

COVID-19 SDG Barometer II

November 2020



Introduction



As COVID-19 still has the world in its grip and the Netherlands is in the midst of a second wave, we are publishing our second SDG Barometer. In it, we look back on the months of March to October based on periodic data. What we are seeing in particular is a period of slow recovery and flattening of indicators that plunged steeply at the outset of the crisis. This appears to be, and is obviously, good news. However, what the impact of the second wave of COVID-19 and the current partial lockdown will be is of course difficult to predict at this point.

What strikes us about the period from the outbreak of COVID-19 up until today

The government's measures have had a positive impact. What was initially a very sharp rise in unemployment flattened over the summer months. August 2020 saw the lowest number of bankruptcies in the past 21 years. This raises the question of whether the financial support was actually, in all cases, delivered to healthy and viable businesses only. Confidence among Dutch people about their financial future remains low.

Dutch consumers have little confidence in their financial future

Consumer confidence remains subdued. Most consumers are pessimistic about their economic prospects and financial future. Households are spending less and saving is seen as more important now than in the past few years. Business confidence recovered slightly after the first intelligent lockdown but is expected to have seen a decline since the second (partial) lockdown was announced.

Inequality increases in the Netherlands

As the crisis continues, inequality appears to be increasing. Unemployment is rising more strongly among young people, non-Western migrants, and people with a lower level of education. The crisis has hit women hard in two ways: they are more likely to have lost their jobs and tend to become infected by the virus more often.

Statistics show that COVID-19 is having a substantial impact on SDGs in the Netherlands

SDG overview

Click on an icon to go to corresponding statistics



Household consumption slightly recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis. We also see that the government's financial support measures have mitigated unemployment effects and loss of income, but people already living below the poverty line were hit hard by the COVID-19 crisis. >



Excess mortality flattened after a peak in the first weeks of the crisis. The number of registered patients increased sharply from September. Absenteeism in the health and welfare sector was higher than ever measured before, driven by COVID-19 infections among healthcare workers and mental health problems due to extreme pressure on the healthcare system. >



Unemployment rose more sharply among women than among men, but flattened for both from July. Infection rates suggest that women are more exposed to the virus in work-related situations, although hospitalization and death rates are higher among men. >



Key economic indicators, such as inflation and unemployment, remain worrying. The drop in GDP in the first six months of the crisis wiped out five years of economic growth. Consumer and business confidence are at an all-time low, although we are seeing some recovery. Extremely low bankruptcy rates suggest that the financial aid measures might be support keeping unhealthy companies afloat. >



As the crisis unfolds, it becomes clear that it has hit some groups harder. These inequalities will likely worsen due to COVID-19. Unemployment has risen more sharply among young people, people with a non-western migration background and people with a lower educational level. >



CO2 emissions in the Netherlands continued to fall in Q2, most substantially in the aviation and transport sectors. While car and pedestrian traffic increased to pre-COVID-19 levels, travel by public transport remained low. Passenger numbers at Dutch airports fell dramatically, breaking the upward trend seen in the years 2015 to 2019, and the long-term effects remain uncertain. >



The COVID-19 outbreak initially resulted in a reduction in crime, but registered crime has since moved back to pre-COVID-19 levels. Cybercrime peaked in May and is now hovering slightly above pre-COVID-19 levels. >



Satisfaction with government and EU measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic seems to be relatively high in the Netherlands. However, virus scepticism is gaining traction and questions are increasingly being raised about the proportionality of the measures taken. >

> Data sources COVID-19 SDG Barometer

SDG 1: No Poverty

Household consumption slightly recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis. We also see that the government's financial support measures have mitigated unemployment effects and loss of income, but people already living below the poverty line were hit hard by the COVID-19 crisis.



1 NO POVERTY



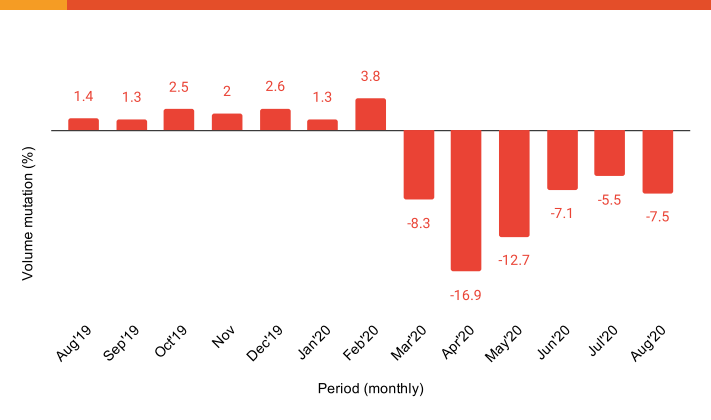
Key findings

Household consumption showed a downward trend in March when the country went into lockdown. The downward trend seemed to peak in April and then to gradually recover. The recovery may have been prompted by the government's relaxation of COVID-19 measures in June and the expansion of the financial aid package to protect people's jobs and livelihoods and minimise the impact on the self-employed, small and medium-sized enterprises and large companies. **1**

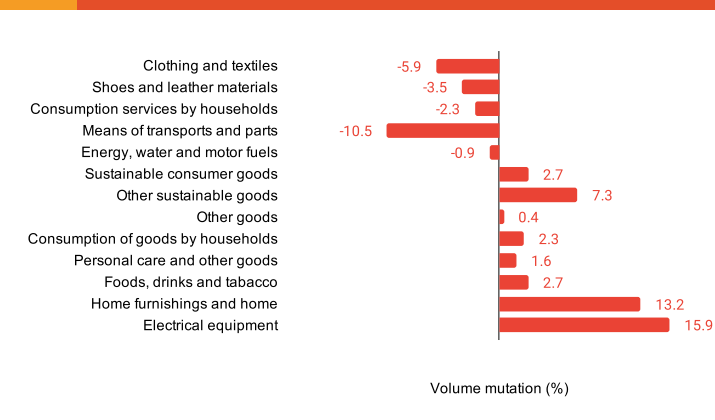
Household consumption plummeted in April 2020 compared with April 2019 but then slowly recovered. Demand for home furnishings & decoration and electrical equipment was higher than in the previous year, which might be explained by the fact that people spent more time at home and did not go away on holiday. People invested in their homes during the summer. **2**



1 Household consumption volume mutation (% change compared to previous year)



2 Household consumption volume mutation June 2020 (% change compared to June 2019)



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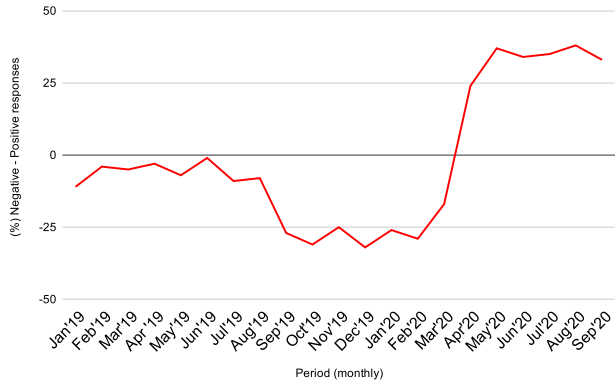


Key findings

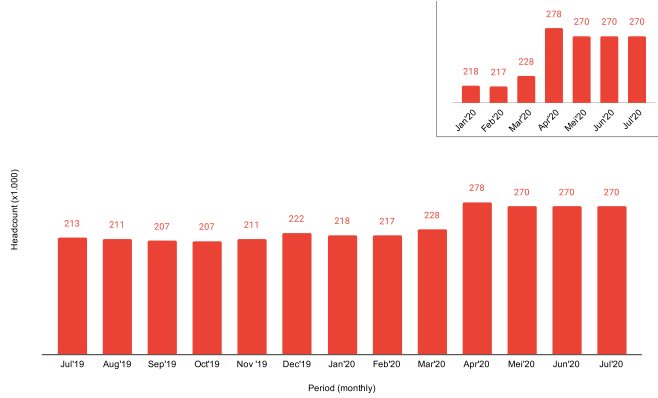
Household savings have become more valuable to consumers since the start of the crisis according to CBS research, peaking strongly in March. This indicates that a majority of respondents think it useful to save money in these uncertain times. **3**

Number of people receiving unemployment benefit increased sharply in April and then flattened but remained significantly higher than before the COVID-19 outbreak, which is an indicator of increased risk of poverty. **4**

3 Do consumers find savings valuable?



4 Total people using unemployment benefits (by headcount)



Another interesting finding...

Demand for food distributed by food banks and the Red Cross has increased, especially in the bigger cities. In Amsterdam food banks recorded a 26% increase in demand at 30 June. A reduction in demand was measured in the more rural areas. From January to June 2020, 120,000 people received food parcels in the Netherlands. Due to the economic downturn and increasing unemployment numbers, Dutch food banks expect more people to ask for help in the next 12 months.



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1 NO POVERTY



Key findings

NOW support payments (short-term support and recovery packages for businesses and employees affected by the COVID-19 crisis) was budgeted at 20 billion euros under NOW 1.0 and NOW 2.0. The NOW payments supported 202,487 businesses and 3,985,945 employees in the period from March to August 2020. **5**

TOZO support payments (temporary bridging measure to support self-employed professionals experiencing financial difficulties due to the COVID-19 crisis) was budgeted at 10 billion euros under TOZO 1.0 and TOZO 2.0 in the period from March to October 2020. **6**



5 Payments under NOW 2.0 support package (June to September 2020)



€ 2,136,795,399.-
to support
1,332,904
employees

6 Number of applications for TOZO 1.0/2.0



TOZO 1.0 (March-May)
374,000
TOZO 2.0 (June-August)
103,000

SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

Excess mortality flattened after a peak in the first weeks of the crisis. The number of registered patients increased sharply from September. Absenteeism in the health and welfare sector was higher than ever measured before, driven by COVID-19 infections among healthcare workers and mental health problems due to extreme pressure on the healthcare system.



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



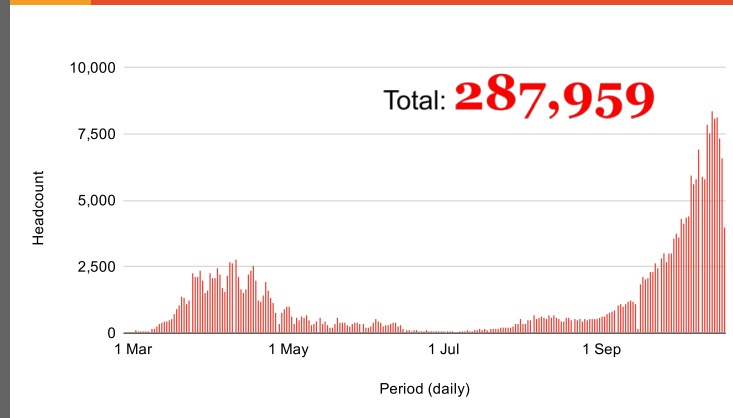
Key findings

The number of registered COVID-19 patients increased exponentially in the months from August to October and was officially recognised to constitute a second wave. The government has put in place stricter measures to prevent the virus from spreading and alleviate the pressure on the healthcare system. **1**

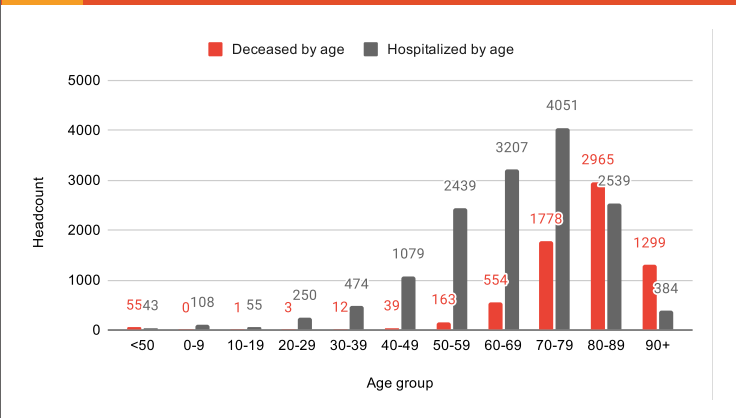
The number of deaths and hospital admissions by age group remained substantially higher among older people, with mortality risk increasing steeply after the age of 50. COVID-19 is causing a disruption to healthcare services because other treatments are being delayed. This will potentially have negative long-term effects on health and mortality numbers. **2**



1 Number of COVID-19 patients reported by the GGD (by headcount)



2 Deceased and Hospitalized by age until October 26th, 2020



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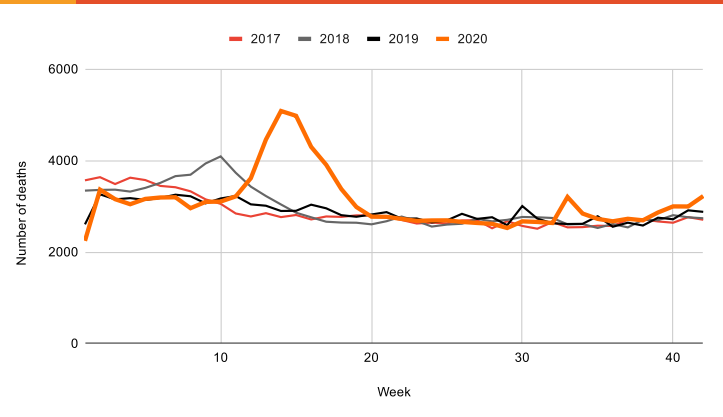
Key findings

Excess mortality flattened to around 2,600 deaths per week, after peaking at 9,000 people in the first 9 weeks of the crisis (weeks 11-19). Week 33 saw a minor peak in deaths due to a heatwave. The second wave of COVID-19 infections is not yet reflected in the data. **3**

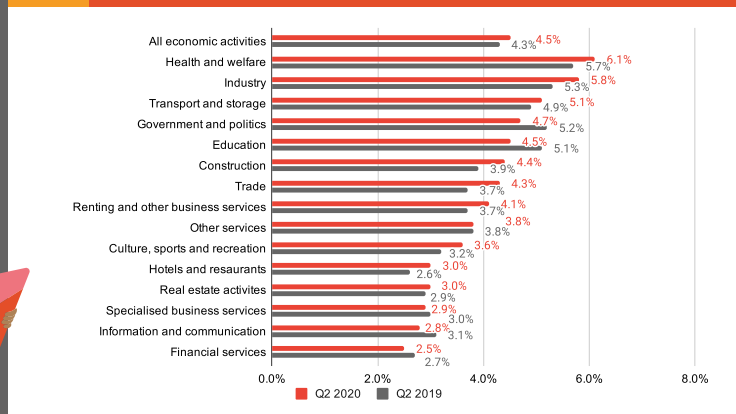
Workplace absenteeism in the health and welfare sector was higher than ever measured before in Q2 2020, compared with all second quarters since 2003, driven by COVID-19 infections among healthcare workers and mental health issues due to extreme pressure on the healthcare system. A rate of absenteeism of 6,1% means that workers were absent on 61 out of 1,000 working days. **4**



3 Deaths per week (2017-2020)



4 Workplace absenteeism Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019



SDG 5: Gender Equality

Unemployment rose more sharply among women than among men, but flattened for both from July. Infection rates suggest that women are more exposed to the virus in work-related situations, although hospitalization and death rates are higher among men.



5 GENDER EQUALITY

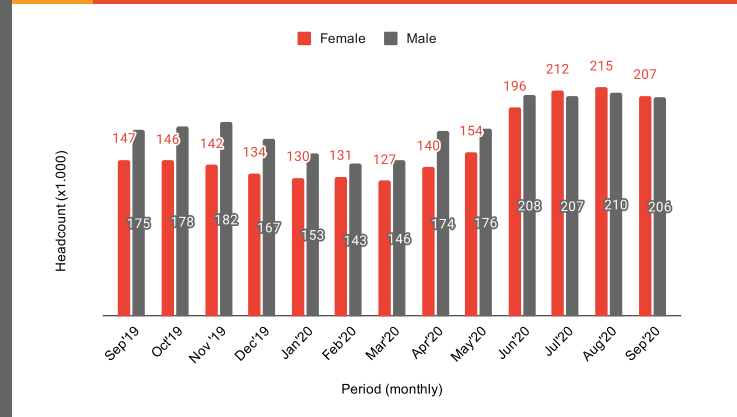


Key findings

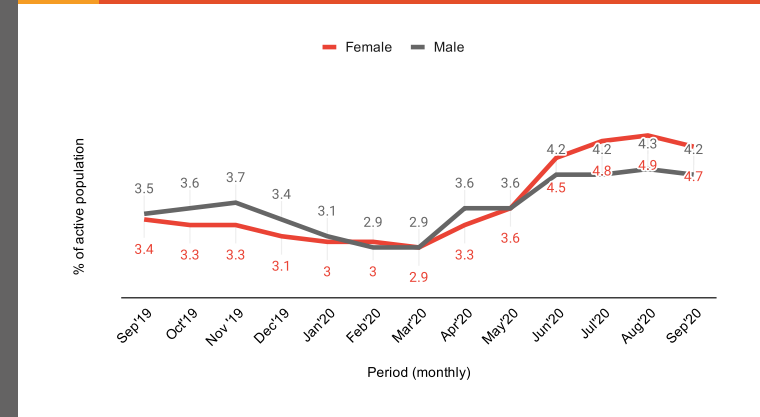
Unemployment by headcount was higher among men than women but increased relatively more sharply among women at the start of the COVID-19 crisis. Unemployment flattened in July for both men and women but remained significantly above pre-COVID-19 levels. **1**

Unemployment as a percentage of the active population increased more sharply for women than for men. This effect might be explained by the fact that women are more likely to work in sectors that have been heavily affected by the crisis (tourism and hospitality) and more often work on a temporary or flex contract. **2**

1 Unemployment by gender (by headcount)



2 Unemployment by gender (in % of the active population)



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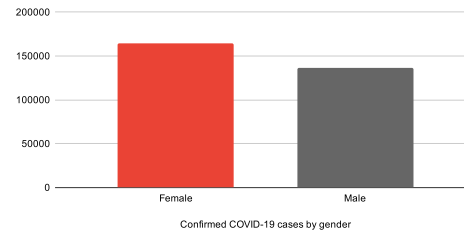
Key findings

The **infection rate** is still a bit higher among women (55%) than among men, which could indicate that women are more exposed to the virus (in work-related situations). However, there has been a shift towards a more even distribution compared to earlier this year. **3**

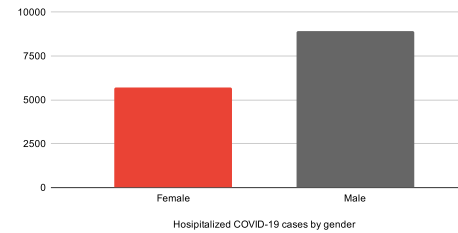
Hospital admission and death rates by gender are still higher among men and researchers across the globe are still struggling to identify the most important causes of this effect. **3**

3

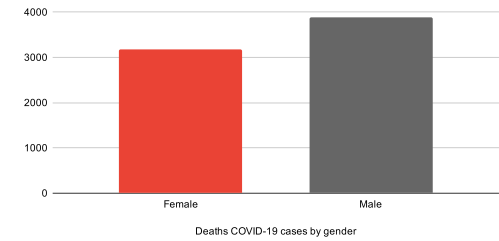
Confirmed COVID-19 cases by gender (until October 26th, 2020)



Hospitalized COVID-19 cases by gender (until October 26th, 2020)



Deaths COVID-19 cases by gender (until October 26th, 2020)



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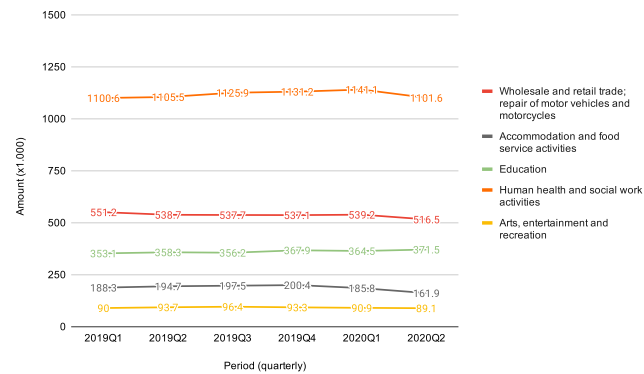


Key findings

Employment in the health and social sectors decreased significantly in Q1 and Q2. While healthcare workers in hospitals worked more hours, social and paramedical care came to a halt. The effect is significant for women working in this sector. Surprisingly, male employment in the same sector increased. **4**

Employment in the accommodation and food services sector fell sharply for men and women. While male employment decreased after the lockdown measures were put in place in March, female employment started to fall in the first quarter of 2020. **4**

4 Female employment per economic activity



Male employment per economic activity



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth

Key economic indicators, such as inflation and unemployment, remain worrying. The drop in GDP in the first six months of the crisis wiped out five years of economic growth. Consumer and business confidence are at an all-time low, although we are seeing some recovery. Extremely low bankruptcy rates suggest that the financial aid measures might be support keeping unhealthy companies afloat.



Key findings

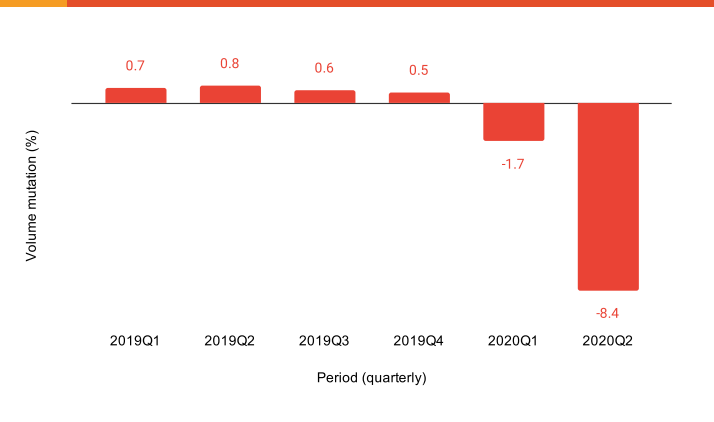
GDP fell by 8.4% in Q2 2020 compared to Q1 2020. Statistics Netherlands stated that they had never before recorded a decline of this magnitude, with a six-month drop in GDP wiping out five years of economic growth. **1**

Inflation in the Netherlands fell in August after showing a short upward trend in May and July. The 0.7% inflation rate in August can be seen as a first indication that saving money has become more attractive and borrowing less attractive. **2**

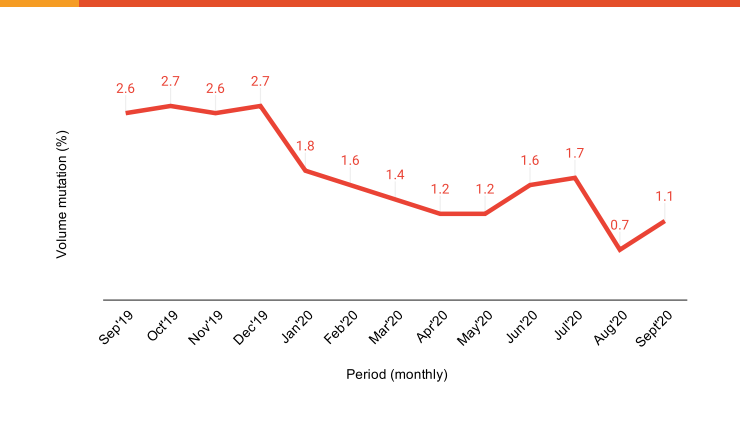
Inflation in the Netherlands compared to the EU remained positive and above the Eurozone average, whereas the Eurozone average became negative in August. This means that the ECB's 2.0% target inflation rate is far out of sight. The €1,350 billion Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program (PEPP) aims to lower borrowing cost and increase lending in the euro area. **3**



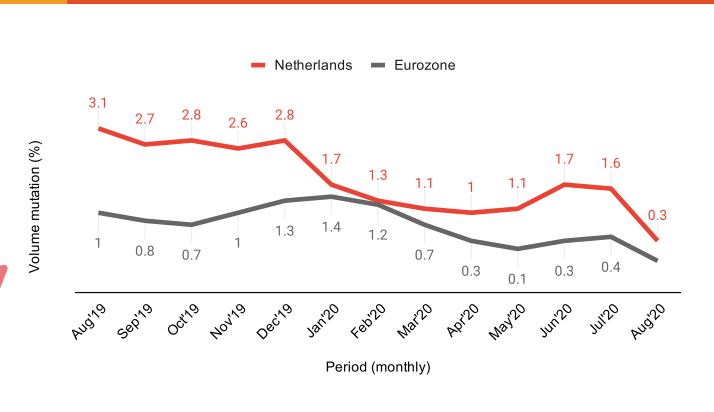
1 GDP change (in % compared to previous quarter)



2 CPI Netherlands (in % change compared to previous year)



3 Harmonized CPI Eurozone and the Netherlands (in % compared to previous year)



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth

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Key findings

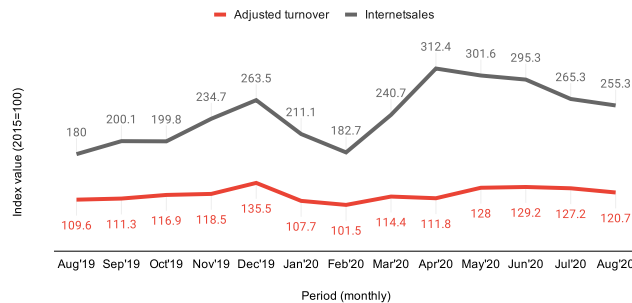
Internet sales peaked initially but then decreased gradually from May, with retail reporting a higher turnover than the year before. **4**

Dutch government debt increased strongly due to the NOW and TOZO financial aid measures, which involved EUR 20 billion and EUR 10 billion, respectively. **5**

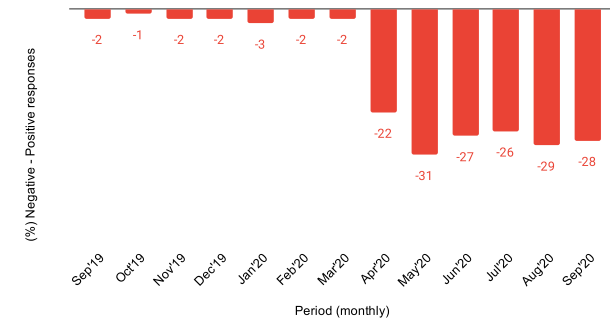
Consumer confidence is still at an all-time low. Most consumers are pessimistic about the economic prospects for the Netherlands and their own financial future. This pessimistic view seemed to recover after the first lockdown, when restrictions were relaxed in June, and then flattened. **6**



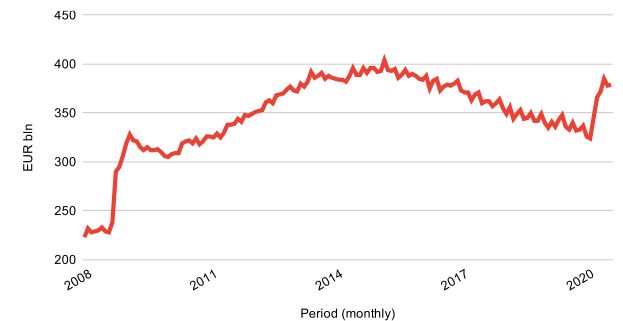
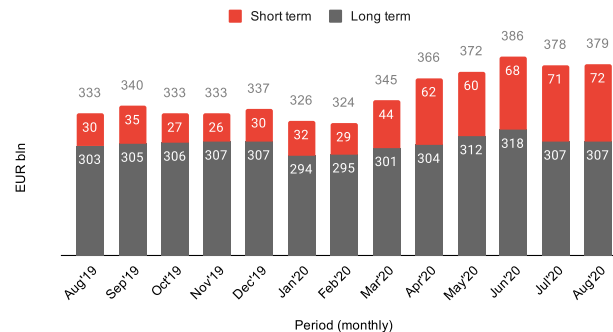
4 Retail development (in index values, 2015=100)



6 Consumer confidence score



5 National government debt (in EUR bln)



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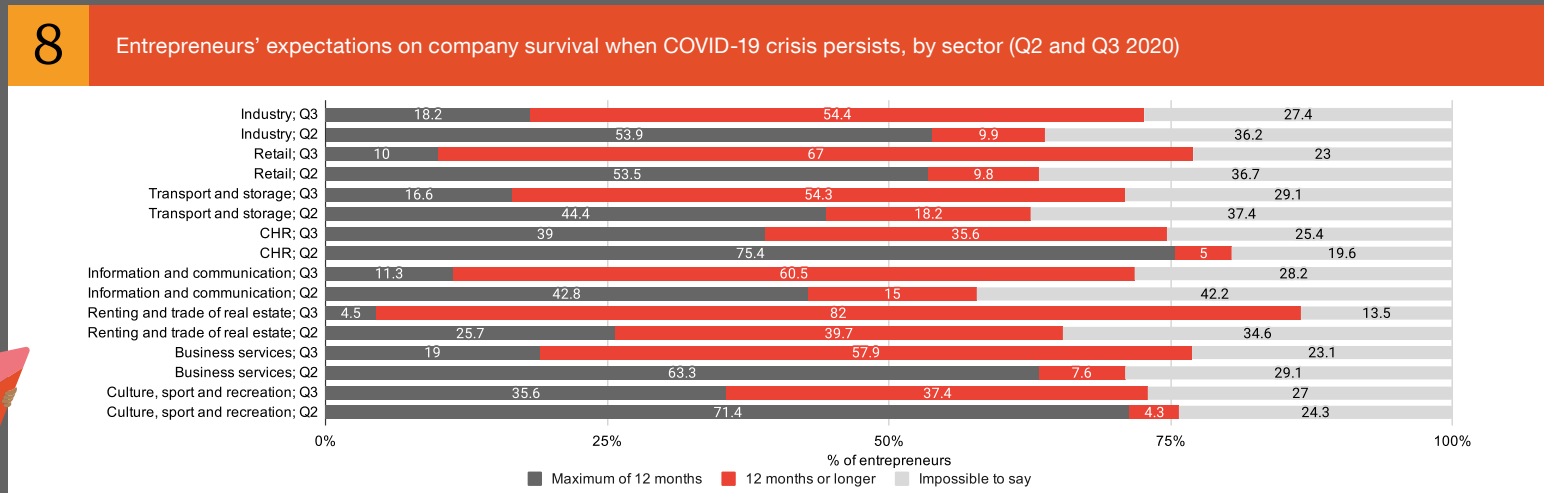
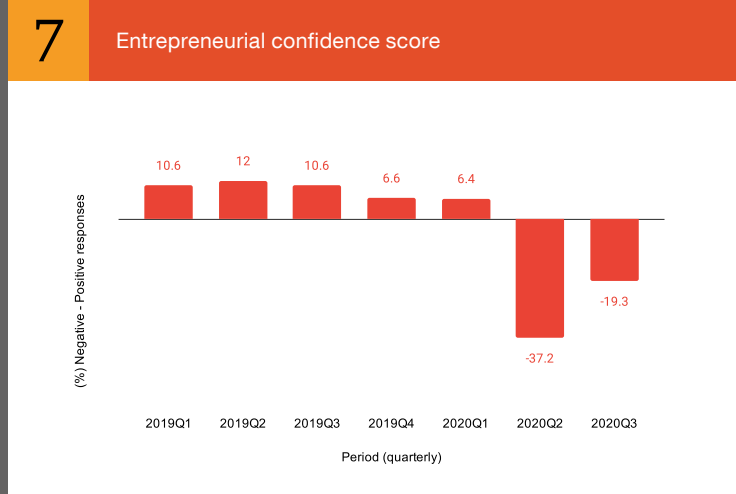


Key findings

Business confidence recovered slightly after the lockdown restrictions were lifted in June. Given that stricter measures were announced in early October, business confidence is expected to decline again. **7**

Confidence in surviving the COVID-19 crisis increased significantly in Q3. In Q2 companies across all sectors indicated they did not expect to survive longer than twelve months, whereas in Q3 companies in most sectors did. This suggests that the Dutch government's financial aid measures mitigated some of their concerns. **8**

The number of bankruptcies is at its lowest in 21 years. Since the start of the financial aid measures by the Dutch government in April, the number of bankruptcies declined radically. This suggests that the measures might be keeping unhealthy companies afloat. **9**



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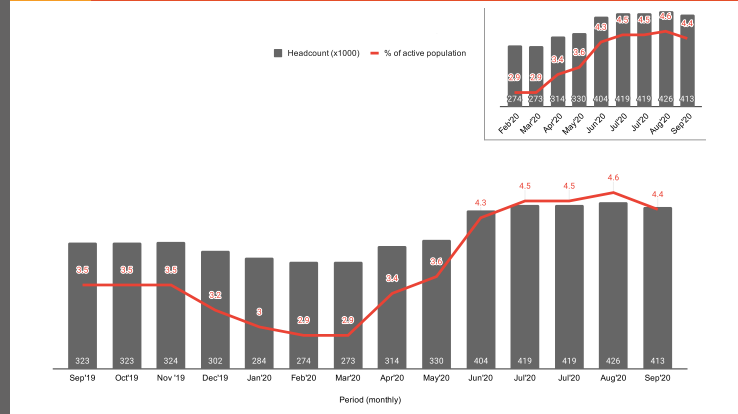
Key findings

Unemployment flattened after a sharp increase. Statistics Netherlands explained that the increase in unemployment in the months up to September had not been due so much to people losing their jobs as the high number of first-time job-seekers. Up until now, the NOW financial package has supported 2.6 million out of 8.5 million jobs in the Netherlands. Unemployment would have been much higher without the government's support package. Although job losses were prevented, the number of hours worked fell by 1.4% in Q1 and by 6.1% in Q2. **10**

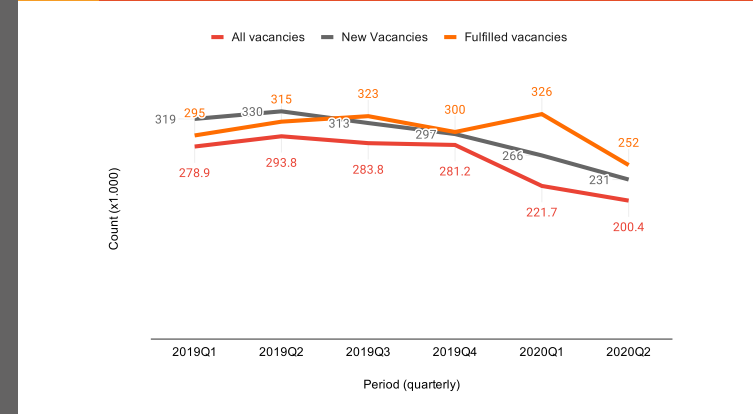
The number of (new) vacancies fell sharply in the first quarter of 2020 and continued to decline in Q2 2020, reflecting a loss of confidence in economic recovery. **11**



10 Unemployment (by headcount and in % of active population)



11 Vacancies across all economic activities



SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

As the crisis unfolds, it becomes clear that it has hit some groups harder. These inequalities will likely worsen due to COVID-19. Unemployment has risen more sharply among young people, people with a non-western migration background and people with a lower educational level.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

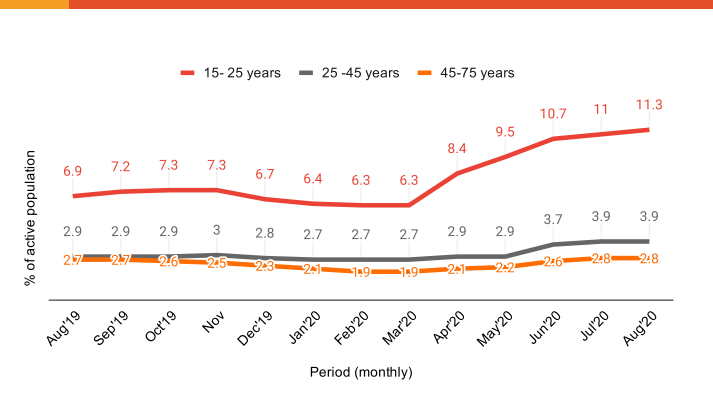


Key findings

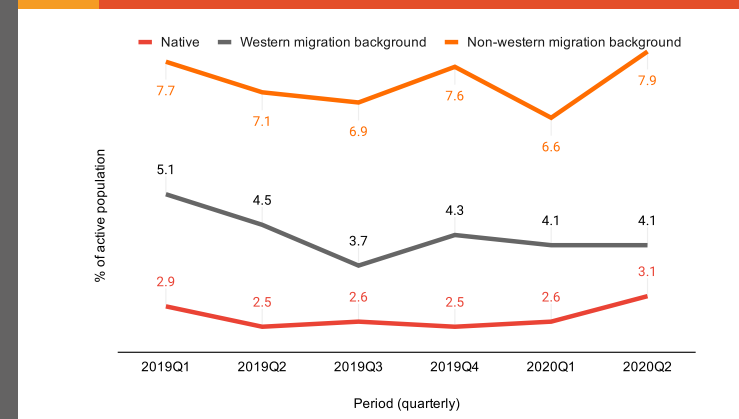
Unemployment among young people continued to increase, whereas unemployment among older people flattened, showing that the COVID-19 crisis has disproportionately affected young people and first-time jobseekers. **1**

Unemployment among people with a non-western migration background continued to increase, whereas the curve flattened for people with a native migration background. **2**

1 Unemployment by age group (seasonally adjusted, in % of active population)



2 Unemployment by background (in % of active population)



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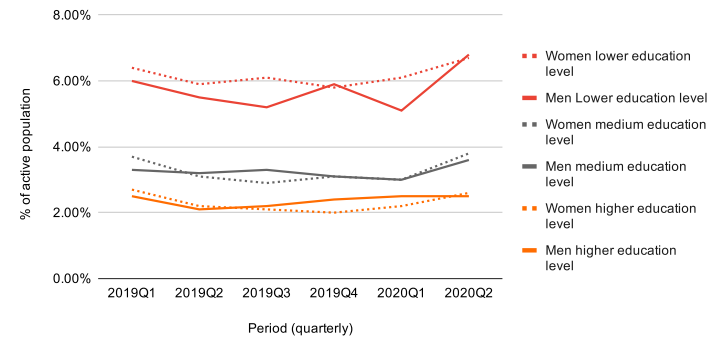
Key findings

Unemployment increased most sharply among people with a lower educational level and remained relatively flat for higher-educated people. This suggests that higher-educated people have jobs that are less vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19, i.e. jobs that do not require a physical presence and can be done from home. **3**

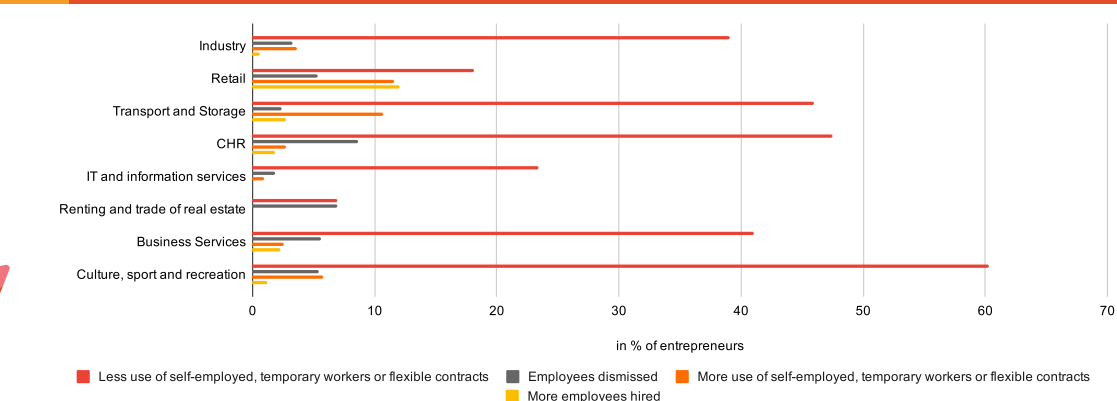
Changes in staff levels are significant as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. Employers no longer use self-employed workers, temporary workers or employees on flex contracts, because most companies have downsized their workforce to stay afloat. **4**



3 Unemployment per educational level between men and women



4 Changes in the workforce of companies due to COVID-19 (September 2020)



SDG 13: Climate Action



CO₂ emissions in the Netherlands continued to fall in Q2, most substantially in the aviation and transport sectors. While car and pedestrian traffic increased to pre-COVID-19 levels, travel by public transport remained low. Passenger numbers at Dutch airports fell dramatically, breaking the upward trend seen in the years 2015 to 2019, and the long-term effects remain uncertain.



Key findings

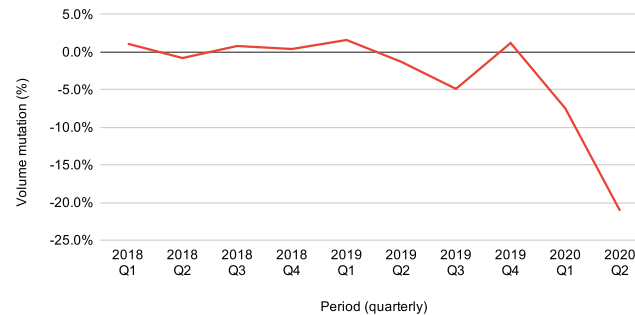
CO₂ emissions from Dutch economic activity fell in Q3 2019, thanks to energy companies shifting more from coal to natural gas. In Q1 and Q2 2020, CO₂ emissions fell sharply, showing the direct impact of COVID-19. At the same time, GDP declined by 1.7% in Q1 and by 8.4% in Q2. **1**

CO₂ emissions from Dutch economic activity fell sharply in the second quarter of 2020 and were down 20.5% on the same period in 2019. The transport and aviation sectors were hit hard by the pandemic, resulting in a reduction in CO₂ emissions of 48.3% and 80.0%, respectively, on the previous year. **2**

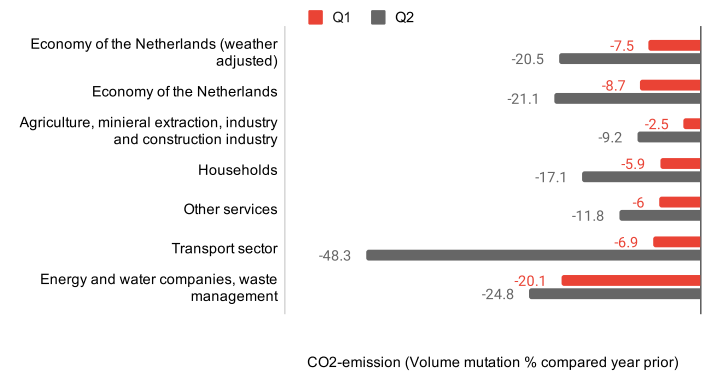
Relative CO₂ emission contribution by sector shifted due to COVID-19. The contribution of the transport sector declined by 4.3% due to travel restrictions, lower volumes of goods transported and grounded airplanes. **3**



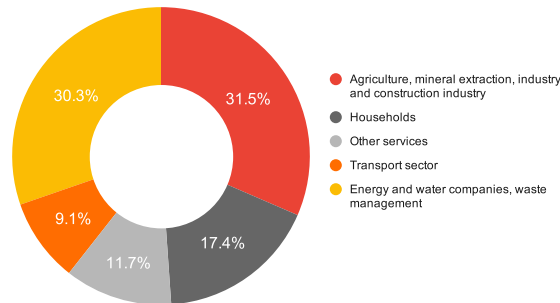
1 CO₂ emission of the total Dutch economy (% change compared to previous year)



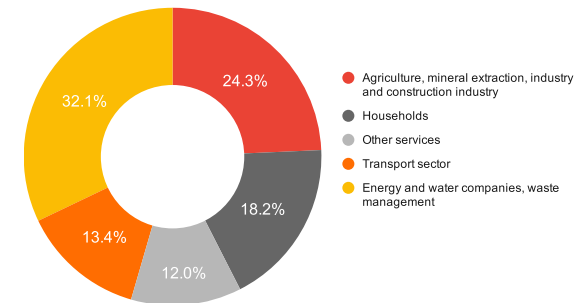
2 CO₂ emissions by sector (2020 Q2)



3 CO₂ emissions contribution by sector (2020 Q2)



CO₂ emissions contribution by sector (2019 Q2)



SDG 13: Climate Action



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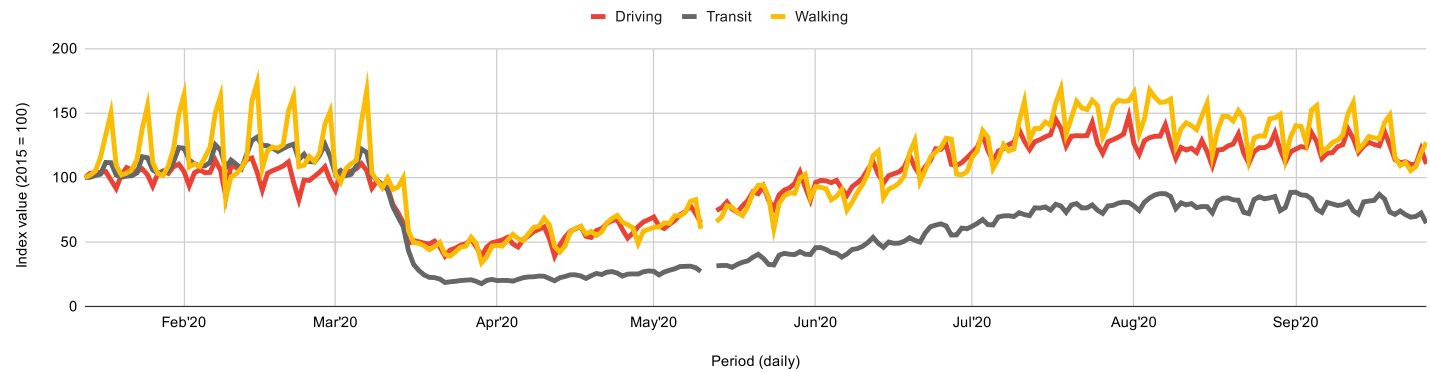
Key findings

Travel planning queries by Apple users in the Netherlands plummeted in March but then gradually increased to flatten around August. Car and pedestrian traffic queries seemed to be slightly above pre-COVID-19 levels, however the number of transit queries remained below pre-COVID-19 levels, suggesting that people were avoiding public transport. **4**

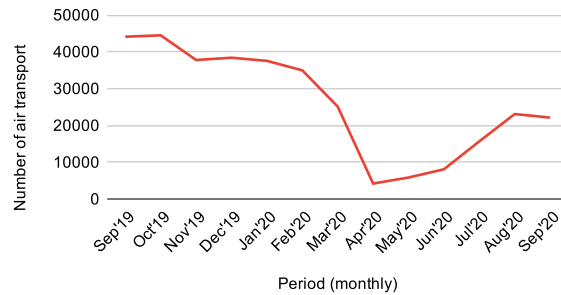
Number of air transport movements plunged at the start of the COVID-19 outbreak in March. This had a very positive impact on CO₂ emissions allocated to the Netherlands. In April 2020 the number of air transport movements, including passengers and cargo, fell by 97.9%. Air transport movements seemed to recover slightly during the summer. However, a second COVID-19 wave will again have an impact. The Dutch government has provided short-term financial support for the aviation industry, but it is still uncertain what the long-term economic effects for the aviation industry will be. Will people change their air travel behaviour permanently? **5**



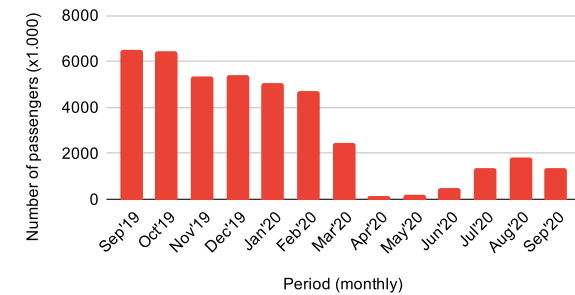
4 Mobility trends (in % change in routing requests Apple users)



5 Air Transport movements



Number of airplane passengers



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



The COVID-19 outbreak initially resulted in a reduction in crime, but registered crime has since moved back to pre-COVID-19 levels. Cybercrime peaked in May and is now hovering slightly above pre-COVID-19 levels.



Key findings

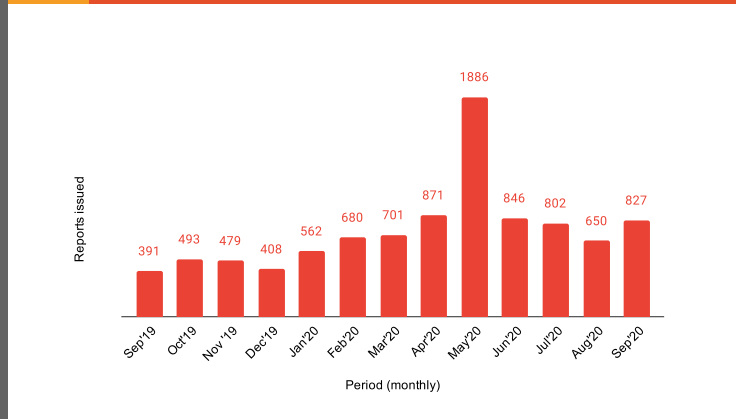
Police reports of cybercrime still remain above pre-COVID-19 levels, but – after peaking in May – is showing a downward trend. The significant increase in cybercrime since the start of the crisis stems mostly from Whatsapp and online fraud. The peak in May was caused by a high level of ‘friend-in-need fraud’, where criminals posing as a good friend or family member try and obtain money by asking for help. **1**

Total number of registered crimes increased after the lockdown was lifted. Crime fell strongly in the first months of the lockdown in the Netherlands. Since May registered crime has returned to the previous year’s average. **2**

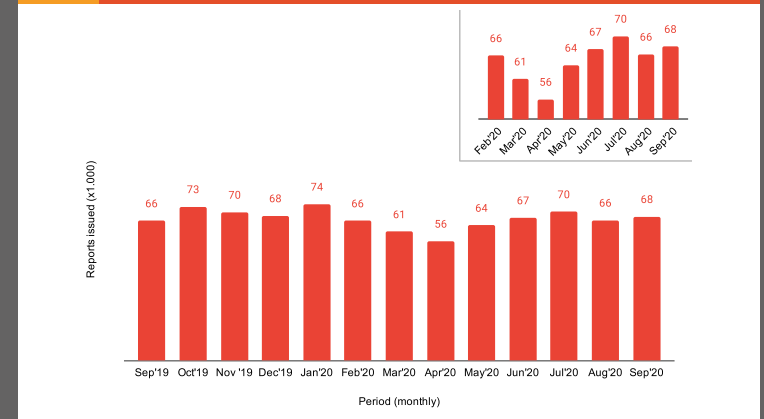
Abuse and sexual offence cases decreased slightly right after the COVID-19 outbreak, possibly due to people being at home more during the lockdown but are now again at previous year’s levels. **3**



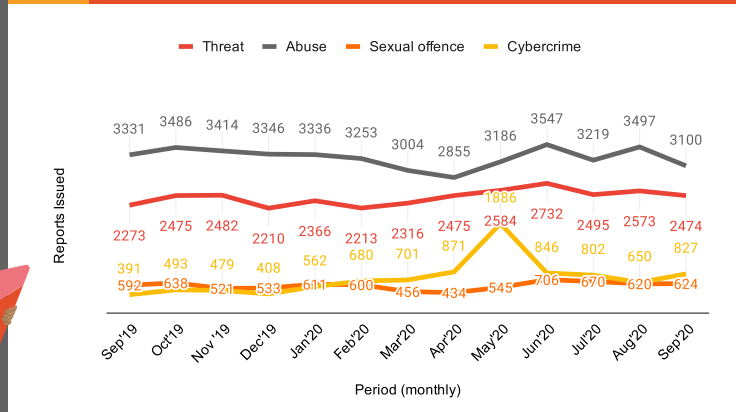
1 Police reportings of cybercrime



2 Total number of registered crimes



3 Number of registered threat, abuse, sexual offences and cybercrime



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals



Satisfaction with government and EU measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic seems to be relatively high in the Netherlands. However, virus scepticism is gaining traction and questions are increasingly being raised about the proportionality of the measures taken.

Key findings

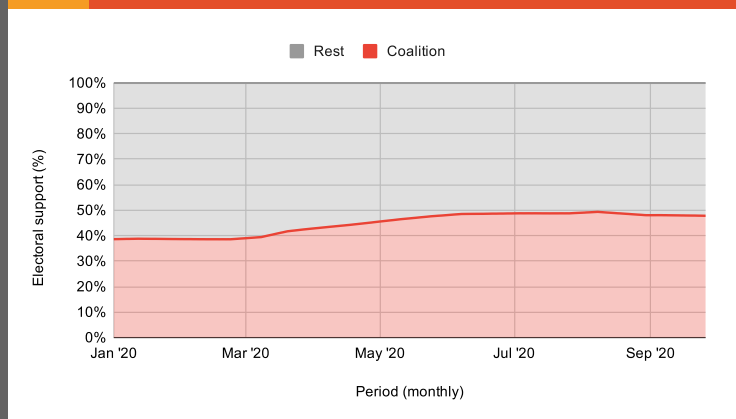
Support for the government

increased strongly after the start of the COVID-19 outbreak but has flattened since August. Taking a closer look, we see that the coalition can count on the support of nearly 50% of Dutch citizens since June. This is a 10% increase on the start of 2020, suggesting that a majority of people support the government's COVID-19 approach. During this second COVID-19 wave, there seems to be growing scepticism about the government's COVID-19 measures. The data does not yet reflect this sentiment. **1**

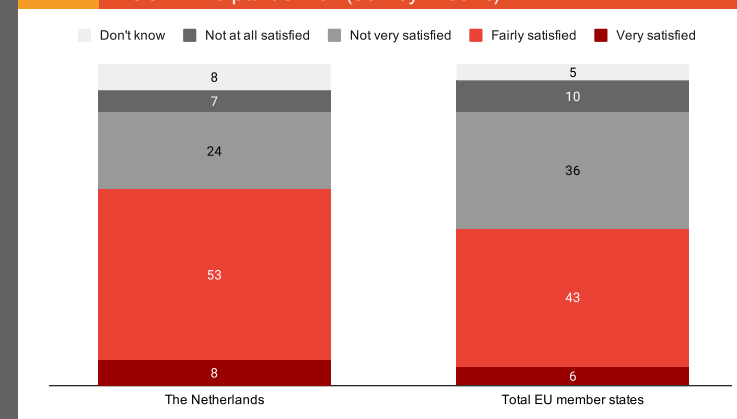
Satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken to combat the COVID-19 pandemic is on average significantly higher in the Netherlands than in the other EU member states, with 61% of Dutch respondents indicating their satisfaction versus 49% in other EU member states. **2**



1 Coalition support 2020



2 Agreement on following statement: How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the COVID-19 pandemic? (Survey in June)



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Satisfaction with government and EU measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic seems to be relatively high in the Netherlands. However, virus scepticism is gaining traction and questions are increasingly being raised about the proportionality of the measures taken.



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

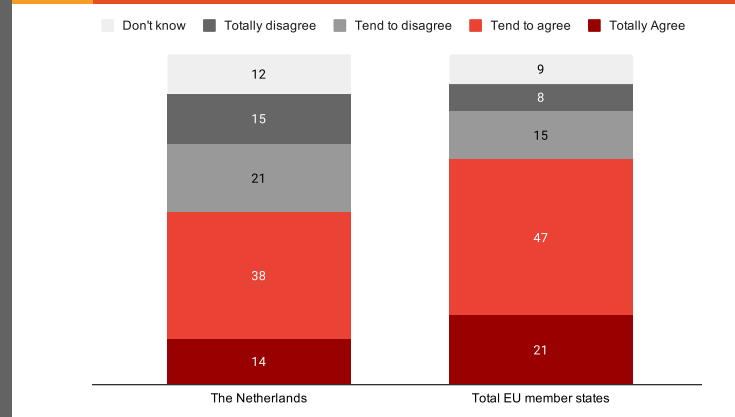


Key findings

Survey findings regarding EU competencies indicate that more than half of Dutch respondents agree that the EU should have more financial means to deal with crises such as COVID-19. EU member state respondents are even more convinced that the EU should have more financial means to overcome the pandemic and prioritise public health, economic recovery, and climate change. **3**

3

Agreement on following statement: The EU should have more competencies to deal with crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic (%)



SDG	Figure	Link	Notation
1	(1) Household consumption volume mutation (% change compared to previous year)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82608NED/table	(CBS, 2020)
	(2) Household consumption volume mutation June 2020 (% change compared to June 2019)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82608NED/table	(CBS, 2020)
	(3) Do consumers find savings valuable?	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/visualisaties/welvaart-in-coronatijd/materiele-welvaart	(CBS, 2020)
	(4) Total people using unemployment benefits (by headcount)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83483NED/table?ts=1592550108638	(CBS, 2020)
	(5) Payments under NOW 2.0 support package (June to September 2020)	https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/09/07/kamerbrief-monitoring-arbeidsmarkt-en-beroep-noodpakket	(Rijksoverheid, 2020)
	(6) Number of applications for TOZO 1.0/2.0	https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/09/07/kamerbrief-monitoring-arbeidsmarkt-en-beroep-noodpakket	(Rijksoverheid, 2020)
	Another interesting finding	https://voedselbankennederland.nl/voedselbanken-bereiden-zich-voor-op-flinke-groei/	(Voedselbank, 2020)
3	(1) Number of COVID-19 patients reported by the GGD (by headcount)	https://www.rivm.nl/coronavirus-covid-19/grafieken	(RIVM, 2020)
	(2) Deceased and Hospitalized by age until October 26th, 2020	https://www.rivm.nl/coronavirus-covid-19/grafieken	(RIVM, 2020)
	(3) Deaths per week (2017-2020)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/70895ned/table	(CBS, 2020)
	(4) Workplace absenteeism Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80072NED/table?fromstatweb	(CBS, 2020)
5	(1) Unemployment by gender (by headcount)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=38A9E#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table	(CBS, 2020)
	(2) Unemployment by gender (in % of the active population)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=38A9E#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table	(CBS, 2020)
	(3) Infection rates COVID-19 cases by gender (until October 26th, 2020)	https://app.powerbi.com/	(Kuijvenhoven, 2020)
	(4) Female and male employment per economic activity	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/b3b1d4c6-939b-4b98-81c8-7b80d81cdc1a?lang=en	(Eurostat, 2020)

SDG	Figure	Link	Notation
8	(1) GDP change (in % compared to previous quarter)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/84106NED/table?ts=1593868397307	(CBS, 2020)
	(2) CPI Netherlands (in % compared to previous year)	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2020/28/inflatie-stijgt-naar-1-6-procent-in-juni	(CBS, 2020)
	(3) Harmonized CPI Eurozone and the Netherlands (in % change compared to previous year)	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/hui/show.do?dataset=prc_hicp_manr&lang=en	(Eurostat, 2020)
	(4) Retail development (in index values, 2015=100)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83868NED/table?ts=1588764277619	(CBS, 2020)
	(4) Retail development (in index values, 2015=100)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83867NED/table?ts=1588764241336	(CBS, 2020)
	(5) National government debt (in EUR bln)	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2020/26/maandindicatoren-overheidsfinancien	(CBS, 2020)
	(6) Consumer confidence score	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83693NED/table	(CBS, 2020)
	(7) Entrepreneurial confidence score	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82675NED/table?ts=1600256781432	(CBS, 2020)
	(8) Entrepreneurs' expectations on company survival when COVID-19 crisis persists, by sector (Q2 and Q3 2020)	https://www.cbs.nl/coen	(CBS, 2020)
	(9) Corporate bankruptcies	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82242NED/table?ts=1600271093224	(CBS, 2020)
	(10) Unemployment (by headcount and in % of active population)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=38A9E#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table	(CBS, 2020)
(11) Vacancies across all economic activities	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80472ned/table?ts=1588319674232	(CBS, 2020)	
10	(1) Unemployment by age group (seasonally adjusted, in % of active population)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table?ts=1592479165956	(CBS, 2020)
	(2) Unemployment by background (in % of active population)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82809NED/table?ts=1594151981237	(CBS, 2020)
	(3) Unemployment per educational level between men and women	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=3E791#/CBS/nl/dataset/82309NED/table?ts=1602596027648	(CBS, 2020)
	(4) Changes in the workforce of companies due to COVID-19 (September 2020)	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2020/41/vertrouwen-op-voortbestaan-bedrijven-licht-toegenomen	(CBS, 2020)

SDG	Figure	Link	Notation
13	(1) CO ₂ emission of the total Dutch economy (% change compared to previous year)	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/84057NED/table?ts=1602161930386	(CBS, 2020)
	(2) CO ₂ emissions by sector (2020 Q2)	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2020/37/ruim-een-vijfde-minder-co2-uitgestoten-in-het-tweede-kwartaal-2020	(CBS, 2020)
	(3) CO ₂ emissions contribution by sector (2020 Q2)	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2020/37/ruim-een-vijfde-minder-co2-uitgestoten-in-het-tweede-kwartaal-2020	(CBS, 2020)
	(3) CO ₂ emissions contribution by sector (2019 Q2)	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2019/39/uitstoot-co2-hoger-in-het-tweede-kwartaal-van-2019	(CBS, 2020)
	(4) Mobility trends (in % change in routing requests Apple users)	https://covid19.apple.com/mobility	(Apple, 2020)
	(5) Air Transport movements and number of airplane passengers	https://www.schiphol.nl/en/schiphol-group/page/transport-and-traffic-statistics/	(Schiphol, 2020)
16	(1) Police reporting of cybercrime	https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47013NED/table?ts=1594150375870	(Politie, 2020)
	(2) Total number of registered crimes	https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47013NED/table?ts=1594150375870	(Politie, 2020)
	(3) Number of registered threat, abuse, sexual offences and cybercrime	https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47013NED/table?ts=1594150375870	(Politie, 2020)
17	(1) Coalition Support 2020	https://peilingwijzer.tomlouwense.nl/p/laatste-cijfers.html	(Peilingwijzer, 2020)
	(2) Agreement on following statement: How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the COVID-19 pandemic? (Survey in June)	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/files/be-heard/eurobarometer/2020/plenary-insights-september-2020/en-plenary-insights-september-2020.pdf	(European Parliament, 2020)
	(3) Agreement on following statement: The EU should have more competencies to deal with crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic (%)	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer/public-opinion-in-the-eu-in-time-of-coronavirus-crisis-2	(European Parliament, 2020)

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