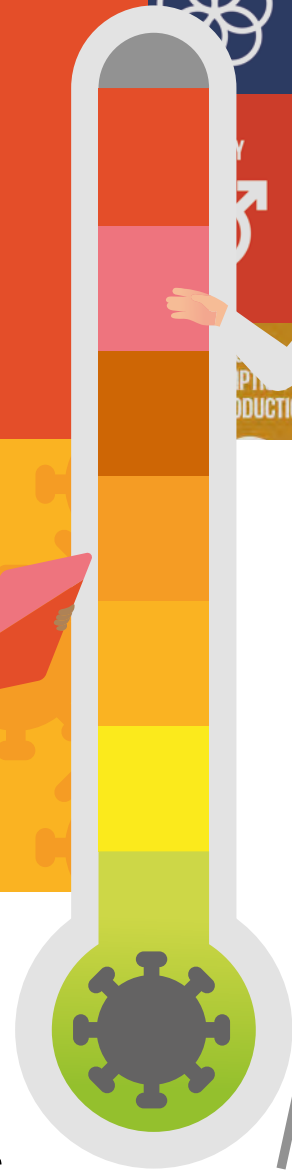
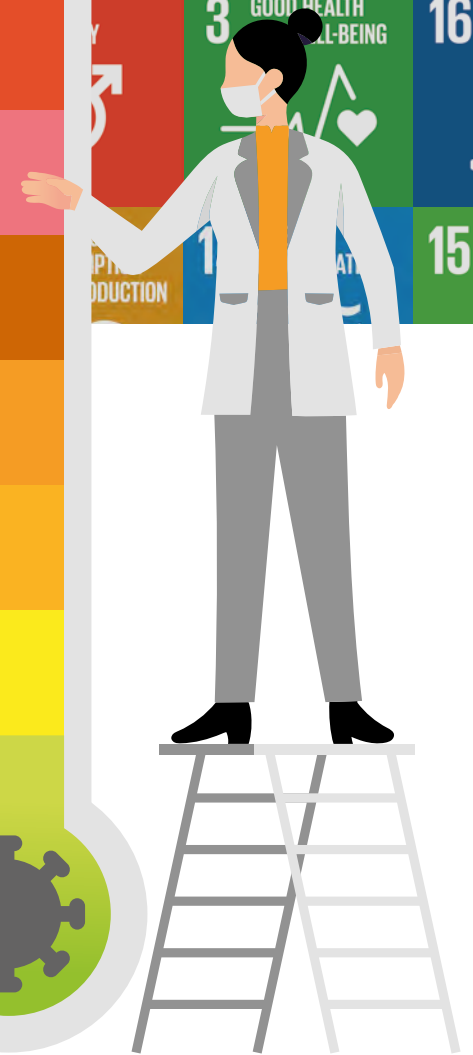


COVID-19 SDG Barometer III

January 2021



Introduction



While COVID-19 vaccination programmes have started in most countries and the Netherlands is in its second full lockdown, we publish our third SDG Barometer. In this edition we reflect on the period from September to November. This period shows improvement in financial indicators like GDP growth, consumer confidence and the unemployment rate. However, the prolonged COVID-19 measures also put pressure on psychological health, especially of younger age groups. With the vaccinations programme being kicked-off there is light at the end of the tunnel, while at the same time there are several mutations arising. It is clear that the Coronavirus has a major impact on society. With this barometer we take a closer look at its impact on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

GDP growth rebounded in Q3 2020 after a historically low quarterly growth in Q2. This was largely fueled by a steep increase in household and public consumption. Online sales achieved a new record growth in November 2020 and retail turnover also peaked in this month; the results of “black friday” and “cyber monday”. More entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival of the COVID-19 crisis.

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Unemployment amongst young people is still nowhere near pre-pandemic levels. Higher educated people have jobs that are more easily executed from home. However, unemployment for women continued increasing disproportionately to men, regardless of educational level. The unemployment rate gap between people with a non-western background and natives widened further. This pandemic increases inequality.

SDG 13: Climate action

In the first two quarters of 2020 the CO₂ emission dropped tremendously as a direct result of COVID-19-related socio-economic restrictions (lock-down). Following the partial reopening of the economy in Q3 2020 the CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy already jumped back to close to pre-pandemic emission rates. The energy sector is a big contributor to this rebound and air cargo transport even surpassed its 2019 levels in October and November 2020.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

During the second wave trust in the Dutch government's COVID-19 approach decreased, with only the minority having confidence in the government's approach now. Since July 2020 till today there has been growing skepticism regarding the government's COVID-19 measures.

Statistics show that COVID-19 caused the Netherlands to move further away from achieving SDGs 3, 10 and 17

SDG overview

Click on an icon to go to corresponding statistics



Household consumption further recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis. However, consumers also think it is useful to save money in these insecure times. The government's financial support measures to mitigate unemployment effects and loss of income are prolonged. >



The second full lockdown since mid-December brought the daily registered COVID-19 cases back down to September levels. Excess mortality due to COVID-19 in the second wave in total surpassed the first wave. Access to hospital care for non-COVID-19 cases was limited. The Intensive Care COVID-19 cases outnumbered and outweighed the rest. The Netherlands was one of the last in Europe to start vaccinations. >



Hospitalization and death rates are still higher amongst men and researchers across the globe are still struggling to identify the most important causes of this effect. Increased inequality between the unemployment rate of men and women were most pronounced in the construction and information & communication sectors. >



GDP growth rebounded in Q3 2020, largely fueled by a steep increase in household and public consumption. Online sales achieved a new record growth in November and retail turnover also peaked in this month, results of "black friday" and "cyber monday". More entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival of the COVID-19 crisis. The growth in total vacancies also reflects the increased confidence in economic recovery. >



Unemployment amongst young people is still nowhere near pre-pandemic levels. Higher educated people have jobs that are more easily executed from home. However, unemployment for women continued increasing disproportionately to men, regardless of educational level. The unemployment rate gap between people with a non-western background and natives widened further. This pandemic increases inequality. >



Following the partial reopening of the economy in Q3 2020 the CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy jumped back to close to pre-pandemic emission rates. The energy sector being a big contributor to this rebound. Air cargo transport even surpassed 2019 levels in October and November 2020, most probably relating to the steep increase in online purchases. >



After a decrease during the summer, the number of police reports on cybercrime increased in fall to more than two times the previous year's average. On the other hand the number of abuse cases and sexual offence cases decreased towards the end of 2020, showing a similar trend to that of the first lockdown. >



Trust in the Dutch government's COVID-19 approach decreased during the second wave, with only the minority having confidence in the government's approach now. However satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken against the pandemic were higher in the Netherlands compared to the EU average. >

> Covid Calendar: important moments

> Data sources COVID-19 SDG Barometer

Covid Calendar: important moments



Key moments

Speeches to the nation from the prime minister's office:

the first speech of Prime Minister Rutte on 16 March 2020 was a historical moment. It was the first speech to the nation since the Den Uyl speech in 1973 on the oil crisis. In his first speech Rutte explained that the Netherlands chose for the first out of three possible scenarios: 1. control the virus as much as possible/flatten the curve, 2. no actions against the virus and 3. lock the country. In the second speech on 14 December 2020 Rutte announced the second lock down.

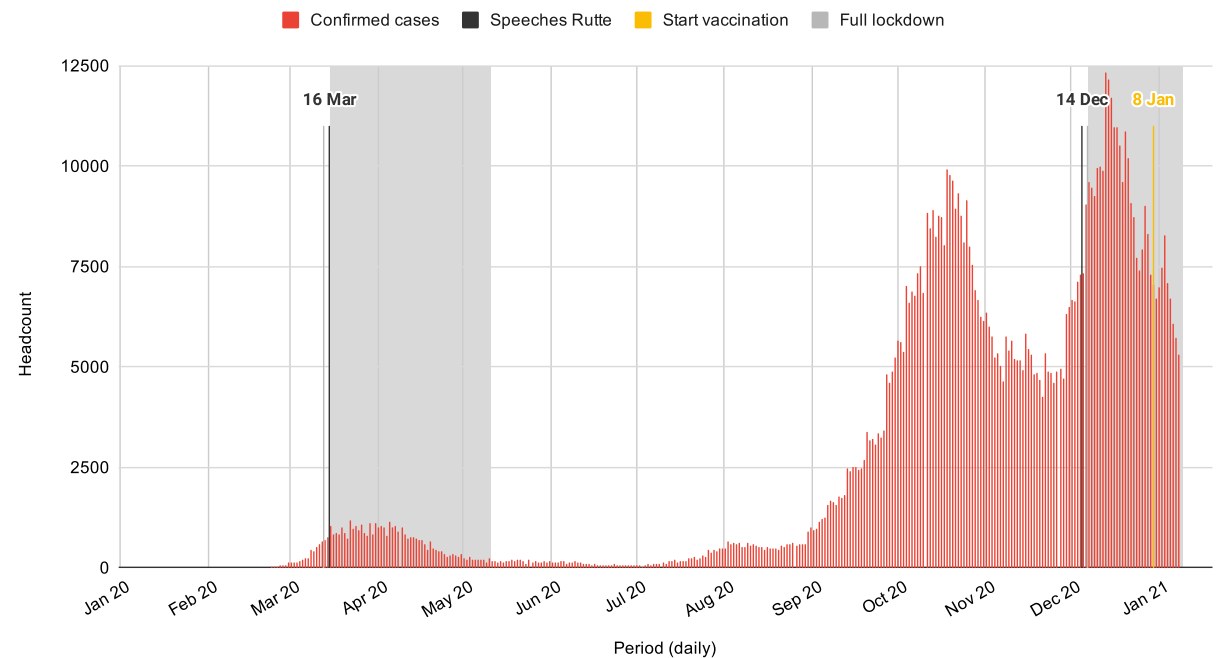
Full lock down periods were in effect in the Netherlands from 15 March till 11 May 2020 and from 15 December 2020 till 9 February 2021 (expected). During these full lockdown periods schools, restaurants and non-essential shops were closed. Following the first lockdown, the government introduced two main financial support programmes: NOW (first application could be handled on 6 April 2020) and TOZO (in place as of 30 March 2020).

The vaccination programme kicked-off on 8 January in the Netherlands. According to the vaccination strategy of the government, healthcare workers who provide acute care in hospitals, residents in nursing homes and people with an intellectual disability in an institution will be prioritized.

The period from September to November 2020 is the focus of this third barometer edition. However, more recent data was also included in the graphs when available. The data period therefore differs slightly, depending on the source.



Confirmed new COVID-19 patients per day, as reported by the GGD



SDG 1: No Poverty

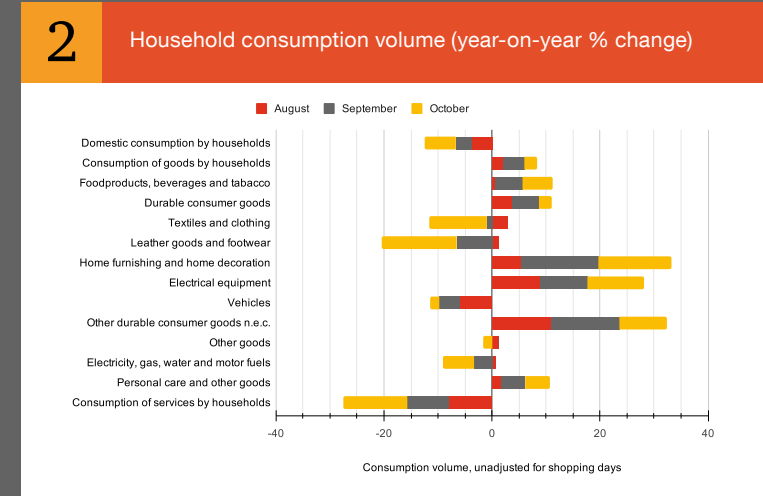
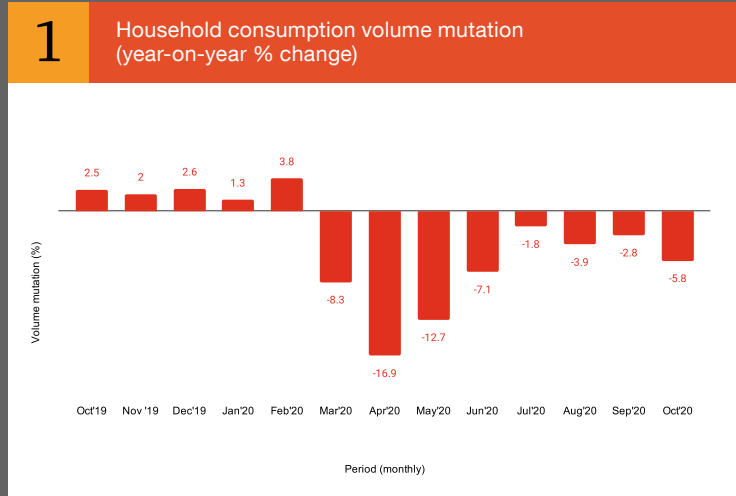
Household consumption further recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis. However, consumers also think it is useful to save money in these insecure times. The government's financial support measures to mitigate unemployment effects and loss of income are prolonged.



Key findings

Household consumption further recovered in Q3 2020 since the first lockdown in March, but did not get back to the pre-COVID yearly change levels. As consumption decreased again in October, at the time the government announced the partial lockdown, it is expected that the second full lockdown in December causes another dip. **1**

Household consumption overall, decreased again well below last year's levels from August to October 2020, following a short recovery in July. Demand for home furnishings, home decoration and electrical equipment continued to be significantly higher compared to the previous year, which might be explained by the fact that as people spent more time at home they kept investing in their household. **2**



SDG 1: No Poverty

Household consumption further recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis. However, consumers also think it is useful to save money in these insecure times. The government's financial support measures to mitigate unemployment effects and loss of income are prolonged.



1 NO POVERTY

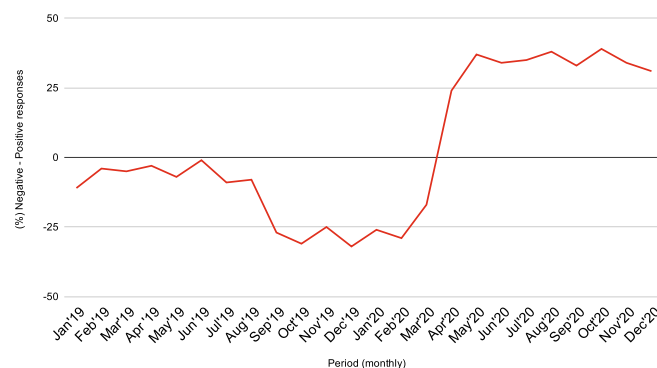


Key findings

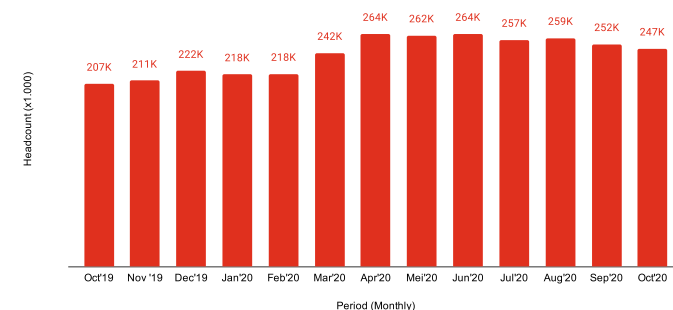
Household savings in Q3 and Q4 2020 are still considered to be much more valuable compared to the pre-COVID period. This indicates that a majority of the respondents thinks it useful to save money during or is simply postponing spending until after these insecure times. **3**

Number of people receiving unemployment benefit decreased in September and October 2020. This is in line with more opening vacancies, and a decrease in unemployment seen in the data of SDG 8 and 10. However, the pre-pandemic levels have not been reached yet. **4**

3 Do consumers find savings valuable?



4 Total people using unemployment benefits (by headcount)



Another interesting finding...

The budget for food provided by the Red Cross in the Netherlands is more than quadrupled. In the National Action Plan COVID-19 of May 2020 the Red Cross made an estimation of the necessary assistance until May 2021. Because of the continuation of the crisis the Red Cross adjusted these estimations in November 2020. The original budget for food aid of €1.5 million was adjusted in November 2020 to €7.1 million. From March until September 2020, the Red Cross provided food aid in the Netherlands 59.505 times.



SDG 1: No Poverty

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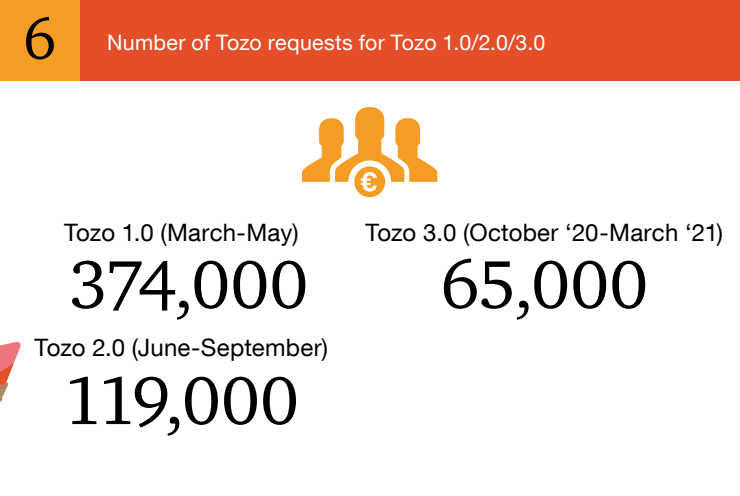
1 NO POVERTY



Key findings

NOW measure payments (short-term support and recovery packages for businesses and employees affected by the COVID-19 crisis) were budgeted at € 5.4 billion for NOW 3.0 (€ 2.2 billion in 2020 and € 3.2 billion in 2021). The NOW 3.0 has a longer support period compared to the NOW 1.0 and 2.0 support packages (1 October 2020 – 30 June 2021, in three periods). The government supported 378,997 employees in the first period of NOW 3.0 (October to December 2020). **5**

Tozo measure payments (temporary bridging measure to support self-employed professionals experiencing financial difficulties due to the COVID-19 crisis) were budgeted at € 610 billion for Tozo 3.0 over the period from October 2020 to July 2021 (€ 250 million in 2020 and € 360 million in 2021). The number of registered subsistence benefits (Tozo and general self-employed assistance, bbz) increased from 64.510 in June to 68.710 in July, 84.200 in August and 84.790 in September. **6**



SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

The second full lockdown since mid-December brought the daily registered COVID-19 cases back down to September levels. Excess mortality due to COVID-19 in the second wave in total surpassed the first wave. Access to hospital care for non-COVID-19 cases was limited. The Intensive Care COVID-19 cases outnumbered and outweighed the rest. The Netherlands was one of the last in Europe to start vaccinations.



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



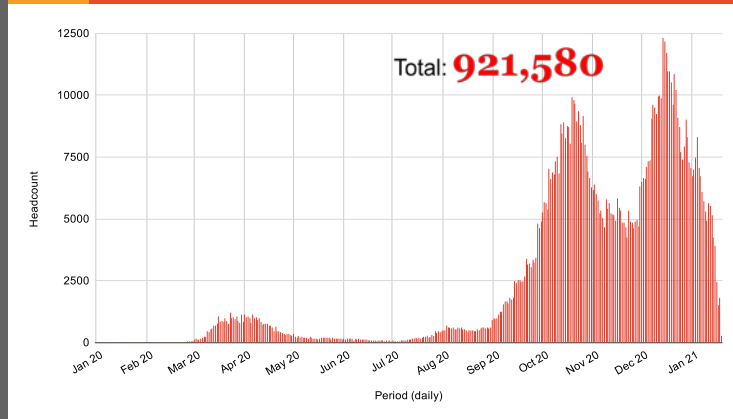
Key findings

The number of registered COVID-19 cases increased exponentially during the second pandemic wave since mid-July, reaching a (then) record high in October 30th. Increasingly stricter measures by the government did not produce the desired effect. As a result, a full lockdown was brought into effect from December 15th 2020 to January 19th 2021. As the country reached a new record high on December 14th, the government extended the lockdown until (at least) February 9th 2021. **1**

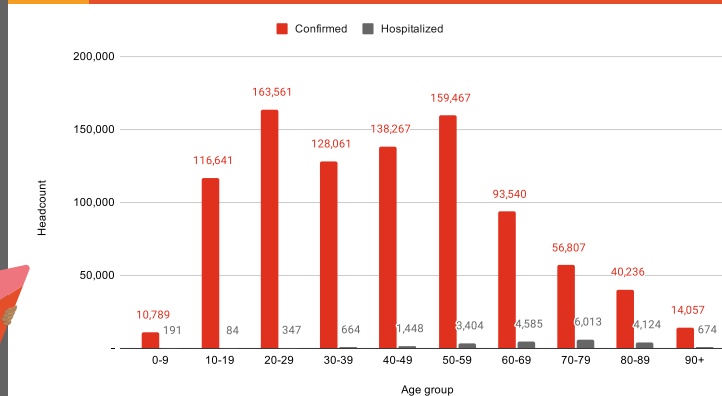
The number of deceased and hospitalized people by age remains substantially higher amongst older people, with mortality risk increasing steeply after the age of 50. COVID-19 causes a disruption in the healthcare services as other treatments have been delayed. This has potential negative long term effects on the health and mortality numbers. **2**



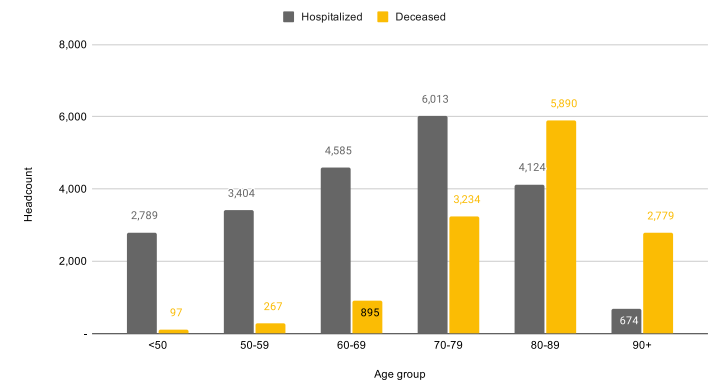
1 Confirmed new COVID-19 cases reported by the GGD



2 Confirmed and hospitalized by age (by January 19th, 2021)



Hospitalized and deceased by age (by January 19th, 2021)



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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



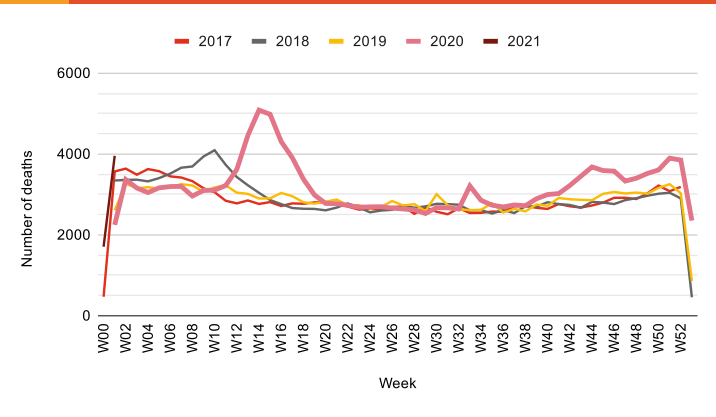
Key findings

Excess mortality peaked in October 2020 through to January 2021 (weeks 40 to 1), reflecting the second wave deaths. With an excess mortality of 6,959 people attributable to COVID-19 (in weeks 29 to 3), the number of deaths is now higher in the second wave compared to the first wave (6,197 COVID-19 deaths in weeks 10 to 28). **3**

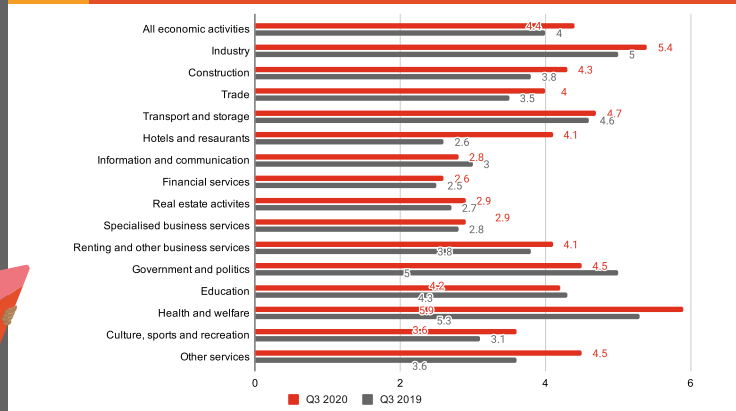
Workplace sick leave in Q3 2020 across all sectors remained above the 10-year average at 4.4% and is the highest third quarter of the last 10 years, which might be due to the sustained working from home situation in most sectors. The sick leave in the horeca sector is higher than ever since the last 20 years, suggesting that this sector is under high pressure because of the prolonged corona measures. The 4.4% workplace sick leave stands for 44 out of 1000 working days absent. **4**



3 Deaths per week (2017-2021)



4 Workplace sick leave Q3 2020 vs. Q3 2019 (number of sick leave days related to total)



SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

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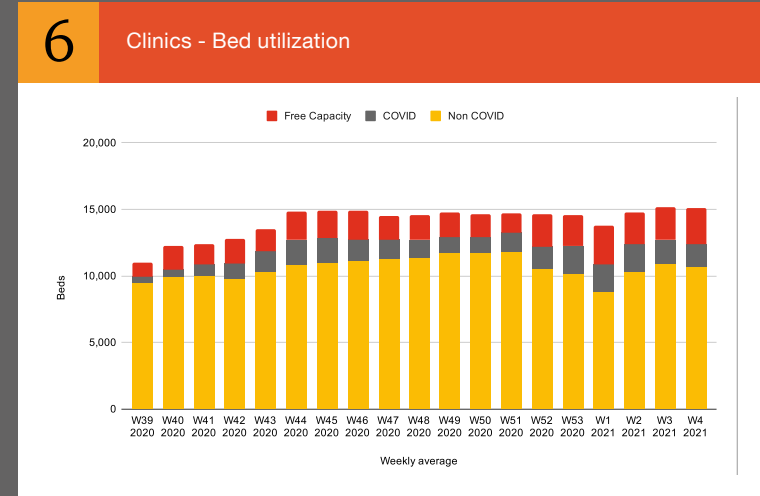
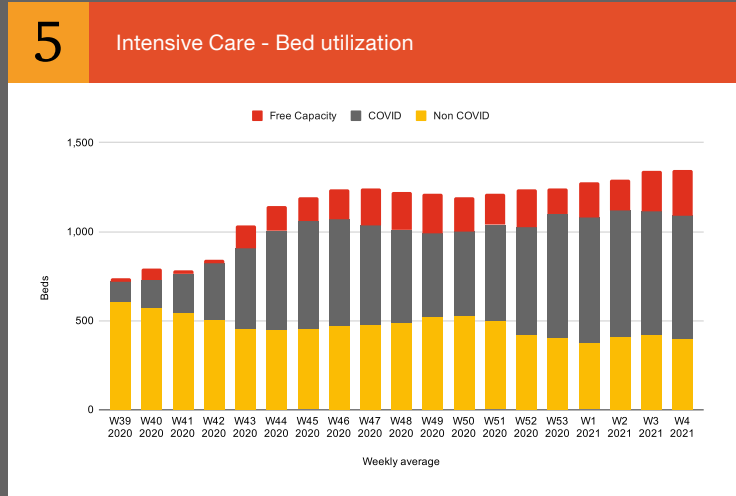
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Key findings

Intensive Care bed utilization almost doubled (1088) by January 18th 2021, compared to the end of September 2020, as serious COVID cases requiring IC increased significantly. COVID cases outnumbered and outweighed other cases, making it difficult - if not impossible - to timely provide urgently needed IC to other patients. According to the same LCPS data, on the same day there were 257 free IC beds available. However, there were also 5 Dutch COVID patients on German IC beds. Another sign that ICU's and medical personnel across the country were at their limits. **5**

Regular healthcare (clinics) was also under increased pressure. Bed utilization increased to 12,386 beds by January 18th 2021, with just 2713 available beds across the country. 14% of utilized beds (or 12% of the increased total bed capacity) were taken up by COVID patients. **6**



Another interesting finding...

Between 34,000 to 50,000 “healthy years of life” were lost during the first wave of the pandemic due to cancelled or postponed medical care for non-COVID patients, estimates a RIVM report from December 2020. The report focused on the pandemic effects on just 28% of all specialist medical care provided by hospitals. The authors estimated the total loss during the first wave would not exceed 150,000 years.

Another interesting finding...

Total IC capacity was overestimated according to IC doctors. While the total number of COVID patients was lower in December 2020 (compared to April 2020), they believed the total IC capacity was grossly overestimated by the government and other medical specialists. Not so much because of the infrastructure required, but primarily due to a shortage in qualified IC nurses and the physical and psychological exhaustion of the medical personnel.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

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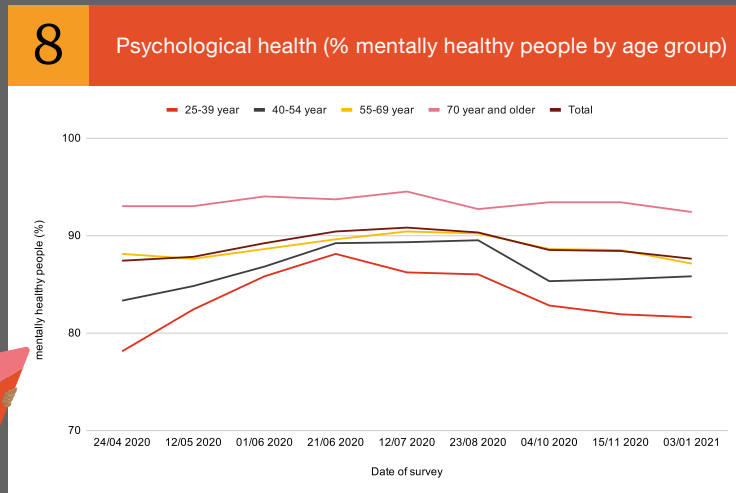
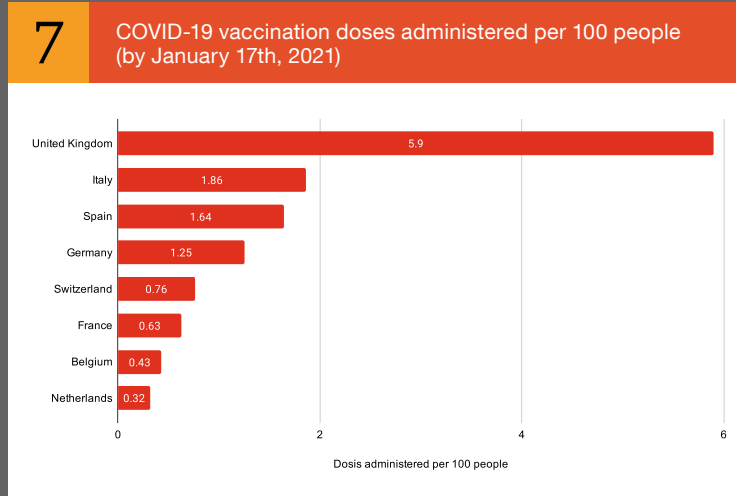
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Key findings

Vaccination programmes in Europe have started their roll out in January 2021. The first to start vaccinating against COVID-19 was the United Kingdom, which started as early as 8 December 2020. In December, it became clear that the Netherlands would become one of the last European countries to start vaccinating, which eventually started a full month later, on 8 January 2021. The Netherlands also has the least doses available per 100 people. The UK currently has over 18 times more doses available. In Europe there are a total of 2.3 billion doses secured from six different providers, of which the vaccine from Pfizer and partner BioNTech has the biggest share. **7**

Psychological health overall decreased from October 2020 to January 2021, to 87.6%, reaching the level in April in the first lockdown. Overall, the older the age group, the higher the relative mental health and the less the impact on it from the socioeconomic restrictions imposed and uncertainty brought forth by the pandemic. Finally, 13% of the respondents pointed out feeling stressed (very) often. **8**



SDG 5: Gender Equality

Hospitalization and death rates are still higher amongst men and researchers across the globe are still struggling to identify the most important causes of this effect. Increased inequality between the unemployment rate of men and women were most pronounced in the construction and information & communication sectors.



5 GENDER EQUALITY



Key findings

Unemployment by headcount

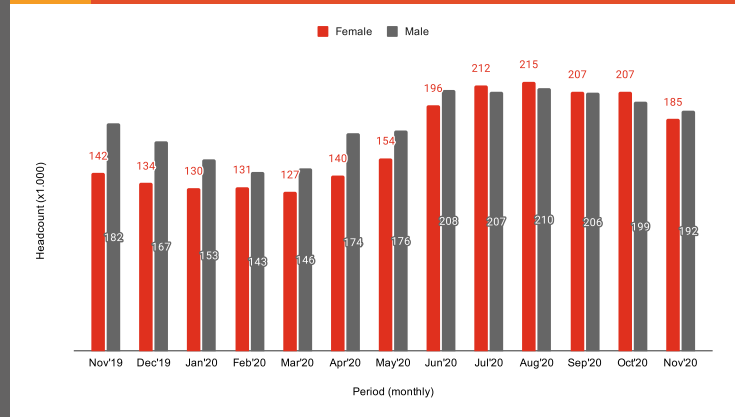
decreased over the period September to November 2020 compared to its peak in August. The number of vacancies also slightly increased in Q3 2020 for the first time since the start of the COVID crisis, see also SDG 8. Unemployment decreased more sharply amongst women, resulting in lower unemployment for women than for men in November. **1**

Unemployment as a percentage of the active population

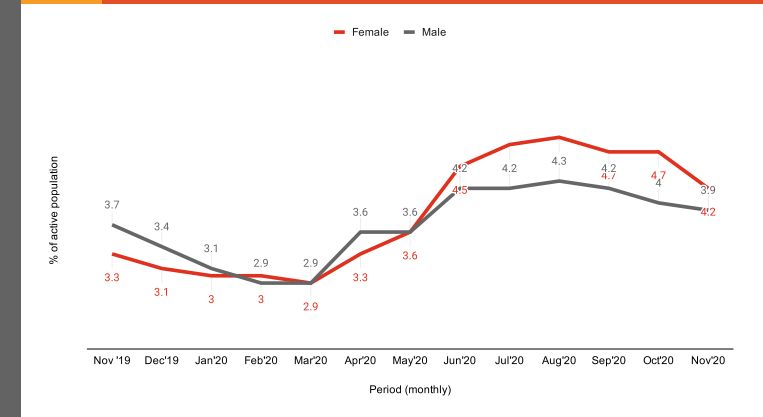
decreased more sharply for women than for men. However, the percentage is still higher for women. This might be explained by the fact that women are more likely to work in sectors that are heavily affected by the crisis (tourism and hospitality) and more often work on a temporary or flex contract. **2**



1 Unemployment by gender (by headcount)



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



SDG 5: Gender Equality

Hospitalization and death rates are still higher amongst men and researchers across the globe are still struggling to identify the most important causes of this effect. Increased inequality between the unemployment rate of men and women were most pronounced in the construction and information & communication sectors.



5 GENDER EQUALITY

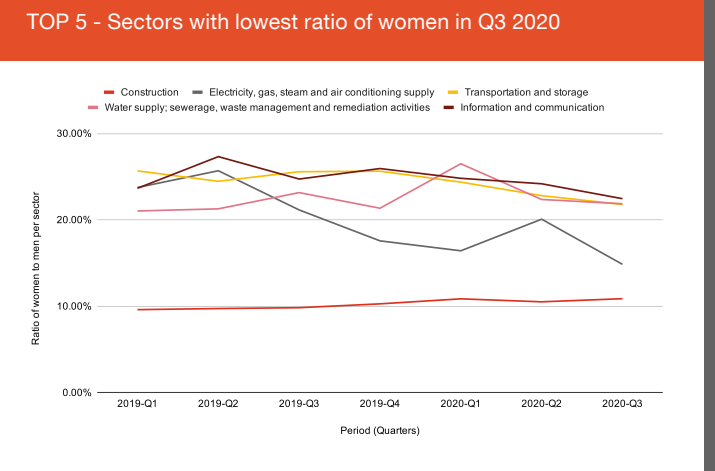
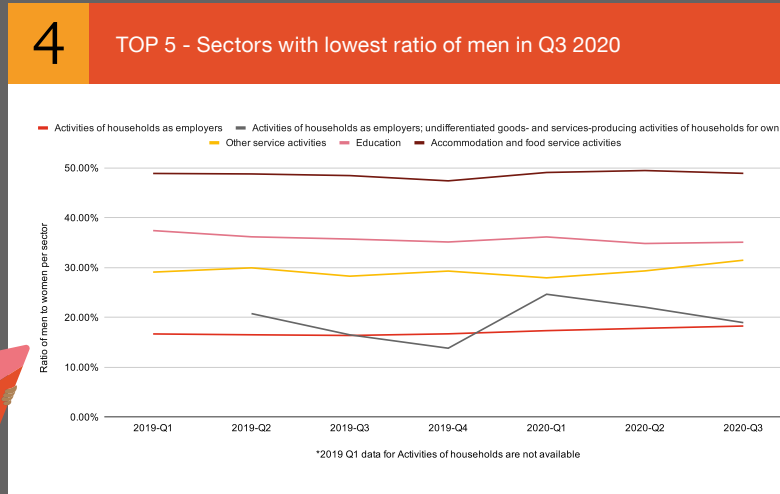
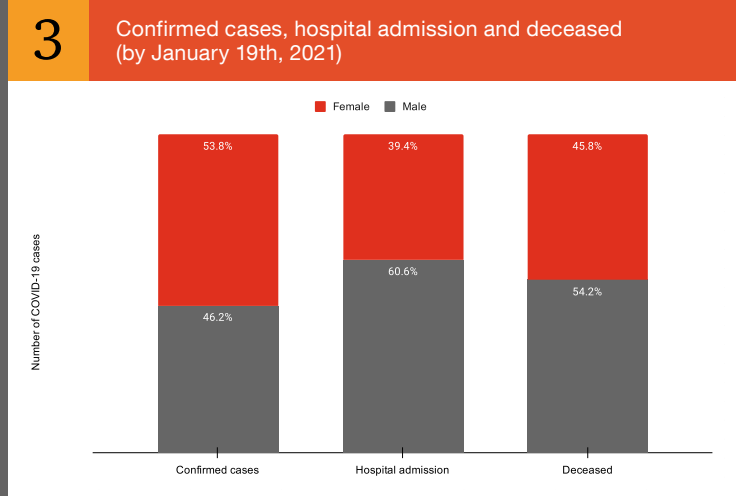


Key findings

The infection rate remains a bit higher amongst women (53.8%) than amongst men, which could indicate that women are more exposed to the virus (in work related situations). However, there is a shift towards a more even distribution as compared to earlier in 2020. **3**

Hospital admission and death rates by gender are still higher amongst men and researchers across the globe are still struggling to identify the most important causes of this effect. 60.6% of hospitalized people and 54.2% of the deceased people are men. **3**

Women seem to absorb more unemployment than men in typically “male” sectors. In Q3 2020 more women than men lost their jobs in typically “male” sectors and as a result these sectors became even more unequal for women. However, that wasn’t so much the case for men in typically “female” sectors. **4**



SDG 5: Gender Equality

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5 GENDER EQUALITY

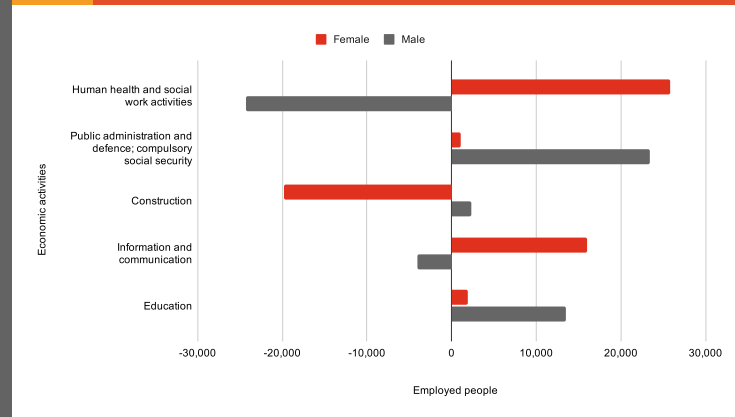


Key findings

Inequality in employment change towards men, in absolute numbers, was the highest in Public administration and defence. Compared to last year, in Q3 2020 23,400 more women and only 1,100 more men found a job. The ratio of women to men became a little more equal. **5**

Inequality in employment change towards women as well as overall, in absolute numbers, was the highest in Health and social work. Compared to last year, in Q3 2020 24,300 women lost their job and 25,800 men found one. The ratio of women to men became more equal. **5**

5 TOP 5 - Change in employment in Q3 2020 (year-on-year change)



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth



GDP growth rebounded in Q3 2020, largely fueled by a steep increase in household and public consumption. Online sales achieved a new record growth in November and retail turnover also peaked in this month, results of “Black Friday” and “Cyber Monday”. More entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival of the COVID-19 crisis. The growth in total vacancies also reflects the increased confidence in economic recovery.



Key findings

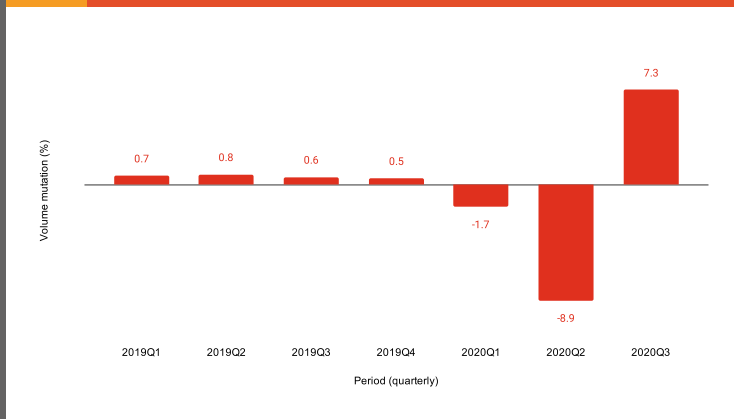
GDP rebounded in Q3 2020, increasing with 7.3% compared to Q2. According to the CBS, it was largely fueled by a steep increase in household and public consumption. Nevertheless, this increase is not yet sufficient to balance out the Q1 and Q2 (historically low) drop. **1**

Inflation in the Netherlands decreased again in November after showing a short upward trend in September and October. According to the CBS, the decrease is mainly due to the price drop of clothing and petrol. **2**

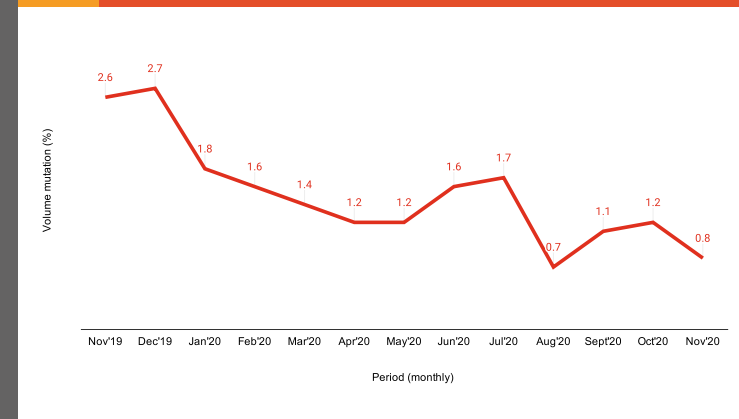
Inflation in the Netherlands compared to the EU remains above the Eurozone average and remains positive, while the Eurozone average continues to be negative in November. **3**



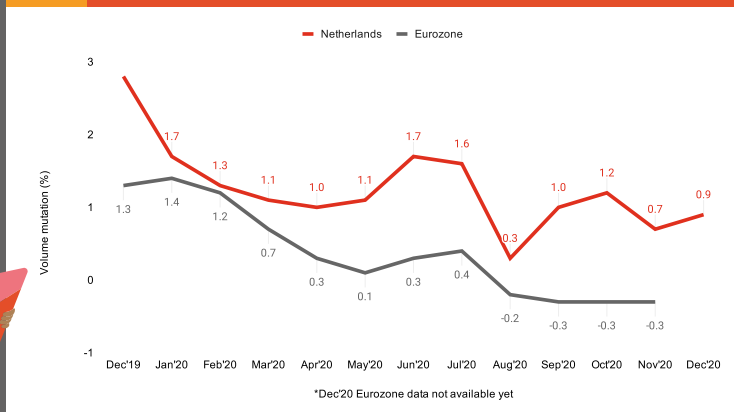
1 GDP change (quarter-on-quarter % change)



2 CPI Netherlands (year-on-year % change)



3 Harmonized CPI Eurozone and the Netherlands (year-on-year % change)



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth



GDP growth rebounded in Q3 2020, largely fueled by a steep increase in household and public consumption. Online sales achieved a new record growth in November and retail turnover also peaked in this month, results of “Black Friday” and “Cyber Monday”. More entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival of the COVID-19 crisis. The growth in total vacancies also reflects the increased confidence in economic recovery.



Key findings

Retail turnover continued increasing in fall, achieving 9.6% growth in November compared to 2019. In the same month, consumer electronics turnover achieved record year-on-year growth of 25.8%, partly due to the significantly increased (mostly online) sales during “black friday” and “cyber monday”. **4**

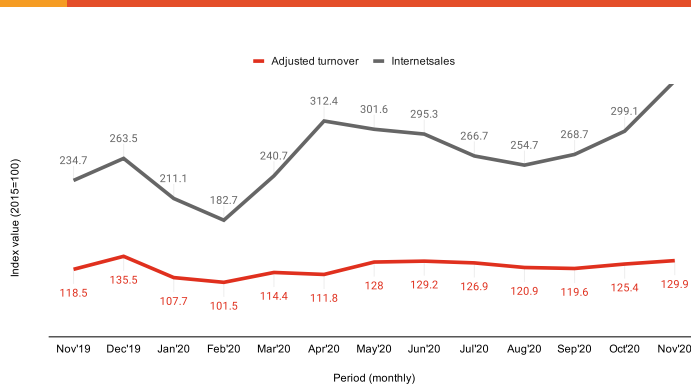
Online sales turnover achieved new record growth of 55.5% in November, compared to the previous year. **4**

Dutch government budget balance deficit increased by €12 billion in Q3, accruing a cumulative budget deficit of €27 billion by the end of Q3. This is primarily due to the various COVID-19 financial aid measures (like NOW and TOZO) the government implemented, which by the end of Q3 totaled €20 billion. **5**

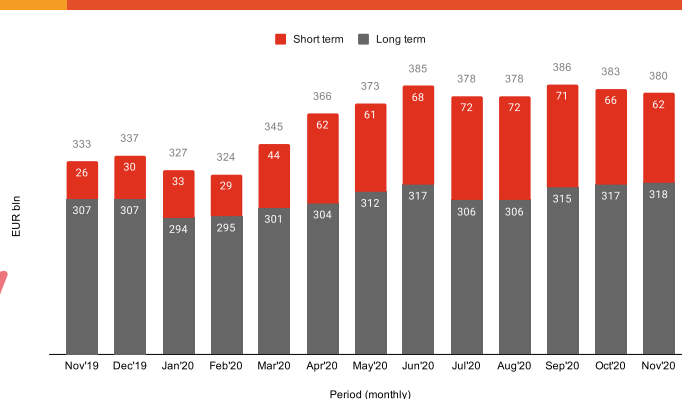
Dutch general government debt (at face value) stabilized in Q3 at €441 billion, reaching 55.2% of the GDP; nearing but nevertheless still under the 60% EMU debt-to-GDP limit. **5**



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



5 National government debt (in EUR bln)



National government debt (in EUR bln)



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth



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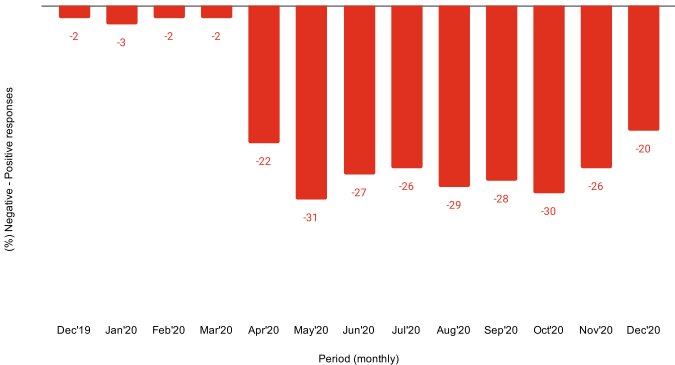


Key findings

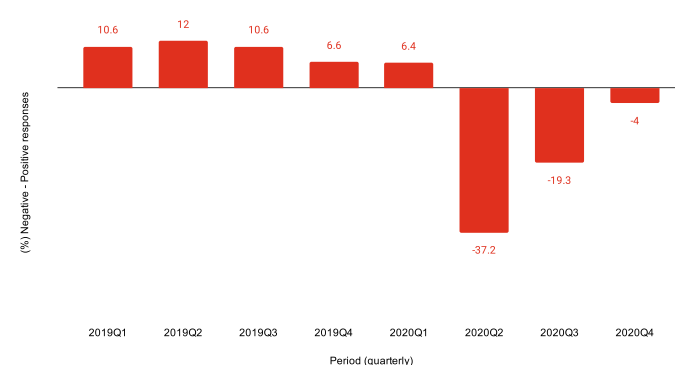
Consumer confidence recovered in November and December (to -20), after having reached in October its second lowest point (-30) since the beginning of the pandemic. However, consumer confidence is still a long way from reaching the level of the first quarter in 2020 (-3). **6**

Entrepreneurial confidence recovered significantly in Q3 and Q4. The increasingly stricter measures from end of September and the full second lockdown from mid-December, apparently had a limited impact on entrepreneurs confidence compared to the first lockdown, maybe because entrepreneurs had an eye on the upcoming vaccination programme. **7**

6 Consumer confidence score



7 Entrepreneurial confidence score



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth



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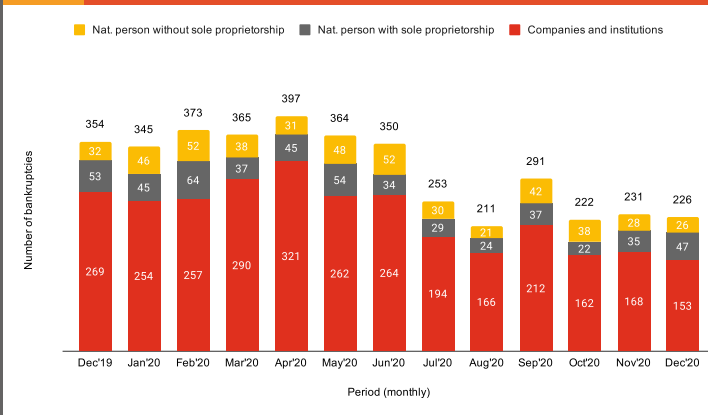


Key findings

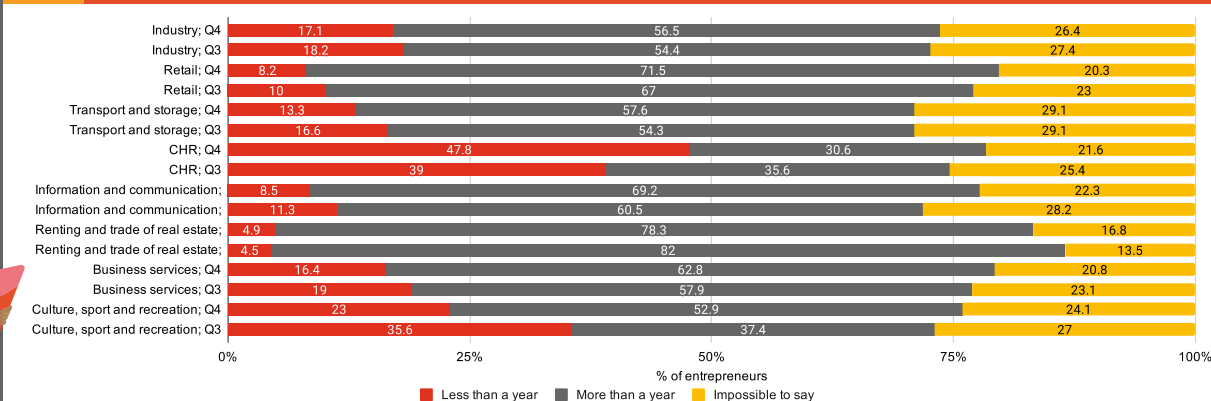
The number of bankruptcies is at its lowest in 21 years. Since the start of the financial aid measures by the Dutch government in April the number of bankruptcies declined drastically. This suggests that the measures might keep unhealthy companies afloat. **8**

Confidence in surviving the COVID-19 crisis increased in Q4. As uncertainty and short-term survival expectations decreased overall, more entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival (>12 months). In stark contrast, almost half of the CHR entrepreneurs do not expect to survive the year. **9**

8 Corporate bankruptcies



9 Entrepreneurs' expectations on company survival when COVID-19 crisis persists, by sector (Q3 and Q4 2020)



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic growth

GDP growth rebounded in Q3 2020, largely fueled by a steep increase in household and public consumption. Online sales achieved a new record growth in November and retail turnover also peaked in this month, results of “Black Friday” and “Cyber Monday”. More entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival of the COVID-19 crisis. The growth in total vacancies also reflects the increased confidence in economic recovery.

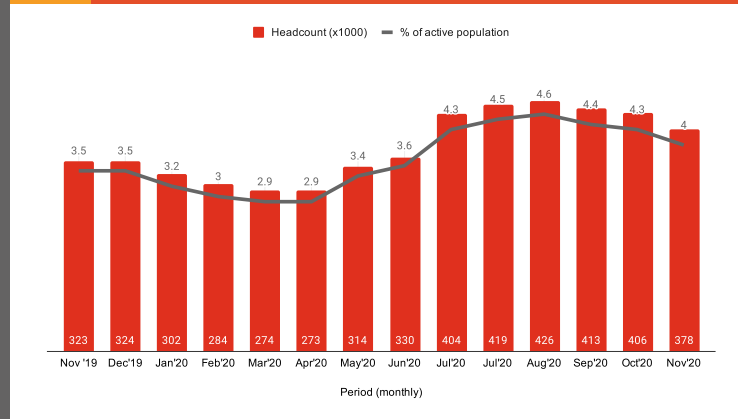


Key findings

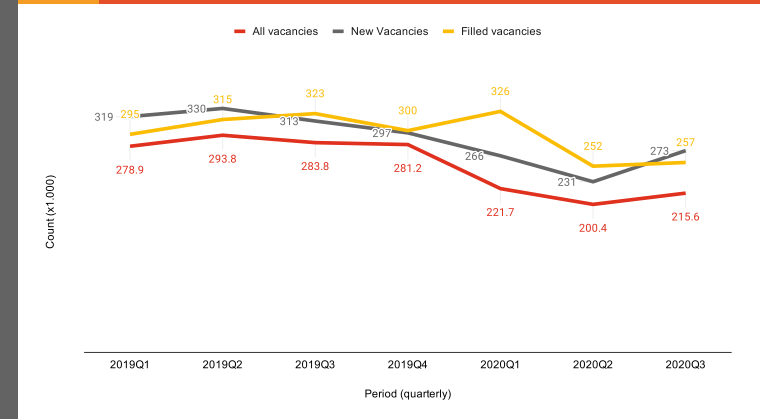
Unemployment decreased steadily from September to November 2020, closer to, but still above pre-pandemic levels. Unemployment would have been much higher without the government’s financial aid support. The amount of hours worked also increased in Q3, by 4.7% compared to Q2. **10**

Total vacancies in Q3 2020 grew by 16,000 compared to Q2, for the first time since the pandemic’s beginning, reflecting an increase 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

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Unemployment amongst young people is still nowhere near pre-pandemic levels. Higher educated people have jobs that are more easily executed from home. However, unemployment for women continued increasing disproportionately to men, regardless of educational level. The unemployment rate gap between people with a non-western background and natives widened further. This pandemic increases inequality.

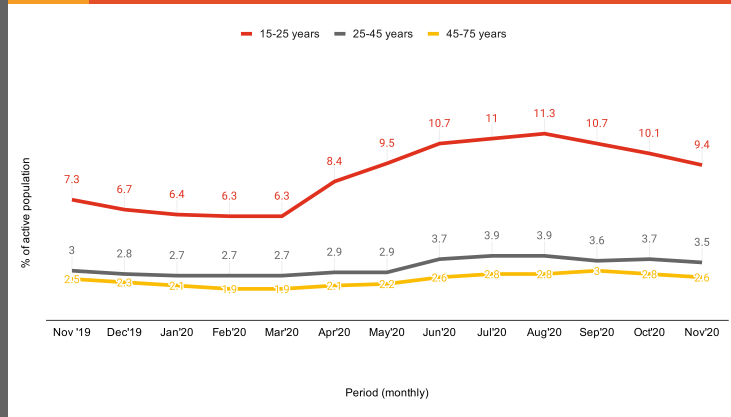


Key findings

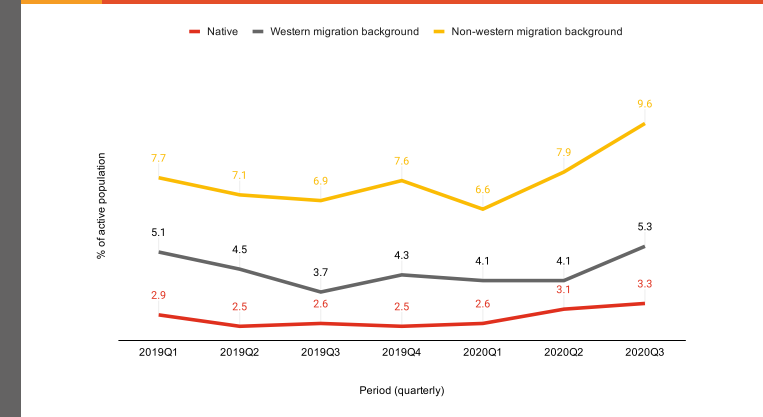
Unemployment amongst older people marginally decreased from September to November 2020, closer to pre-pandemic levels. Unemployment amongst young people decreased more, but still nowhere near pre-pandemic levels. The COVID-19 crisis disproportionately affected young people and first-time-job seekers. **1**

Unemployment continued increasing in Q3 2020 and disproportionately affecting non-natives. Compared to natives, there were 3 times as many people with a non-western migration background and 1.6 times as many people with a western migration background unemployed. **2**

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



2 Unemployment by background (in % of active population)



SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Unemployment amongst young people is still nowhere near pre-pandemic levels. Higher educated people have jobs that are more easily executed from home. However, unemployment for women continued increasing disproportionately to men, regardless of educational level. The unemployment rate gap between people with a non-western background and natives widened further. This pandemic increases inequality.



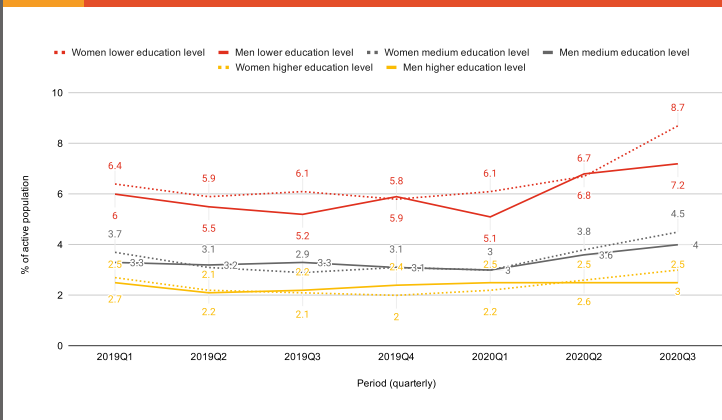
Key findings

Unemployment increased steeper in Q3 2020 as education levels decrease. This suggests that people with a higher educational level have jobs that are less prone to the effects of COVID-19, e.g. do not require physical presence and can be executed from home. Unemployment for women however, continued increasing disproportionately to men, regardless of educational level. **3**

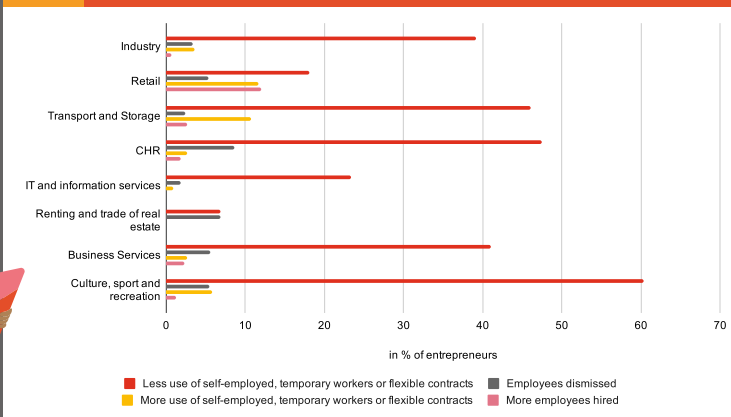
Changes in the workforce of companies are significant as a consequence of the COVID-19 outbreak. Employers no longer deploy self-employed workers (zzp'ers), temporary workers or employees on flex contracts, because most companies trimmed down their workforce to stay afloat. **4**



3 Unemployment per educational level between men and women (in % of active population)



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



SDG 13: Climate Action



Following the partial reopening of the economy in Q3 2020 the CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy jumped back to close to pre-pandemic emission rates. The energy sector being a big contributor to this rebound. Air cargo transport even surpassed 2019 levels in October and November 2020, most probably relating to the steep increase in online purchases.



Key findings

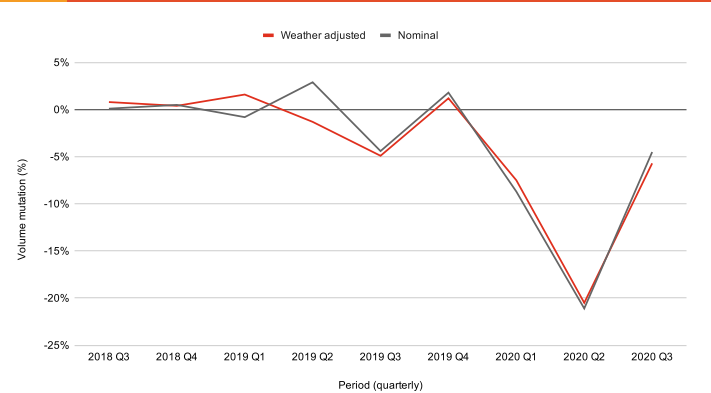
CO₂ emissions from Dutch economic activity dropped in Q3 of 2019, thanks to energy companies shifting from coal to more natural gas. In 2020 Q1 and Q2, the CO₂ emission dropped tremendously as a direct impact of COVID-19-related socio-economic restrictions (lock-down). Following the partial reopening of the economy however, the trend significantly reversed in Q3, coming closer to pre-pandemic emission rates. **1**

CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy as a whole increased in Q3 of 2020, but were still 4.5% lower than in the same period in 2019. The transport sector witnessed a slight recovery in Q3 but continued being hit hard by the pandemic, resulting in a 40.6% reduction in CO₂ emission levels, compared to Q3 2019. **2**

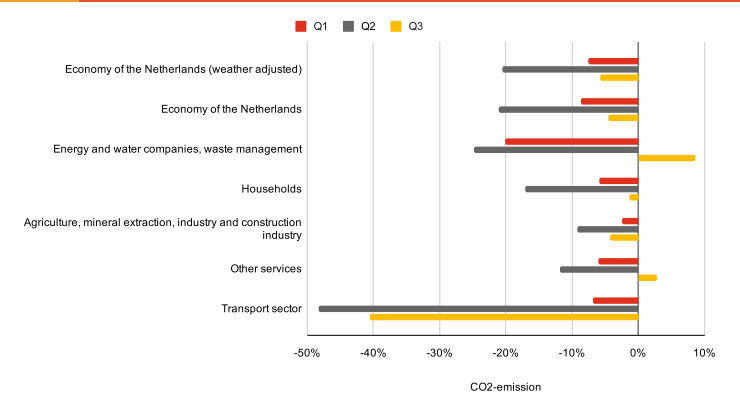
Relative CO₂ emission contribution by sector continued shifting due to COVID-19. Mainly due to increased electricity production, the energy sector emissions increased with 8.6% compared to 2019, accounting for 37.4% of the total economy emissions. **3**



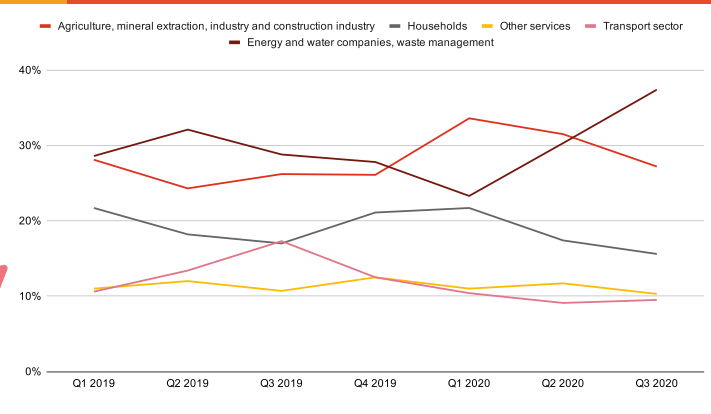
1 CO₂ emission of the total Dutch economy (year-on-year % change)



2 CO₂ emissions volume by sector (year-on-year % change)



3 CO₂ emissions contribution by sector



SDG 13: Climate Action



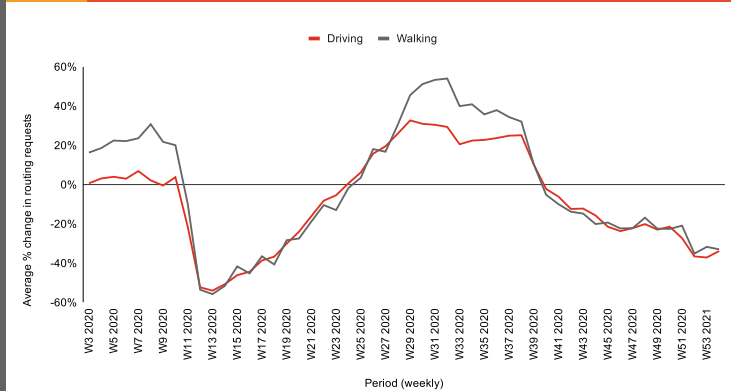
Following the partial reopening of the economy in Q3 2020 the CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy jumped back to close to pre-pandemic emission rates. The energy sector being a big contributor to this rebound. Air cargo transport even surpassed 2019 levels in October and November 2020, most probably relating to the steep increase in online purchases.



Key findings

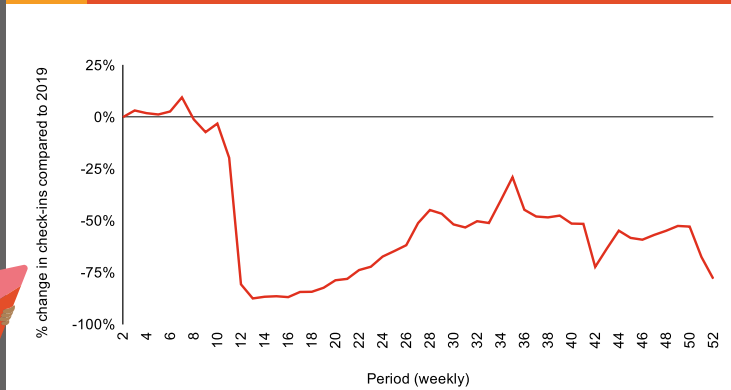
Travel planning requests by Apple users in the Netherlands gradually increased after March 2020, and flattened from mid-July to mid-September. From then on, requests decreased again. Undoubtedly, there must be certain - yet undefined - seasonal variation embedded in these requests. However, the steep decrease (down by 248% from week 37 to 52) can most certainly be attributed to the increasingly stricter measures imposed in October and November, and the second full lockdown from mid-December. **4**

4 Mobility trends: Weekly % change in routing requests of various mobility types in Apple Maps



Public transport check-ins recovered by September 2020, only to drop again as a result of the increasingly stricter measures imposed in October and November. Following the second full lockdown from mid-December, in week 52 there were on average 78% less check-ins compared to the same week of 2019. Check-ins are not expected to recover before the end of the second full lockdown. **5**

5 Mobility trends: Weekly public transport check-ins in 2020 (year-on-year % change)



Another interesting finding...

Public transport services were proclaimed to be an essential public sector activity by the government and a € 1,5 billion package was carved out to support them (until the end of 2020) in connecting the country in a time of crisis.

SDG 13: Climate Action

Following the partial reopening of the economy in Q3 2020 the CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy jumped back to close to pre-pandemic emission rates. The energy sector being a big contributor to this rebound. Air cargo transport even surpassed 2019 levels in October and November 2020, most probably relating to the steep increase in online purchases.



13 CLIMATE ACTION

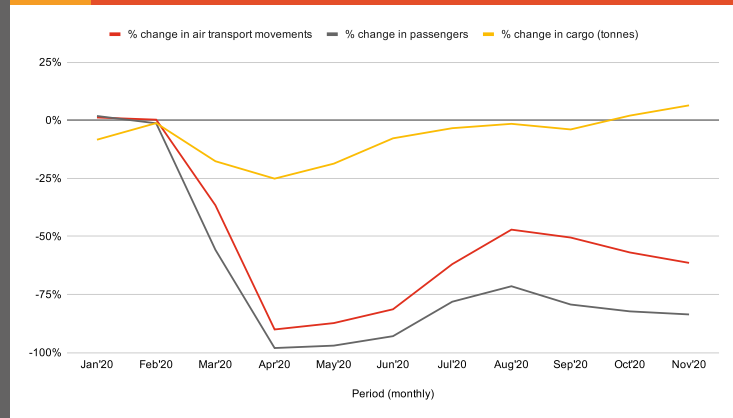


Key findings

The number of flights and passengers in the Netherlands slightly increased during the summer, only to drop again in September, October and November, as an impact of the progressively stricter restrictions imposed on the country. **6**

Air cargo transport not only swiftly recovered after a milder decrease, but even surpassed 2019 levels in October and November 2020. This most probably relates to the steep increase in online purchases, that are delivered at our doorstep by couriers **6**

6 Air transport movements and passengers (year-on-year % change)



Another interesting finding...

The devastating effects of COVID on aviation, forced the government to carve out a € 3,4 billion rescue package for KLM in June 2020. At this point, the continued losses of the aviation sector create a very uncertain outlook overall.



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



After a decrease during the summer, the number of police reports on cybercrime increased in fall to more than two times the previous year's average. On the other hand the number of abuse cases and sexual offence cases decreased towards the end of 2020, showing a similar trend to that of the first lockdown.



Key findings

Police reports of cybercrime still remain well above pre-COVID-19 levels. After a decrease during the summer, cybercrime reports increased in fall, to more than two times the previous year's average. **1**

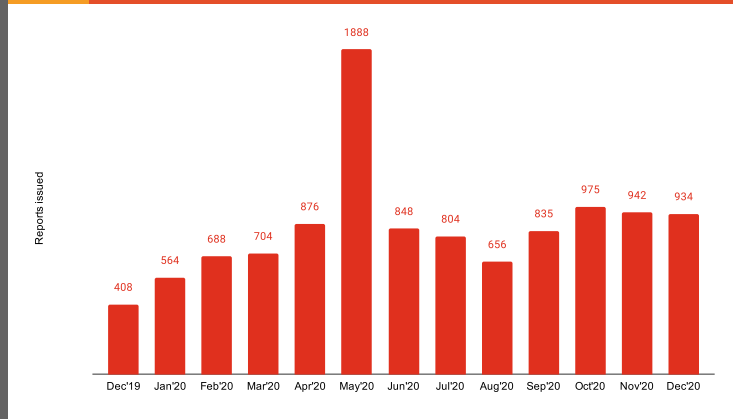
Total number of registered crimes peaked in September 2020 and then dropped below last year's average in November and December, following a similar trend to that of the first lockdown in 2020. **2**

Abuse cases continued decreasing in fall, below previous year's levels again. This could possibly be attributed to people staying at home due to the increasingly stricter COVID-19 measures, following a similar trend to that of the first lockdown in 2020. **3**

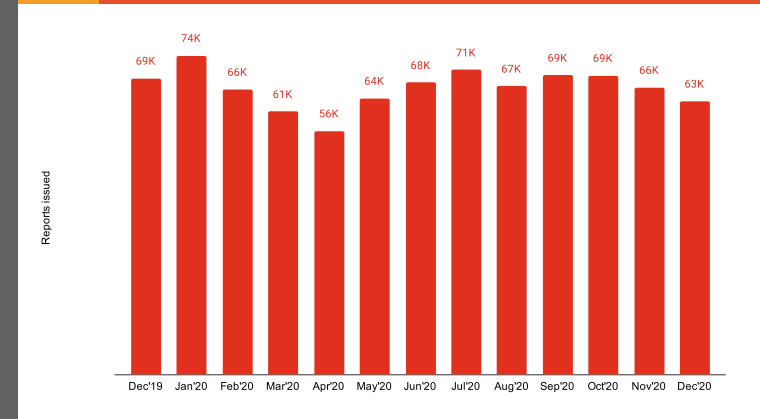
Sexual offence cases increased in September 2020, before decreasing to last year's levels in October and November 2020. In December, at the time of the second lockdown, cases took a further dip, following a similar trend to that of the first lockdown in 2020. **3**



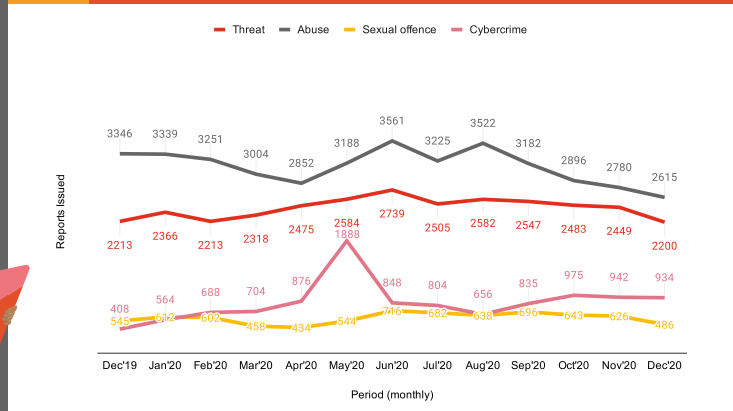
1 Police reportings of cybercrime



2 Total registered crimes



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



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals



Trust in the Dutch government's COVID-19 approach decreased during the second wave, with only the minority having confidence in the government's approach now. However satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken against the pandemic were higher in the Netherlands compared to the EU average.

Key findings

Trust in the government's COVID-19 approach decreased. At the beginning of January 2021, three weeks in the second full lockdown, only 45.4% have (a lot of) confidence in the government's approach. During the second COVID-19 wave there has been growing skepticism regarding the government's COVID-19 measures. **1**

Satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken against the COVID-19 pandemic decreased, but was higher in the Netherlands (55.4%) as compared to the EU member states average (46.5%). **2**

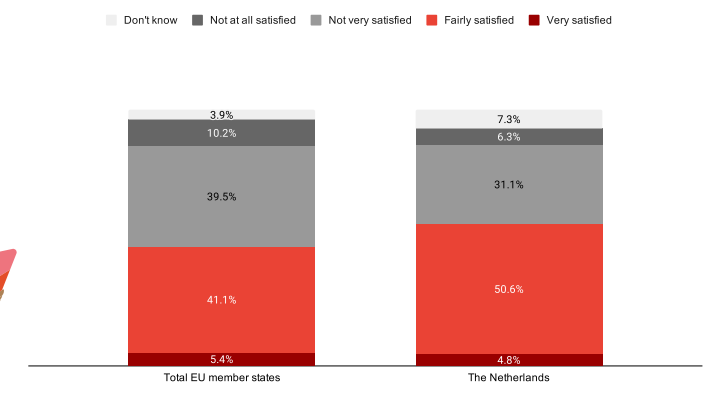
Survey results regarding EU competencies indicated that a thin majority (53.1%) of the Dutch respondents agree that the EU should have more financial means to deal with crises such as the COVID-19 crisis, they do however agreed less compared to the EU member states average (65.8%). **3**



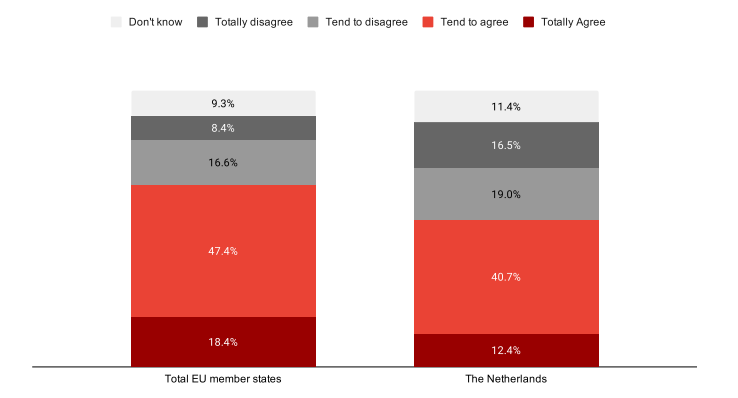
1 Trust in Dutch government's COVID-19 approach



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 October)



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



SDG	Figure	Link
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	2	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/en/dataset/82608ENG/table?ts=1610015348592
	3	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/visualisaties/welvaart-in-coronatijd/materiele-welvaart
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	5	https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2020/12/03/factsheet-now-3-eerste-tijdvak-26-november
3	6	https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/12/03/kamerbrief-monitoring-arbeidsmarkt-en-beroep-now-en-tozo
	1	https://data.rivm.nl/covid-19/COVID-19_casus_landelijk.json
	2	https://data.rivm.nl/covid-19/COVID-19_casus_landelijk.json
	3	https://opendata.cbs.nl/ODataApi/odata/70895ned
	4	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80072NED/table?fromstatweb
	5	https://lcps.nu/datafeed/
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	Another interesting finding	https://www.rivm.nl/publicaties/impact-van-eerste-covid-19-golf-op-reguliere-zorg-en-gezondheid-inventarisatie-van
	Another interesting finding	https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2020/12/20/de-ic-bedden-zijn-nagenoeg-op-a4024559
	7	https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations
5	8	https://www.rivm.nl/gedragsonderzoek/maatregelen-welbevinden/welbevinden-en-leefstijl
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SDG	Figure	Link
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	3	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=prc_hicp_manr&lang=en
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	4	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83867NED/table?ts=1588764241336
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	3	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2019/20/uitstoot-co2-lager-in-het-eerste-kwartaal-2019
	3	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2019/20/uitstoot-co2-lager-in-het-eerste-kwartaal-2019
	4	https://covid19.apple.com/mobility

SDG	Figure	Link
13	5	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/visualisaties/welvaart-in-coronatijd/mobiliteit
	Another interesting finding	https://www.volkskrant.nl/nieuws-achtergrond/ov-bedrijven-krijgen-ongeveer-1-5-miljard-euro-staatssteun-b9b016d7/
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	2	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer/public-opinion-in-the-eu-in-time-of-coronavirus-crisis-3
	3	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer/public-opinion-in-the-eu-in-time-of-coronavirus-crisis-3

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