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## **Contextual Response Analysis of publications of the CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis**

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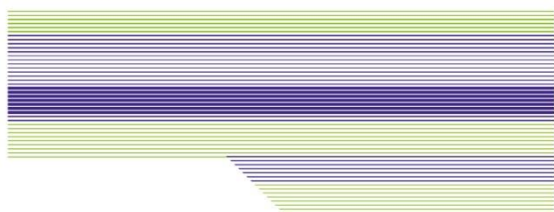
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## Summary

This report is a quantitative analysis of the social and scientific impact of CPB research, as part of the recent self-evaluation. As a Dutch governmental research and advisory agency, CPB investigates current economic and financial developments and their implications, also for policy-making. CPB's prime concern is to ensure the policy relevance of its studies, which contribute to the improvement of the quality of all political and administrative decision-making related to these fields. To this end, CPB conducts solicited and unsolicited research that is always independent and scientifically sound.

CPB's studies are varied; there are series of studies, such as the main projections and assessments, and studies addressing developments in relation to specific issues. From a selection of these studies, this analysis report shows how various target audiences use these publications. To this end, an online investigation was conducted, searching for references to 200 publications in various data sources. Data sources included the internet, news media, scholarly documents and parliamentary minutes. An analysis was made of the diversity of groups of users within each audience. In particular, frequent internet users were individually identified within four designated audiences closely related to the domains in which CPB works: Government, Labour & Economy, Finance, and Politics. However, other audiences also were investigated, among which users in the categories of Housing, Construction & Spatial Planning, Health Care, and Social Care & Human Well-being. The analysis has not traced the impact of CPB in the policy process via direct interactions with policymakers, as this type of information (e.g. meetings and participation in committees) is outside the scope of this study.

The analysis of the use of CPB publications by the national Parliament (on the basis of parliamentary minutes), shows that CPB is inextricably entwined with the political and policy process. Cabinet members and Members of Parliament both use information from CPB publications when addressing certain issues. Also, the research agenda of CPB is partly but actively shaped by Parliamentary discussions, resulting in various assignments for evaluations and in-depth studies about issues that, in some cases, are highly debated, not only in politics but also in the media and in society. The Parliament very frequently uses CPB projections and other studies, which are regarded as providing authoritative information that lends credibility to political claims and statements. However, parliamentary minutes also show attempts at striking a balance between recognising the value of undisputed information and the responsibility that goes with using scientific information in the political domain. Moreover, some quotes from these minutes suggest that the political mandate for the scope of CPB research is changing, also due to the dynamic context in which the political process takes place, nationally and internationally, and particularly in relation to the European Union.

General social use, studied here via internet searches, equally indicates that CPB information has a prominent role in shaping opinions among a wide variety of users, with 5,138 different websites referring to the 200 publications. The 845 websites that referred to CPB most frequently were classified as 'relevant users' in categories, such as the Government sector (including local authorities), the categories of Labour & Economy, Finance, Politics, Education and Research, but also other users from categories such as Housing, Construction & Spatial Planning, Health Care, and Social Care & Human Well-being. In comparison with references to other policy research organisations, such as the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) and PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, there are a large number of local authorities among the frequent users in the Government sector.

The users of CPB publications mostly are loose sets of organisations, individuals and other parties from various social economic sectors, extending from those who, inherent to the nature of their activities, are intrinsically interested in economic and financial issues, to those affected by or involved in these issues through politics and policies. The background of most users was found to be Dutch (93%), while some were of European origin; such as the European Commission and the OECD.

Central among the frequently used publications are the major projections (*MEV* and *CEP*), together with other types of publications, such as the *CPB Communications*, *Policy Briefs*, *Books* and *Special Publications*. Most users are interested in the major CPB projections and the analyses of economic consequences of



new Government Agreements. Projections, in particular the CEP and MEV, are very frequently used in the Government sector (in particular by local authorities) and to a lesser degree also in the categories of Labour & Economy, Finance and Education & Research. In other categories, the degree of interest in these projections was found to diminish slightly in favour of other publications that are more related to the interests of users in those categories. For instance, the special publication Cities and the Urban Land Premium (*Stad en Land*) is frequently used by local authorities, whereas users in the category Labour & Economy are predominantly interested in questions about employment (all age groups), wage inequality and the monetary crisis, whereas those in Health Care and Politics, for instance, have a particular interest in the publication on the future of health care (*Toekomst voor de Zorg*). Although the structural publications (biannual, annual and multi-annual products), such as the projections are used in most if not all categories of users, the other types of publications, such as books and special issues, are predominantly used among categories other than the Government sector.

Most attention in news media is focused on the key figures produced by CPB – mainly in the MEV and CEP projections – in particular, those on spending power and economic growth (comprising two thirds of all media attention for CPB), and on the assessments of election manifestos, during election times. In contrast to the extensive media attention for these figures, there is a modest amount of attention for most of CPB's other publications, although books about the monetary crisis, the second opinion study about the Euro, and studies about child care and pensions are referred to.

Scholarly use of CPB publications was found to be mostly not focused on projections or other structural output, but rather on special publications, such as books and special editions, and background studies. The amount of scholarly use is modest – but on a par with that of publications by PBL and SCP – partly due to the fact that most are published in Dutch. The majority of citations on publications in English are from authors with foreign affiliations, indicating a wider academic interest in CPB studies and outcomes once published in an internationally accessible language.

## Conclusions

From the material presented in this analysis, CPB appears as a widely regarded source of reliable information facilitating and perhaps even structuring important political debates in Parliament, in the media and among the wide variety of users from various social economic sectors.

These findings are nevertheless not straightforward. On the one hand, there are the generic or indirect references to CPB results in both Parliament and the printed media, while, on the other, there is much attention for a wide range of CPB publications among professional users.

CPB appears to be very much entwined in the political process, not only with respect to the results from their studies, but also in the setting of conditions to perform these studies. CPB can be assumed to have followed requirements that enable it to conduct scientifically sound research, but such conditions also form a framework for what political parties and the government may expect from those studies. In this way, if government authorities and MPs are to continue to present CPB information as authoritative, their acceptance of such conditions and restrictions is essential, requiring efforts from both sides. However, although there is some discussion about the scope of CPB studies and the mandate of CPB, the use of external information within the parliamentary discourse often seems limited to quoting an authoritative source of information.

A similar tension seems to exist for printed media, where CPB information is presented as study results without the media paying much attention to underlying conditions and uncertainties. Here, the most of the attention for CPB results is on notions such as 'purchasing power' or 'projections', concepts that are well entrenched in politics and the media, with limited attention for other types of publications.

Judging by the analyses of parliamentary and news media data alone, one could conclude that the use of CPB publications is mostly limited to its projections, assessments and the production of key figures. However, this is refuted by the data on the use of CPB publications elsewhere. The CEP and MEV



projections form the common denominator among users of various categories, but publications such as books, special studies and background documents also serve a wide variety of audiences, where the subject and use of these other publications closely relates to the interest of the user. The degree of use by interested parties in the various categories is much higher than could be derived from the references to CPB in the printed media and it is also higher than that of other comparable institutes. This is a clear indication that studies with a wider variety of use are very relevant; in particular, because they appear to be reaching users with diverse interests.

Although CPB publications are used almost entirely within national context, including the scholarly attention for publications in Dutch, there certainly is international attention as well; in particular, with regard to scientific publications in English. This is noteworthy, also in view of expectations among politicians of an increasingly international context for national policy-making.

In conclusion, CPB strives to be relevant, primarily for national policymakers and politicians and secondly also for a wide audience of stakeholders and interested parties. From this analysis, CPB appears to be successful in its national mission, with its structural publications and the more topical individual reports. Although the use of single, one-off CPB publications by Parliament and in the printed news media is modest, these publications find their way in large quantities to a wide variety of Dutch users, among them news media and knowledge platforms, professional and scientific organisations, national government and lower government authorities.



## 1. Introduction

CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis is the national economic research institute that contributes to the economic decision-making process of politicians and policymakers.

In order to certify and improve the scientific quality and social relevance of CPB's work, the research programme and individual studies are to be assessed by an external scientific review committee. As part of the self-evaluation for this assessment, this report provides an independently drafted quantitative bibliometric analysis of CPB's social and scientific impact.

CPB performs and publishes economic projections on a regular basis. These publications are widely known. Other publications include analyses of the election manifestos of political parties and cost-benefit analyses of infrastructural plans. In addition, CPB performs quantitative and qualitative analyses in a large range of subject areas. It produces a considerable number of studies, partly in cooperation with other institutes, such as Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). Some of these studies are assigned by the relevant ministry as part of the structural task of CPB in its advisory role. To this end, CPB conducts solicited and unsolicited research that is always independent and scientifically sound.

CPB's prime concern is the policy relevance of its studies, which consist of contributing to the improvement of the quality of all political and administrative decision-making related to these fields. CPB strives to be relevant for national policymakers and politicians, as well as for a wide audience of stakeholders and interested parties.

The focus of this analysis is on the most important publications and structural products, such as the projections, overview studies and compendia. The social impact can be found in several domains, including Parliament and the news media. As the studies of CPB explicitly intend to be socially and scientifically relevant, the analysis also includes the impact in the scientific domain.



## 2. Methods and Materials: Analysing the social and scientific impact of CPB publications

This report follows the recommendations of the Dutch ERiC project, supported by the Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU), the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Netherlands Association of Universities of Applied Sciences. The ERiC project has recommended an assessment of the social impact of CPB publications by focusing on stakeholders and their opinions about the relevance of the research concerned.<sup>1</sup> The main element of the assessment method was the identification of known and unknown stakeholders and users of CPB publications and their actual use.

Contextual Response Analysis, a method developed in collaboration with the ERiC project, focuses on the *numbers* of stakeholders and users and the *diversity* among them. This information is taken as an approximation of actual societal and scientific use of research output in a broad sense.

The Contextual Response Analysis was applied to investigate the use of CPB reports, books and other output in various social domains, via internet searches using various general search engines (e.g. Google, Bing), and in databases such as LexisNexis (a newspaper database), Google Scholar and parliamentary databases.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1. Sources used in social impact analysis**

Source	Context of use: social domain	Search terms
Zoek.Officiële bekendmakingen.nl	Parliamentary use	General search terms
Google Scholar	Scientific use	Specific terms, full title of publication
LexisNexis	Printed media (newspapers)	General search terms
Google, Bing	General societal use, domains to be specified	Specific terms, key words from titles

The method for investigating internet response consists of two steps:

- In the first step, for each publication we investigated how many times it was referred to via websites or in documents found in the net. Searches were performed on the basis of sets of key words derived from the titles of the publications. Alternative sets were developed in order to maximise results, and these results were checked for appropriate attribution. All search results

<sup>1</sup> Spaapen, Jack, Huub Dijkstra, and Frank Wamelink. "Evaluating research in context." *A method for comprehensive assessment, 2nd edition, The Hague: COS* (2007).

The method follows approaches formulated also elsewhere: Cozzens, S & Snoek, M, *Knowledge to Policy, Contributing to the Measurement of Social, Health, and Environmental Benefits*, Workshop on the Science of Science Measurement, Washington, DC, 2–3 December 2010; Gibbons, M., Limoges, C., Nowotny, H., Schwartzman, S., Scott, P., & Trow, M. (1994). *The new production of knowledge: The dynamics of science and research in contemporary societies*. Sage. Gibbons, M., & Nowotny, H. (2001). The potential of transdisciplinarity. In *Transdisciplinarity: joint problem solving among science, technology, and society* (pp. 67–80). Birkhäuser Basel; Nowotny, H., Scott, P., Gibbons, M., Introduction; "Mode 2" revisited: The New Production of Knowledge, *Minerva*, 41, 179–294, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> This method has been applied to a number of policy research institutes and universities, mostly for internal use. A.A.M. Prins, Evaluatie in meervoud, Een kwantitatieve analyse van gebruik en gebruikers van het werk van het Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau 2004–2006, Groningen, 2008; A.A.M. Prins, RMO publicaties en hun gebruikers, Een kwantitatieve analyse van gebruik en gebruikers van het werk van de Raad voor Maatschappelijke Ontwikkeling 2005–2008, Groningen 2008; J.B. Spaapen, A.A.M. Prins, Final Report SIAMPI WP5 Health, with two case studies for NIVEL and LUMC, June 2010; A.A.M. Prins, IOB rapporten en hun gebruikers, Groningen 2011, A.A.M. Prins, Gebruik en gebruikers van WODC publicaties, Een bibliografische analyse van het WODC 2008–2010, Groningen 2012; A.A.M. Prins, Contextual Response Analysis of publications by PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Groningen 2012; A.A.M. Prins, Recente IOB rapporten en hun gebruikers, een update, Groningen, 2013, A.A.M. Prins, Scientific Impact and Social Relevance of AISSR 2008–2012, Groningen 2013, A.A.M. Prins, Visibility of FASoS research programs, Groningen, 2014.



were included in order to avoid ranking biases. Each referring website or location of finding is treated as a location of a user, either in the form of a person (blog etc) or an organization or firm.

- In the second step, each *frequent* user found in phase one with search engines Google and Bing was classified according to various characteristics. This was the most elaborate phase of the analysis, necessary to verify the results of phase one. This also resulted in detailed information on who was using a specific publication and the related social domain.

As such a method also may trace users that are as yet unknown to researchers, the outcome can also provide valuable information about (desired or hitherto unknown) stakeholders. Because of the labour intensity of the second step, the classification was restricted to frequent users only, in this case those that turned up more than three times in the collected data.

Signs of relevance and use can also be found elsewhere, in addition to in databases and on the internet. As the outcomes of the EU-7 SIAMPI project make clear<sup>3</sup>, researchers and representatives of research institutes such as CPB often are also involved in direct interaction with policymakers and other parties, in meetings, conferences and through advisory relationships. Although direct interaction is undoubtedly a very substantial part of CPB's work and an effective way of bringing results to the attention of relevant audiences, the analysis provided here does not include the use of CPB publications and/or information through direct interaction.

Additional descriptions of methods for each source are provided in the related paragraph, where appropriate.

### Materials

The analysis of CPB publications was conducted for the 2010–2015 period. CPB provided 200 titles of its most important publications to be investigated with the method of Contextual Response Analysis. These titles were selected from the 737 that were published over this period (see Addendum II for a full list of investigated publications, and Addendum III for the categorisation according to type of publication and CPB department.

The selected output includes the two major annual economic projections: the Central Economic Plan (*CEP*), published every spring, and the Macro Economic Outlook (*MEV*), which is published in September, in conjunction with the Dutch Government's presentation of its annual budget. Concise updates of these projections (*Ramingen*) are published in June and December. These *Ramingen* are published as Policy Briefs. Other publications included in the current analysis are a number of other Policy Briefs, *Communications (Notities)*, Background Documents (*Achtergronddocumenten*), books, and special CPB publications.

The impact of CPB departments was analysed on the basis of a selection of publications by each of these departments, including some in scientific journals.

Data were collected between 3 September and 28 October 2015. The internet searches for the 200 publications encompassed 238 key words, as certain searches involved more than one key word taken from the title.

### Structure of the report

The structure of the report is partly based on CPB's mission in relation to its target audiences. Its first task is to inform and interact with policymakers and politicians. Secondly, CPB focuses on policy areas relevant to a wide variety of organisations and other interested parties, denoted here as society in general, including the printed news media. Consequently, the report starts with the *parliamentary use* of CPB

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<sup>3</sup> Spaapen, J. B., & Drooge, L. (2011). Introducing 'productive interactions' in social impact assessment. *Research Evaluation*, 20.





publications and includes the references to CPB work in the parliamentary minutes (Section 3). Section 4 presents the use of CPB publications by a wider audience, derived from internet data. Some of this information has been classified to show the links between individual reports and groups of users. Additionally, use is searched for in two specific social domains, printed news media (section 5) and science (section 6) that are studied respectively with the specialized databases LexisNexis and Google Scholar. Section 7 compares the results with those of contextual response analyses conducted for two other policy research agencies.



### 3. Parliamentary use

The parliamentary database was investigated on the basis of the minutes of meetings (*Handelingen*) of both the Dutch House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer*) and the Senate (*Eerste Kamer*), which revealed a substantial use of CPB publications by Members of Parliament as well as Ministers and State Secretaries.<sup>4</sup> Other parts of this database, those dealing with the parliamentary agenda or other documents, were omitted. CPB was mentioned in 496 Parliamentary meetings that took place between 2010 and 2015, in the House of Representative as well as the Senate, by both Cabinet Members and MPs<sup>5</sup>. This large number of meetings underscores the significance of CPB research for policy-making and parliamentary debates.

The 496 meetings in which CPB was mentioned comprised a very wide range of topics, but first and foremost related to economic and financial issues closely related to the central task of CPB; namely, to provide information about the Dutch economic and financial state of affairs and any related developments. This is apparent from Table 2, which lists the most frequent topics on the Parliamentary agenda of the meetings in the 2010–2015 period. This list, based on all search terms (see Footnote 4), is headed by the two central Parliamentary debates that are held following the presentation of the budget, each September, for the new Parliamentary year. These are the General Financial Debates (*Algemene Financiële Beschouwingen*) and the General Debates (*Algemene Politieke Beschouwingen*), (for an explanation see: [houseofrepresentatives.nl](http://houseofrepresentatives.nl)), for which CPB produces its two major projections: the Central Economic Plan (CEP) in the spring and the Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) in September. Similar to these debates are those about the annual budget itself (the Budget Memorandum (*Miljoenennota*)), with in the database a separate entry for the Parliamentary year 2012. Among the regular debates that are closely related to CPB's central task is the annual tax plan (*Belastingplan*).

CPB information is also referred to in the debates that preceded the Government Agreements of the two new governments formed over this period, following the Parliamentary elections of 2010 and 2012. In a total of 81 cases, CPB is also mentioned in debates on various ministerial budgets.

**Table 2. Fifteen of the most frequent topics of parliamentary meetings in which CPB was mentioned at least once.**

Topic of Parliamentary meeting	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
General Financial Debates	2	3	5	4	3		17
General Debates	2	5	1	3	3	2	16
General Old Age Pensions Act (AOW)	2		6	1		2	11
Debate about the European top (2012)		3	7		1		11
Pensions as a general subject		3	1	3	1		8
Debates about news topic		1		4			5
Child care	1	1	2				4
Social Support Act 2015					4		4
Tax Plan 2011	4						4
Tax Plan 2014				4			4
Tax Plan 2015					4		4
Long-term Care Act					4		4
Budget Memorandum 2012		4					4
Government Agreement	2		2				4
Tax Plan 2012		3					3

Note: To provide an overview of the variation among the most frequent topics, figures in the table are based on 415 meetings, excluding in this table the 81 debates on various ministerial budgets.

<sup>4</sup> The key words used for searching the database were: 'CPB', 'Centraal Planbureau' (the Dutch name for CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis), 'CPB AND MEV', 'CPB AND CEP', 'CPB AND ramingen', and 'CPB AND verkenningen' (outlooks) where AND is a Boolean operator.

<sup>5</sup> Continued meetings recorded in separate Parliamentary minutes for the same day are counted as one.



In addition to the meetings about tax plans and general debates, CPB studies are also related to specific topics of debate. These include child care (*Kinderopvang*), social support (*Wet Maatschappelijke Ondersteuning*) and long-term care (*Wet Langdurige Zorg*). These topics, for example, concern new laws with implications for the national budget, as well as for the direct financial interests of local governments and the income of the affected citizens. This is also apparent from the longer list of meetings, which includes topics such as Care Avoidance (*Mijden van Zorg*), Green Energy (*Groene Energie*), the Energy Agreement (*Energieakkoord*), the new Student Loans System (*Sociaal Leenstelsel*), Wind Energy, and a citizens' initiative to put an end to overcrowded classrooms (*Burgerinitiatief 'Stop de overvolle klassen'*)).

However, more detailed analysis of a small sample (50) of parliamentary minutes suggested that references to CPB information more often than not are indirect instead of relating to a specific study, and this was also true in some of the cases mentioned above. Titles of publications are mostly not quoted literally. Only in a limited number of cases (13) could the related reports be inferred from the minutes. These included three resolutions explicitly mentioning CPB studies.

The indirect way of referring to CPB publications is reflected in the results from parliamentary database searches. When searching for specific references to CEP and MEV, the two major CPB projections, in the two main political debates on the general debates and financial debates, direct references to MEVs were mostly absent from the General Debates (*Algemene Politieke Beschouwingen*). In contrast to the 16 (listed in Table 2) of those in which CPB was mentioned, an additional search for the key word 'MEV' resulted in only 4 hits.<sup>6</sup> The CEP projections were mentioned 22 times in total, but not at all in the General Debates, twice in the General Financial Debates and twice in the financial spring debates. References to these projections are usually more colloquially worded or in generic terms.

If the number of meetings in which CPB is referred to is large but mostly does not explicitly concern its publications, this then leads to the question of how CPB research is used in parliamentary debates. In order to provide more context for the relevance of CPB information to these debates, 72 quotes were collected from these 50 meetings, selected from the various ways in which CPB information was presented by MPs and Cabinet Ministers. (Table 3)

From these quotes, the most obvious reasons for not mentioning specific CPB publications were found to fit into two categories: the studies or information referred to were yet to be published (8 incidences), or concerned cases of agenda setting, i.e. where the government announced or was asked to commission a new study (2 incidences). However, this concerned only a small number of quotes.

In some cases, CPB was explicitly mentioned as an independent objective authority,<sup>7</sup> also by opposition parties. The perception or presentation of CPB as provider of undisputed knowledge is also demonstrated in the more detailed quotes. Most quotes refer to CPB as an authoritative source of information (38 out of 72 quotes), including 22 quotes from MPs of opposition parties. In addition, references to CPB publications in government resolutions also present CPB results as undisputed knowledge.<sup>8</sup> Illustratively, MPs occasionally refer to CPB as the 'masters of arithmetic'.

However, the claims by politicians that CPB provides straightforward information is in some cases also topic of debate; especially in situations where such information is not publicly available,<sup>9</sup> when different

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<sup>6</sup> The MEV is more frequently referred to in General Financial Debates (*Algemene Financiële Beschouwingen*) (14 out of 17 meetings).

<sup>7</sup> Prime Minister Mark Rutte, 14 november 2012, in the Government Policy Statement, '*Een objectieve bron waar wij ons op baseren, is het CPB*' ["an objective source for us is CPB"].

<sup>8</sup> Resolution MP Klein, (50plus Party) et al., 'constaterende dat dit niet (kosten)efficiënt is en het te verwachten rendement, aldus het CPB, op korte termijn laag is' ["... concluding that it is not cost efficient and, according to CPB, the benefits low on the short term"]

<sup>9</sup> Van der Staaij SGP, 6/26/2013, Aanbevelingen Europese Commissie Bezuinigingen (recommendations European commission on spending cuts), 'Er zijn geen deelakkoorden en geen concrete plannen waarmee wij op korte termijn zullen komen, zo stond er verder te lezen, en er zijn geen doorrekeningen van het CPB. Toen dacht ik even: waar gaat dit debat



perspectives are given to the outcomes of research, or where politicians debate about their perceived selectiveness in quoting CPB publications.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 3. Subjects of selected quotes from parliamentary debates, categorised**

Categories of quotes	Number of analysed opinions
<b>CPB as authoritative source of information</b>	<b>38</b>
MPs from the government	7
Cabinet Members	9
MPs of the Opposition	22
<b>Scope and mandate of CPB studies</b>	<b>13</b>
MPs from the government	2
Cabinet Members	4
MPs of the Opposition	7
<b>Examination of manifestos and shadow budgets</b>	<b>11</b>
MPs from the government	4
Opposition	7
<b>Expectations about CPB as authoritative source of information</b>	<b>8</b>
MPs from the government	2
Cabinet Members	5
MPs of the Opposition	1
<b>Agenda of CPB</b>	<b>2</b>
Cabinet Members	1
MPs of the Opposition	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>

Similarly, the expectation that CPB information is undisputed is also present in another type of reference, namely to the financial analyses of election manifestos and shadow budgets. Financial analyses of election manifestos and shadow budgets are widely recognised among the political parties and are regularly quoted to achieve credibility in general discussions, such as in the Government Agreement (the agreement drafted by the parties that will form the new government), the annual General Debates and the General Financial Debates and also in the more detailed debates on specific laws in which MPs present their alternative policies. Most references to the financial analyses by CPB are claims about the economic or financial robustness of election manifestos or shadow budgets, usually coming from opposition parties.<sup>11</sup> There are 11 such references in the total sample of 72, claims that sometimes also

eigenlijk over?' ["On reading: 'There are no partial agreements nor specific plans in the near future and there are no projections by CPB', my thought was: what is this debate about?"].

<sup>10</sup> Debate between Van Tongeren (GreenLeft) and Visser (VVD), 10/29/2014, on the MiM Budget, explaining the results of the KiM CPB study in different ways;

Van Meenen (D66), 6/5/2014, Sociaal Leenstelsel (student loan system), 'Ik heb nog in het geheel niet geshopt in het onderzoek van het CPB en andere onderzoeken. De heer Rog is de enige die dat hier aanhaalt. Hij shopt zelf zeer selectief, zelfs buiten proportie'. ["I didn't 'shop' at all in the CPB study or those of others. The one who is shopping is mr. Rog, quite selectively, even out of proportion"]

De Grave VVD, 11/18/2014, General Financial Debates 2014, 'Daar hebben we nu een zekere scheidsrechter voor ingehuurd: het Centraal Planbureau. Wat we daar verder allemaal ook van vinden en hoeveel kritiek we er ook op hebben, we hebben het CPB toch in zekere zin geaccepteerd als een partij die de feiten ordent en zorgt voor enige objectivering in het debat'. ["this is where we have hired a referee: CPB. Whatever we may think of it and how much criticism we may have, we have CPB more or less accepted as a party that states the facts and takes care of some degree of objectivity in the debate"]

<sup>11</sup> Knops CDA, 11/12/2014, Defence Budget 2014, 'Ik verwijs naar onze alternatieve begroting die is doorgerekend door het CPB'. ["I refer to our alternative budget that is analysed by CPB"]

Hachchi D66, 12/7/2010, Defence Budget 2010, 'D66 heeft gekozen voor een bezuiniging van 850 mln., voorzien van een CPB-berekening'. ["D66 has chosen for a budget cut of 850 miljoen, with the predicate of CPB"]

Bontes, 11/19/2014, Begroting VWS, 'overigens doorgerekend door het CPB, en geen 21% maar 15% btw. Iedereen houdt veel meer geld over in de portemonnee.'. ["...analysed by CPB, with not 21% but 15% VAT. With more money in the pocket for everybody"]



provoke a rhetoric of 'stamp of approval' given by CPB to proposals, and the depiction of CPB as a referee with regard to their soundness and feasibility.

The lack of tangible results can be subject of reproach, but may also be a topic of debate, since financial analyses of election programs are restricted in scope in comparison with the more elaborate projections.

<sup>12</sup> It is also clear that examinations also raise expectations among political parties committed to financial analysis. Being able to claim 'CPB approval' as a result of CPB calculations implies also that the person making the claim agrees that the rules set out for such examination have been adhered to. Political parties that question CPB results may be criticised for questioning the 'referee'. <sup>13</sup>

Since the absence of examinations may hinder politicians who want to claim credibility, a political party may explain the reason for such absence, which may also be related to the available capacity at CPB. <sup>14</sup> This is also illustrative of the sensitive position of CPB as an independent research institute that is so centrally positioned in the political process.

The last major category of quotes on CPB concerns the scope of its studies and its remit.

First of all, although CPB study results are often presented as definite or undisputed, there is occasional recognition for the uncertainties that are part and parcel of these results. <sup>15</sup> Issues of scope also arise in relation to the question of how such results may support or enable political decisions. At several instances, MPs have commented on the respective responsibilities of CPB and Parliament; in particular the political responsibilities. <sup>16</sup> However, around such complex issues, lines are not always clear and

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Van Gerven SP, 10/3/2013, Debat over Mijden van zorg, 'Dat (SP-) plan is ook akkoord bevonden door het CPB'. ["that plan too is approved by CPB"]

<sup>12</sup> Slob CU, 9/17/2014, Algemene Politieke Beschouwingen 2014, 'Ik heb echter nog helemaal niets gezien van de SP als het gaat om een tegenbegroting, doorberekend door het CPB', ["I haven't seen anything of the SP in terms of an alternative budget analysed by CPB"]

Koopmans CDA, 11/23/2010, Begroting L&I, 'Waarom heeft ook de SP in haar doorberekening bij het CPB nul, niente, nada euro opgenomen voor extra natuur? Waarom spreekt de heer Van Gerven desondanks het kabinet op zo'n hoge toon aan?'

<sup>13</sup> Nijboer PvdA, 9/24/2014, Algemene Financiële Beschouwingen 2014, 'Verder is het verhaal dat de spelregels van tevoren bekend zijn. Het CPB rondt af. Die spelregels zijn ieder van ons van tevoren bekend. Het CDA is het echter niet eens met de scheidsrechter.' ["the rules are known beforehand. CPB rounds off. Those rules are known by everybody here. But CDA doesn't agree with the referee"]

<sup>14</sup> Samsom PvdA, 4/24/2012, Debat over de onstane politieke situatie, '... maar mijn informatie is dat het CPB op apegapen ligt... Het CPB kon het niet voor ons uitrekenen, dus dat hebben wij zelf maar gedaan.' ["my information is that CPB is exhausted to the last gasp and couldn't do the analysis, so we did it ourselves"]

<sup>15</sup> Asscher, 21 05 2015, Loondoorbetaling bij ziekte, 'Ook de inschatting van het Centraal Planbureau hebben zij bij hun eigen studie opgemerkt: we kennen marges, er zitten gedragseffecten in en er zitten enkele dingen in die we niet weten, dus we zullen moeten varen op de rekenmeesters die we daarvoor hebben.' ["CPB commented also on its judgement. We know the margins, there are behavioral effects and some unknowns, so we must accept the judgement of our accountant"] Braakhuis GL, 6/28/2011, Debat over de Voorjaarsnota 2011, 'Ik teken hier wel bij aan dat het doorrekenen door het CPB ten behoeve van de algemene beschouwingen wel op basis van de juiste cijfers moet gebeuren, en niet op basis van fouten van 30%. Dat is een foutmarge die het ramen nog onbetrouwbaarder maakt.' ["I note that the analysis by CPB for the general debate should be done with the proper figures and not on a margin of error of 30%. That is a margin for the worst of the projections"]

<sup>16</sup> Klaver GL, 4 11 2014, Wet studievoorschot hoger onderwijs, 'Waar wij het wel over moeten hebben, is de betekenis van het cijfer. Dat is de politieke vraag. Wij moeten hier niet de modellen en de rekenkunstjes van de rekenmeesters van Nederland overdoen, nee, wij moeten de politieke vraag stellen en beantwoorden.' ["What we should discuss is the meaning of the figures. That is a political question. We shouldn't imitate the models and arithmetic of the CPB, no, we should state the political question and answer it"]

Rutte, 6/26/2013, Aanbevelingen Europese Commissie Bezuinigingen, 'De vraag of concrete maatregelen structureel of niet structureel zijn, is een zaak van Financiën. Het CPB kijkt vervolgens naar de economische effecten van het totale pakket. Zo is de rolverdeling al 50 jaar, sinds het CPB is opgericht.' ["The question whether specific measures are structural or not is a matter for the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, CPB is looking at the effects of the total of measures. That is the division of roles for over 50 years, since the establishment of CPB"]



obvious. In one case, this led to a call for transparency of studies and, in another case, to an assertion about the levels of uncertainty in the basic data used in the studies.<sup>17</sup>

Some remarks also concern the assumptions on which studies are based, in one case leading to a plea for a wider view in the MEV projections to include environmental effects – to be laid down in a resolution,<sup>18</sup> and in another case to a question about whether or not behavioural effects should be included in CPB models.<sup>19</sup>

Issues regarding scope and remit also arise in relation to the growing importance of other political arenas with their alternative supporting research structures, which may include different mandates and different approaches.<sup>20</sup> This is in particular the case with the growing entwinement of national policy-making with that of the European Union.

This brief review of the various ways in which CPB research is used in parliamentary debates suggests that its outcomes are very frequently used as authoritative information, lending credibility to political claims and statements. CPB is widely regarded as a source of reliable information, aiding and perhaps even structuring important political debates. CPB is thoroughly entwined in the political process, not only for its study results but also in the setting of conditions to perform these studies. CPB can be assumed to have followed the requirements that enable it to conduct scientifically sound research. However, such conditions also form a framework for what political parties and the government may expect from those studies. If both government and MPs are to consider CPB information as authoritative, their acceptance of such conditions and restrictions is essential. However, the discussions about the scope of CPB studies and CPB's mandate also suggest that maintaining this setting is a two-way operation, requiring efforts from both sides; especially in view of developments in the expectations of politicians and in the international context for national policy-making.

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<sup>17</sup> Mulder VVD, 12/4/2012, Begroting VWS, 'Voor de goede orde: de VVD hecht zeer aan een onafhankelijke scheidsrechter die de doorrekeningen toetst. Wij willen zeker geen politieke raming. Maar gegeven het feit dat de zorg belangrijk is, willen wij wel meer transparantie van het CPB.' ['to be certain: VVD is very much attached to an independent referee for the analyses. We don't want a political projection. But given the fact that health care is very important, we want more transparency of CPB']

<sup>18</sup> DikFaber CU, 11/5/2013, Groene groei, 'verzoekt de regering, voorstellen te doen voor een andere opzet van de Macro Economische Verkenning van het CPB'. ['Asks the Government to make proposals for a different design of the MEVs of CPB']

<sup>19</sup> Schippers, 6/18/2013, Geneesmiddelenbeleid, 'Daarom zullen het ministerie van Financiën en het CPB dit ook niet accepteren. Wij weten allemaal, als wij verkiezingsprogramma's gaan schrijven, dat noch de ministeries noch het Centraal Planbureau het accepteren als wij allerlei gedragseffecten gaan koppelen.' ['the Ministry of Finance and CPB won't accept this. We all know when writing an election program, that neither the Ministries nor the CPB will accept if we are to include behavioral effects']

<sup>20</sup> Ester (CU) on the report of the future of EMU, 26 Feb 2013: '...the range of this (EU, ap) survey is considerably wider than the usual forecasts of CPB'; Postema PvdA, 18 03 2014, Debat over innovatie 2014, 'Het kan immers niet waar zijn dat Eurostat wel, maar ons eigen CPB niet in staat is wat meer waarde te hechten aan dergelijke uitgaven dan enkel het verbranden van geld.' [It can't be true that Eurostat is and our own CPB is not able to award greater importance to such expenditures than the burning of money.]



#### 4. General Societal Use

The analysis of the use of CPB publications in the general societal domain, as measured via Google and BING, resulted in 16,848 references to the 200 CPB studies published over the 2010–2015 period. In total, one or more of these publications were referred to on 5,138 different websites. The number of references to these publications varied. Table 4 lists 20 of the most frequently referred to publications, according to the number of websites uniquely referring to each of these publications, and according to the total number of references found on all websites. Self-references on the various CPB websites, including [www.cpb.nl](http://www.cpb.nl) and the internal wiki (PIWIK) registering visitor data for these websites, were excluded from this data set.

Websites may contain several references to the same report. Not every instance of such multiple referencing is substantial. Therefore, the unit of analysis chosen here is the *unique reference*, which is the instance of the website referring to a specific publication, irrespective of how many more references the website would contain to the same publication. Furthermore, the analysis assumed each website to represent one user, whether this would be an organisation or a person using a specific CPB publication.

**Table 4. The twenty most frequently referred to publications by all users.**

Title	Unique references	Total # references
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	479	583
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis (The Big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	331	435
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	299	400
Central Economic Plan 2013	297	386
De economische effecten van een verdere verlaging van de LTV-limiet (2015) (Economic Effects of a Further Decrease of the LTV-ratio)	335	376
Central Economic Plan 2014	283	343
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	272	343
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	257	336
Central Economic Plan 2012	265	326
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk (Working Elderly)	241	325
Huizinga, F. (2013) Welvaart en Leefomgeving – Horizonscan / CPB Book 9 (Wealth and Human Environment)	272	320
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket Effects of Job Displacement for Prime-Age and Older Workers)	251	316
CPB Discussion Paper 238 (2013) The changing landscape of financial markets in Europe, the United States and Japan	225	279
Vuuren, D. van en K. van der Wiel (2015) Zittenblijven in het primair en voortgezet onderwijs: Een inventarisatie van de voor- en nadelen (Doubling Years in Primary and Secondary Education)	175	254
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	176	249
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	193	243
Macro Economic Outlook 2013	196	239
CPB Communication (2013) Decentralisaties in het sociale domein (Decentralization in the Social Domain)	199	239
Central Economic Plan 2010	197	235
Het Financieele Dagblad (2013) Internetmunt bitcoin zou onder het normale financiële toezicht moeten vallen (internetcurrency Bitcoin should resort under normal financial supervision)	171	227

\* References to MEVs without specified year



The total number of unique references to a publication was taken to represent the number of users of that publication. In total, 13,275 unique references were found to the 200 CPB studies, with 5,138 websites referring to one or more publications.

MEV and CEP, CPB's major projections, are on the list of most frequently used publications (Table 4).<sup>21</sup> These include the frequent references to the specific projections for a particular year, such as the *Central Economic Plan 2013* and *2014*, but also references to MEVs for which such specification was lacking. Other projections, the *Ramingen* of June and December, are less frequently referred to. However, most of the frequently referred to publications belong to other CPB publication categories; the list includes *CPB Communications*, Policy briefs, Books, Special Publications, a Discussion Paper and also an opinion piece about Bitcoin as a currency, in the Dutch newspaper *Het Financieele Dagblad*.

This list includes various sorts of references, including those from less relevant sources, such as websites with automatically generated content, lists of libraries and repositories, and booksellers. To be able to provide more insight into the more relevant references, the collected websites were classified, thus also enabling the exclusion of less relevant websites.

### *Classifying websites: the background of users of CPB publications*

Classifying over 5000 websites was beyond the scope of this analysis. Therefore, it focused on the more frequently recurring websites. These were the websites that referred more than 3 times to one or more of the publications. In total, 1,150 websites met this condition, and there were 9,018 unique references to CPB studies, comprising 68% of the total volume of 13,275 unique references.

The websites that referred more than 3 times to any of the 200 CPB publications were classified on the basis of information available on each website to determine the category the organisation (or person) belong to, and the role of the website within that particular category. Classification categories describe the variety in audiences related to their social economic position, including the Government sector and policy making, the Financial, Economic and Industrial sectors, as well as also other groups.

Websites with certain functions that were considered less relevant for the analysis of the actual use of CPB publications were excluded from the list of 1,150 websites. This concerned booksellers, libraries and repositories and websites obviously (solely) providing automatically generated content, such as Google or so-called start pages. Categories were not filtered. The final set of websites used in the analysis consisted of 845 relevant websites.

The broad categories that were found to apply to most of the references to CPB publications are listed in Table 5, with each category divided into the major functions of the websites in their social economic settings. The most frequent users were found to be in the Government sector, which includes regional government, overseas government (Curaçao), and in some instances also the governments of other nations. Local authorities stand out among the frequent users of CPB publications, with 98 out of 393 from the Government sector<sup>22</sup>. Other frequent references in this category were from public organisations (e.g. the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG), advisory boards, the Social Economic council of the Netherlands (SER), the Dutch Healthcare Authority (NZa), the Netherlands Court of Audit (Algemene Rekenkamer), the Council for the Environment and Infrastructure (Rli), and various knowledge platforms for policymakers, professionals and citizens on various subjects.

Another category is that of Labour and Economy, which includes all organisations and firms involved in employment, labour relations and the development of the economy in general terms (but not industry

<sup>21</sup> References to the MEV projections (Macro Economic Outlook), CEP projections (Central Economic Plan) and the *Ramingen* of June and December have been searched for using various terms. One group of search terms consisted of the generic names of the projections without year of publication, in order to include references that do not specify the year of publication. Another group of search terms did include the year of publication. Doubling of referring websites was filtered out.

<sup>22</sup> Not all local authorities are among the frequent users, the total number is 393 (per 1 January 2015, CBS)



itself); employers' organisations as well as trade unions, knowledge platforms directed at employers as well as employees, entrepreneurs and job seekers, and for-profit and non-profit organisations including consultancies for firms and job seekers.

In the category Finance, many for-profit organisations work in financial, estate and retirement planning. Other types of users were found in the various media about financial developments in equally varied financial interests, at banks (including the Dutch Central Bank DNB and commercial banks such as Rabobank), insurance companies and advisory and supervising bodies.

Users in the categories of Education and of Research were found in closely related public research institutes, such as SCP, CBS, WRR, PBL, WODC, NIVEL, and in research institutes SEO and NYFER. The various universities with which CPB is closely related were also found to use CPB information. Furthermore, the publications were also found to be used by organisations in higher education.

**Table 5. Numbers of frequent CPB users according to social economic category and function**

Category	Knowledge & Web platforms	Media	Local Authorities	For-profit & Non-profit services	Interest groups and lobby organizations	Blogs & personal web pages	Universities & Research org.	Education	Advisory & Supervising bodies	Politics	Other	Total
Government	14	7	98	4	10	4	2	3	13		31	186
Labour and Economy	14	32		36	11	12			2		16	123
Finance	29	30		25	25	5		1	4		2	121
Research and Education	7	8		7	11	10	38	19	3		10	113
Housing, Construction, Spatial Planning	27	11		8	9	1	1	1			1	59
Politics, incl. blogs and opinion pieces	1	2			2	22		3		24	1	55
Health Care	15	10		6	9	2	1	2	3		0	48
Social Care & Human Well-being	19	5		3	5		1		2		0	35
General (unspecified)	1	8				21					5	35
Environment & Sustainability	14	5		4	6	1	1				0	31
Social Media						4					9	13
Other	7	8	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>845</b>

Housing, Construction and Planning is a broad category of the various frequent users involved in city and spatial planning, building, including various knowledge bases for spatial planning, construction, and housing, as well as housing associations, such as AEDES, and commercial housing companies.

Health care, too, showed many frequent users of CPB publications; in particular, knowledge platforms focused at medical professionals and patients, an audience that is also reflected in the diversity of news media for this category as well in the variety of public organisations. This pattern of knowledge platforms



and media as communication channels for a specific or wider field of users is also present in the care and social care category.

Given CPB's mission to provide results from research to contribute to the economic decision-making process of politicians and policymakers, among the more frequent users of its publications were those of organisations in the Government sector and in the Labour and Economy and sector of Finance. However, frequent users were also found in other large categories, yielding a much more diverse picture of users of CPB publications.

Users, and particularly frequent users, were found mostly to have a Dutch background. Based on the characteristics of the URLs, 77% of all users were Dutch, as were 93% of all frequent users, accounting for about 90% of the total volume of use. Although some of the foreign websites also can be accessed from the Netherlands – especially social media such as LinkedIn and Facebook, which therefore are international sources with possibly national use – most of the other international users were found elsewhere in the EU; examples are the Economic Commission and the OECD. The number of references from these users was modest (EC: 45 mentions, OECD: 13 mentions). However, it must be taken into account that use of CPB publications may occur also directly, via the libraries of these institutions.

### *CPB publications used by frequent referrers*

Table 6 lists the frequently used publications by frequent users (Table 6). Compared with the results in Table 4, many of the major projections are also among the most frequently used publications. Similar degrees of use were also noted for the study Cities and the Urban Land Premium (*Stad en Land*) and the economic crisis (Publication no. 82 (2009)) or the job market for young and elderly employees, whereas other special studies, such as those about doubling school years in education and decentralisation, were notably less used among the frequent users. However, some of the publications in Table 6 appear for the first time. This particularly applies to the CPB study on the economic effects of the financial framework of the new Government Agreement of 2012, which is absent from the previous list but appears in this one as the most frequently used publication. Also new in this list are two studies about new financial frameworks for the new governments of 2010 and 2012 and the comparisons of election manifestos (*Charted Choices (Keuzes in Kaart)*).

Although there are certainly similarities in interest among frequent and less frequent users, in particular with regard to the major projections, there are also notable differences. Comparing Tables 6 and 4 shows that the interest of less frequent users lies in special book publications and in some of the special reports on topics of a specific social economic sector, such as loan-to-value ratios (LTV), the Discussion paper (238): 'The changing landscape of financial markets in Europe, the United States and Japan'.

The variety of CPB users from various categories, in combination with the differences found between the use of publications by frequent and non-frequent users, raises the issue whether there are different patterns of use for categories of users.

Projections, in particular the CEPs and MEVs, were found to be used very frequently in the Government sector. Tables 12–20 in Addendum III show 11 projections among the 20 publications most frequently used by government authorities. Local authorities are even more focused on projections, especially the CEPs, with 13 of 20 most frequently used publications. These projections were also found to be used frequently in the categories of Labour & Economy, Finance and Education & Research (with a respective 10, 7 and 7 projections out of 20), followed by Housing and Health Care, although more specialised publications were also used, on topics that are typical for the category. The projections are used much less frequently in for example Social Care & Human Well-being, but all the categories mentioned in Table 5 have at least their use of the projections in common, and all but one also frequently use the analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement (*Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord, 2012*).



Table 6. Twenty most frequently used publications by frequent users

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	111	449
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	135	378
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	109	336
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk (Working Elderly)	135	309
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	147	280
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis (The Big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	167	277
Central Economic Plan 2013	163	258
Central Economic Plan 2014	159	247
Central Economic Plan 2012	168	245
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	125	229
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	148	222
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket Effects of Job Displacement for Prime-Age and Older Workers)	138	204
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	128	189
Macro Economic Outlook 2013	136	188
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader (the impact of new budgets)	122	180
CPB Background document(2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, Een analyse van tien verkiezingsprogramma's op bereikbaarheidseffecten (Chartered Choices)	116	172
Central Economic Plan 2010	129	170
Central Economic Plan 2015	120	163
CPB Book 5 (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, de hoofdstukken Woningmarkt, Bereikbaarheid en klimaat: p. 425, 427-430 (Chartered Choices, Chapters Housing, Transport, Climate)	91	153
Central Economic Plan 2011	109	148

\* References to MEVs without specified year

The CEP and MEV projections are commonly used by all CPB users, whereas the use of other types of publications rather closely follow the interest of the user: Government authorities appeared to be particularly interested in analyses of the impact of new budgets (*Analyse Financieel Kader*, both in 2010 and 2012), and in the decentralisation of health care and social care, from national government to local authorities. Local authorities, moreover, were found to be interested in the urban economy and in the special publication Cities and the Urban Land Premium (*Stad en Land*). Users in the category of Labour and Economy, including employer organisations, trade unions and employment agencies, were predominantly interested in questions about employment, particularly for young and older people, wage inequality, and also the monetary crisis. With the pension funds, banks, and financial planners in the sector of Finance, some of the publications frequently used in Labour and Economy were also used often here, in addition to interests in publications about changes in the conditions for housing mortgages (*De economische effecten van een verdere verlaging van de LTV limiet*), the CPB Financial Stability reports (*Risicorapportage Financiële Markten*), VAT and pension systems (*Voor en nadelen van de doorsnee systematiek* (2013); *Internationale vergelijking van pensioenstelsels: Denemarken, Zweden, Chili en Australië*). Notable is also the interest found among users in the sector of Finance for the position of freelancers (*Groei van het aandeel zzp'ers*), which does not occur on the list for Labour and Economy.



Users from other categories also displayed a specific interest in publications within their field; for example, the report about the new *Safier II* model, and the country's performance in education, in Research and Education; the national budget and the European crisis, and the second opinion about the Euro, in the category of Political users; and the publications about care and health care, in Health Care and Care and Welfare, in addition to their interest in publications on Kindergartens, decentralisation of care and the personal health budget (PGB).

The users of CPB publications roughly consist of organisations, individuals and other parties from very diverse social economic categories, ranging from those that have an inherent interest in economic and financial issues, to those that are involved in these issues through politics and policies to those that are affected by national politics and policies. The interests shared by these users were found to concern the major CPB projections and analyses of economic impact of new Government Agreements, in addition to more specific interests in specialised publications that present in-depth analyses of various economic and financial developments in specific areas.



## 5. CPB in the printed news media

Searches have been performed in LexisNexis, a database for news in printed media using key words such as the generic part of the Dutch name of CPB ('Planbureau') and 'CPB', for the 2010–2015 period. This resulted in a list of more than 5,700 articles, and 4,707 articles if press releases on ANP, the Dutch major news agency, are excluded. The list is headed by the major national newspapers, followed by all Dutch regional newspapers, with specialised weekly newspapers also among the frequent references in the media.

This list of 4,707 articles, when corrected for the side editions of newspapers and mentions in parliamentary sources (which are occasionally included in LexisNexis search results), brought the total of articles that mention CPB to 4,286.

The search for specific publications was hindered by the way newspapers refer to the titles. Very often, the title is not or not properly cited, in particular because of the special news vernacular around CPB publications. This is shown in the use of various terms for 'projections'. In comparison to the frequent number of times CPB was mentioned, there was only a modest number of times that the major projections *Macro Economische Verkenning (MEV)* and *Centraal Economisch Plan (CEP)* were referred to – in 92 and 116 news articles, respectively, over the 2010–2015 period.

The contrast between the frequent references to CPB and the relatively modest references to these specific studies in the press deserves some more attention. Although the major projections MEV and CEP and the *Ramingen* in December and June of each year are referred to specifically in the news media (a total of 327 times), the studies are more frequently referred to by generic names, such as *Verkenningen* (outlooks) (436 times) and *Ramingen* (1971 times). The projections were also referred to using the Dutch term *Voorspellingen*, meaning both prognosis and prediction (989 times).

CPB was also often quoted from their budgetary examinations of election manifestos, especially during election time and the period of government formation. However, most of the references to CPB were related to a certain element of some of the projections and budgetary examinations, namely that of the purchasing power (*Koopkracht*) of Dutch households, which has acquired a central position in the political debate. About two thirds (67%) of all media attention for CPB was found to have been related to this particular element. (Table 7)

**Table 7. Number of articles in news media that refer to CPB in specific terms**

Additional Search term:	# of Articles in daily and weekly newspapers*
Koopkracht	2.877
Ramingen	1.971
Verkiezingsprogramma	1.341
Voorspellingen	989
Verkenningen	436
Wereldhandels monitor	125
Centraal Economisch Plan	116
Macro Economische Verkenning	92
Decemberraming	86
Juniraming	33

\* Excluding press releases by the major Dutch news agency ANP, similar articles in side editions and references in parliamentary papers

In addition to the major projections, there were also other CPB publications referred to in the press (Table 8). Media attention was given to the second opinion study about the consequences of leaving the Euro, a proposal by the PVV party (Geert Wilders), based on a study by UK consultancy Lombard Street Research. Media attention was also noted for books about the financial crisis (*Europa in Crisis*, and *De Grote Recessie*), and studies about pensions, health care, population ageing and education.



However, some studies that were not mentioned in the news media are related to issues similar to those addressed in the studies that were referred to. Searches within the news media for studies such as *Trends in gezondheid en zorg* (health care trends) or *Pensioen in discussie* (pension discussions) did not yield any results. Remarkably, in view of the frequency with which CPB was referred to in relation to purchasing power, the related study *Koopkracht, een kwestie van kwartjes* (purchasing power, a matter of loose change) was also not mentioned in the news media.

In contrast to the extensive media attention given to CPB in generic terms, the attention for specific publications was very modest and was directed to particular studies rather than to the issues to which they are devoted.

**Table 8. The number of articles in news media that refer to specific publications other than the major projections and monitors**

	# articles *
Second opinion rapport 'Nederland en de euro' van Lombard Street Research (2012)	32
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	29
CPB Communication (2012) Ex post analyse effect kinderopvangtoeslag op de arbeidsparticipatie (Ex Post analysis kindergarten compensation for employment rate)	25
Vuuren, D. van en K. van der Wiel (2015) Zittenblijven in het primair en voortgezet onderwijs: Een inventarisatie van de voor- en nadelen (Doubling Years in Primary and Secondary Education)	24
Horst, A. van der, L. Bettendorf, C. van Ewijk, R. de Mooij, H. ter Rele en N. Draper (2010) Vergrijzing verdeeld; toekomst van de Nederlandse overheidsfinanciën (CPB Special publication 86) (tr.: Distribution of benefits between generations; the future of Dutch public finance)	18
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis, (The Big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	17
CPB Communication (2013) Voor- en nadelen van de doorsneesystematiek (Advantages and disadvantages of the uniform pension premium system)	14
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	12
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	10
Steeg, M. van der, N. Vermeer en D. Lanser (2011) Nederlandse onderwijsprestaties in perspectief (Dutch Educational Achievements in Perspective)	10

\* Excluding press releases by the major Dutch news agency ANP, side editions and references in parliamentary papers

As online media are increasingly important news sources, references in the social media may be compared to those in the printed news media. Weblogs specialised in economic reporting, such as [www.mejudice.nl](http://www.mejudice.nl), were found to contain many articles devoted to specific CPB studies. In total, this website lists 142 articles that refer to 57 of the 200 CPB studies analysed here. Other websites were less elaborate in their coverage of CPB output, but were nevertheless frequent sources of information and opinions about the studies. These websites include a number of personal web pages and also the critical internet journal Follow the Money ([www.ftm.nl](http://www.ftm.nl)). Less specialised discussion and news websites also were found to pay attention to CPB studies, including those that are more left-wing (e.g. [www.sargasso.nl](http://www.sargasso.nl)) and those that are more right-wing (e.g. [www.dagelijksestandaard.nl](http://www.dagelijksestandaard.nl)).

## 6. Scholarly response to CPB publications

The 200 CPB publications were searched for in the scholarly literature, using Google Scholar as a source. Data were corrected for errors and self-citations.<sup>23</sup> Table 9 lists the 15 most frequently cited publications. The table shows that scholarly attention was particularly given to books and special publications, and to

<sup>23</sup> Prins, A., Costas, R., van Leeuwen, T. N., & Wouters, P. F. (2014). Using Google Scholar in research evaluations of social science programmes, compared against Web of Science data. In *STI 2014 Conference, Book of Proceedings* (pp. 434–443). To appear in *Research Evaluation*.



publications in English. Some of those cited publications also were found to be frequently used in other domains. As was the case, for instance, with the special publications *Stad en Land*, and *Toekomst voor de Zorg*, which were referred to in news media and by frequent users, especially in the government and related categories, as were some publications about the financial crisis (*De Grote Recessie*), the study *Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord* of 2012, *Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)* (all mentioned frequently in many sectors), the *Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's* (a guidance for cost-benefit analyses, referred to in the category of Housing, Construction and Spatial Planning), *van Bijstand naar Wajong* (in Health Care), *De Nederlandse Economie tot en met 2017* (frequently referred to among users in Government and Labour & Economy) and *Vergrijzing Verdeeld* (about population ageing, referred to in Education & Research and Social Care & Human Well-being).

However, Table 9 also holds a number of publications that are new in the list, which implies a somewhat distinct interest in these CPB publications within the academic domain. This is true in particular for the publications in English, including *The Changing Landscape of Financial Markets in Europe, the United States and Japan. Uncertainty and the export decisions of Dutch firms*, *The Rise of the BRIC countries and its impact on the Dutch Economy* and *Safe dike heights at minimal costs: the nonhomogeneous case*.

**Table 9. Scholarly citations on the 15 most frequently cited studies (cleaned Google Scholar data)**

	International citations**	Total Citations*
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) <i>Stad en Land</i> (tr.: Cities and Urban Land Premium)	0	27
CPB Discussion Paper 183 (2011) <i>Uncertainty and the export decisions of Dutch firms</i>	15	24
CPB Discussion Paper 238 (2013) <i>The changing landscape of financial markets in Europe, the United States and Japan</i>	17	19
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) <i>De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis</i> (tr.: The Big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	0	13
Romijn, G. en G. Renes (2013) <i>Algemene leidraad voor maatschappelijke kosten-batenanalyse / CPB Book 10</i> (tr: General Guidance for Cost Benefit Analysis)	0	9
Juniraming 2012. <i>De Nederlandse economie tot en met 2017, inclusief Begrotingsakkoord 2013</i> (tr.: Dutch Economy up until 2017, Including the Budget Agreement 2013)	0	9
CPB Document (2010) <i>Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)</i>	0	8
Horst, A. van der, L. Bettendorf, C. van Ewijk, R. de Mooij, H. ter Rele en N. Draper (2010) <i>Vergrijzing verdeeld; toekomst van de Nederlandse overheidsfinanciën</i> (CPB Special publication 86) (tr.: Distribution of benefits between generations; the future of Dutch public finance)	0	8
CPB Background document(2013) <i>Tekortreducerende maatregelen 2011-2017</i> (Measures for budget shortages 2011-2017)	0	7
SAFFIER II; 1 model voor de Nederlandse economie, in 2 hoedanigheden, voor 3 toepassingen (tr.: Saffier II; 1 model for Dutch economy, in 2 qualities, for 3 uses)	0	6
Vuuren, D. van, F. van Es en G. Roelofs (2011) <i>Van Bijstand naar Wajong</i> (tr.: From Social assistance to Wajong)	0	6
CPB Background document(2011) <i>The rise of the BRIC countries and its impact on the Dutch economy</i>	4	6
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) <i>Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7</i> (tr.: A Future for Health Care)	0	5
Brekelmans, R., Hertog, D. D., Roos, K., & Eijgenraam, C. (2012). <i>Safe dike heights at minimal costs: the nonhomogeneous case. Operations research</i> , 60(6), 1342-1355.	0	5
<i>Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord</i> (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	0	5

\*) minus untraceable sources and self-citations based on name of first citing author

\*\*) based on affiliation of first author

Most of these publications were found to have a distinctly different type of audience. Taking the location of the affiliation of the first citing author as a measure for international versus national orientation of the audience of the cited publication, all references, except for the study about *Safe dike heights*, were mostly



from citing authors from outside the Netherlands. Generally speaking, most citations on CPB publications were from authors with a Dutch affiliation (77%) and those publications were mostly not cited abroad, whereas the majority of references to publications in English came from authors outside the Netherlands, indicating a clear interest in CPB publications once published in internationally accessible media.



## 7. References according to CPB departments

CPB's research activities are organised in five departments, (also called 'sectors'), 1 Public Finance, 2. Macro Economics, 3. Labour and Education, 4. Competition and Regulation, 5 Climate and Regional Economics. Half of the 200 publications can be specifically attributed to one of these sectors, allowing also some insight into the distribution of CPB results over the various audiences. Table 10 shows that the use of publications among users in a particular category indeed can be related to the CPB sector that addresses that particular domain, and that these studies also reach other interested parties.

**Table 10. Number of users of publications published by CPB sectors, per social economic sector**

Categories of Users	Labour and Education	Climate and Regional Economics	Macro Economics	Competition and Regulation	Public Finance	Total
Government	74	132	78	94	122	<b>500</b>
Media	104	71	46	109	38	<b>368</b>
Education and Research	82	81	59	82	52	<b>356</b>
Finance	40	59	84	104	51	<b>338</b>
Labour and Economy	78	28	48	50	37	<b>241</b>
Politics, incl. blogs	22	43	34	43	33	<b>175</b>
Social Media	35	39	26	36	28	<b>164</b>
Housing, Construction & Spatial Planning	5	96	11	28	19	<b>159</b>
Social Care & Human Well-being	19	19	18	29	28	<b>113</b>
Health care	10	16	6	51	10	<b>93</b>
Environment and Sustainable development		48	5	7	2	<b>62</b>
Other	19	24	13	29	17	<b>102</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2671</b>



## 8. Comparison with similar government research institutes

Data of similar contextual response analyses are available for publications by two comparable government institutes: SCP (the Netherlands Institute for Social Research) and PBL (PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency).

Comparison with the results from those analyses is not straightforward. In the first place, the analysis provided here is based on a selection of 200 CPB publications, in contrast to the SCP analysis that encompassed their entire batch of 124 publications and the PBL analysis for which 41 of their publication were selected. Secondly, the SCP and PBL contextual response analyses were performed in 2008 and 2012, respectively, which may have led to differences in the number of references, simply because the internet is expanding, but also because of changes, for example in the political and institutional context due to a reduction in advisory organisations, or developments in political context.

Another difficulty with respect to the comparison is the differences between the three organisations, even though their missions are broadly comparable; namely, the provision of scientifically based advice for government, professional and public use. The three organisations are comparable with respect to output volume and the way the research agenda is established. However, SCP has a very wide scope in subject matter, related to the whole field of social and cultural developments in the Netherlands, and PBL's scope is limited to the human environment and sustainability. Moreover, CPB is the oldest of these institutes, dating back to 1945, while SCP's history dates back to 1974. Both are well-established and well-entrenched government institutions, whereas PBL was formed in 2008, following a merger of two institutes.<sup>24</sup> These factors may contribute to different patterns of use, and results in a greater variety of users and a stronger entrenchment of CPB publications among users in government institutions.

Although to be treated with caution, a comparison of use could nevertheless be valuable, with a focus on relative use. All of the most frequently used CPB publications listed in Table 4 were found to have higher degrees of use than SCP and PBL publications, both in terms of the total number of references and in numbers of unique users. Although this is a clear indication of the considerable volume of use of the selected CPB publications, it is equally important to look at the diversity of its use in terms of the spread among users with varied interests and activities.

**Table 11. Comparison of the number of users in various economic sectors, between CPB, PBL and SCP**

	PBL	SCP	CPB
Science, incl. libraries	20%	18%	17%
Political parties, interest groups, public organisations, blogs	20%	8%	15%
Government	19%	22%	13%
News (incl. News media specific for the various categories of users)	19%	7%	15%
Knowledge bases in the various categories of users	14%	25%	10%
Other frequent users	7%	20%	31%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In terms of diversity of target audiences for CPB publications, similarities can be noted with SCP and PBL. The use of publications among scientific institutes, advisory organisations and government institutes was found to be considerable (Table 11). Nevertheless, there are also notable differences. First of all, in comparison to users of SCP and PBL publications from the Government sector, local government authorities are a much more visible group of CPB users, and many more users were found in the sectors of

<sup>24</sup> *Ruimtelijk Planbureau* (RPB, Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research) and *Milieu- en Natuurplanbureau* (MNP, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency).



Labour & Economy and Finance. Also, the number of users from public organisations and political parties is much larger for CPB than for SCP, in part because of the central role of the CPB *Ramingen* and *Verkenningen* in politics, but also because of the high number of public organisation in the Labour and Economy sector, such as employer's organisations, trade unions and commercial organisations. Moreover, the numbers of public organisations and political parties seem comparable with those in relation to PBL.

Table 11 also shows that CPB has a much higher rate of response in the category 'other frequent users' than SCP or PBL, with a sizeable share of almost one third of its total distribution over a diverse group of users. These include users from the various sectors mentioned earlier, such as Labour and Economy, Finance and Politics.

The higher numbers of (online) users of specific CPB publications within various sectors are not reflected in the number of references found in national and regional newspapers. Compared with the references to SCP and PBL publications, only a few are mentioned in similar numbers.<sup>25</sup> This limited degree of visibility of specific CPB publications in the news media contrasts with the much higher degree of visibility according to the search results for generic terms of the major projections.

The use of publications by CPB, SCP and PBL in the academic domain was found to be equally modest.

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<sup>25</sup> In this comparison, 4 publications were referred to 20 times or more in daily and weekly newspapers. The 79 SCP publications (about two thirds of the total studied) were referred to 890 times, with 7 publications 20 times or more. For the 47 PBL publications, 21 of 41 (half of the total studied) were referred to, 237 times, with 4 publications 20 times or more.



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## Addendum II: list of investigated publications

(2010) Verkiezingsprogramma's doorgerekend: Keuzes in Kaart 2011-2015(CPB Special publication 85)
(2011) Decemberraming 2011: economische vooruitzichten 2012
(2011) Juniraming 2011: economische vooruitzichten 2011 en 2012
(2012) Juniraming 2012, De Nederlandse economie tot en met 2017, inclusief Begrotingsakkoord 2013
(2013) Decemberraming 2012: economische vooruitzichten 2013
(2013) Decemberraming 2013: economische vooruitzichten 2014
(2013) Juniraming 2013: economische vooruitzichten 2013 en 2014
(2014) Decemberraming 2014: economische vooruitzichten 2015
(2014) Juniraming 2014: economische vooruitzichten 2014 en 2015
(2015) Juniraming 2015: economische vooruitzichten 2015 en 2016
Bettendorf, L. en S. Cnossen (2014) Bouwstenen voor een moderne btw
Bijl. P. de (2010) Vernieuwing van toezicht op telecommunicatie en media
Bijlsma, M. en B. Straathof (2014) Kiezen voor privacy: Hoe de markt voor persoonsgegevens beter kan
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4
Bijlsma, M., W. Elsenburg en G. Zwart (2010) Een bindend interventieraamwerk voor bancaire toezicht
Special publication (2010) Hervorming van het Nederlandse woonbeleid
Special publication 87 (2010) Europese Verkenning 8: Europa's welvaart
Central Economic Plan (CEP) (1900) (all years of publication)
Central Economic Plan 2010
Central Economic Plan 2011
Central Economic Plan 2012
Central Economic Plan 2013
Central Economic Plan 2014
Central Economic Plan 2015
CESifo DICE Report, Journal for Institutional Comparisons, 10(3), pp. 44-51 (2012) Trade and climate change: leaking pledges
Cnossen, S. (2010) Drie studies over de BTW (CPB Special publication 90)
CPB Background document(2011) The rise of the BRIC countries and its impact on the Dutch economy,
CPB Background document(2012) De huidige en toekomstige groei van het aandeel zzp'ers in de werkzame beroepsbevolking
CPB Background document(2012) Een snelle kosteneffectiviteitsanalyse voor het Deltaprogramma IJsselmeergebied
CPB Background document(2012) Kenmerken van wederuitvoerbedrijven
CPB Background document(2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, Een analyse van tien verkiezingsprogramma's op bereikbaarheidseffecten
CPB Background document(2013) Arbeidsmarkt leraren: aanpassingsmechanismen en aangrijpingspunten voor beleid
CPB Background document(2013) Tekortreducerende maatregelen 2011-2017
CPB Background document(2013) De toekomstige inkomenspositie van AOW'ers: drie scenario's voor 2025
CPB Background document(2014) Investeren in skills en competenties: Een voorstudie voor programmering van onderzoek en beleid
CPB Background document(2014) Arbeidsaanbod tot 2060
CPB Background document(2014) De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt tijdens de Grote Recessie
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis
CPB Special publication 84 (2010) Hervorming van het Nederlandse Woonbeleid
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land
CPB Book 10 (2013) Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's
CPB Book 14 (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Analyse van beleidsopties voor de zorg van tien politieke partijen
CPB Book 15 (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Technische uitwerking van alle afzonderlijke beleidsopties
CPB Book 2 (2011) Een kosteneffectiviteitsanalyse naar de toekomstige inrichting van de Afsluitdijk
CPB Book 4 (2011) Europa in crisis
CPB Book 5 (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017
CPB Book 5 (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, de hoofdstukken Woningmarkt, Bereikbaarheid en klimaat: p. 425, 427-430
CPB Book 6 (2013) Plannen voor de stad
CPB Book 7 (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg (Zie Euwals et al. Zelfde titel)
CPB Discussion Paper (2011) Decentralisatie van de Bijstand en de toename van instroom in de Wajong
CPB Discussion Paper (2012) Decentralisatie van de Bijstand en de toename van instroom in de Wajong
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Het effect van de Kwaliteitsaanpak Basisonderwijs Amsterdam (KBA) op leerlingprestaties; Resultaten van de eerste vier jaar



CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Blijven lonen doorstijgen op latere leeftijd? Onderzoek naar de 'Wage Cushion' in Nederland
CPB Discussion Paper 183 (2011) Uncertainty and the export decisions of Dutch firms
CPB Discussion Paper 238 (2013) The changing landscape of financial markets in Europe, the United States and Japan
CPB Discussion Paper 240 (2013) De waarde van 'too-big-to-fail' garanties
CPB Discussion Paper 277 (2014) Safe dike heights at minimal costs: an integer programming approach
CPB Discussion Paper 61 (2006) Journal of Health Economics 30(2): 439-449 (in 2011 verschenen)
CPB Document (2010) Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)
CPB Document (2010) SAFFIER II: 1 model voor de Nederlandse economie, in 2 hoedanigheden, voor 3 toepassingen
CPB Document 199 (2010) Hoge bomen in de polder, globalisering en topbeloningen in Nederland
CPB Document 202 (2010) De woningscorporaties uit de verdwijnhoek
CPB Communication (2012) Second opinion rapport 'Nederland en de euro' van Lombard Street Research
CPB Communication (2010) Budgettaire, koopkracht en economische effecten van belastinghervormingen
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader
CPB Communication (2011) Analyse Routekaart 2050
CPB Communication (2011) De btw in kosten-batenanalyses
CPB Communication (2011) Effecten van het kabinetsvoorstel voor het pgb
CPB Communication (2011) Evaluatie van de financiële transactiebelasting
CPB Communication (2011) Kinderopvang in Kaart
CPB Communication (2011-12) Evaluatie van de financiële transactiebelasting
CPB Communication (2012) Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)
CPB Communication (2012) Ex post analyse effect kinderopvangtoeslag op de arbeidsparticipatie
CPB Communication (2012) Het Wettelijk minimumjeugdloon en de arbeidsmarkt voor jongeren
CPB Communication (2012) Variant voor verdeling toegestane tekort tussen Rijk en lokale overheid
CPB Communication (2012) Het Wettelijk minimumjeugdloon en de arbeidsmarkt voor jongeren
CPB Communication (2012) De economische effecten van internationalisering in het hoger onderwijs
CPB Communication (2012) Doorrekening Catshuispakket: hoofdtabellen
CPB Communication (2012) Economische effecten pakket Commissie van Dijkhuizen
CPB Communication (2012) Economische invalshoek Staatsdeelnemingen
CPB Communication (2012) Generatie-effecten Pensioenakkoord
CPB Communication (2012) Het nulalternatief voor KBA's van grote gebiedsgerichte projecten: Een verkenning op basis van de casus Schaalsprong Almere
CPB Communication (2012) Kantorenmarkt in historisch en toekomstig perspectief
CPB Communication (2012) Rondetafelgesprek over Flexibiliteit en Zekerheid
CPB Communication (2012) Verhoging private bijdrage in het hoger onderwijs
CPB Communication (2013) Gevolgen Wet Werk en Zekerheid voor werkgelegenheid
CPB Communication (2013) Decentralisaties in het sociale domein
CPB Communication (2013) De probleemcheck: het verband tussen probleemanalyse en de maatschappelijke kosten-batenanalyse
CPB Communication (2013) Evaluatie Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017
CPB Communication (2013) KBA Structuurvisie 6000 MW Windenergie op Land
CPB Communication (2013) Schaalgrootte
CPB Communication (2013) Voor- en nadelen van de doorsneesystematiek
CPB Communication (2013) Wordt de wereld plat of is er nog toekomst voor de stad?
CPB Communication (2014) Vervolgrapportage decentralisaties in het sociaal domein
CPB Communication (2014) Economisch optimale waterveiligheid in het IJsselmeergebied
CPB Communication (2014) Gemiddelde aflossing en inkomenseffecten sociaal leenstelsel
CPB Communication (2014) Generatie- en premie-effecten aanpassing pensioenregels 2015
CPB Communication (2014) Reële opties en de waarde van flexibiliteit bij investeringen in natte infrastructuur, samenvatting en conclusies
CPB Communication (2014) Verkenning ophoging masters PO en VO
CPB Communication (2015) De economie van de stad
CPB Communication (2015) De economische effecten van een verdere verlaging van de LTV-limiet
CPB Communication (2015) Internationale vergelijking van pensioenstelsels: Denemarken, Zweden, Chili en Australië
CPB Communication (2015) Maatschappelijke Kosten en Baten Prijsbeleid Personenauto's
CPB Policy Brief (2012) The value of a well-designed EU Patent
CPB Policy Brief 2012/6 (2012) Loonongelijkheid in Nederland stijgt, De werkgelegenheid van mensen met een gemiddelde



opleiding (veelal mbo'ers) staat onder druk
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk
CPB Policy Brief 2014/4 (2014) Kiezen voor privacy: Hoe de markt voor persoonsgegevens beter kan
DG Trade (2011) Trade and Climate Change
Dijk, M. van, en G. Romijn (2010) Hervorming van het Nederlandse woonbeleid (CPB Special publication 84)
Discussionpaper 301 (2015) Technological Uncertainty in Meeting Europe's Decarbonisation Goals
Douven, R., M. Bijlsma en R. Zoutenbier (2015) Vijf aanknopingspunten voor doelmatigheid in de curatieve zorg
ECB Working Paper 1670 (2014-04) Identifying hubs and spokes in global supply chains using redirected trade in value added
Eijkel, R. van, en W. Vermeulen (2015) Een ruimer lokaal belastinggebied
Elk, R. van, en D. van Vuuren (2015) Publieke onderzoeksfinanciering: de voor- en nadelen van verschillende financieringsmethoden
ESB, 99(4696S): 6-11 (2014) Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's
Euwals, R. en B. ter Weel (2013) Ouderen aan het werk
Euwals, R., D. van Vuuren en B. ter Weel (2014) Werken in goede gezondheid
Euwals, R., F. Cörvers en A. de Grip (2011) Flexibele arbeid belangrijk voor de arbeidsmarkt / CPB Book 1
Ewijk, C. van, A. van der Horst en P. Besseling (2013) Engelse vertaling van 'Toekomst voor de zorg'
Ewijk, C. van, en C. Teulings (2010) Nieuw pensioencontract onvermijdelijk
Ewijk, C. van, en L. Bovenberg (2011) Private Pensioenen voor Europa
Ewijk, C. van, J. Lukkezen en H. Rojas-Ramagosa (2013) Waarschuwingindicatoren voor schuldhoudbaarheid
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7
Final Report: DG Taxud Taxation Paper 52 (CPB, CASE, ETLA en HIS) (2015) A study on R&D tax incentives
Gelauff, G., D. Lanser, A. van der Horst en A. Elbourne (2014) Roads to recovery / CPB Book 11
Gielen, M. en M. Wilkens (2014) Koopkracht, een kwestie van kwartjes
Graaf-Zijl, M. de, A. Deelen, R. Euwals, K. Hoekstra en E. jongen (2015) Kansrijk arbeidsmarktbeleid / CPB Book 16
Graaf-Zijl, M. de, A. van der Horst en D. van Vuuren (2015) Langdurige werkloosheid: Afwachten en hervormen
Graaf-Zijl, M. de, S. Boeters, J. Bolhaar en A. den Ouden (2015) De onderkant van de arbeidsmarkt in 2025 / CPB Book 17
Groot, H. de, W. Vermeulen (2010) Stad en land (CPB Special publication 89)
Hers, J. (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017 / CPB Book 5
Het Financieele Dagblad (2013) Internetmunt bitcoin zou onder het normale financiële toezicht moeten vallen
Horst, A. van der, en F. van Erp (2011) Trends in gezondheid en zorg
Horst, A. van der, en H. ter Rele (2013) De prijs van gelijke zorg
Horst, A. van der, L. Bettendorf, C. van Ewijk, R. de Mooij, H. ter Rele en N. Draper (2010) Vergrijzing verdeeld; toekomst van de Nederlandse overheidsfinanciën (CPB Special publication 86)
Huizinga, F. (2013) Welvaart en Leefomgeving – Horizonscan / CPB Book 9
J. Bollen (2014) Monitor Duurzaam Nederland 2014: Verkenning. Uitdagingen voor adaptief energie-innovatiebeleid / CPB Book 13
Jong, J.F.M. de (2011) Werkloosheid en de Grote Recessie
Jongen, E. M. Mastrogiacomo en B. ter Weel (2011) Hoe prikkelbaar zijn Nederlanders?
Jongen, E., B. Jacobs en F. Zoutman (2013) Over de top
Jongen, E., H-W de Boer en P. Dekker (2015) De effectiviteit van fiscaal participatiebeleid
Kattenberg, M. en W. Vermeulen (2015) Financiering decentralisaties: betalen zonder te bepalen?
Kox, H. (2012) Ontketenen van concurrentie in de Europese zakelijke dienstverlening
Kox, H., P. Dekker, I. de Goede en P. Schijns (2010) Europese verkenning 8: Europa's welvaart (CPB Special publication 87)
Lever, M., J. Bonenkamp en R. Cox (2014) Doorsneesystematiek in pensioenen onder druk?
Lever, M., J. Bonenkamp, C. van Ewijk en R. Mehlkopf (2014) Pensioen in Discussie
Lukkezen, J. en A. Elbourne (2015) De Nederlandse consumptie: Goede tijden, slechte tijden
Lukkezen, J. en C. Kool (2015) Lessen uit zeven jaar stagnatie in de eurozone
Lukkezen, J. en W. Suyker (2013) Naar een prudent niveau van de overheidsschuld
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) (all years of publication)
Macro Economic Outlook 2010
Macro Economic Outlook 2011
Macro Economic Outlook 2012
Macro Economic Outlook 2013
Macro Economic Outlook 2014
Macro Economic Outlook 2015
Operation Research 60(6): 1342-1355 (2012) Safe dike heights at minimal costs: the nonhomogeneous case
Ossokina, I. en J. Kitchen (2014) Agglomeratie, transportinfrastructuur en welvaart



Paper Tilburg University (Interfaces)gepresenteerd op Franz Edelman Award 2013 (2014) Economically efficient standards to protect the Netherlands against flooding
Reininga, T., en S. Gerritsen (2011) Buurteffecten in perspectief
Rele, H. ter, en M. Wilkens (2015) Herverdeling in een levensloopperspectief
Report for DG Trade (2012) The Origins of Value in Global Production Chains
Riet, M. van 't, en A. Lejour (2013) Bilaterale belastingverdragen en buitenlandse investeringen
Financial Stability Report (alle jaren)
Rojas-Romagosa, H. en A. van der Horst (2015) Oorzaken en beleidsgevolgen van het overschot op de Nederlandse lopende rekening
Romijn, G. en G. Renes (2013) Algemene leidraad voor maatschappelijke kosten-batenanalyse / CPB Book 10
Romijn, G. en G. Renes (2013) Plannen voor de Stad / CPB Book 6
SIEPS Report 2011: 3, May 2011, p. 87-110. (2011-05) The Value Added of The EU Budget: subsidiarity and effectiveness in D. Tarschys (ed.): The EU budget: what should go in? What should go out? p. 87-110.
Smid, B., H. ter Rele, S. Boeters, N. Draper, B. Wouterse en A. nibbelink (2014) Minder zorg om vergrijzing ?CPB Book 12
Steeg, M. van der, N. Vermeer en D. Lanser (2011) Nederlandse onderwijsprestaties in perspectief (Dutch Educational Achievements in Perspective)
Stolwijk, H. (2011) Groene groei: een wenkend perspectief?
Stolwijk, H. (2011) Monitor Duurzaam Nederland 2011 / CPB Book 3
Straathof, B. en S. van Veldhuizen (2012) De waarde van een juiste vormgeving van het EU-Octrooi
Suyker, W, en J. Hers (2014) Enthousiasme bekoeld over indicator structureel overheidstekort
Technische Werkgroep Zorgkeuzes in Kaart (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Analyse van beleidsopties voor de zorg van tien politieke partijen / CPB Book 15
Technische Werkgroep Zorgkeuzes in Kaart (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Technische uitwerking van alle afzonderlijke beleidsopties / CPB Book 14
Teulings, C. , M. Bijlsma en J. Lukkezen (2011) Nederland en de Europese schuldencrisis
VoxEU.org (2010) Another reason for the EU patent: Declining validation rates
VoxEU.org (2015) Will R&D tax incentives get Europe growing again?
Vuuren, D. van (2012) De fiscale behandeling van zelfstandigen: een kritische blik
Vuuren, D. van en K. van der Wiel (2015) Zittenblijven in het primair en voortgezet onderwijs: Een inventarisatie van de voor- en nadelen (Doubling Years in Primary and Secondary Education)
Vuuren, D. van, F. van Es en G. Roelofs (2011) Van Bijstand naar Wajong
Weel, B. ter (2012) Loonongelijkheid in Nederland stijgt
Weel, B. ter, A. van der Horst (2010) Waarmee verdient Nederland in 2040 zijn geld?(CPB Special publication 88)
Weel, B. ter, en S. Kok (2013) De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt in taken: Eerste bevindingen uit de Nederlandse Skills Survey / CPB Book 8
Weel, B. ter, L. Borghans en R. Diris (2014) Investerings in persoonlijke ontwikkeling verbeteren sociaaleconomische uitkomsten
Wiel, H. van der, J. Anthony en F. Kuypers (2012) Nederlandse zakelijke dienstverleners onvoldoende geprikkeld
Zeilstra, A. , A. Elbourne en J. Hers (2014) Overheidslonen volgen marktlonen
Zwaneveld, P. en W. Grevers (2011) Een kosteneffectiviteitsanalyse naar de toekomstige inrichting van de Afsluitdijk / CPB Book 2



### Addendum III: Frequently referred to publications, per sector

**Table 12. The most frequently referred to publications in the government sector**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
Central Economic Plan 2014	63	93
Central Economic Plan 2013	58	90
Central Economic Plan 2012	65	85
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	18	76
Central Economic Plan 2011	53	71
Central Economic Plan 2015	40	60
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	39	59
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	34	58
CPB Communication (2013) Decentralisaties in het sociale domein (Decentralization in the Social Domain)	36	58
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	36	54
Central Economic Plan 2010	41	54
Macro Economic Outlook 2013	40	50
Huizinga, F. (2013) Welvaart en Leefomgeving – Horizonscan / CPB Book 9 (Wealth and Human Environment)	31	45
Macro Economic Outlook 2015	30	39
CPB Document (2010) Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)	25	38
CPB Background document(2012) De huidige en toekomstige groei van het aandeel zzp'ers in de werkzame beroepsbevolking (Present and future growth of the share of freelancers in the labor force)	11	34
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader	23	32
Ex post analyse effect kinderopvangtoeslag op de arbeidsparticipatie (2012) (Ex Post analysis kindergarten compensation for employment rate)	10	32
(2012) Juniraming 2012, De Nederlandse economie tot en met 2017, inclusief Begrotingsakkoord 2013 (Dutch Economy up until 2017)	24	31
Macro Economic Outlook 2011	20	30



**Table 13. The most frequently used publications by Local government authorities**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
Central Economic Plan 2013	34	58
Central Economic Plan 2014	37	54
Central Economic Plan 2012	42	52
Central Economic Plan 2011	27	36
Central Economic Plan 2010	26	31
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	20	29
Central Economic Plan 2015	24	29
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	17	26
Macro Economic Outlook 2015	17	24
Macro Economic Outlook 2013	17	20
CPB Communication (2013) Decentralisaties in het sociale domein (Decentralization in the Social Domain)	16	20
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	11	15
Huizinga, F. (2013) Welvaart en Leefomgeving – Horizonscan / CPB Book 9	10	13
(2012) Juniraming 2012, De Nederlandse economie tot en met 2017, inclusief Begrotingsakkoord 2013 (Dutch Economy up until 2017, including the Budget Agreement 2013)	10	13
Macro Economic Outlook 2011	9	11
(2014) Juniraming 2014: economische vooruitzichten 2014 en 2015 (June projections 2014)	5	10
CPB Communication (2015) De economie van de stad (The economy of the city)	10	10
CPB Communication (2013) KBA Structuurvisie 6000 MW Windenergie op Land	4	10
CPB Document (2010) Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)	8	10
(2013) Decemberraming 2013: economische vooruitzichten 2014	5	8



**Table 14. The most frequently used publications in the Labour and Economy sector**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk (Working Elderly)	27	64
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	15	51
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis (The big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	24	41
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	22	38
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket effects of job displacement of prime aged and older workers)	27	38
Central Economic Plan 2013	17	31
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	18	31
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	10	28
CPB Policy Brief 2012/6 (2012) Loonongelijkheid in Nederland stijgt, De werkgelegenheid van mensen met een gemiddelde opleiding (veelal mbo'ers) staat onder druk (Wage inequality in the Netherlands increases, the employability of people with average education levels is under pressure)	10	27
Macro Economic Outlook 2013	20	27
Central Economic Plan 2014	16	24
Central Economic Plan 2010	16	23
Central Economic Plan 2012	14	23
Central Economic Plan 2011	16	23
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader (Analysis of the economic effects of the budgetary framework 2010)	17	23
Graaf-Zijl, M. de, S. Boeters, J. Bolhaar en A. den Ouden (2015) De onderkant van de arbeidsmarkt in 2025 / CPB Book 17 (The bottom of the labor market in 2025)	11	21
Graaf-Zijl, M. de, A. Deelen, R. Euwals, K. Hoekstra en E. jongen (2015) Kansrijk arbeidsmarktbeleid / CPB Book 16 (Promising policies for the labor market)	8	19
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	14	18
(2012) Juniraming 2012, De Nederlandse economie tot en met 2017, inclusief Begrotingsakkoord 2013 (Dutch economy up until 2017)	13	18
(2013) Decemberraming 2013: economische vooruitzichten 2014	9	17

\* References to MEVs without specified year



Table 15. The most frequently used publications in the Financial sector

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
CPB Communication (2012) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader Regeerakkoord (Analysis of the economic effects of the budgetary framework)	21	87
CPB Communication (2015) Internationale vergelijking van pensioenstelsels: Denemarken, Zweden, Chili en Australië (International comparison of pension systems)	13	44
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis (The big recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	29	41
CPB Background document(2012) De huidige en toekomstige groei van het aandeel zzp'ers in de werkzame beroepsbevolking (Present and future growth of the share of independent workers in the labor force)	10	39
CPB Communication (2015) De economische effecten van een verdere verlaging van de LTV-limiet (Economic Effects of a Further Decrease of the LTV-ratio)	17	39
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader (Analysis Economic effects of the budgetary framework 2010)	22	32
Central Economic Plan 2014	15	31
Central Economic Plan 2012	19	28
CPB Communication (2013) Voor- en nadelen van de doorsneesystematiek (Advantages and disadvantages of the uniform pension premium system)	17	28
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	20	28
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	18	26
Macro Economic Outlook 2013	17	26
Financial Stability Report **	15	26
Central Economic Plan 2015	20	25
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket effects of job displacement of prime aged and older workers)	15	25
Central Economic Plan 2013	15	23
CPB Background document(2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, Een analyse van tien verkiezingsprogramma's op bereikbaarheidseffecten (Chartered Choices)	14	21
CPB Book 5 (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, de hoofdstukken Woningmarkt, Bereikbaarheid en klimaat: p. 425, 427-430 (Chartered Choices, Chapters Housing, Transport, Climate)	13	21
Bettendorf, L. en S. Cnossen (2014) Bouwstenen voor een moderne btw (Building blocks for a modern VAT system)	10	20
Special publication (2010) Hervorming van het Nederlandse woonbeleid (Reforming the Dutch housing policies)	5	20

\* References to MEVs without specified year

\*\* All years taken together



**Table 16. The most frequently used publications in the Education and Research sector**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	22	49
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	18	46
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis (The Big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	27	45
Vuuren, D. van en K. van der Wiel (2015) Zittenblijven in het primair en voortgezet onderwijs: Een inventarisatie van de voor- en nadelen (Doubling Years in Primary and Secondary Education)	13	42
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	10	38
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	13	38
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	23	37
CPB Document (2010) SAFFIER II: 1 model voor de Nederlandse economie, in 2 hoedanigheden, voor 3 toepassingen	20	35
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk (Working Elderly)	15	34
Central Economic Plan 2012	23	33
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	17	31
Central Economic Plan 2013	20	30
CPB Background document(2013) De toekomstige inkomenspositie van AOW'ers: drie scenario's voor 2025 (The Future Income Position of AOW Pensioners, three scenarios for 2025)	7	28
CPB Policy Brief 2012/6 (2012) Loonongelijkheid in Nederland stijgt, De werkgelegenheid van mensen met een gemiddelde opleiding (veelal mbo'ers) staat onder druk (Wage inequality in the Netherlands increases, the employability of people with average education levels is under pressure)	12	27
Central Economic Plan 2014	16	24
Horst, A. van der, L. Bettendorf, C. van Ewijk, R. de Mooij, H. ter Rele en N. Draper (2010) Vergrijzing verdeeld; toekomst van de Nederlandse overheidsfinanciën (CPB Special publication 86) (tr.: Distribution of benefits between generations; the future of Dutch public finance)	17	24
Macro Economic Outlook 2015	17	23
Steeg, M. van der, N. Vermeer en D. Lanser (2011) Nederlandse onderwijsprestaties in perspectief (Dutch Educational Achievements in Perspective)	13	22
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	16	21
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket effects of job displacement of prime aged and older workers)	15	20

\* References to MEVs without specified year



**Table 17. The most frequently used publications in the Political sector**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	14	51
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	11	47
CPB Book 5 (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, de hoofdstukken Woningmarkt, Bereikbaarheid en klimaat: p. 425, 427-430 (Chartered Choices, Chapters Housing, Transport, Climate)	24	41
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	8	29
Horst, A. van der, L. Bettendorf, C. van Ewijk, R. de Mooij, H. ter Rele en N. Draper (2010) Vergrijzing verdeeld; toekomst van de Nederlandse overheidsfinanciën (CPB Special publication 86) (tr.: Distribution of benefits between generations; the future of Dutch public finance)	13	26
CPB Background document(2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, Een analyse van tien verkiezingsprogramma's op bereikbaarheidseffecten (Chartered Choices)	15	22
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader (Analysis Economic effects of the budgetary framework 2010)	13	19
Het Financieele Dagblad (2013) Internetmunt bitcoin zou onder het normale financiële toezicht moeten vallen (Internet currency Bitcoin should resort under normal financial supervision)	8	18
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	9	17
Central Economic Plan 2013	8	17
CPB Document (2010) Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)	8	17
Central Economic Plan 2012	6	16
Central Economic Plan 2014	8	16
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	10	16
CPB Communication (2012) Second opinion rapport 'Nederland en de euro' van Lombard Street Research	5	16
Central Economic Plan 2010	9	14
Smid, B., H. ter Rele, S. Boeters, N. Draper, B. Wouterse en A. nibbelink (2014) Minder zorg om vergrijzing? CPB Book 12 (Less care about Ageing?)	7	13
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	9	13
CPB Document (2010) SAFFIER II: 1 model voor de Nederlandse economie, in 2 hoedanigheden, voor 3 toepassingen	4	12

\* References to MEVs without specified year



**Table 18. The most frequently used publications in the sector of Housing, Construction and Planning**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	24	46
Special publication (2010) Hervorming van het Nederlandse woonbeleid (Reform of Dutch Housing Policies)	10	34
CPB Book 6 (2013) Plannen voor de stad (Plans for the City)	12	30
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	11	26
ESB, 99(4696S): 6-11 (2014) Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's (General Framework for Cost Benefit Analysis, ESB article)	8	24
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	5	24
CPB Book 5 (2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, de hoofdstukken Woningmarkt, Bereikbaarheid en klimaat: p. 425, 427-430 (Chartered Choices, chapters Housing, Transport, Climate)	11	23
Huizinga, F. (2013) Welvaart en Leefomgeving – Horizonscan / CPB Book 9 (Wealth and Human Environment)	11	16
CPB Book 10 (2013) Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's (General Framework for Cost Benefit Analysis)	8	16
Bijlsma, M., G. Gelauff, A. Lejour, M. Roscam Abbing en C. Teulings (2011) Europa in crisis / CPB Book 4	4	15
Central Economic Plan 2013	12	15
Central Economic Plan 2015	10	12
Ossokina, I. en J. Kitchen (2014) Agglomeratie, transportinfrastructuur en welvaart (Agglomeration, Transport Infrastructure and Wealth)	6	12
CPB Background document(2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, Een analyse van tien verkiezingsprogramma's op bereikbaarheidseffecten (Chartered Choices)	7	11
CPB Special publication 82 (2009) De grote recessie: Het Centraal Planbureau over de kredietcrisis (The Big Recession, CPB on the credit crisis)	9	11
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	3	11
Central Economic Plan 2012	7	10
Romijn, G. en G. Renes (2013) Algemene leidraad voor maatschappelijke kosten-batenanalyse / CPB Book 10 (General Framework for Cost Benefit Analysis)	6	10
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader (Analysis Economic Effects of the Budgetary Framework 2010)	5	10
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	6	9



**Table 19. The most frequently used publications in the Health Care sector**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	36	102
CPB Book 14 (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Analyse van beleidsopties voor de zorg van tien politieke partijen (Health care choices charted)	8	43
Horst, A. van der, en H. ter Rele (2013) De prijs van gelijke zorg (The price of equal care)	12	20
Horst, A. van der, en F. van Erp (2011) Trends in gezondheid en zorg (Trends in Health Care and Social Care)	9	13
Douven, R., M. Bijlsma en R. Zoutenbier (2015) Vijf aanknopingspunten voor doelmatigheid in de curatieve zorg (Five starting points for efficiency in curative care)	3	9
Macro Economic Outlook 2014	5	8
Central Economic Plan 2014	5	8
ESB, 99(4696S): 6-11 (2014) Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's (General Framework for Cost Benefit Analysis, in journal ESB)	3	8
CPB Book 10 (2013) Algemene Leidraad voor MKBA's	4	8
CPB Communication (2013) Decentralisaties in het sociale domein (Decentralization in the Social Domain)	7	8
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket effects of job displacement of prime aged and older workers)	6	7
Central Economic Plan 2012	5	7
CPB Document (2010) Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)	5	7
Vuuren, D. van, F. van Es en G. Roelofs (2011) Van Bijstand naar Wajong (From Social Assistance to WAJONG support)	4	6
CPB Book 15 (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Technische uitwerking van alle afzonderlijke beleidsopties (Health Care Choices Charted)	1	6
CPB Special publication 89 (2010) Stad en Land (Cities and Urban Land Premium)	3	6
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk (Working Elderly)	2	6
Macro Economic Outlook (MEV) *	5	5
CPB Communication (2013) Schaalgrootte (Efficiency of Scale)	3	5
Central Economic Plan 2013	3	5



**Table 20. The most frequently used publications in the Social Care & Human Well-being sector**

Title	Unique references (# websites)	Total number of references
Ewijk, C. van, P. Besseling en A. van der Horst (2013) Toekomst voor de zorg / CPB Book 7 (A Future for Health Care)	10	37
Analyse Economische Effecten Financieel Kader Regeerakkoord (2012) (Analysis of the economic impact of the Government Agreement)	8	36
Ex post analyse effect kinderopvangtoeslag op de arbeidsparticipatie (2012) (Ex Post analysis kindergarten compensation for employment rate)	6	19
CPB Policy Brief 2013/2 (2013) Ouderen aan het werk (Working Elderly)	5	15
Horst, A. van der, en H. ter Rele (2013) De prijs van gelijke zorg (The Price of Equal Care)	6	14
Horst, A. van der, en F. van Erp (2011) Trends in gezondheid en zorg (Trends in Health Care and Social Care)	6	13
CPB Communication (2010) Analyse economische effecten financieel kader (Analysis Economic Effects of the Budgetary Framework 2010)	9	13
Kattenberg, M. en W. Vermeulen (2015) Financiering decentralisaties: betalen zonder te bepalen?	4	12
Douven, R., M. Bijlsma en R. Zoutenbier (2015) Vijf aanknopingspunten voor doelmatigheid in de curatieve zorg (Five starting points for efficiency in curative care)	4	12
Weel, B. ter, en S. Kok (2013) De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt in taken: Eerste bevindingen uit de Nederlandse Skills Survey / CPB Book 8	3	11
CPB Background document(2012) Keuzes in Kaart 2013-2017, Een analyse van tien verkiezingsprogramma's op bereikbaarheidseffecten	6	11
CPB Background document(2013) De toekomstige inkomenspositie van AOW'ers: drie scenario's voor 2025 (Future income positions of AOW pensioners, three scenarios for 2025)	2	10
CPB Communication (2011) Effecten van het kabinetsvoorstel voor het pgb (Effects of the government proposals for the individual care budget PGB)	6	10
Special publication 87 (2010) Europese Verkenning 8: Europa's welvaart	5	9
CPB Book 14 (2015) Zorgkeuzes in Kaart: Analyse van beleidsopties voor de zorg van tien politieke partijen (Health care choices charted)	4	8
Horst, A. van der, L. Bettendorf, C. van Ewijk, R. de Mooij, H. ter Rele en N. Draper (2010) Vergrijzing verdeeld; toekomst van de Nederlandse overheidsfinanciën (CPB Special publication 86) (tr.: Distribution of benefits between generations; the future of Dutch public finance)	4	8
Macro Economic Outlook 2012	6	8
CPB Discussion Paper (2014) Arbeidsmarkteffecten van baanverlies voor jongere en oudere werknemers (Labourmarket effects of job displacement of prime aged and older workers)	7	8
(2013) Decemberraming 2013: economische vooruitzichten 2014	4	7
CPB Document (2010) Economische verkenning 2011-2015 (MLT)	4	7