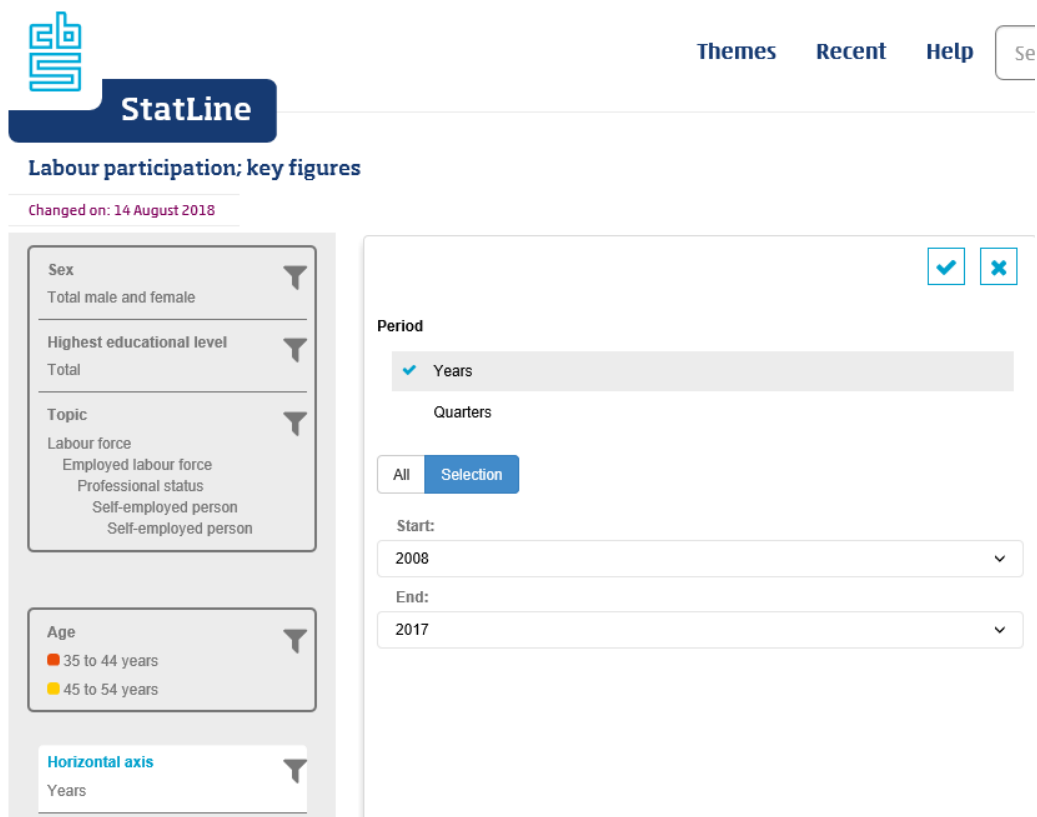


It is of course possible to adjust the presentation of a graph on your screen. This applies to the contents as well as to the lay-out. Adjusting a graph is basically done in the same way as adjusting a table.



## 4.1 Adjusting graphs: selecting



You can select the items that are of interest. This is done by using filters. For example, we want the figures for the period 2010 to 2015 instead of the period currently shown in the graph, 2008 to 2017.



Click the icon  next to Horizontal axis . The screen below appears, showing the options for selecting.




The screenshot shows the StatLine interface for 'Labour participation; key figures'. The page has a header with the StatLine logo and navigation links for Themes, Recent, Help, and a search box. Below the header, the title 'Labour participation; key figures' is displayed, along with a note 'Changed on: 14 August 2018'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains filter categories: 'Sex' (Total male and female), 'Highest educational level' (Total), 'Topic' (Labour force, Employed labour force, Professional status, Self-employed person), 'Age' (35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years), and 'Horizontal axis' (Years). The right column shows the 'Period' selection options, with 'Years' selected and 'Quarters' available. Below the period selection, there are tabs for 'All' and 'Selection', with 'Selection' being the active tab. The 'Start' date is set to 2008 and the 'End' date is set to 2017. At the top right of the right column, there are two icons: a checkmark and an 'X'.

  Here you can choose between showing all periods or making a selection of a range of periods. The blue tab is the active one.

  Confirm or cancel the changes in selection.

  Unfold or collapse the list with available items.

By clicking the icon ▼ behind *Start:* and *End:* you are shown all available years. We choose from *Start:* the year 2000 and from *End:* the year 2010.

Next we confirm our choice by clicking the icon .

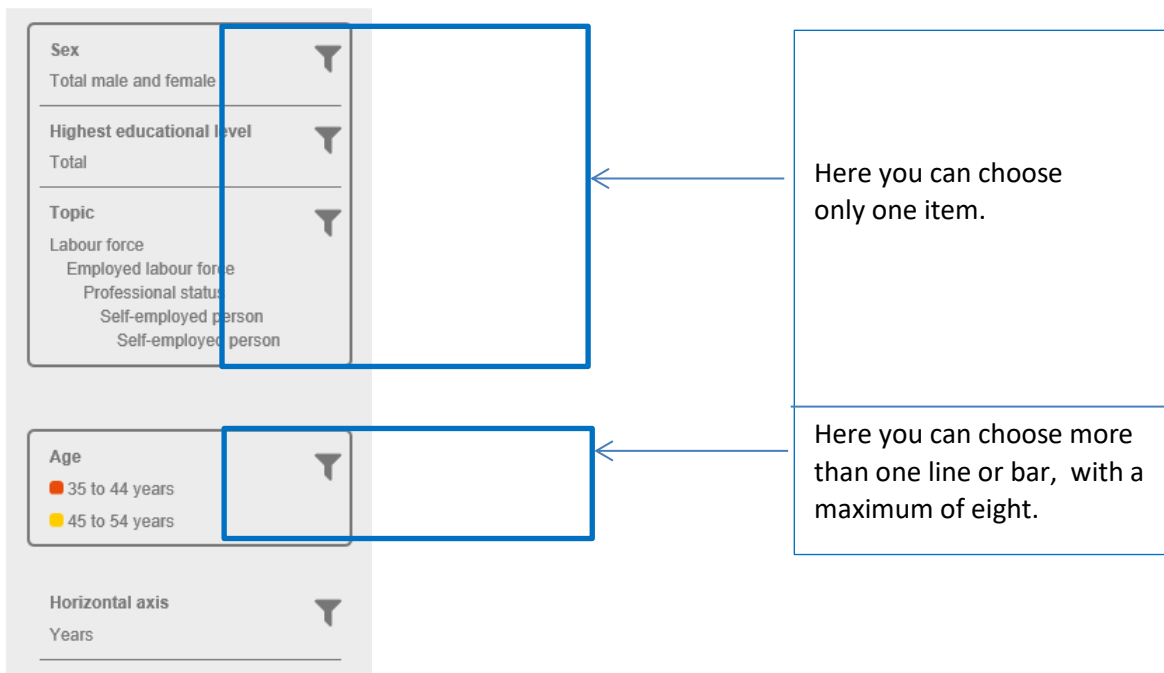
The result is a vertical bar graph that ranges from the period 2000 to 2010:



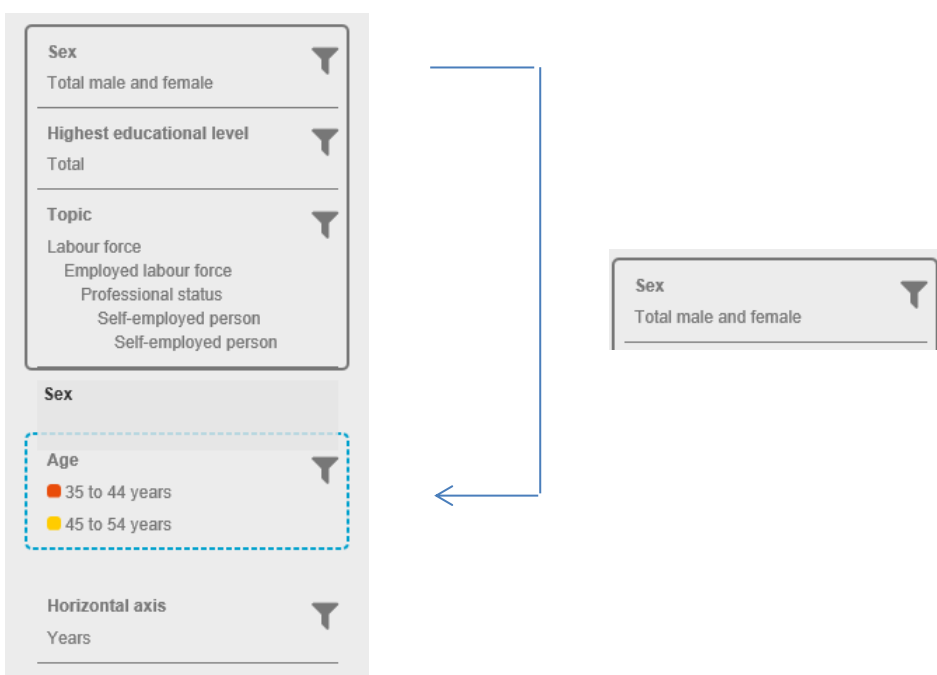
## 4.2 Adjusting graphs: lay-out

It is possible to change the lay-out of a graph. When doing this, it is important to keep in mind that if a selection is positioned in the upper part of the screen, only one item of the selection will be presented. In this example these selections are Sex, Highest educational level and Topic.

In this graph figures for Total male and female are presented. However, we want to have figures for males and females separately. Therefore we drag the selection *Sex* to the position of *Age*.


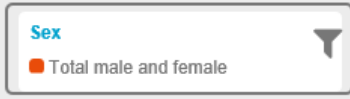


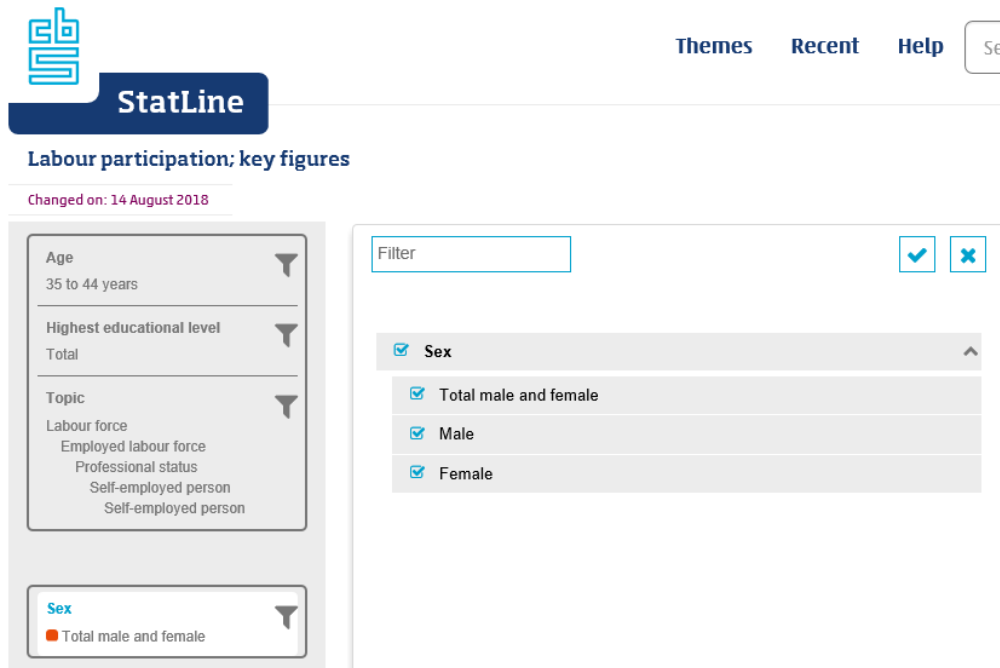
The screenshot shows a selection menu with three main sections: Sex, Highest educational level, and Topic. Each section has a dropdown arrow. A blue box highlights the dropdown arrows for Sex, Highest educational level, and Topic. A text box to the right of this box says "Here you can choose only one item." Below this, another blue box highlights the dropdown arrow for the Age section. A text box to the right of this box says "Here you can choose more than one line or bar, with a maximum of eight." The Age section is currently set to "Total".




The screenshot shows the selection menu after the 'Sex' selection has been moved to the 'Age' section. The 'Sex' selection is now highlighted with a dashed blue box. A separate box to the right shows the 'Sex' selection moved to the 'Age' section, with the text "Sex" and "Total male and female" visible. A blue arrow points from the 'Sex' selection in the main menu to this separate box.

When *Sex* is moved to the position of *Age*, the selection *Age* is moved automatically to the upper part. Because of this, it is no longer possible to represent more than one item of *Age*; this graph does not allow crossings of age groups and sex.

Next we click the icon  in  and select the desired items.



The screenshot shows the StatLine interface for the report 'Labour participation; key figures', which was last updated on 14 August 2018. On the left, there are three filter categories: 'Age' (set to '35 to 44 years'), 'Highest educational level' (set to 'Total'), and 'Topic' (set to 'Labour force'). Below these is a 'Sex' dropdown menu set to 'Total male and female'. On the right, a 'Filter' box contains a list of selected items: 'Sex' (expanded), 'Total male and female', 'Male', and 'Female'. Each item has a checked checkbox. There are also 'confirm' (checkmark) and 'cancel' (X) buttons next to the filter box.

We confirm our choice by clicking . This results in the graph on the next page: the Dutch population (total, males and females) aged 35 to 44 years for the period from year 2010 to 2015.



Labour participation: key figures

Changed on: 14 August 2018



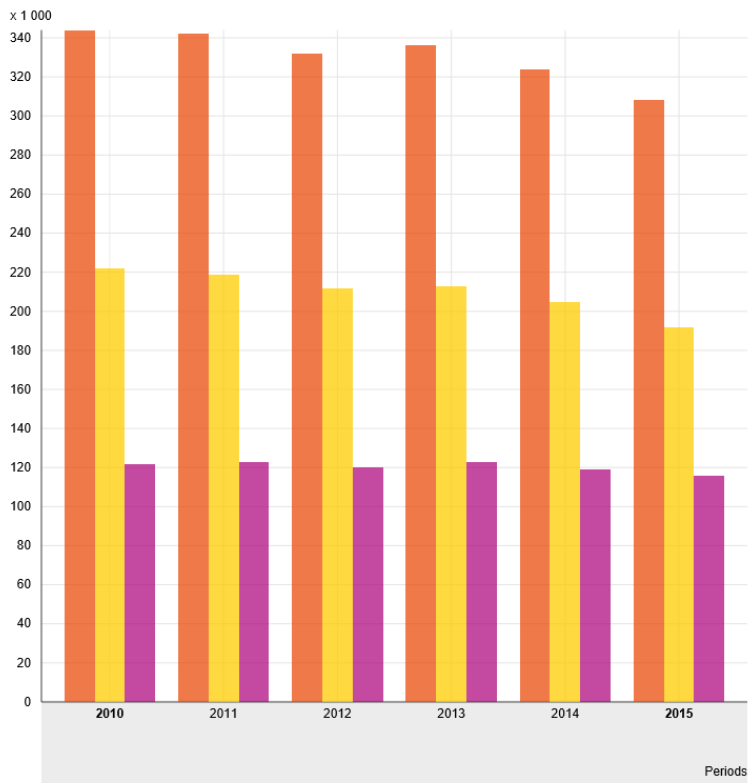
Age  
35 to 44 years

Highest educational level  
Total

Topic  
Labour force  
Employed labour force  
Professional status  
Self-employed person  
Self-employed person

Sex  
Total male and female  
Male  
Female

Horizontal axis  
Years



Other graphic representations are the line chart and the horizontal bar graph. The way to adjust these graphs is largely the same as just described for the vertical bar graph.

**Graphical presentation**

- Line chart
- Vertical bar
- Horizontal bar
- Map

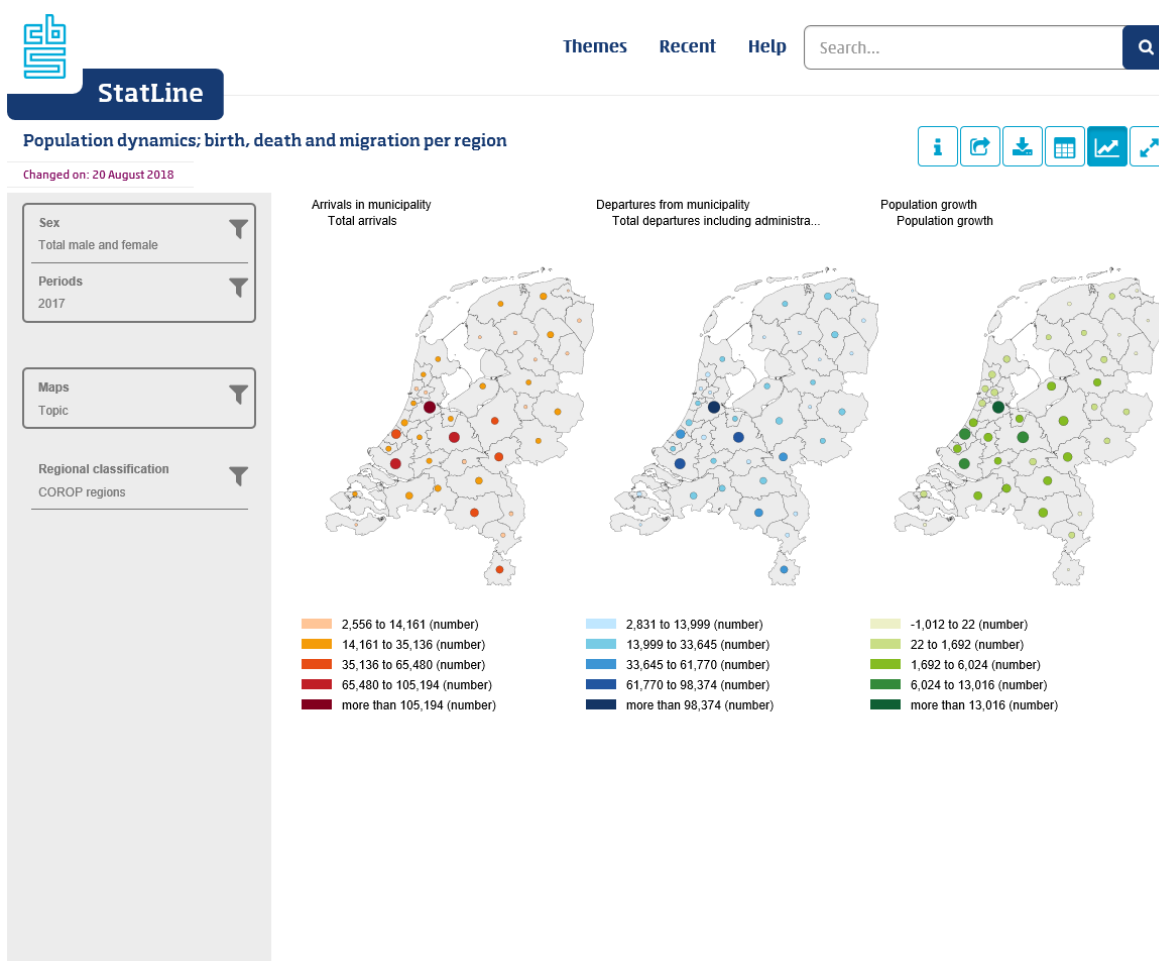
Attention: selection will be modified



## 4.3 Maps

StatLine offers two kinds of maps: symbol maps and choropleth maps. Symbol maps are shown when the unit is an absolute value (number, x 1 000, million euros, etc.). Choropleth maps are used when the unit is a relative value (percentage, inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, etc.)

Up to three maps can be shown next to each other on a screen. It is necessary for the topics of the maps to have the same unit. If maps are selected in which the topics have different units, an error will appear in the selection screen.



Maps of the Netherlands always show the whole country. These maps lend themselves to showing all regional classifications such as municipalities, provinces, NUTS regions, etc. Even when only a few municipalities have been selected in a table, after switching from a table to a map, a map for all municipalities will be presented.



Population dynamics; birth, death and migration per region

Changed on: 20 August 2018



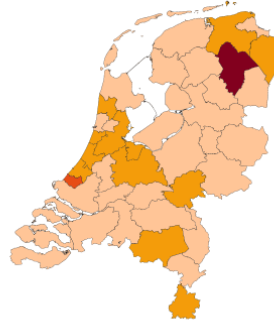
Sex  
Total male and female

Periods  
2017

Maps  
Topic

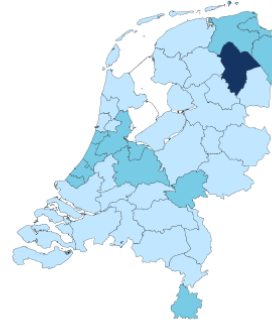
Regional classification  
COROP regions

Arrivals in municipality  
Totaal arrivals, ratio



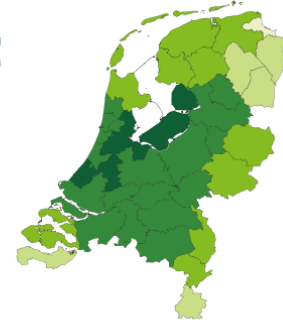
- 37.6 to 59.4 (per 1,000)
- 59.4 to 81.3 (per 1,000)
- 81.3 to 103.1 (per 1,000)
- 103.1 to 125.0 (per 1,000)
- more than 125.0 (per 1,000)

Departures from municipality  
Total departures including adm..., ratio



- 35.5 to 57.7 (per 1,000)
- 57.7 to 80.0 (per 1,000)
- 80.0 to 102.2 (per 1,000)
- 102.2 to 124.5 (per 1,000)
- more than 124.5 (per 1,000)

Population growth  
Population growth, ratio



- 9.7 to -5.1 (per 1,000)
- 5.1 to -0.5 (per 1,000)
- 0.5 to 4.2 (per 1,000)
- 4.2 to 8.8 (per 1,000)
- more than 8.8 (per 1,000)

Adjusting a map works in a similar fashion to tables and graphs. It is possible to drag selections and to check other items in a selection. The selection Regional classifications, for example, offers the possibility to opt for another regional breakdown. By clicking the filter icon, the selection screen below is opened and instead of the COROP regions you can choose provinces or municipalities.



Population dynamics; birth, death and migration per region



Changed on: 20 August 2018

Sex  
Total male and female

Periods  
2017

Maps  
Topic

Regional classification  
COROP regions

Regional classification  

- Provinces
- Municipalities
- COROP regions
- Group of provinces