

COVID-19 SDG Barometer IV

Looking back on a year of COVID-19

April 2021



It's the well-being, stupid!



Preface by

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Why have we started writing these publications? Because we believe it is important to help make the right decisions, now and in the future. COVID-19 has had, and still has, an evident impact on social and environmental themes. This fourth SDG barometer concludes a series of 4 quarterly barometers. In this edition we reflect on one year of COVID-19.

How are we doing, now that we see light at the end of the Corona tunnel?

We are doing quite OK, if we look at the latest GDP growth forecasts, or the optimism of CEOs (24th PwC Global CEO Survey). But if we look under the hood of the economies, we come to a very different conclusion. Our SDG Barometer shows exactly the damage that one year of Corona pandemic has done to the texture of society. And that damage should worry us.

At least since Plato's Dialogue it is something we all know and feel we should do, but don't practice: welfare of a society should be measured in terms of a range of general value principles, like health, sense of community, access to necessary facilities, fair distribution of scarce things, upheld justice. And yes, a decent level of economic prosperity. But in practice our reflexes are to put all the emphasis on short-term economic prosperity.

Whether it is measuring the value of a company or the wealth of a nation, we have become used to single-

dimensional measures like profits and gross national product. That is so practical, because it is easier to measure everything in one indicator, like it is easiest to measure someone's health or the quality of a day by the temperature of the body or the air. It also makes the work of the statistician easier, because these numbers are easy to measure, if one has a calculator or a thermometer.

But we know that the indicators are far too rough. They grossly ignore all the other components that together build up genuine welfare. Limiting on GDP or profit is dangerous, as it concentrates the focus on only short-term monetary success, probably at the expense of progress on the other components.

At the level of the company, this truism of a broader performance indicator than financial profit has gradually become more prominent in recent decades, culminating in the emergence of ESG indicators. At the country level the SDGs are the UN's best answer to the need for a broader welfare concept.

Corona has shown what we can achieve together as a society. Solidarity of the youth towards the vulnerable elderly. Of the population towards the workers in healthcare and in restaurants and bars. In that light, returning to the old reflex of cherishing resumed growth of just GDP and profits would be embarrassing to the well-being of the country.

A recovering GDP does not tell the whole story. Our broad concept of prosperity has flipped backwards.

Key observations on the overview of the selected 8 SDGs

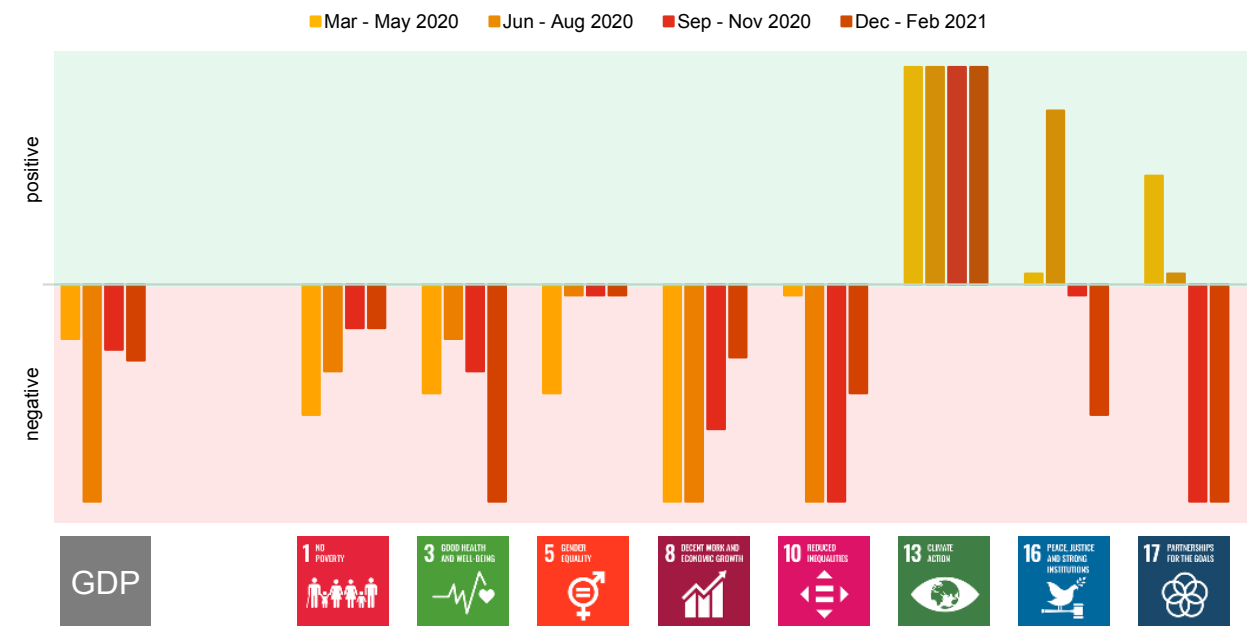
To get your hopes up for an upward trend of GDP is to get all excited about nothing.

For all but one of the most effected SDGs we got further away from achieving the goals. Only Climate Action – SDG 13 – experiences a positive impact from the COVID-19 crisis.

For SDGs 16 and 17 COVID19 had an initial positive impact, caused by both chaos and a rally-around-the-flag feeling. But as the crisis looms on, the impact on those two SDGs is also becoming more negative.

The positive perspective is that SDGs 1, 5, 8 and 10 show a trend towards a more neutral impact after a year of COVID-19, sparking some hope for a positive future and renewed momentum to work on achieving all goals.

The positive or negative impact on one year of COVID-19 on the SDGs



Government, act like a better market manager!



Reflection by

Maresa
Oosterman

Director SDG Nederland

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have not become closer to being achieved during the past year. In terms of biodiversity and climate action, the Netherlands was already at the lower end of the European list – so that couldn't be attributed to COVID-19. But as this PwC report also shows, most of the SDGs in the Netherlands disappeared further over the horizon during the pandemic. Nevertheless, I also see businesses using the sustainable development goals as the integral agenda it is meant to be. What we need now is a sustainable coalition agreement to make the SDGs truly achievable.

COVID-19 has further exposed the weaknesses of our system. Inequality has increased: between women and men, between people with and without a migrant background, between rich and poor, between generations. The expansion of these problems offers an opportunity to find solutions. But disappointingly, little has been done to exploit that opportunity so far.

No sustainability criteria included in government funding

There's no denying that the government has not been slow to cushion the effects of coronavirus and the economic malaise. That's all well and good, but it's no contribution to sustainable development. Sustainability is, for instance, not a criterion for supportive financing of the business sector – the example of KLM has rightly been called a missed opportunity on several occasions. Up until now, the share of investments going towards sustainable plans is zero – countries like Germany, France and Denmark score much better in this respect. And for resources from the National Growth Fund, for which the government intends to invest twenty billion euros over the next five years, there are no requirements for sustainable development.

Call for a sustainable coalition agreement

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate wants to use the Growth Fund to contribute to earning capacity because our country is facing challenges such as climate change. So

why not tackle climate change directly using the fund? The government has worked hard on all kinds of issues, such as social and environmental matters, but has lacked a coherent long-term vision. The ultimate focus on economic growth is illustrative of this caretaker government. At the same time, I am pleased to see that social debate is taking place in a variety of media about what kind of growth can help us progress sustainably. The SDGs offer a specific guide in this respect. SDG Nederland calls on the incoming government to conclude a sustainable coalition agreement, geared to broad prosperity and welfare. Our manifesto has already been signed by more than 1,500 organisations and over 3,000 individuals.

Draw up a plan of action, and match policy and resources

The manifesto for a sustainable coalition agreement consists of three points. First, we call for an action plan from the government to achieve the SDGs. The SDGs, adopted by Prime Minister Mark Rutte in 2015, have still not been incorporated into a national plan. Second, we ask the government to ensure that policies and resources contribute consistently to the plan. What measures can be introduced? I'll name four. Shift taxes on labour to wealth and pollution. As a government, opt for sustainable procurement. Enforce real prices that take into account climate impact and working conditions. And use the financial instruments for sustainable development – see my comment on the National Growth Fund.

Let the young have their say

Our third question is to let citizens and organisations have their say, because the SDGs belong to us all. I am thinking in particular of young people, because if the climate crisis and the COVID-19 crisis have exposed one inequality, it is that of the generations. In this report, PwC points to the RIVM behavioural survey, which shows that the mental health of young people declined this year. Also in this report, Roline de Wilde of the children's helpline (De Kindertelefoon) says that in the coronavirus period, children call more often about

loneliness, depression and domestic violence. The Inspectorate of Education recently stated that the already pressing problems in education have been further exacerbated by COVID-19. And those are just the consequences as things now stand. The above refinancing and the Growth Fund will have to be repaid by future generations. The climate damage we continue to cause will give them a free added extra. So at least let the young have a say in how we develop our country.

Situation in developing countries

In addition to the yawning generation gap, a subject close to my heart is the situation in developing countries. The impact of the economic stagnation during COVID-19 has more impact there than it has here. The shutdown of production processes in low-wage countries, for example, pushes a group of workers off the bottom rung of the economic ladder. And increasing climate damage as soon as our economy picks up, hits people extra hard in the countries that produce our goods. A fair price can lessen these effects. It's hardly surprising that the SDGs' motto is leave no one behind.

Businesses embrace SDGs

Before you think it's all doom and gloom, I would like to draw attention to the fact that businesses and organisations are embracing the SDGs. SDG Nederland brings many of them together to create synergy and joint action. It often starts with a few SDGs and gradually we see businesses using the sustainable development goals as the integral agenda as it is meant to be. They have the courage to adopt all SDGs as a model, draw up improvement plans and make progress. The course set out in February by VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland in their 'Business for Broad Prosperity', in which equal opportunities and employment and a sustainable living environment are explicitly mentioned, also gives cause for hope. All those companies and organisations that are on the right track are now mainly in need of a government that acts as a better market manager: by actually opting for sustainable development.

Main results SDG Barometer IV

Looking back on a year of COVID-19



As vaccinations – not always steadily, but surely – continue, and people look forward to a summer of being outdoors and live with fewer limitations, we publish our fourth SDG Barometer. In this edition we reflect on the period from December 2020 to March 2021, which is characterised by the second lockdown, curfew and entering the second year of COVID-19. On one hand we see consumers and companies have found their ways to deal with the limitations and struggles that come with the crisis, and it's more of the same. On the other hand we see a combination of optimism and impatience as the expected end of the strictest limitations come in sight. The virus and the policies it required have their impact on society. With this barometer we look at its impact on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG 3: A choice between physical and psychological health is a choice between generations.

The lockdown, curfew and limitations on visitors at home put mental health under stress, especially for younger generations. Whereas during the first lockdown there was little to no discussion on the proportionality of the measures taken, the second lockdown provokes more societal noise, and calls for opening up facilities to value psychological health and physical health more in balance.

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SDG 8: Are we in the calm before the storm of bankruptcies?

Consumption is not held back by the lockdown. Naturally, several sectors deal with dramatic declines in turnover, but overall, Dutch consumers find ways to spend their money, resulting in rising CPI, rising inflation and rising confidence of entrepreneurs.

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SDG 16: Criminals look forward to the end of the second lockdown

Although most people can't wait to see the lockdown and curfew end, it has a positive effect on criminal behavior. Overall registered crime is down, and so are registered abuse, sexual offence and threat.

This is a different view compared to the first lockdown, just as there is no rise in registered cybercrime as there was during the first lockdown.

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SDG 17: Dutch common sense has its limits

The combination of a strict lockdown, saturated resilience, growing impatience and frustration fueled by other countries making bolder moves and the political campaign, results in a lower trust in the government. Still, more than 80% is neutral or positive on their approach to dealing with the crisis.

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Life is not fair. But life in a year of COVID-19 is even less fair.

SDG overview

Click on an icon to go to corresponding statistics



1 NO POVERTY



Household consumption further recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis, although we spend it on different goods and services than before. 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. >

5 GENDER EQUALITY



In the hospital bed, most victims of COVID-19 are men. But in society at large, women are heavily hit. They work more often in sectors and jobs that are heavily affected by the crisis, get more often infected and carry a heavier load when it comes to caring for children that stay at home due to closed schools and day care. >

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



The pandemic augmented existing social inequalities. Unemployment hit the hardest to the young, the lower educated, women, those with a non-western migration background, and the self-employed and temp/flex-workers. At the start of 2021, there were marginal improvements but definitely no end in sight. >

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



The lockdowns and curfew seem to have an effect on crime. When in the first lockdown, a whole group of new regular users started using the internet for shopping and communicating, criminals knew to find them. But people learn fast, which you can also recognise in how we deal with the stress from being at home together all day long. After initial peaks, we seem to get used to it enough to handle it. >

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 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. >

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



GDP overall decreased, after a rollercoaster ride of record highs and lows. Retail marked its highest year-on-year turnover growth of the century. Online sales achieved new record year-on-year turnover growth. Government's debt explosive increase, interrupted a 5-year-long decreasing trend. Entrepreneurs regained significant confidence while consumers don't see the sun behind the clouds just yet. >

13 CLIMATE ACTION



The lockdowns helped bring the green house gas emissions of the Netherlands unexpectedly close to the Urgenda 2020 "intermediate" goals. Transport and electricity sectors contributed the most to emissions decrease. Travelers in the Netherlands steered away en masse from public transport and aviation. >

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Trust in the Dutch government's COVID-19 approach decreased but is stabilising. It will possibly be significantly impacted by national elections and the preceding campaign and the varying success of the vaccination campaign. However, satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken against the pandemic were higher in the Netherlands compared to the EU average. >

> COVID-19 Calendar: important moments

> Data sources COVID-19 SDG Barometer



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About half a million Dutch people meet our criteria and we helped 160,000 last year. Shame, illiteracy, ignorance, there are all kinds of reasons why people do not come to us.

Tom Hillemans – Voedselbanken Nederland

Who needs new clothes when redecorating?

Household consumption further recovered after a sharp drop at the start of the COVID-19 crisis, although we spend it on different goods and services than before. 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.



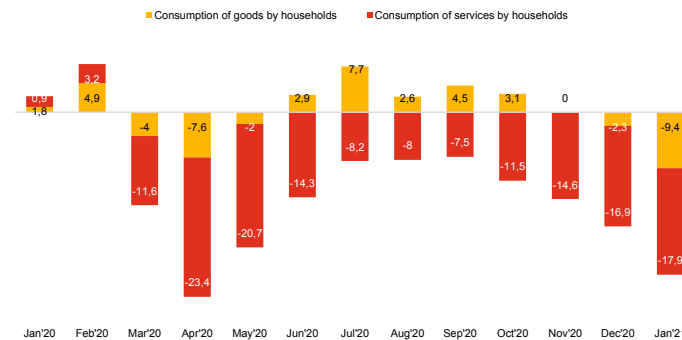
Key findings

Household consumption declined over the last year, with a small increase during Q3. This increase did not lead to similar consumption on the pre-COVID-19 level. As consumption decreased again in the 4th quarter, at the time the government announced the partial lockdown, it is expected that the second full lockdown causes another dip until the lockdown is released again. **1**

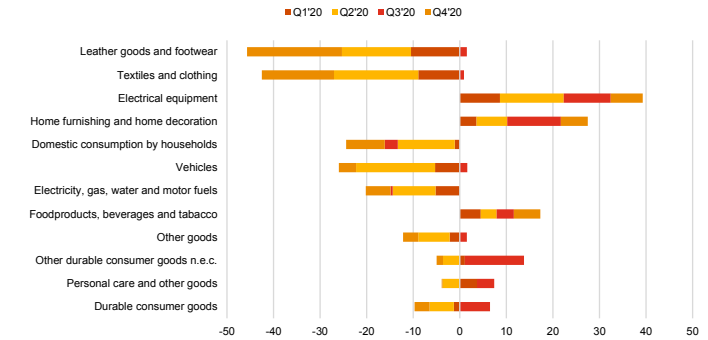
Household consumption overall, decreased again well below last year's levels from the start of the first lockdown in March, following a short recovery in July. Demand for home furnishing, home decoration and electrical equipment continued to be significantly higher compared to the previous year over all quarters, which might be explained by the fact that as people spent more time at home they keep investing in their household. **2**



1 Total household consumption volume mutations (year-on-year % change)



2 Consumption of goods by households (breakdown, year-on-year % change)



Saving for a sunny day



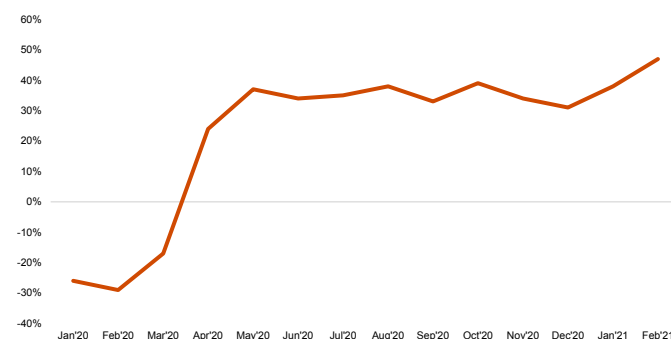
Key findings

Household savings are considered much more valuable compared to the pre-COVID-19 period. This indicates that a majority of the respondents thinks it useful to save money during because of the decline in employment which can result in economic uncertain times. **3**

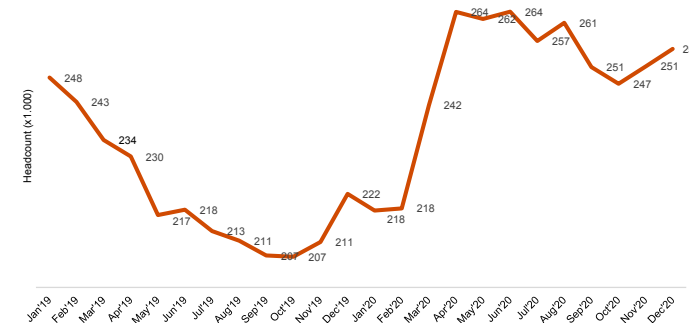
Number of people receiving unemployment benefit increased slightly in the last quarter of 2020, compared to the decline in the third quarter. This is in line with the second lockdown and therefore more shops and restaurant don't hire employees anymore. Although there is a small decrease in unemployment for the last quarter compared to the third quarter, Pre-COVID-19 figures are far away. **4**



3 Do consumers find savings valuable? Percentage positive over negative responses



4 Total people using unemployment benefits (by headcount)



Another interesting finding...

COVID-19 increased the sense of urgency to save money for the Dutch people. In fact, the Dutch are leading in saving money in Europe: 20,5% of the disposable income was saved in the first quarter of 2020 compared to an EU average of 16,9%. Throughout the year the total bank balance of the Dutch increased with € 42 billion. Sweden and Germany are following the Netherlands regarding savings. The reasons can vary from a feeling of uncertainty, confirming the stereotype or having less opportunities to spend it. In any case, it's not the interest rates, as these are around or below 0%.

It's NOW or nothing



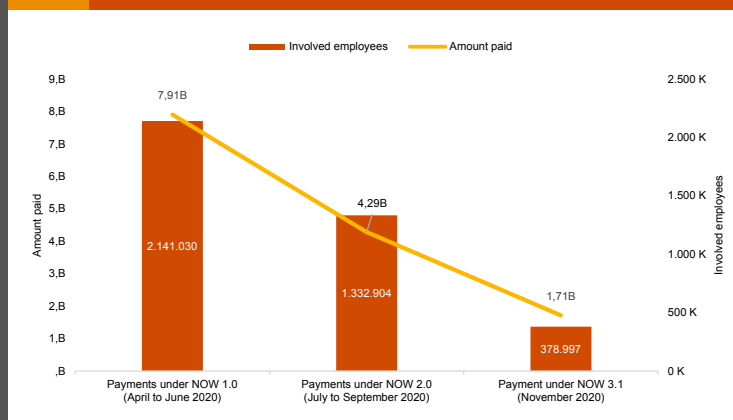
Key findings

NOW payments (support for businesses to compensate salary costs) were budgeted at € 5.4 billion for NOW 3.0 (€ 2.2 billion in 2020 and € 3.2 billion in 2021). Companies qualify for the subsidy when they suffer significant revenue decrease, and keep employment in tact. To make sure companies are not fraudulent, a list of company names and the amounts received is publicly accessible. **5**

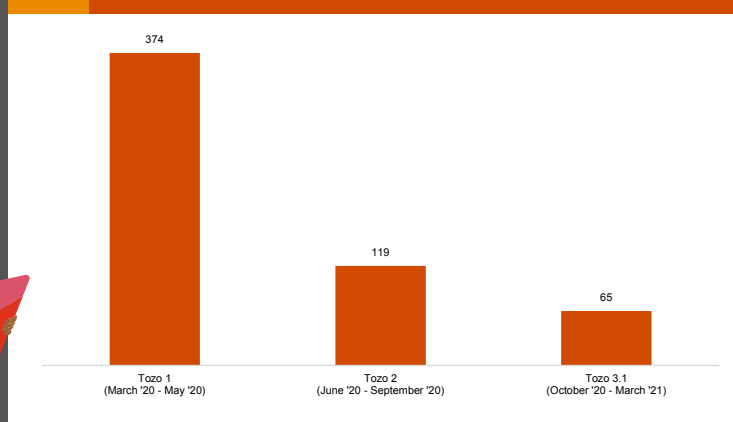
Tozo measure payments (support for self-employed professionals) total budget until March 2021 is € 3,7 billion. Tozo requests are being handled and paid by municipalities. The number of requests for Tozo declines, as for part 2 the income of the partner is also taken into account. Besides, regulations set by the government during the period of Tozo 2 were less strict and entrepreneurs found ways to deal with the situation. **6**



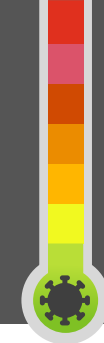
5 Payments under NOW and involved people



6 Number of Tozo requests (x1.000)



Helping each other in times of crisis is a necessity to recover as a whole



A message from

**Wineke
Haagsma**

Head of Corporate Sustainability
PwC Netherlands

The crisis brought a true sense of uncertainty as organisations searched for answers to questions such as: How can I best guide my business through this crisis? How do I take care of my employees in the best way? And can I get support from the government? The crisis hit many organisations right in the heart of their existence. For this reason PwC quickly set up a COVID-19 pro-bono Helpdesk for SMEs, independent entrepreneurs, social enterprises and charity organisations.

The helpdesk aims to provide guidance for these organisations, especially around the NOW scheme, as many organisations needed to survive. In the last 12 months we saw an average of 2000 unique visitors on the helpdesk website and we gave one-on-one guidance to over 150 organisations. Within our own organisation we saw a huge number of people keen to contribute to the several COVID-19 related pro-bono projects. Besides the COVID-19 Helpdesk our people supported a wide range of companies and organisations, working together to find solutions to the challenges COVID-19 brings. We helped an organisation with importing medical devices and we helped a large municipality with starting up of a 1.5-metre working environment. Another example is our work with the Child Helpline to digitise its training courses and improve e-learning sessions. We also frequently cooperated with public authorities and NGOs. In total

we did 24 COVID-19 related pro bono projects in the first quarter of the crisis, working with 112 colleagues across our organisation; spending over 3000 hours. Personally, I was very touched by the energy and the dedication of people to make a difference to decrease (more) poverty.

Although we see in the survey that with specific measures and our social system the number of poverty increased less than expected, some questions remain for me. When all the measures cease to exist and the immediate urgency to help each other becomes less, will the real effects on poverty surface? Also, if we don't pay attention to poverty in other parts of the world, and the lack of vaccination opportunities there, mutations will continue, and our vaccinations will fail as a result. If we lose sight on these issues, we will end up as a whole with a failed system and a severe increase in poverty. So everyone must do their part to continually reduce poverty. During the crisis, and more importantly, always. (So we don't jump into another crisis.)

Less elderly, suffer more

The second full lockdown since mid-December brought the daily registered COVID-19 cases back down to September levels. Excess mortality 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



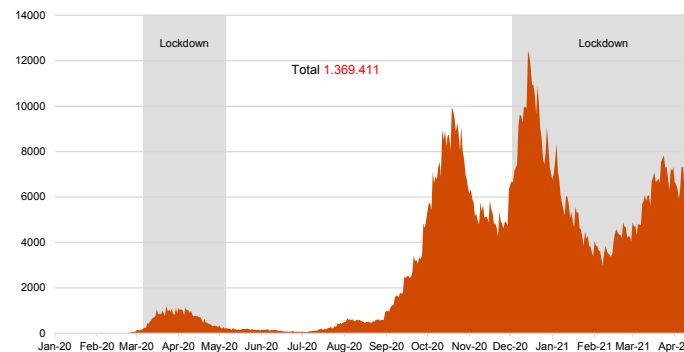
Key findings

The number of registered COVID-19 cases increased exponentially during the last quarter of 2020. As a result, the full lockdown was brought into effect from December 15th to prevent an increase in the confirmed cases per day. Earlier set increasingly stricter measures did not produce the desired effect to bring back the number of confirmed cases. As the country reached a new record high on December 14th, the government extended the lockdown until (at least) April 20th 2021. 1

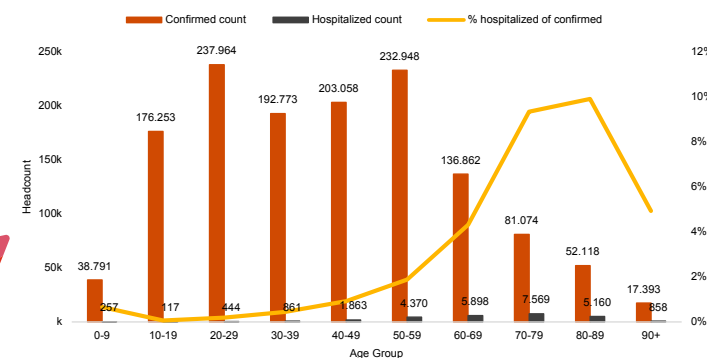
The number of deceased and hospitalised people by age show that COVID-19 is a substantial higher risk for elderly people. The mortality is increasing after the age of 50, also partially caused by the decline in other health treatments due to overcrowded hospitals; this can potentially cause negative effects on the health and mortality numbers in the long term. 2



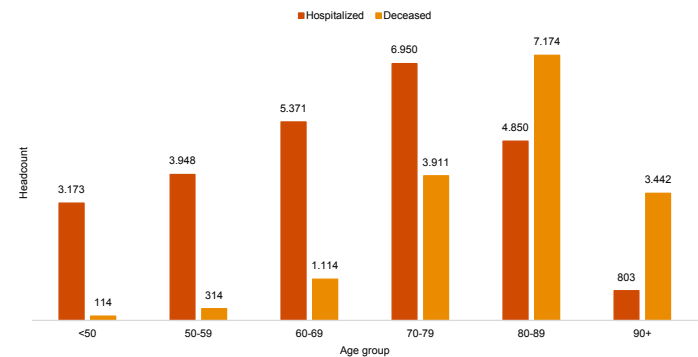
1 Confirmed new COVID-19 cases per day, as reported by the GGD (Latest data April 14th, 2021)



2 Confirmed and hospitalised by age (by April 12th, 2021)



Hospitalised and deceased by age (by April 12th, 2021)



Excess mortality is not a myth

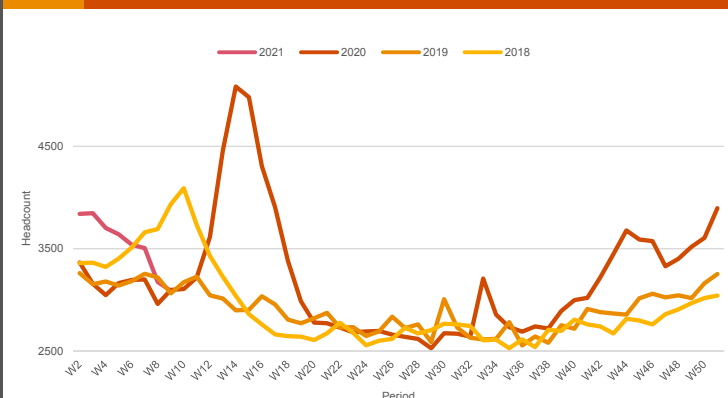


Key findings

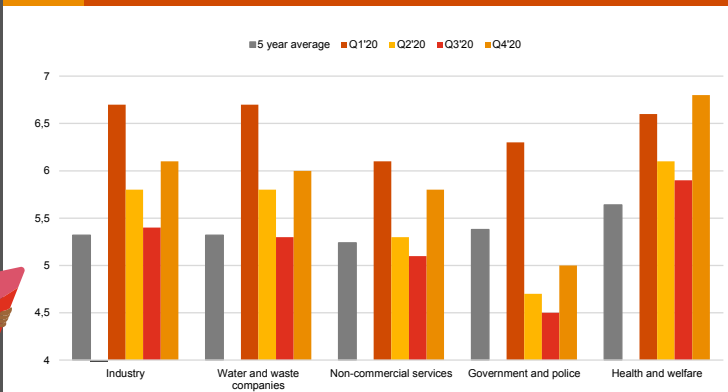
Excess mortality peaked during the last quarter of 2020 (weeks 40 to 1), reflecting the second wave deaths. The number of deaths in the first weeks of March 2020 exceeded the high number of 2018 during an extreme flu season in the Netherlands. The number of deaths is exceeding the previous years from week 40 onwards. **3**

Workplace sick leave in 2020 exceeded the 5-year average for most sectors. A trend can be noticed with the confirmed cases; Q3 noted the lowest percentage of sick leave throughout the year, which is in line with the lower amount of confirmed cases during summer. A relative high sick leave is noted for the health and welfare sector, which can be related to the persons that are being exposed to confirmed patients. The 4.4% workplace sick leave stands for 44 out of 1000 working days absent. **4**

3 Deaths per week (2017-2021)



4 Top 5 sectors regarding sick leave (number of sick leave days related to total)



Code Black on ICUs still avoided



Key findings

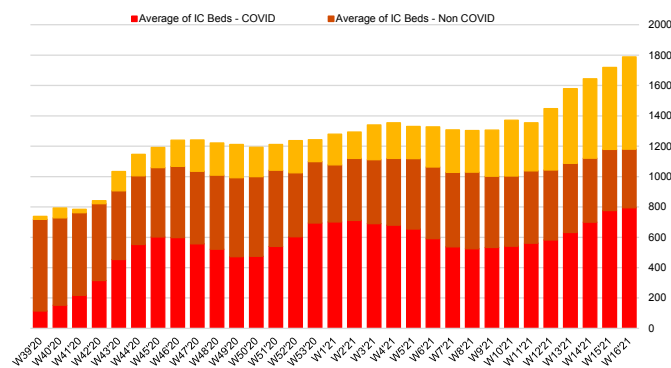
Intensive Care bed utilisation increased during in 2021 and was almost doubled (1088) by January 18th 2021, compared to the end of September 2020. Since COVID-19 cases required Intensive Care significantly, urgently needed IC to other patients is extremely difficult. At the same time, the number of free capacity at the IC beds increased which is the result of a massive upscaling effort by the Dutch government; increasing the IC capacity from 676 on September 23rd to 1295 on March 1st. **5**

Regular healthcare (clinics) was also under increased pressure, therefore the total capacity increased to 15,333 beds by March 1st 2021, compared to a capacity of 9576 beds on September 23rd. with just 2766 available beds across the country. 9% of utilised beds were taken up by COVID-19 patients. **5**

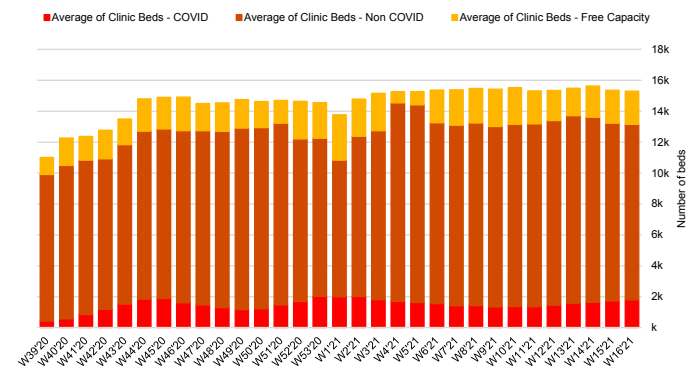


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Intensive Care - Bed utilisation



Clinics - Bed utilisation



Another interesting finding...

The Machiavelli award is an award that is being reached out every year to a person or organisation with an outstanding performance. This year, Diederik Gommers (Head of the Dutch Society for Intensive Care) and Marion Koopmans (virologist). They received the award for their extensive effort in explaining the risks and facts of the Corona virus to the Dutch society. According to the jury, this resulted in broad understanding of COVID-19 within the Dutch Society.

A choice between physical and psychological health is a choice between generations

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Key findings

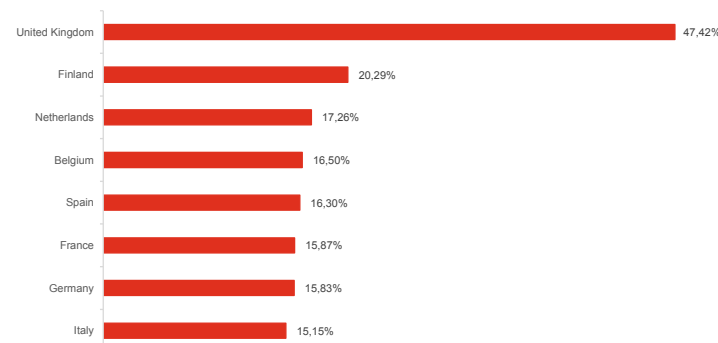
Vaccination programmes in Europe have started their roll out in January 2021. The United Kingdom was the first to start vaccinating against COVID-19 and started as early as 8 December 2020. While the vaccination was getting up to speed in the UK, it became clear that the Netherlands would become one of the last Western countries to start vaccinating. While European countries are focusing to get their vaccination strategy straight, the World Health Organisation urges for a more fair distribution of the vaccine to all countries around the world. They state eliminating COVID-19 is not possible without providing the vaccine to third world countries; The virus could get resistant to the vaccine in these countries, which will slow down global recovery. ⁷

Psychological health overall decreased for people younger than 70 years. A notable and worrying trend can be seen for young people, whose psychological health is declining to a worrying 50% in the last round. Overall, the older the age group, the more stable the psychological health is. ⁸



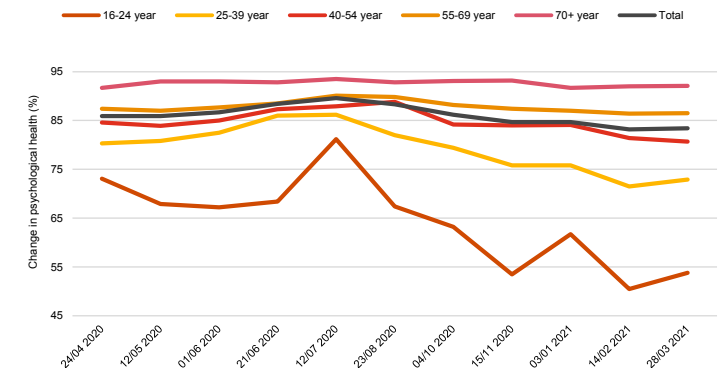
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COVID-19 vaccination doses administered (most recent data April 11th, 2021)



8

Change in psychological health



The health challenges we face will augment



A message from

**Sander
Visser**

Partner Strategy &
Netherlands

The COVID crisis has reminded us of the fragility of our individual health and the fragility of even the most advanced health care systems around the world.

We are rapidly expanding our medical technological capabilities: we see more through more advanced diagnostics and we are developing new medical knowledge and treatments at an astonishing rate. While our instruments to tackle health issues are developing, the health challenges we face will augment. Ageing populations, obesity, increased incidence of chronic diseases and in increasing appreciation of the social determinants of health care pose formidable challenges on population health. On the individual level, patients will increasingly expect levels of convenience in health care resembling those in other industries transformed

by digitisation. How can our health care systems keep up with medical progress and changing expectations of health care users while keeping it all affordable? Other public expenditures are at risk of being oppressed by health care. And even those less worried about the financial implications, will acknowledge that the strain on the scarce capacity of medical professionals.

But health care also has an impressive ability to deal with challenges. PwC has helped Dutch health care institutions and payors that have made strong progress on eliminating low value care. We will continue to work with all our commitment to help health care become even better: capturing the promise of digitisation and bending the cost curve.

Men stay at work, women stay alive

In the hospital bed, most victims of COVID-19 are men. But in society at large, women are heavily hit. They work more often in sectors and jobs that are heavily affected by the crisis, get more often infected and carry a heavier load when it comes to caring for children that stay at home due to closed schools and day care.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Key findings

Unemployment by headcount

decreased over the period September till January compared to its peak in August. Although the unemployment rate by headcount is lower for women, one can see that relatively more women are unemployed when we compare it with the active population. This is due to the fact that women are under represented in the labor market; **many women work in sectors that are heavily affected by the crisis** (tourism and hospitality) and work more often on temporary or flex contract. **1**

The infection rate remains a bit higher amongst women (53.3%) than amongst men, which could indicate that women are more exposed to the virus (in work related situations). **2**

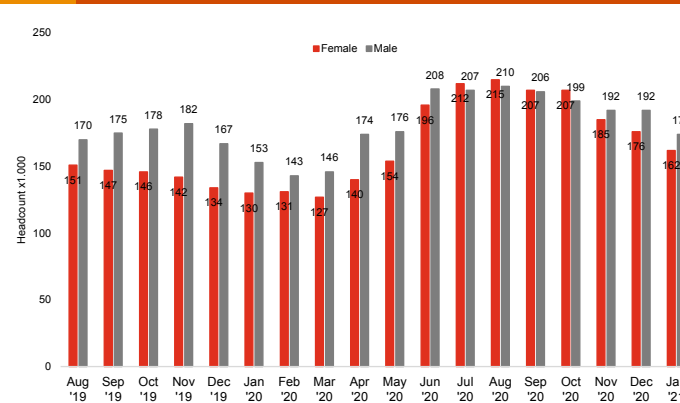
Hospitalisation and death rates by gender

are still higher amongst men. Recent studies showed that obese middle-aged men are most vulnerable for COVID-19, which explains the higher death and hospitalised rates. Also, women tend to have a stronger immune system than men. **2**



1

Unemployment by gender (by headcount x1.000)

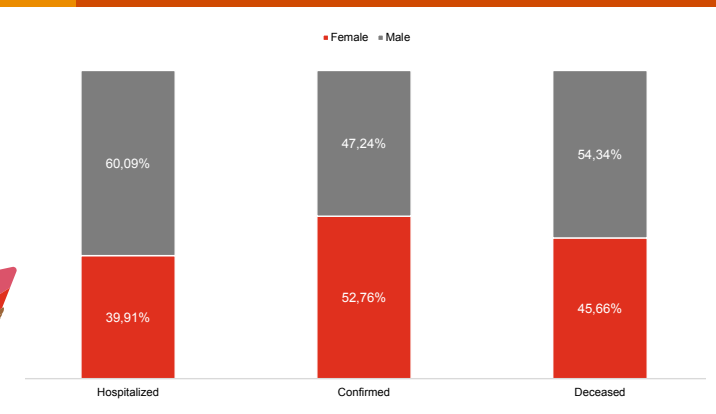


Unemployment by gender (in % of the active population)



2

Confirmed, hospitalised and deceased by gender (by March 22nd, 2021)



COVID-19 affects typical female and male jobs

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Key findings

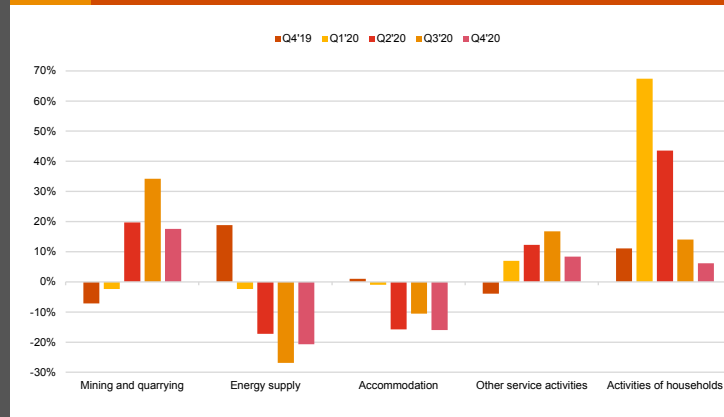
Where at the start of the crisis, we saw an enormous increase of people switching from other sectors to having their (main) **“employment” in their own household**, we see this normalising again by the end of the year. Employment in accommodation and energy supply however, is not showing clear recovery. **3**

Inequality in jobs is still a big issue. Numbers show that 5% of the women lost their job compared to men (3,9%). Besides, women get less management functions in sectors with typically more female employees. Researchers say this is a effect of COVID-19; the closing of schools and day care is resting on the shoulders of women. **4**



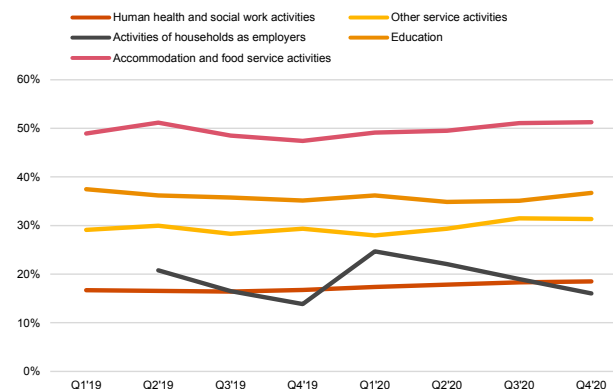
3

Top 5 change in employment in 2020 (year-on-year change)

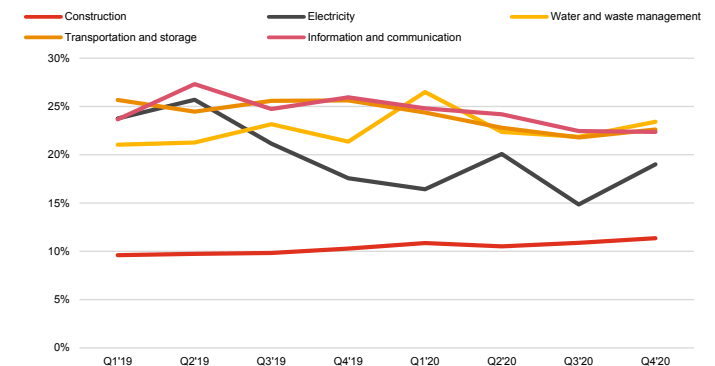


4

Top 5 sectors with lowest ratio of men



Top 5 sectors with lowest ratio of women



Extra vigilance is required against unconscious bias



A message from

**Bastiaan
Starink**

Partner People & Organisation
PwC Netherlands

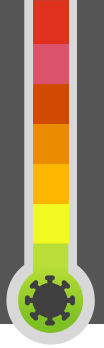
The coronavirus has further exacerbated the already existing inequalities in the workforce. It has reversed progress towards gender equality, as many more women have left the labor market in the past year, resulting in a decline in gender equality, income and economic productivity.

Companies that lag behind in terms of gender equality will eventually experience that in their turnover and success. More and more studies show that companies that are able to close the pay gap (which is still 14 percent in the Netherlands in 2019) and attract and retain a diverse workforce are more successful and sustainable than their competitors who are unable to do so.

If we want to reverse the trend that the pandemic will further exacerbate inequality in the labor market, then now is the time for action and make changes in the way we strive to achieve equality in our workforce. Companies will not only have to give meaning to inclusive leadership and corporate culture, but also have to deal with practical issues. Companies need to ask “tough” questions and really consider the answers they’re getting, which is also reflected in PwC’s recently published “Hopes and Fears” survey among 30,000+ workers.

The call to action also includes quick wins. This concerns, for example, flexibility to coordinate working hours and employment conditions, monitoring equal pay for work of equal value and ensuring unbiased talent management and promotion processes. Providing equal opportunities and participation in upskilling and re-skilling, factoring in the diversity and the different needs of the entire workforce, is required to pave the way for a more gender-equal future of work, as well as introducing stricter requirements for gender and cultural equality in recruitment and selection.

In preparation of recovery from the effects of the pandemic, extra vigilance is required against unconscious bias in hiring and promotion practices, to ensure equality in upskilling and reskilling of workforces, and to monitor gender equal remuneration. Given the increased gender and cultural inequality during the pandemic, all hands on deck are required to accelerate towards a more gender-equal future of work, including fair gender equal pay.





“

We link sustainability agreements to our loans. If not enough progress is made with the improvement plans, we say goodbye to the customer. Becoming more sustainable is only possible if we keep taking conscious steps.

Coline Oosterloo-van 't Hoff – ABN AMRO

What comes down, must go up

GDP overall decreased, after a rollercoaster ride of record highs and lows. Retail marked its highest year-on-year turnover growth of the century. Online sales achieved new record year-on-year turnover growth. Government's debt explosive increase, interrupted a 5-year-long decreasing trend. Entrepreneurs regained significant confidence while consumers don't see the sun behind the clouds just yet.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

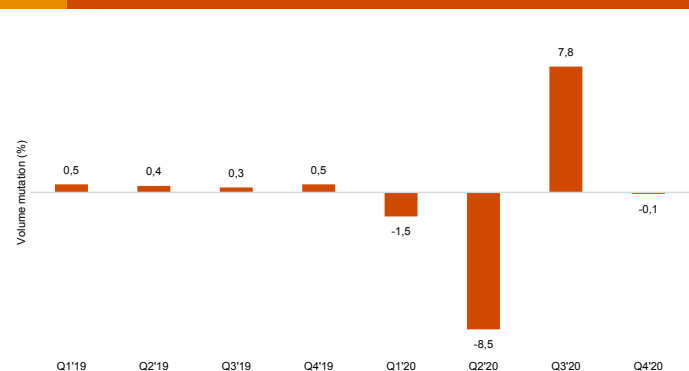


Key findings

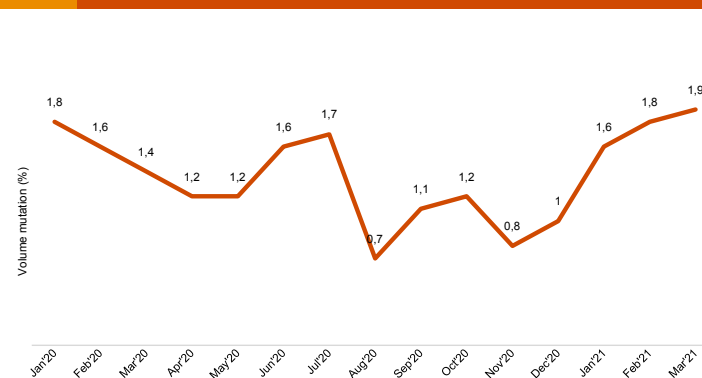
Household consumption was the main culprit behind the **GDP's** all-time record drop of -8.5% in Q2 2020, subsequent all-time record increase of 7.8% in Q3, and further drop in Q4. GDP decreased by -3.8% in 2020, compared to the year before. **1**

Consumer prices in the Netherlands were on average 1.3% higher in 2020, compared to the year before. Nevertheless, it was a smaller year-on-year increase compared to that of 2019 with 2.6%. According to CBS, in 2020 electricity and vehicle fuels were significantly cheaper, while various consumer goods and services, as well as food, alcohol and cigarettes became more expensive. **2**

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



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



Shopping shifts from street to screen

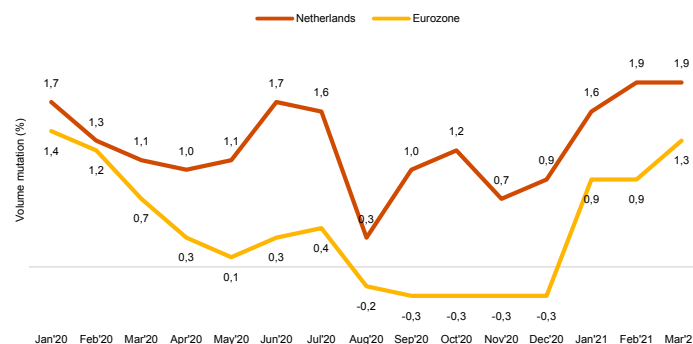
Key findings

Inflation in the Netherlands remained well above the Eurozone average and positive in 2020 and the beginning of 2021, even as the EU average took a dive from August to December 2020. **3**

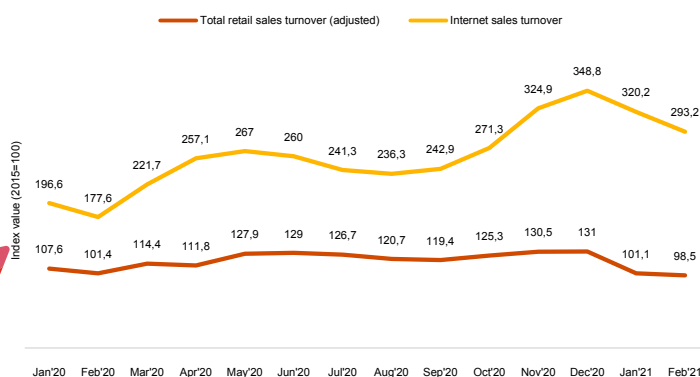
Retail marked its highest year-on-year turnover growth for this century, with an increase of 5.9% compared to 2019. According to CBS, it's an astonishing outcome, considering the broad limitations imposed on retail due to the pandemic and that subsectors like shoes and clothing (that were hit the hardest), lost a whopping 18.4% and 19.6% of their turnover, respectively. **4**

Retail wouldn't have been able to thrive during the pandemic, if it wasn't for the internet. **Online sales turnover** achieved new record growth of 43.5% in 2020, compared to 2019. Both webshops and traditional stores that successfully exploited online channels grew significantly in 2020. **4**

3 Harmonised CPI Eurozone and The Netherlands (year-on-year % change)



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



Deep pockets, debt skyrockets

Key findings

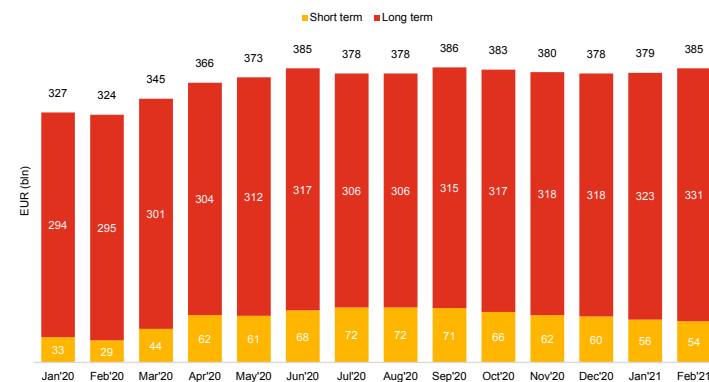
Dutch government budget balance had incurred a deficit of €42.6 billion by the end of 2020. This was primarily due to the government's financial aid measures (like NOW and Tozo) in response to the pandemic, which amounted to at least €24 billion in 2020. **5**

Dutch general government debt increased by €53 billion in 2020, interrupting a 5-year-long decreasing trend. The government was financing the unforeseen pandemic-related payouts with debt consisting of increasingly higher proportions of short-term over long-term debt. This trend started reversing from September 2020, but at the beginning of 2021 was still well off the pre-pandemic levels. **5**

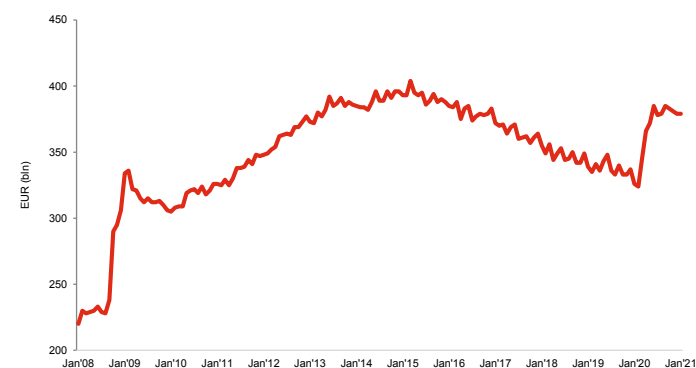
Consumer confidence marginally improved but did not really recover by the end of 2020. In December 2020 confidence was unnervingly close to the levels in the midst of the first full lockdown, back in April 2020. **6**

5

National government debt (in EUR bln)

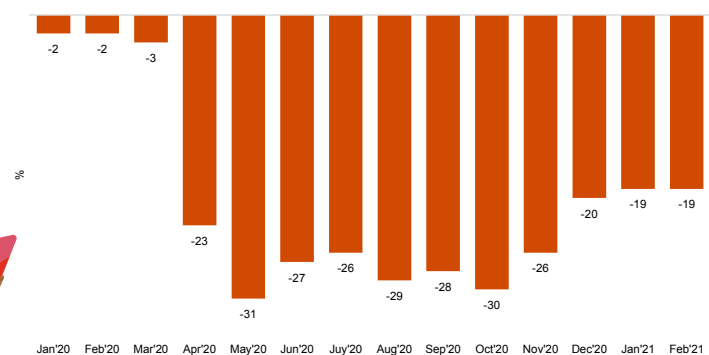


National government debt (in EUR bln)



6

Consumer confidence score as percentage of negative minus positive responses



Confidence of entrepreneurs bounces back faster than consumer confidence

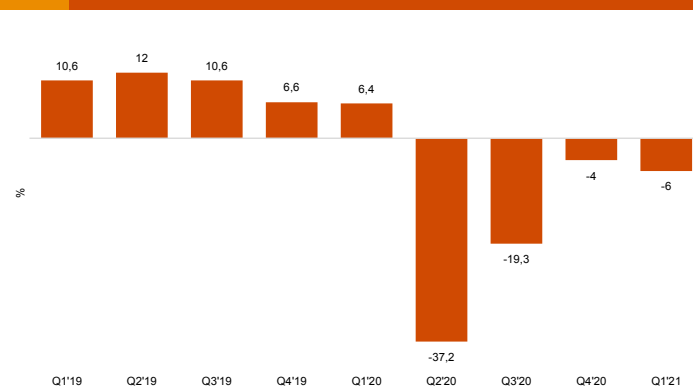


Key findings

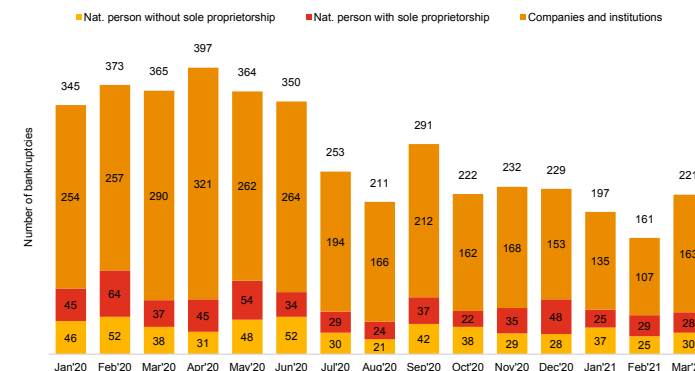
Entrepreneurial confidence reached a record low in Q2 2020. According to the CBS, that was the lowest point ever since the introduction of the indicator in 2008. By the end of 2020, business confidence had significantly improved, but did not fully recover. At that same time, business confidence in some sectors (e.g. construction, real estate) was turning positive for the first time since the record low. **7**

The number of bankruptcies in 2020 were the lowest since 1991. 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 have been keeping unhealthy companies afloat. **8**

7 Entrepreneurial confidence score as percentage of negative minus positive responses



8 Corporate bankruptcies



Are we in the calm before the storm of bankruptcies?

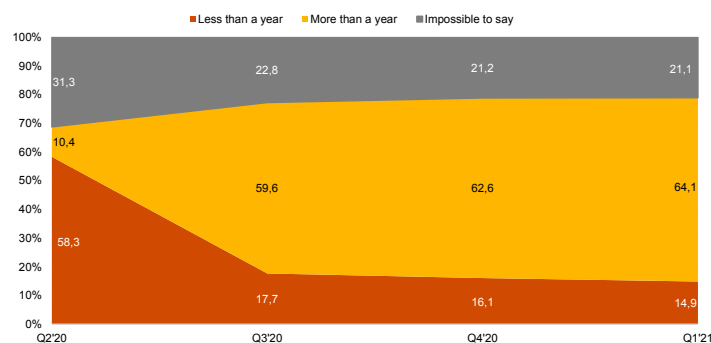


Key findings

Increasingly more **entrepreneurs became confident of their long term survival (>12 months)** from Q3'20 to Q1'21. It appears that after the first lockdown in Q2'20 and with the government's financial support measures, most entrepreneurs overcame the initial shock and begun adjusting to the new reality. **9**

More than half of the **Horeca sector** entrepreneurs in Q1 2021 did not expect they will be able to sustain their business longer than a year. Horeca has been the only sector where the majority of its entrepreneurs consistently having a short-term survival outlook, since the beginning of the pandemic. **9**

9 Entrepreneurs' expectations on company survival when COVID-19 crisis persists (across all sectors, except Finance and Energy)



NOW-support keeps unemployment under control, for now...

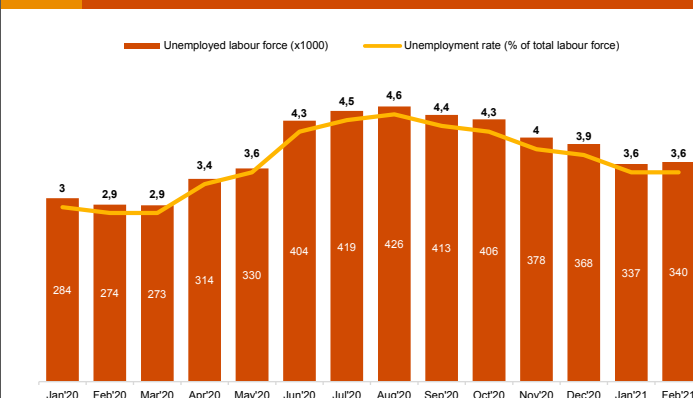


Key findings

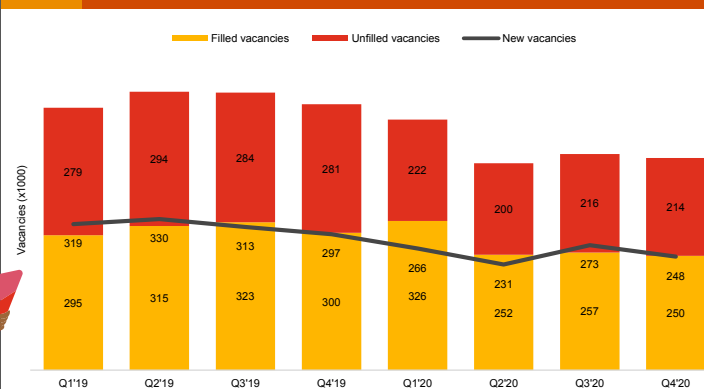
Unemployment peaked in August 2020, when there were 150,000 more people without a job, compared to the amount of people that were unemployed at the beginning of the year. Unemployment has been steadily decreasing ever since. Nevertheless, unemployment would have been much higher without the government's financial aid support. ¹⁰

Compared to 2019, in 2020 there were 241,000 less **new vacancies** and 148,000 less **vacancies filled** as a result. There were also 67,000 less **unfilled vacancies** at the end of 2020, compared to 2019. ¹¹

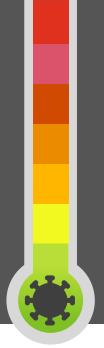
10 Unemployment



11 Vacancies across all economic activities



It is now time to roll out the strategic future vision for family businesses again



A message from

Niels
Govers

Partner Tax / Family Businesses
PwC Netherlands

Long-term continuity and a vision for the future are central to family businesses. This long-term vision is necessary to guarantee the sustainability of the family business and plays an important role in ensuring that family businesses continue to exist across generations. They do not pursue a short-term profit if it hurts the long-term economic interest of the business. Family businesses are of great importance to Dutch society. Family businesses also play an important role in the field of the Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG number 8: Decent work and economic growth.

Family businesses have often been good employers for generations. This is because the family business is loyal to its employees. In general, there is a strong bond between the employees and the family business. This leads to an improved working atmosphere and increased job security as well as high employee loyalty.

The Corona crisis has led family businesses to increasingly involve the next generations in shaping their strategy for long-term continuity. And it is precisely because of this that family businesses will increasingly focus on, among other things, training and education, career guidance, diversity policy and a good work-life balance.

It is precisely the connection with the next generations within the family business that will ensure the continuity of the family business while contributing to sustainable and inclusive development. The current corona crisis has forced many family businesses to focus primarily on the continuity of the organisation. Entrepreneurship, innovativeness and creativity emerge. It is now time again to roll out the strategic vision of the future. This calls for sustainable growth and dignified work!

Reasons to stay in school are piling up

The pandemic augmented existing social inequalities. Unemployment hit the hardest to the young, the lower educated, women, those with a non-western migration background, and the self-employed and temp/flex-workers. At the start of 2021, there were marginal improvements but definitely no end in sight.



Key findings

Young people and first-time job seekers got hit hardest by COVID-19. **Unemployment** peaked in August, with 4 times as many youngsters without a job, compared to 45 to 74-year olds. It has been decreasing since, but stabilising and nowhere near pre-pandemic levels yet. **1**

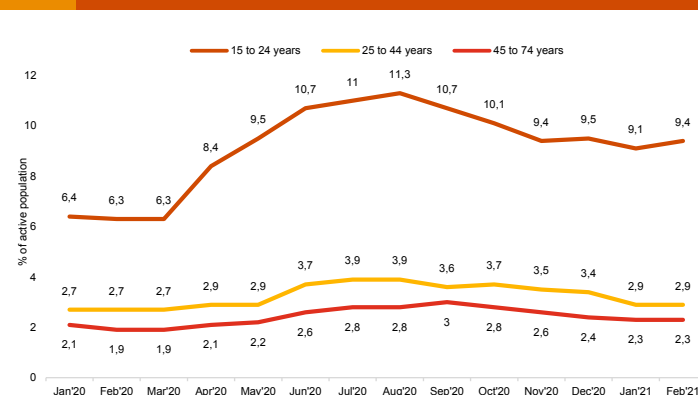
Unemployment among people with a non-western migration background peaked in Q3 2020. There were 3 times as many people of this group without a job, compared to natives. **2**

The lower the education level, the harder people were hit by the pandemic. This suggests that jobs that require a higher educational level got less affected, due to the nature of the job (e.g. possibility to work from home) or other sector-wide (e.g. horeca) limitations. **3**

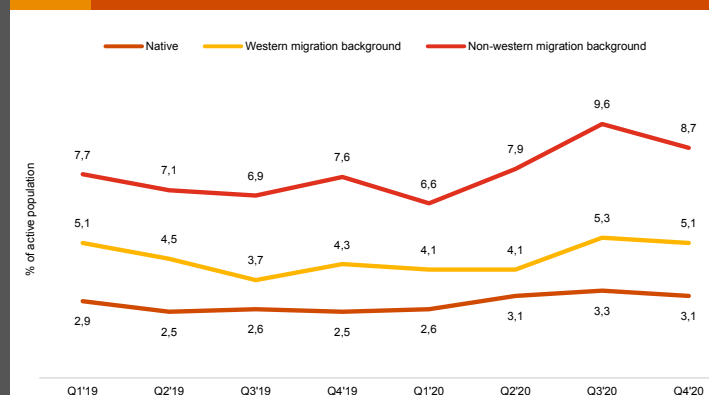
Women, regardless of educational level, were hit the hardest by the pandemic. In Q3 2020, women with medium education faced a 55.2% increase in unemployment, compared to Q3 2019. **3**



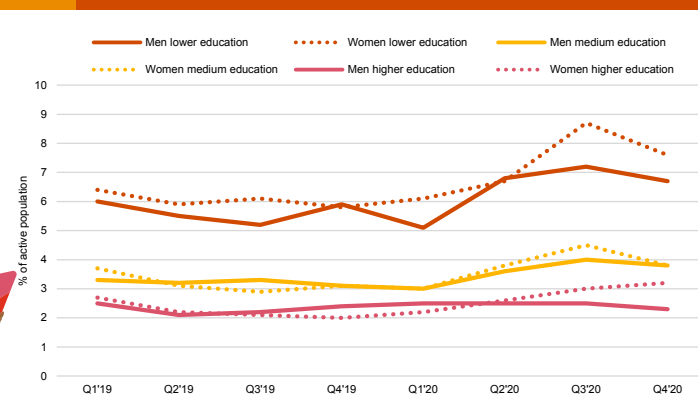
1 Unemployment by age group (seasonally adjusted)



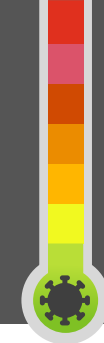
2 Unemployment by background (in % of active population)



3 Unemployment per educational level and gender



Be inclusive and open minded



A message from

**Pauline
Mbundu**

Manager Consulting &
Chairwoman PwC Connected
Cultures PwC Netherlands

Young people and first-time job seekers need to be offered more internships to receive the working experience needed to improve their position on their labor market. Even though guiding interns during the pandemic might be challenging, we invite employers to think out of the box and look at ways where young people and first-time job seekers can be off added value to the current team. Think of additional market research or desk research which young people could do from home. Investing in youth now, is of benefit for all in the future.

To reduce inequalities employers need to be inclusive and open minded. As mentioned with young people, people with a non-western migration background need to be offered equal opportunities. Those opportunities lay in internships and regular jobs. On the one side, employers should be invited to share their vacancies on different platforms so they can also reach non-western migrants. On the other side, when migrants apply for a job, employers should not be quick to put their request aside but look at the potential instead of possible constraints such as language barriers. Investing in all people, will save us costs in the future.

We see a great responsibility for organisations to keep the jobs of lower education level and offer perspectives. Instead of shutting down for example canteens leave them open, however in an adjusted way, so people can keep their jobs. Look for alternatives. Local governments should continue to assist people with lower education to make a career switch and include them in the COVID-19 related new jobs for example in call centers.

For women the pandemic can be an extra challenge when having to deal with additional care for family members or children. Facilitating men and women to combine work and private responsibilities by for example reducing the number of working hours, while keeping the job or support with a nanny-service are options to create a better work-life balance and have the time to participate in the labor market.

Instead of making less use of employees without a fixed contract, employers should see it as an opportunity to make more use of employees without a fixed contract. This offers more flexibility in uncertain times. Employers can hire ZZP'ers for a shorter period of time offering the possibility to extend or end the contract when necessary.

Every downside has its upside, but will it last?

The lockdowns helped bring the green house gas emissions of the Netherlands unexpectedly close to the Urgenda 2020 “intermediate” goals. Transport and electricity sectors contributed the most to emissions decrease. Travelers in the Netherlands steered away en masse from public transport and aviation.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

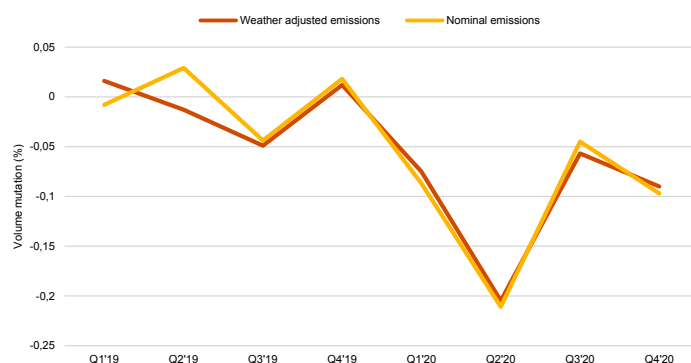


Key findings

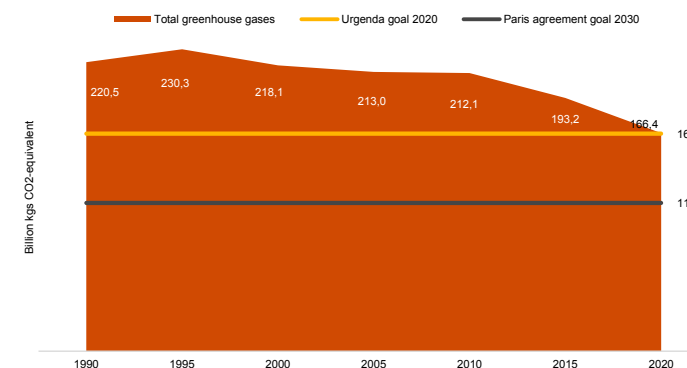
CO₂ emissions of the Dutch economy dropped significantly every time the government imposed strict socio-economic restrictions (lockdowns), in an attempt to tackle the pandemic (in Q1, Q2 and Q4 2020). **1**

A year-on-year drop of (IPCC) greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions by 8% in 2020, largely the result of the strict socio-economic restrictions, brought the Dutch economy unexpectedly close to the milestone “Urgenda 2020” GHG emissions goals, en route to achieving the 2030 Paris agreement’s goals. **2**

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



2 Total greenhouse gases emissions (IPCC) volume





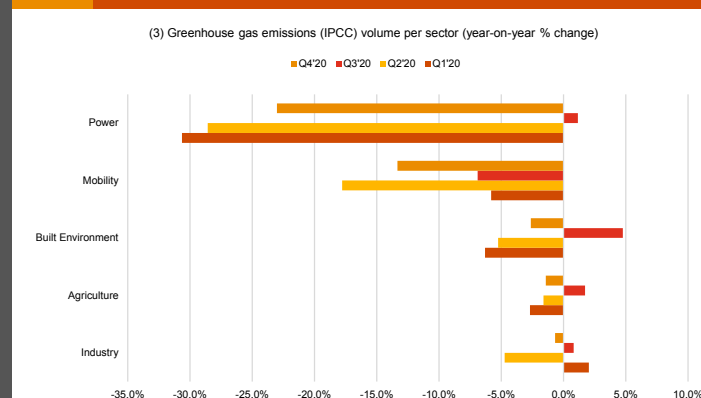
Less driving drives emissions down

Key findings

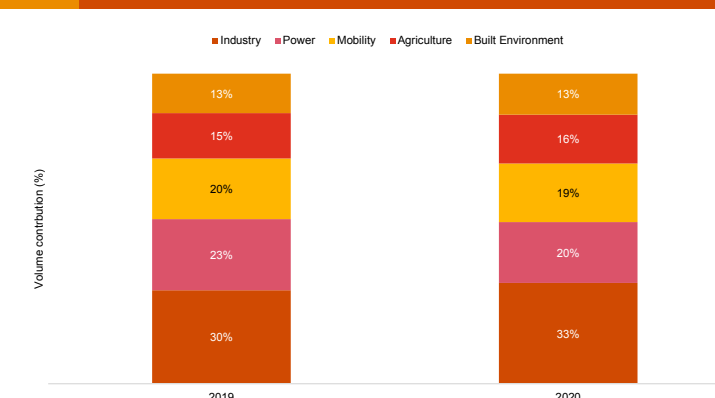
The decrease can be almost exclusively attributed on the electricity and transport sectors. According to CBS, there was less demand for electricity due to the pandemic and in addition less coal was utilised to produce electricity, as natural gas and sustainable sources came increasingly into the mix. Finally, a lot of people remained at and worked more from home, driving a lot less than the year before. **3**

GHG emissions volume per sector shifted throughout 2020, influenced to a certain extent by the pandemic. Compared to 2019, the overall GHG emissions contribution per sector to the total Dutch economy emissions did not change much. **4**

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



4 Greenhouse gases emissions (IPCC) contribution by sector



Another interesting finding...

The Netherlands is not expected to meet greenhouse gases emissions reduction of 49% by 2030, compared to 1990's levels. Researchers advise the government to double its current annual emission reduction targets, in order to achieve the 2030 goal.

People have lost appetite for overcrowded public transport

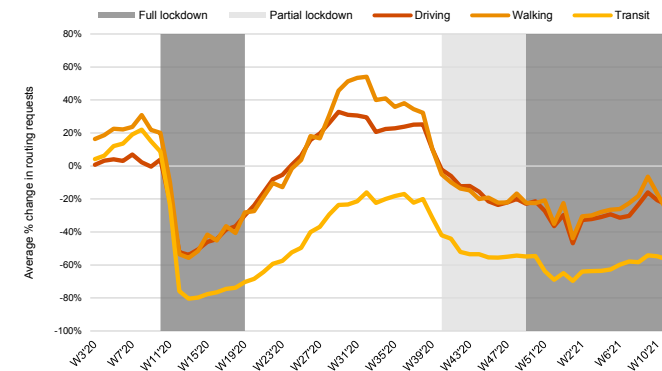


Key findings

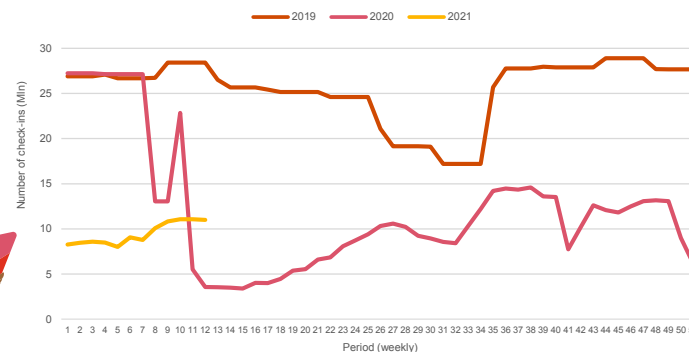
Apple users in the Netherlands did not travel as much and steered away from public transport to alternative means of transport (i.e. driving and walking), as a result of the pandemic. That is at least what the Apple users' travel planning requests trends suggests. Since the timing and magnitude of the changes in requests closely follows the timing and extent of the lockdowns, it seems reasonable to assume so. **5**

Public transport check-in trends confirm that travelers in the Netherlands steered away en masse from public transport, as a result of the pandemic. Since the timing and magnitude of change in check-in volumes closely follows the timing and extent of the lockdowns, it seems reasonable to assume so. Check-ins are not expected to recover before the end of the 2nd full lockdown in 2021. **6**

5 Mobility trends: weekly % change in routing requests of various mobility types in Apple Maps



6 Mobility trends: Weekly public transport check-ins



Cargo keeps aviation on air

13 CLIMATE ACTION



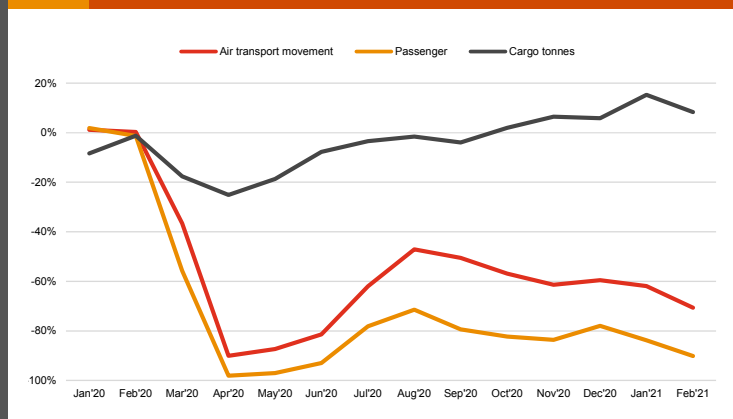
Key findings

Severe restrictions in commercial aviation at the beginning of the pandemic, brought number of flights and passengers close to a standstill. Over summer a slight increase in the number of flights and passengers is visible, only to drop again from September to November 2020. The December to February 2021 levels are not expected to change before the end of the 2nd full lockdown in 2021. ⁷

Also fueled by a steep increase in urgently required medical supplies, and later on online purchases and doorstep deliveries, air cargo transport not only swiftly recovered after a milder decrease, but even surpassed 2019 levels in October 2020 and has been increasing ever since. ⁷

7

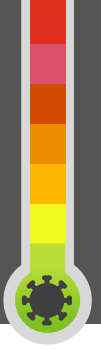
Air transport movements and passengers (year-on-year % change)



Another interesting finding...

Due to COVID-19, the aviation sector is working on improvements of the flying process. In order to prevent long lines for the gate, the director of Heathrow airport expects instant messages sent to your smartphone when it's your time for boarding. On top of that, Italian design company Avio Interiors is experimenting with a solution in which the middle seat is turned around. Plastic screens around the chairs will form an extra protection for the passenger.

Think of the one thing you will do differently today



A message from

**Joukje
Janssen**

Partner Sustainability
PwC Netherlands

Past year had a positive effect on reduction of CO2. It shows that it is possible to meet the ambitions of the Paris agreement and that we are all able to contribute! How to sustain this towards the future? My worry is that as soon as we are going to be back into a more normalised environment, we lose the 'logical' sense of urgency.

What can you continuously contribute to keep this positive effect and are even able to further enlarge it? First call for action is to consider your own daily contribution to diminish CO2 and think of the one thing you will do differently today compared to 'your' normal operation. So use the bike instead of the car, eat veggie instead of meat, eat local produced products instead of far away, buy sustainable clothing instead of produced in Bangladesh or have your online order delivered to the post office instead of at home (and pick them up by bike). In addition, have discussions about the topic in order to create a higher awareness, whether this is with our own clients, the shops you buy your goods or the pension fund which provides you the overview of the invested money: do ask how they contribute to the reduction of CO2 (or even broader – ESG and SDG's). It may sound silly – but awareness is a big step in order to be able to create immediate action!



“

We saw a shift from normal adolescent subjects to serious problems, especially in the group of sixteen and seventeen-year-olds.

Roline de Wilde – De Kindertelefoon

Criminals look forward to the end of lockdown

The lockdowns and curfew seem to have an effect on crime. When in the first lockdown, a whole group of new regular users started using the internet for shopping and communicating, criminals knew to find them. But people learn fast, which you can also recognise in how we deal with the stress from being at home together all day long. After initial peaks, we seem to get used to it enough to handle it.



Key findings

Total number of registered crimes shows a correlation with the lockdown and curfew, with a decrease in spring and winter. When the country opened up again and the temperatures rose, so did the number of registered crimes. **1**

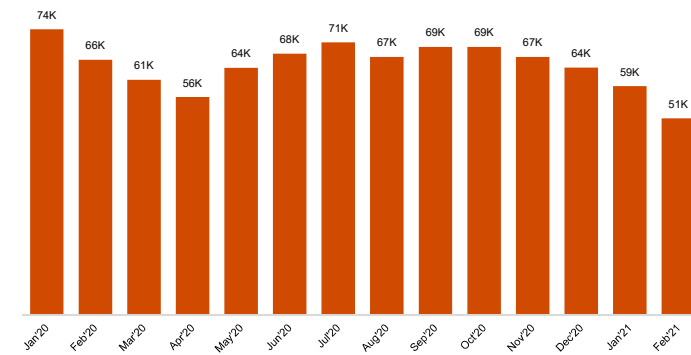
Reported cybercrime still remains well above pre-COVID-19 levels. After a peak during the first lockdown and a decrease during summer, it increased steadily again in winter. **2**

Abuse cases continued to decrease in fall, possibly because people found ways to deal with the difficulties of being at home together day in, day out. After an adaptation period, companies, schools and support organisations found better ways to deal with these challenges. **3**

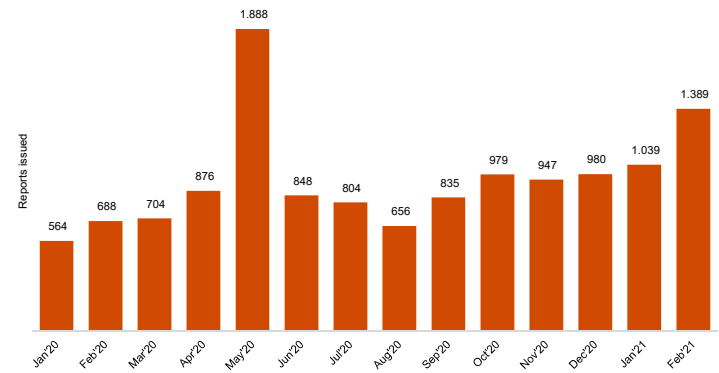
Sexual offence cases Sexual offence cases increased when the world opened up in summer. As temperatures and the number of human interactions dropped again, so did the number of registered cases. **3**



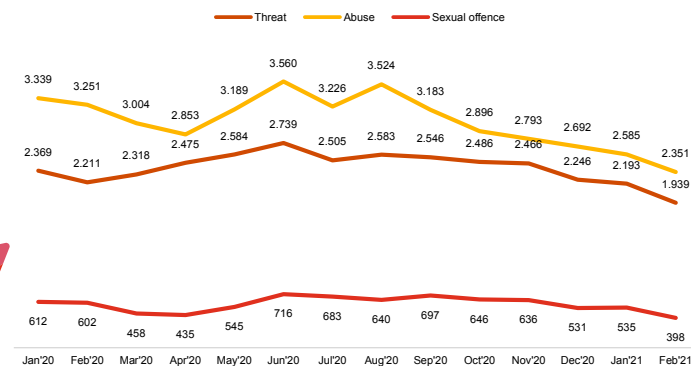
1 Total registered crimes



2 Police reportings of Cybercrime



3 Number of registered threat, abuse and sexual offences



A solid tax infrastructure is a prerequisite for peaceful and inclusive societies



A message from

**Eelco van
der Enden**

Partner PwC Netherlands,
Global ESG Tax & Legal Services
platform leader

Peaceful inclusive societies exist by the grace of people trusting accountable institutions and fair impartial justice for all. History has taught us that non-inclusive societies are unstable, create no value for the people, are not sustainable and create international tension.

A key factor to achieve strong institutions, justice and ultimately peace is the availability of sufficient sustainable resources. Besides a country's natural resources and loans in whatever form taxes are the most important source of revenues to a State. Taxes are levied and collected for three reasons: financing the state, influencing behavior and the redistribution of income.

Nowadays tax must play a more important role in achieving the SDGs in general and understanding its underlying needs for achieving SDG 16 in particular. Companies 'engine to support society achieving the SDGs is their Environmental, Social and Governance strategy (ESG). We more and more start to understand that tax is an ESG metric by its own merit.

The COVID-19 pandemic with the huge budget deficits it created has only reinforced the fact that tax is an ESG metric. Modern society no longer sees tax as a cost factor only, but as a tool to create socio-economic cohesion, sustainable value growth and long term prosperity.

No one benefits from dysfunctional institutions and social unrest besides the unethical and criminal elements in our society. Peaceful and inclusive societies can only be achieved, by reinforcing values for integrity, accountability and transparency and strengthening effective, accountable institutions and justice for all.

A solid tax infrastructure is a prerequisite to that. By strengthening tax integrity and transparency within the context of safeguarding business interest and proportionality, we can deliver states the means to build strong institutions to close the gaps around inclusion, implementation and enforcement. Society cannot thrive without businesses but business cannot without society. Neither can solve environmental, social or governance issues by themselves.

Dutch common sense has its limits

Trust in the Dutch government's COVID-19 approach decreased but is stabilising. It will possibly be significantly impacted by national elections and the preceding campaign and the varying success of the vaccination campaign. However, satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken against the pandemic were higher in the Netherlands compared to the EU average.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Key findings

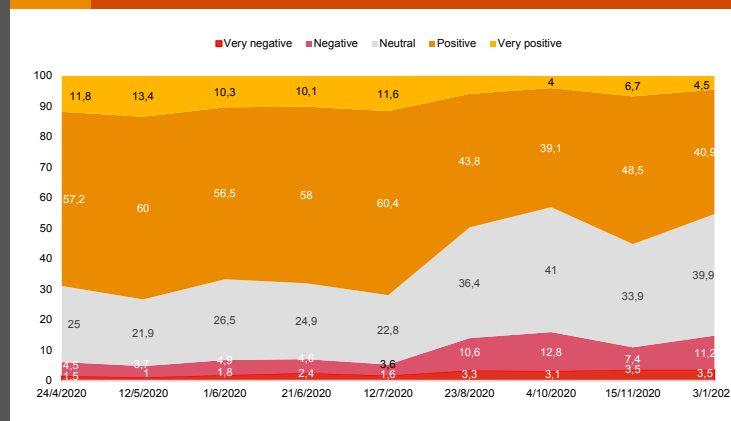
Trust in the government's COVID-19 approach decreased but stabilises. In February 2021, 41% trust the approach, 41% is neutral and 17% has no confidence (at all). Note that the last survey was done during the political campaigns for national elections. **1**

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**

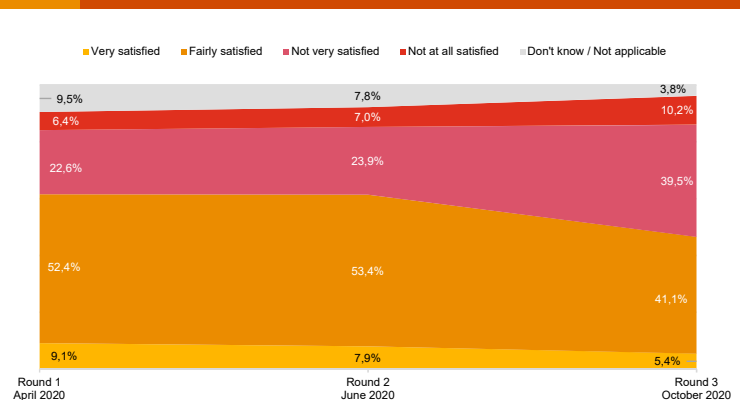
Survey results regarding EU competencies indicated that a thin majority (53.1%) of the Dutch respondents agree that the EU should have more financial means to deal with crises such as this. However, this is less compared to average of EU member states (65.8%). **3**



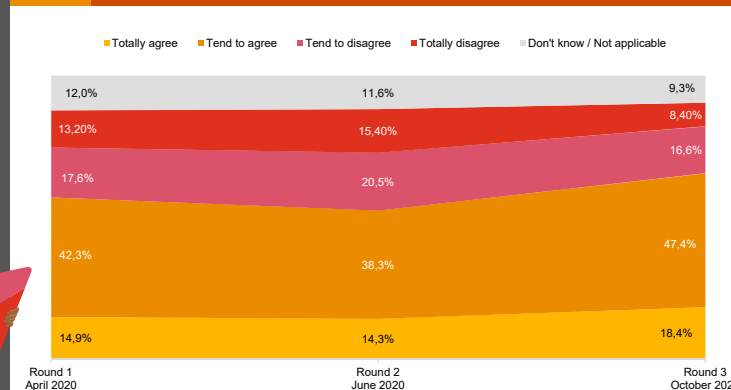
1 Trust in Dutch government's COVID-19 approach



2 How satisfied are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus?



3 Statement: The EU should have more competence to deal with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic



This is the time to build back better!



A message from

**Anton
Koonstra**

Partner, Industry Leader
Consulting Public Sector
PwC Netherlands

The need for working together on the post COVID-19 recovery in developing countries

Working together is the essence of the SDG 17 and it is also one of the crucial Values of PwC. With regard to the Coronavirus pandemic it's not always working together in the first place. When the need is high, individual countries go for themselves and compete for vaccines on the global market. The European Commission followed a joint strategy, however there is no strategy on a global level and developing countries will have to wait before vaccines are available at a larger scale. In Corona times we see that businesses and governments reach out to help developing countries with medical equipment and vaccines, but not in a coordinated manner, that makes the help less effective.

The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the developing countries is enormous, which is somewhat unknown to the broader public. A global partnership of governments and (pharmaceutical) business is needed to design and implement a vaccination programme for developing countries and to develop a plan for recovery from the pandemic. This is the time to build back better!

All SDGs are impacted by this crisis. For coverage in this report, we selected the SDGs with the most material impact.

Selection of SDGs for this publication

Indirect impact: although we did not include indicators specifically related to the 9 SDGs on the right, some of the indicators we analysed do have an indirect impact on these 9 SDGs. For example, the trends in greenhouse gases emissions (IPCC) contribution by sector are analysed as part of SDG 13. The trends for the power and mobility sectors included here are relevant for SDGs 7 and 9 respectively.

Relevance for the Netherlands: some of the SDGs, like quality education (SDG 4) and clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), have only limited relevance for the Netherlands. We chose to focus on the impact on the most relevant SDGs for the Netherlands for this publication.

Data availability: for this quarterly publication we focused on the SDGs for which we have recurring data available on at least a quarterly basis. For indicators of which data becomes available on a lower frequency, the impact of COVID-19 could not yet be analysed.



Outdated and infrequent data available (mostly annual on indicators like Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, area under organic farming).



As everybody in the Netherlands has access to clean drinking water and sanitary facilities, this is not a highly relevant SDG for the Netherlands.



For this SDG it is relevant to look at, for example, passenger transport in relation to economic growth. However, there is no frequent/recurring data available as of 2020Q1.



Data on material footprint and resource productivity is either outdated or cannot be found for the Netherlands specifically.



No recent information on nature and woodland areas available. Government expenditure on environmental protection will be published in September 2021.



The Netherlands has a good overall score regarding education. Not all the indicators contain data from 2020 onwards.



Most related indicators that are relevant for the Netherlands are only available on an annual basis. (e.g. primary energy consumption, share of renewable energy)

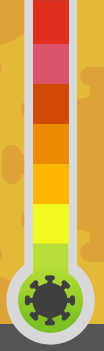


Information on the recycling rate of municipal waste and share of public transport in total passenger transport is not frequently available.



Stocks of fish are not reported specifically for the Netherlands. In addition, recent data on the clean water index is not available.

COVID-19 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. 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 lockdown.

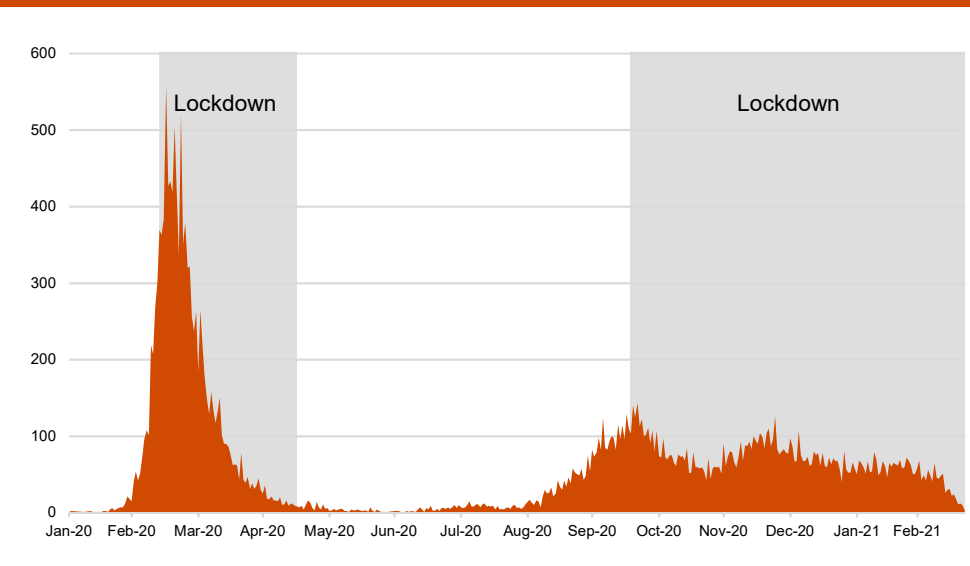
Full lock down periods were in effect in the Netherlands from 15 March till 11 May 2020 and from 15 December 2020 till 28 April 2021. During these full lockdown periods schools, restaurants and non-essential shops were closed. However, these “intelligent” lockdowns lasted longer for specific parts of society and businesses, with the second lockdown and curfew lasting beyond the publication date of this report.

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 prioritised.

The focus of this fourth barometer is the period from December to February 2021, as well as the first whole year of COVID-19. However, more recent data was also included in the graphs when available. The data period therefore differs slightly, depending on the source.

Hospitalised new COVID-19 patients per day (most recent data April 13th)



SDG	Figure	Link
1	1	https://opendata.cbs.nl/ODDataApi/odata/82608ENG
	2	https://opendata.cbs.nl/ODDataFeed/ODData/83694ENG
	3	https://opendata.cbs.nl/ODDataApi/odata/83483NED
	4	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83483NED/table?ts=1592550108638
	Another interesting finding	https://www.dnb.nl/actueel/nieuws-statistiek/snb-2021/huishoudens-brengen-exceptioneel-veel-geld-onder-bij-banken-in-2020/
	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.csv
	2	https://data.rivm.nl/covid-19/Covid-19_casus_landelijk.csv
	3	https://opendata.cbs.nl/ODDataApi/odata/70895ned
	4	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80072NED/table?fromstatweb
	5	https://lcps.nu/datafeed/
5	6	https://lcps.nu/datafeed/
	Another interesting finding	https://www.parool.nl/kunst-media/machiavelliprijs-voor-marion-koopmans-en-diederik-gommers-b8ceea39/
	7	https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations
	8	https://www.rivm.nl/gedragsonderzoek/maatregelen-welbevinden/welbevinden-en-leefstijl
	1	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=38A9E#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table
	2	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=38A9E#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table
5	3	https://data.rivm.nl/covid-19/Covid-19_casus_landelijk.json
	4	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/LFSQ_EGAN2_custom_344509/default/table?lang=en
	5	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/LFSQ_EGAN2_custom_344509/default/table?lang=en

SDG	Figure	Link
8	1	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/84106NED/table?ts=1593868397307
	2	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/84106ENG/table?ts=1615378753462
	3	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/prc_hicp_midx/default/table?lang=en
	4	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83868NED/table?ts=1588764277619
	5	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2020/26/maandindicatoren-overheidsfinancien
	6	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2020/26/maandindicatoren-overheidsfinancien
	7	https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83693NED/table
	8	https://www.cbs.nl/coen
	9	https://opendata.cbs.nl/ODataFeed/OData/82242ENG
	10	https://www.cbs.nl/coen
	11	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=38A9E#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table
	12	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80472ned/table?ts=1588319674232
10	1	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80590ned/table?ts=1592479165956
	2	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=3E791#/CBS/nl/dataset/82309NED/table?ts=1607694281931
	3	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=3E791#/CBS/nl/dataset/82309NED/table?ts=1607694281931

SDG	Figure	Link
13	Another interesting finding	https://www.pbl.nl/en/publicaties/klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2020
	Another interesting finding	https://www.businessinsider.nl/coronavirus-vliegen-regels/
	1	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/cijfers/detail/84057NED
	2	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/cijfers/detail/84057NED
	3	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2020/50/lagere-co2-uitstoot-in-het-derde-kwartaal-2020
	3	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2019/52/uitstoot-co2-lager-in-het-derde-kwartaal-van-2019
	3	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2020/13/uitstoot-co2-was-hoger-in-het-vierde-kwartaal-van-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
	5	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/visualisaties/welvaart-in-coronatijd/mobiliteit
16	1	https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47013NED/table?ts=1594150375870
	2	https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47013NED/table?ts=1594150375870
	3	https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47013NED/table?ts=1594150375870
17	1	https://www.rivm.nl/gedragsonderzoek/maatregelen-welbevinden/resultaten-1e-ronde-gedragsonderzoek
	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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