Compiling bi-regional input-output tables for the Netherlands capitalising on existing data

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Dutch regions need to know how they are integrated in the domestic and global economy. Policies, such as the energy transition, are sometimes shifted from the central to the regional government. A useful tool supporting regional policies is a Dutch bi-regional input-output table. This shows the economic linkages between a region, the rest of the Netherlands and abroad.

We compiled bi-regional input-output tables for the Netherlands using existing statistics only. We did this for 53 regions, for the year 2018, maximally capitalising on existing micro and meso data. For the first time, such detailed tables are available for the Netherlands. It shows the value added of an NSI in the compilation process.

We regionalised national supply and use tables using regional production by industry. Then we patched supply and use together using data about links between a region, the rest of the Netherlands and abroad. Namely, trade in goods and services by enterprise (that can be linked to a region) and statistics about transports between regions, all at product level.

We use the data to answer several policy related questions. How much is a region dependant on abroad for inputs and sales? How much is a region connected to the rest of the country? Are there trickle-down effects of highly paid activities in a region? We find that for one euro of value added in the region Rotterdam, on average, there is 0.48 euro of value added in the rest of the Netherlands and 0.92 euro abroad. This is relevant for investment policies such as the Dutch National Growth Fund. To one job in high tech region Eindhoven (e.g., ASML), we show how many jobs are related in the service sector in the same region. This is related to inclusive growth policies.