



Performance Report of Dutch Social housing associations BNG Bank Social Bond - 2021

November 2022

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Sanne Paenen, MSc.

Marijn van Asseldonk, MSc.

Fenna Bijster, MSc.

Colophon

Commissioned by

Koen Westdijk, Head of Funding & Treasury

Koen.westdijk@bngbank.nl

Michiel Matthijssen, Funding & Treasury

Michiel.matthijssen@bngbank.nl

Authors

Project leader:

Sanne Paenen, MSc.

s.paenen@hetpon-telos.nl

Marijn van Asseldonk, MSc.

Fenna Bijster, MSc.

T +31 13 535 15 35

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SDG performance report of Dutch social housing associations

In this report, Het PON & Telos presents a newly developed framework to measure the sustainable development of social housing associations along the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN. The SDGs are based on decades of work by countries and the United Nations (UN) and prominently became part of the sustainability agenda in 2030.

In the figure below, results of the 2022 framework can be found. The SDGs are scaled from 0 to 100, higher values represent better performance, lower values represent worse performance

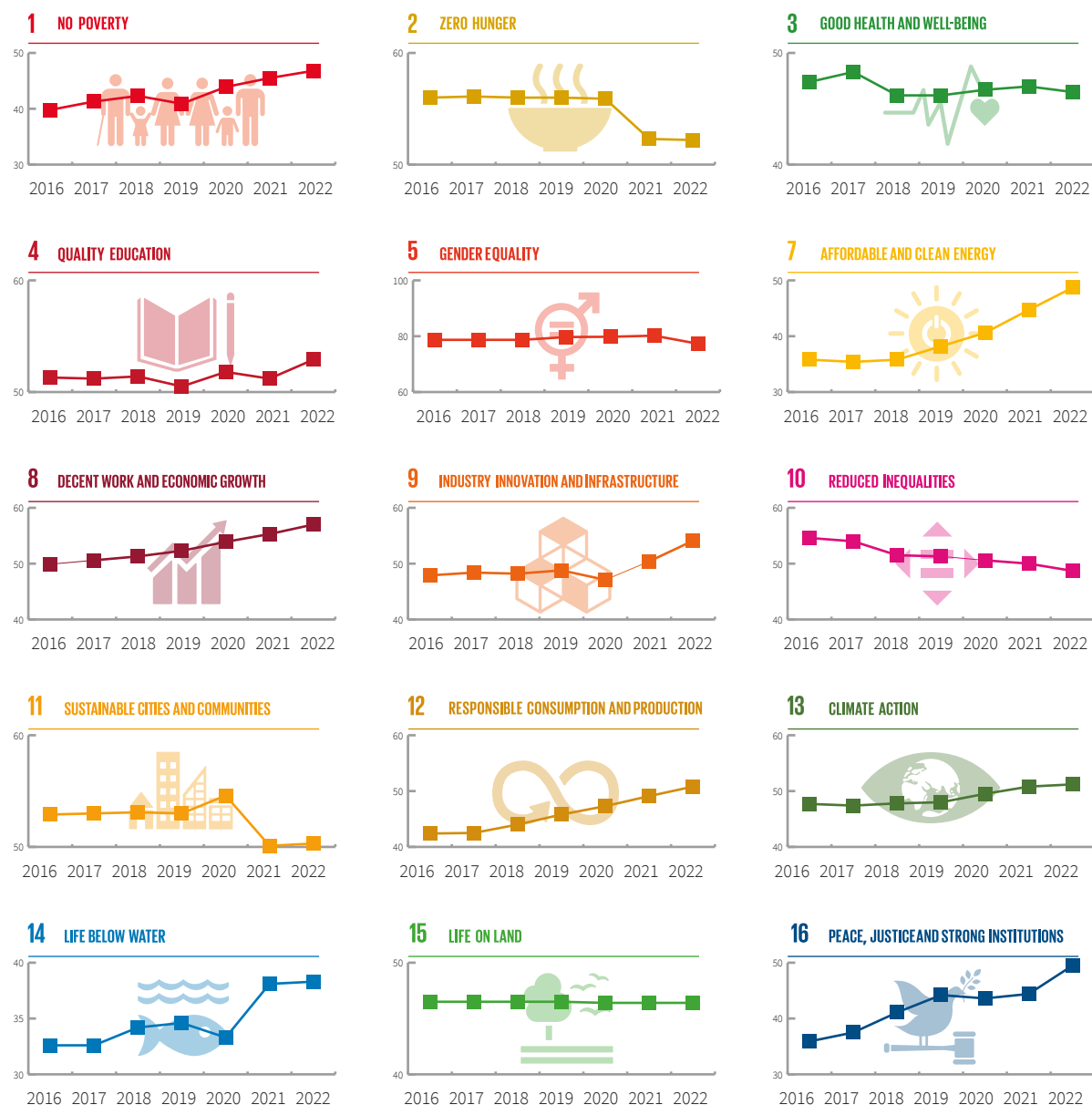


It is clear that housing associations do well on SDG 5, 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'. On average, the score on that SDG is 77 in 2022. In contrast, housing associations score relatively poorly on SDG 14, 'conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development', which is no real surprise. The Netherlands are having difficulties meeting the EU-standards of the Water Directive Framework. Hence, the score on that SDG is lacking behind. Most scores on the SDG's however, range between 45 and 55 in 2022, showing that there are still challenges to overcome in order to meet the sustainability standards.

Social housing associations play a crucial role in public housing in the Netherlands. Associations have a share of almost 30% of all the houses. The significance of the social housing associations for public housing is not only determined by its quantitative share in the housing market, but even more so because of its primary task to provide affordable housing. After all, the target group of the social housing associations are people with a low socio-economic status. Availability, affordability, liveability and sustainability are the four basic principles of each social housing association in the Netherlands.

In the figure below, results of the development over the years per SDG can be found. The SDGs are scaled from 0 to 100, higher values represent better performances.

The scales in the figures below are related to the actual numbers. This means that the scales are not equal in the presentation of all the SDG figures.



On more than half (9) of the SDGs, we see a positive development and on the other 6 that are part of this report, a negative development is observed. On two of the positively developed SDGs (7 and 16), there is an increase in the score of over 10 percent points from 2016 to 2022. Although on both SDGs, the score is still not high, the past years have seen a significant increase in ensuring affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for their residents, as well as in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and in building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Looking at the SDGs with a negative development, we do not observe such strong developments. The highest decrease in score is on SDG 10, 'reduced inequalities', which has dropped by 5 percent points. Whilst SDG 5 is the highest scoring goal for the housing associations, the previous year shows a slight decline in the overall score.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Social housing associations and their role in the Dutch society

Social housing associations play a crucial role in public housing in the Netherlands. Today, the 286 Dutch social housing associations own nearly 2.4 million houses, over 90% of which are social rental houses. A limited part (just over 5%) concerns commercial rental houses¹. This means that social housing associations have a share of almost 30% in the total Dutch housing stock, and 69% in all rental properties in the Netherlands. The significance of the social housing associations for public housing is not only determined by its quantitative share in the housing market, but even more so because of its primary task to provide affordable housing. After all, the target group of the social housing associations are people with a low socio-economic status.

The origins and development of social housing associations and their role in society, go way back in time, to the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1852, the first Dutch social housing association was founded in Amsterdam, called “*de Vereeniging ten behoeve der arbeidersklasse te Amsterdam (VAK)*”. In the years that followed, against the background of the so called ‘sociale quaestie’ (the growing concern and attention in the Netherlands for housing, health and education of the working class), a large number of small-scale private housing associations were set up in the large cities and industrial centres.² However, the number of houses built by all these private initiatives was relatively small, and insufficient to provide decent housing for the large group of low-paid workers, paving a way for the government to take more regulatory and financing action in the housing market.

The Housing Act of 1901 made public housing a matter for the national state, but its implementation was a task of the municipalities. They were expected to give full support to ‘the private initiative’. The government explicitly did not regulate public housing itself, as for example, was the case in the United Kingdom or Austria. To stimulate private initiatives, the government provided loans through municipalities to government-approved (jargon: “*toegelaten*”) housing associations.³

Under the regime of the Housing Act of 1901, an in the world unique number of social rental houses has been realized. Over the last century, more than 2.5 million social houses have been built. In 1900 an average of 5 people lived in a house of less than 50 square meters: less than 10 square meters per resident. Now an average of 2.4 people live in a (new) house of 160

¹ Autoriteit Woningbouwcorporaties (2020), Staat van de corporatiesector 2020, december 2020.

² Wouter Beekers (2016), 1852 Vereeniging ten behoeve der Arbeidersklasse Eerste Nederlandse woningbouwvereniging, in Canon Volkshuisvesting, https://www.canonsociaalwerk.eu/nl_vhv/details.php?cps=0&canon_id=472

³ Jos van der Lans (2020), 1901 De Woningwet ‘Zaak van het Rijk, taak van gemeenten’ in Canon Volkshuisvesting https://www.canonsociaalwerk.eu/nl_vhv/details.php?cps=2&canon_id=265

square meters: more than 65 square meters per person. That equates to more than 40 (!) times the living space of around 1900.⁴

Investments in the social housing sector are financed by social housing associations' own equity and bank loans. The collective assets of all social housing associations are used as collateral for financiers through the Social Housing Guarantee Fund (*“Waarborgfonds Sociale Woningbouw”*), which also watches over risk management. Ultimately, bank loans are backed up by the Dutch State and municipalities, which act as potential guarantors of last resort. This results in more favourable financing terms and counter-cyclical investments, without any direct government subsidies for new investments. This Guarantee Fund is considered very safe and stable (AAA-rating), and it never needed to materialize a guarantee since its start in 1983.

1.2 The (non-) changing role of social housing associations

The basic principles of the 1901 Housing Act –affordable and good quality housing for people with relatively low incomes - are still highly relevant today, and haven't lost any of their importance. Availability, affordability, liveability and sustainability are dominating the current debate in the social housing association sector, just as it did over a century ago. They are also reflected in the 5 core ambitions of Aedes, the umbrella organization of the Dutch social housing associations of which over 94% of the association is a member. The 5 ambitions:⁵

- Rents that residents can afford;
- Sufficient and suitable social rental houses, everywhere in the country
- Sustainable rental houses without additional housing costs for tenants
- Rental houses in mixed neighbourhoods where people feel at home
- Good preconditions and healthy business operations

Contemporary Social challenges of the Dutch social housing associations

At the same time, it can be concluded that realizing the 5 core ambitions of Aedes, is not without a challenge. For example, the waiting lists for social rental houses are getting longer, and shortages in the middle segment of the housing market are increasing. For young people and starters in the housing market in particular, access to affordable housing is very limited. This applies to both the rental and the private owner-occupied sector. In addition, access to the housing market varies greatly over regions in the Netherlands. Particularly in the large cities, the housing market is more or less locked in. There is a housing crisis in the eyes of many in the Dutch society, including Aedes. For this reason Aedes, together with 33 partners, is calling for a housing construction program for the next 10 years that provides for the construction of 1 million homes.⁶

⁴ Jos van der Lans (2020) ,1901 De Woningwet 'Zaak van het Rijk, taak van gemeenten' in Canon Volkshuisvesting
https://www.canonsociaalwerk.eu/nl_vhv/details.php?cps=2&canon_id=265

⁵ <https://www.aedes.nl/>

⁶ <https://www.aedes.nl/dossiers/actieagenda-wonen.html>

In a recent public hearing in parliament, a plea was made for broadening the income limits for entry into the social housing sector.⁷ As a result, teachers, nurses and police personnel, who are currently not eligible for social housing, given the level of their income, could enter the social housing sector. In addition, a plea was also made for further expansion of the efforts by the social housing associations for constructing new houses. For the time being, however, the number of completed new houses is lagging behind the ambitions of the sector.⁸

Challenges concerning the living conditions in neighbourhoods

Social housing associations are increasingly faced with social problems and deteriorating living conditions in their neighbourhoods. The growing share of vulnerable tenants in social rental houses is contributing to quality of life problems. Their share is growing because since 2011, even more than in the past, social rental houses have to be rented out to people with a low socio-economic status. It concerns a broadly varied group of people with low incomes and limited access to the labour market. In addition, changes in the Dutch health care system play a negative role as well. Care institutions nowadays can accommodate far fewer people. As a result, the number of mentally confused people on the streets and tenants with all kind of social problems 'behind the front door' is increasing.⁹ In neighbourhoods with a high concentration of social housing, the quality of life is lower on average than in other neighbourhoods. Since 2012, the quality of life here has also developed less well than in other neighbourhoods. This increases the social segmentation, between haves and have-nots and the gap between good and bad neighbourhoods.¹⁰

1.3 The role of social housing associations in the national climate agreement

In addition to the traditional housing association tasks - sufficient, affordable rental housing for people with lower socio-economic status - the housing associations are also asked to take the lead in making houses and residential areas more sustainable. With the Climate Agreement of 2019, the Netherlands aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris UN Climate Agreement. The goal for the Netherlands is to emit 49% less greenhouse gases by 2030 than in 1990, and up to 95% less in 2050.

⁷ Now people with an income of up to 40,024 euros per year are eligible for social housing, with a maximum rent of 752 euros per month. Only a limited part (10 percent) of the homes may also be rented to people with an income of up to 44,655 euros. Source:

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/huurwoning-zoeken/vraag-en-antwoord/wanneer-kom-ik-in-aanmerking-voor-een-sociale-huurwoning>

⁸ See e.g.. Aedes (2020), *Betere prestaties & grote uitdagingen*, Rapportage Aedes-benchmark 2020 and Autoriteit Woningbouwcorporaties (2020), *Staat van de corporatiesector 2020*.

⁹ For example, in 2016 1.8% of the residents in these neighbourhoods suffered from psychiatric problems and counselling is required. Nationally this is 0.9%. And 24% of the residents in these neighbourhoods also have a mild intellectual disability. The national average is 9%. Source: RIGO (2018) *Veerkracht in het corporatiebezit; kwetsbare bewoners en leefbaarheid*. Eindrapport. In opdracht van Aedes.

¹⁰ RIGO (2018) *Veerkracht in het corporatiebezit; kwetsbare bewoners en leefbaarheid*. Eindrapport. In opdracht van Aedes.

Dutch social housing associations are showing their own commitment in the context of the climate agreement. They formulated the objective that all their rental houses are climate neutral by 2050. The first milestone on realizing these ambitions is getting closer: social housing association houses should have an average energy label B by 2021. In addition, as of 2030, social housing organisations are not allowed to rent out properties with an energy label lower than D. There are currently 580.000 social houses with an energy label of E or lower. Hence, for the period up to 2030, the corporations will have to improve an average of 70,000 homes annually. Quite a challenge. At the same time this extra commitment to achieving the climate goals may not come at the expense of what corporations consider to be their most important social task, namely providing sufficient affordable housing.

In addition to working on a climate neutral social housing sector, a number of social housing associations are working together in the so called “*startmotor project*” on the acceleration of the energy transition. The ambition is to make 100,000 houses natural gas-free in 4 years, or at least have them prepared to such an extent that they can switch to natural gas-free.

1.4 A newly developed framework

In this report, Het PON & Telos presents a newly developed framework to measure the sustainable development of social housing associations along the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN.

1.4.1 Sustainable Development Goals

As of today, there are several ways to measure and define sustainable development. One that has been gathering international attention and is being used by a variety of institutions, are the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs. The SDGs are based on decades of work by countries and the United Nations (UN) and prominently became part of the sustainability agenda in 2030. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

This report is an initial performance report under the 2021 BNG Bank Sustainable Finance Framework, more specifically the Sub-Framework II (social housing), with an aim to address impact based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations. It respects the diverse challenges of the social housing associations, as well as the Social Bond Principles of International Capital Market Association¹¹. Besides the internal sustainability performance of social housing associations, also the performance of the surrounding environment of the rental units of the association was taken in account and assessed. An elaborated description of this method will be given in chapter 2.

1.5 Set-up of this report

In the next chapters, the outcome of the study is presented. In chapter 2 we will take an in-depth look at the SDGs and its goals, targets and indicators. In chapter 3 we will discuss the operationalization. The results of the analysis are presented in chapter 4.

¹¹ ICMA, 2018, Green and social bond principles, <https://www.icmagroup.org/green-social-and-sustainability-bonds/>. For this bond we comply to the ICMA Sustainability Guidelines.

2 Sustainable Development Goals

2.1 About the SDGs

The SDGs have a rich history. Starting in June 1992, 178 countries adapted the so-called Agenda 21, consisting of a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development. In the same year, The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED, to monitor and report on implementation of the agreements at the local, national, regional and international levels. Marking the millennium, Member States adopted the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, consisting of 8 specific goals to reduce poverty. Some years later, after reaffirming the countries commitment to poverty eradication and environmental protection, Member States decided on the development of a global set of sustainable goals in 2012. The first presentation and adaptation of the 17 SDGs found place in 2015. Today, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology. In order to make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals.¹² Below, we will briefly discuss each goal.



¹² <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

2.2 Goals, targets and indicators

1. No Poverty

SDG 1 is aimed at reducing poverty in all its forms. Meaning poverty in financial terms, as well as the impact of poverty on human lives. In 2020, about 3% of the Dutch people lived in a household with an income below the low-income threshold. Although the number of households living below the poverty line has been decreasing of the past few years, the number of homeless people are rising. The Netherlands might, generally speaking, be a prosperous country, not all sections of the society benefit for that prosperity equally.

The indicators used to measure this are: Poor households, Government assistance, Long term debts, A minimum household capital of € 5000,-, Rent arrears and Children in poverty.

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Undernourishment in the Netherlands is most prominent among the elderly. In a 2014 report, Kok and Scholte¹³ estimated that one in 5 elderly living in nursing homes is undernourished. As a country with a very high cattle density and intensive agricultural practices, the Netherlands have large task at hand towards sustainable forms of agriculture. The National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals shows that circular agriculture is closely linked to the restoration of nature and biodiversity (SDGs 14 and 15) and ensuring a health food system for all (SDGs 2, 3 and 12). Although the Netherlands generally scores well on this goal, organic production is still small compared to other European countries. The main challenge is nitrogen deposition in the environment, directly leading to a poor score on SDG 15¹⁴.

The two indicators used to measure this are: Distance to daily groceries and provisions, Unhealthy food suppliers.

3. Good health and well-being

Compared to other countries, the Dutch healthcare is well organised. The overall perceived health of Dutch inhabitants above 18 is quite high (roughly 79%). Looking at SDG 3 from a wider perspective, the National review notes that there are three challenges the Netherlands are facing. Health inequality between people with high and low socioeconomic status. The increase in mental health problems; roughly 63%¹⁵ of the Dutch youths is feeling psychologically unwell. The last challenge is posed by new forms of diseases due to climate change. The Netherlands are also coping with challenges around suitable and affordable housing.

¹³ Kok, L., & Scholte, R. (2014). Ondervoeding onderschat: De kosten van ondervoeding en het rendement van medische voeding. SEO-rapport, (2014-11).

¹⁴ Rijksoverheid. 2022. Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals. Ministerie van Buitenlandse zaken. Den Haag.

¹⁵ [https://www.rivm.nl/gezondheidsonderzoek-covid-19/kwartaalonderzoek-jongeren/mentale-gezondheid#:~:text=Veel%20jongeren%20ervaren%20mentale%20klachten,klachten%20te%20ervaren%20\(37%25\)](https://www.rivm.nl/gezondheidsonderzoek-covid-19/kwartaalonderzoek-jongeren/mentale-gezondheid#:~:text=Veel%20jongeren%20ervaren%20mentale%20klachten,klachten%20te%20ervaren%20(37%25).).

The indicators used to measure this are: Life expectancy, Perceived health, Mental healthcare costs, Severe loneliness, Distance to general practitioner, Exercise-friendly environment, Overweight, Substance use/risky behaviour, Drugs, Insufficient exercise.

4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality of education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Sufficient education is important for people of all ages, in all stages of life. Ranging from primary education to lifelong learning programs. Education ensures that people have the proper skills to function in knowledge intensive society¹⁶. In the Netherlands, the overall satisfaction of primary and secondary school is high and the amount of students who leave school has been declining over the past years (from 8,5% in 2013 to 7,2% in 2022). However, we might do well on lifelong learning internationally, but not all inhabitants of the Netherlands can benefit from the possibilities. Some parts of society are left behind.¹⁷ This especially accounts for the beforementioned 'have-nots'.

The indicators used to measure this are: Satisfaction with elementary school, Satisfaction with secondary education, Early leavers education, Educational level, Distance to elementary school and Distance to secondary school.

5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

There are some high scores on SDG 5, but there is still a way to go on achieving equality for women and girls. We still see a noticeable difference in favour of men on economic independence, as well as the pay differential between women and men. We all see a noticeable difference in representation in public administration.

The indicators used to measure this are: Gender (in)equality in healthcare costs, Gender inequality in violent crimes, Gender inequality in property crimes, Gender inequality among councillors, Gender inequality among mayors / aldermen and Gender inequality in labour participation.

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Although the quality of and the accessibility to water is generally well maintained, the Netherlands is coping with severe drought and water quality issues. The once wet delta has become increasingly dry due to the way the Netherlands regulate water, resulting in drinking water companies warning for supply shortages in the near future. Water quality has been slightly improving, but as the National Review notes, it will be a tough task to meet the EU requirements.

There are no sufficient indicators to measure this goal so there is no impact measurement in the total analyses for this goal.

¹⁶ SDG Nederland. (2022). DE 17 SDGs. SDG Nederland. Retrieved October 26, 2022, from <https://www.sdgnederland.nl/de-17-sdgs/>

¹⁷ Rijksoverheid. 2022. Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals. Ministerie van Buitenlandse zaken. Den Haag.

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

To reduce the dependence on fossil fuels, innovation and usage of new technologies regarding sustainable energy is an important step. The current (2022) geopolitical tensions and war in Ukraine have made the need for action even more urgent. We have seen a steady increase in the amount of renewable energy, but affordability is becoming a concern. Many households are currently coping with high energy bills and the energy poverty is increasing.

The indicators used to measure this are: Gas consumption rental houses, Electricity consumption rental Houses, Total costs of residential improvements, Solar energy, CO₂ reduction corporation housing, Energy indicator EP and Energy label index.

8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth is only sustainable when accounted for the sustainable and responsible use of materials, capital and employment and when profit and income is equally divided between civilians and companies. Equally divided shares, as mentioned earlier, is rising challenge for the Netherlands and the pandemic has only exacerbated the divide between haves and have-nots.¹⁸

The indicators used to measure this are: Unemployment rate, Active labour force, Gross regional product, Average value rental housing, Solvency ratio, Value rate homes and Interest coverage rate.

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The physical infrastructure in the Netherlands is highly developed. Mobility and infrastructure enable people to move around, for example to and from work, to transport goods, keep in touch with each other and pursue activities in their leisure time. However, this all has detrimental effects on society and the environment: people get stuck in traffic jams, road safety decreases and pressure on the environment increases. The Netherlands are not doing well on infrastructure and transport. Especially the pressure on the environment and the already busy roads is high and the transition towards electric transport relatively low (roughly 2% in 7 years). The outbreak of coronavirus and the subsequent measures had a major impact on mobility in 2020 and 2021.

The indicators used to measure this are: Amount of charging stations, Perceived bicycle environment, Distance to public transport (bus, tram, metro), Distance to train station, Distance to main road, Traffic safety, Industrial risk and Fiberglass connection.

¹⁸ <https://www.uu.nl/in-de-media/door-de-coronacrisis-wordt-de-kloof-tussen-arm-en-rijk-weer-groter>

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

This goal is aimed at the inequality between countries, but is also aimed at the social cohesion within countries that is detrimental to the functioning of society. It is important that everyone has equal opportunities to take part in and make use of the social infrastructure.¹⁹ Reducing inequality is also crucial to ensure fair transitions in the challenging the Netherlands are facing. The trust in the (national) government is however historically low and in recent years, people have been spending less time with family and friends and/or doing less voluntary work.²⁰ And where income inequality is a challenge for the Netherlands, wealth inequality is especially unequally divided.

The indicators used to measure this are: Allocation based on income, Ratio of rental and owner-occupied homes, Ratio target population-rental homes and Affordable rental homes.

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Affordable housing is one of the aspects on which people choose where to live and a dynamic housing market is important to starters and movers. The Netherlands is however coping with an shortage in affordable housing. Due to the shortage, houses might be built on places that prove to be unfit for the longer term.²¹ Inclusiveness, is a challenge the Netherlands faces throughout the SDGs.

The indicators used to measure this are: Value of repairs tenants, Noise hindrance by neighbours, Noise hindrance by roads, Distance to catering industry, Distance to recreational facilities, Volunteering, Perceived self-sufficiency, New housing units prognosis, Tenants verdict and Valuation rental home.

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Producing and consuming sustainably, whilst accounting for the preciousness of raw materials is key to lower the pressure on our environment and limit our dependence on those raw materials. The Netherlands aims to be a fully circular economy by 2050 to prevent the depletion of raw materials and energy supply security risks. The Netherlands are doing relatively well on the separation of waste, and the ability to recycle. The amount of waste however, is still high and has increased over the last year, to 560 kg per inhabitant, of which just over two thirds (69%) is recycled.

The indicators used to measure this are: Total amount of waste, Dangerous waste, Plastics, Paper/cardboard, Compostable waste, Separation percentage fine household waste, Separation percentage bulky household waste.

¹⁹ SDG Nederland. (2022). DE 17 SDGs. SDG Nederland. Retrieved October 26, 2022, from <https://www.sdgnerland.nl/de-17-sdgs/>

²⁰ Rijksoverheid. 2022. Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals. Ministerie van Buitenlandse zaken. Den Haag.

²¹ Ibid.

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The last few years have been especially ardent in terms of climate change, in which the Netherlands experienced both one of the worst flooding in the last 25 years, as well as the longest period of severe drought in a 100 years. Furthermore, the Netherlands are combating severe amounts of nitrogen precipitation which locked the country down; preventing (amongst other things) the completion and development of housing. This goal is aimed at adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change and ensure a safe and healthy place for humans and nature.

The indicators used to measure this are: Surface hardening, Heat stress, Water hindrance, Risk of flooding, Green roofs, CO₂ emissions, Methane emissions, Particulate matter emissions, Nitrogen emissions, Ammonia emissions, Concentration of particulate matter and Concentration of nitrogen.

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

In-land water quality is a major challenge for the Netherlands. Currently, there is only roughly 2% of all the in-land waters that are complying with the EU-standards as mentioned in the Water Framework Directive. Especially pollution, land degradation and effects of climate change are detrimental to the quality of water ways and the ecosystems they support. Small steps are being made with for instance the river basin project ('Ruimte voor de Rivier').²²

The indicators used to measure this are: Fish stock, Macro fauna, Water flora, Physio-chemical quality, Presence of priority substances, Other toxic substances, Subsidence and Quality swimming water.

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Aimed at restoring, protecting and sustainably maintaining the life on the land, goal 15 encompasses the restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity to strengthen the resilience of society against demographic pressure, intensified land use and climate change. Land use is a challenging factor for the Netherlands, as the space is scarce, the population is growing and there is need for an increase in the amount of natural area.

The indicators used to measure this are: Forest coverage per person, Area of public greenery, Naturalness of the landscape, Red list species and Species diversity.

²² <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/water/waterbeheer/bescherming-tegen-het-water/maatregelen-om-overstromingen-te-voorkomen/ruimte-voor-de-rivieren>

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Trust in institutions, that take responsibility and are transparent are detrimental to a prosperous society. Both feelings of distrust and unsafety can have a major impact on society. There is an historically²³ low trust in politics (39%) and one third of society expresses some feelings of unsafety.

The indicators used to measure this are: Violence, Property crimes, Vandalism, Youth criminals and Turnout Municipal Elections.

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The last goal is aimed at the cooperation on international level and ensuring international accountability on the sustainability agenda. Due to the nature of this goal, there is no impact measurement on a local level.

²³ SCP noted that in their polls on political trust, it hadn't been this low in 50 years. <https://www.scp.nl/actueel/nieuws/2022/06/15/stand-van-het-land-verdeeldheid-en-onvrede-maar-ook-hoge-kwaliteit-van-leven>

3 Operationalisation

In 2018, Our World in Data published their SDG tracker²⁴ on the Sustainable Development Goals. The tracker provides a way to track global, regional and national progress across the 17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 232 Indicators of the SDGs. However, data availability dictates some of the measurability of the goals. As the chart in Figure 1 shows, there is no available data on some indicators (in red) and for some, data is either outdated or incomplete (orange). Data availability is one of the most, if not the most impeding aspect of monitoring impact.

Het PON & Telos carefully selected the indicators to measure the impact along the SDGs but is also hampered by the availability of data. Not everything is measured and not everything that is measured is measured well. Keeping that into account, Het PON & Telos comprised a set of indicators to measure the Sustainable Development Goals based on a long tradition of, and experience with sustainable development indicators and expert judgement. The choice for indicators is influenced by three basic principles:

- The indicator must be linked to an SDG financed by the new BNG Social Housing Bond
- The indicator must be closely linked to the municipal tasks or spheres of influence
- The data used must be of high quality, and from a reliable source

3.1 Sustainable development from an SDG perspective

The Sustainable Development Goals are not a new way of thinking about sustainable development. It builds upon a long tradition of inciting change through sustainable ways, which could be traced back to 1972, at the UN Conference on the Human environment and the Earth Summit in 1992 through the Millennium Declaration of 2000 and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012. What is different, is that the SDGs focus on transformation, and that requires intentional change based on societal agreement and factual understanding, to achieve outcomes at the required scale.²⁵

Although the framework of the SDGs can be traced back to several other objectives agreed upon by the UN, and a tradition of thinking about sustainable development, the SDGs brings a new framework and provides an indivisible and universal whole. A framework with goals and targets, with explicit interaction among them. The focus on interaction is highly influenced by our current understanding of the Earth as a closely linked human-environment system.²⁶ Gains in human wellbeing, both in the past as in the present, almost always come at an expense of the Earth's resources. Ranging from land degradation to the release of waste in the air.

²⁴ <https://sdg-tracker.org/>

²⁵ Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary-General, Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development, (United Nations, New York, 2019).

²⁶ Ibid.

The framework also recognizes that our rising (overall) prosperity is not equally divided. Some people are experiencing high(er) standards of living, whilst others are not even living at our own defined minimum standards. The aggregated environmental costs, however, are born by all. Hence, sustainable development is securing wellbeing for humans in ways that are safe within the boundaries of the Earth's system, but is also about being a just development. According to the UN:

*"Ultimately then, sustainable development should be pursued in the spirit of finding pathways that enable a good life for all, leaving no one behind, while safeguarding the environment for future generations and ensuring planetary justice."*²⁷

Based on these principles, PON & Telos has developed a framework for housing associations that resembles in essence the framework developed for monitoring the sustainability of municipalities. The SDG-aspects are related to the characteristics of decentral housing property of the associations and their users. As explained in the previous chapter the characteristics of decentral housing property have been divided in internal performance (the housing units themselves) and the external performance (the neighbourhood of the housing units).

3.2 General approach in sustainable development measurement of social housing

The framework for social housing associations from a sustainability point of view, is based on measuring two aspects: internal performance aspects of social housing associations and the external sustainability performance of the environment of the housing units. The internal sustainability is measured using the method for measuring the development along the SDGs. It covers, amongst others, the challenges in the financial sustainability of the organization and the energy transition in accordance with the climate agreement. The external sustainability deals with the local environment in which the rental housing units are located. This covers the challenges faced by social housing associations in terms of liveability, neighbourhood responsibility and quality of life.

The result is that the sustainability score is based on the average value of the internal and external performance scores, including in total 15 goals, and 103 indicators.

A prerequisite to operationalize the external performance is knowledge of the location of the rental units. Until now, PON & Telos has not been able to acquire such data on the level of individual addresses. In the meantime, an approximation of the location specific sustainability characteristics of rental units of social housing associations is followed, based on possession of social housing associations per municipality and neighbourhood. This method will be described later.

The internal and external sustainability performance are assessed separately, but weighted equally. It is considered to either weigh both aspects equally (1:1) or to give the internal

²⁷ Ibid. p2.

performance score a heavier weight than the external performance score (e.g. 2:1). Arguments in favour of the latter are that social housing associations have more direct power to influence internal performance and that data for internal performance are more readily available. An argument for the equal weighing of both aspects is that, although associations may not be able to directly influence external performance, associations have a dominant position in the neighbourhoods where they are active and therefore are a key player that can exert pressure on municipal authorities to improve sustainability. Furthermore, internal and external performance do mutually impact each-other. Based on the latter two arguments internal and external performance are weighed equally.

Furthermore, the framework considers classes for the associations in order to avoid one-sidedness. Including different classes of social housing associations allows to correct for this effect and gives associations of different types similar chances to be selected.

3.3 Norms used for the indicators and aggregation to the goal score

In order to transform individual indicator scores into a uniform system of sustainability scores, PON & Telos has developed an approach using sustainability norms for each indicator by which ranges of sustainability goal achievement are defined. The system specifies minimum and maximum values and three intermediate categories indicated by colour codes (red -requires immediate intervention, orange – socially alarming, green - acceptable and gold – long term goal).

Determining the target values is a part of the method that is prone to generate potential discussion. In order to determine these target values, we use legislation, policy documents, comparisons over time, comparisons with other regions and the results of social discussions.

Once goal achievement scores of indicators have been derived, these are aggregated by giving them equal weight to goal scores.

3.4 Linking neighbourhood data to social housing association property.

The data for the indicators are collected on neighbourhood level, for all relevant Dutch neighbourhoods (Dutch: *buurten*). A solution had to be found for the different scale levels used in the study. In order to connect the neighbourhood characteristics and sustainability scores to the social housing associations, detailed information is needed on the location of the association property. However, as mentioned before, this data is unfortunately only available to PON & Telos on municipality level. Because of this problem, a method had to be developed to link the sustainability characteristics of the neighbourhood with social housing association property.

Firstly, all neighbourhoods were put into a selection process which started by excluding neighbourhoods that are not relevant for this study. Neighbourhoods with less than 100

houses were excluded, as well as neighbourhoods with less than 150 inhabitants. Secondly, the neighbourhood data were aggregated to municipality level. This was done by taking the weighted average of all the neighbourhoods in a municipality.

In the last step, the data on municipality level was transformed to the social housing associations based on a weighted average on property per municipality. For example: association A has 25% of its property in Amsterdam, and 75% of its property in Utrecht. This association obtains an external sustainability score for 25% based on Amsterdam, and for 75% based on Utrecht. This method was used for all indicators in the external sustainability performance assessment, and for a few of the indicators in the internal sustainability performance assessment. The used approximation is not perfect, but, given the data available, the best possible at the moment.

3.5 Remarks on allocation of indicators to sustainable development goals

A detailed description of the 103 indicators used is given in Annex B. This annex also explains how these indicators are defined and measured and in what direction they are related to the sustainability scores. It should be realized that the Dutch social housing association sector, seen in an international context, has a rather unique position. For this reason, the social housing sector uses many concepts with a national signature, which are difficult to translate correctly into English. Where appropriate the Dutch term is added.

3.6 The use of 10 social housing association classes

The framework considers classes for the associations in order to avoid one-sidedness in assessing associations. The typology is composed of 4 size related classes, 4 age of property related classes and the one-family house class and apartment buildings class. An overview of the used typologies can be found in table 1. Other possible classes, such as student housing and property dynamics have also been considered, but were found not to be representative enough for the framework.

Table 1 Description of typologies 2022

Characteristic	Typology	Description	Frequency (n)
Size	Small associations (<1,250)	Social housing associations with less than 1,250 dwellings in their property	41 (15%)
Size	Medium associations (1,250-3,500)	Social housing associations with more than 1,250, but less than 3,500 dwellings in their property	64 (23%)
Size	Large associations (3,500-7,500)	Social housing associations with more than 3,500, but less than 7,500 dwellings in their property	81 (29%)
Size	Extra-large associations (>7,500)	Social housing associations with over 7,500 dwellings in their property	95 (34%)
Type of housing	One-family dwellings	The share of one-family dwellings is larger than 75% for these social housing associations	30 (11%)
Type of housing	Apartment buildings	The share of apartments is larger than 65% for these social housing associations	32 (11%)
Age of property	Oldest (average: 1971)	25% of the social housing associations with the oldest property	69 (25%)
Age of property	Old (average: 1978)	25% of the social housing associations with the second-oldest property	69 (25%)
Age of property	New (average: 1982)	25% of the social housing associations with the second-newest property	69 (25%)
Age of property	Newest (average: 1987)	25% of the social housing associations with the newest property	69 (25%)

3.7 Sources of data on indicators

Indicator values for the social housing associations have been retrieved from the sources listed in Table 2. The sources are, amongst others, Aedes, - the Dutch association of social housing associations, which publishes yearly data on the individual associations in its report Aedes Benchmarkrapportage 2020²⁸, the social housing associations authority, part of the

²⁸ Aedes. (2020b). Betere prestaties & grote uitdagingen, Rapportage Aedes-benchmark 2019

Dutch Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (ILT) in its annual accountability report on social housing associations dVi (The Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate, 2019)²⁹; and from National Statistics (CBS) as far as neighbourhood related data are concerned.

Table 2. All sources used to obtain indicator values for the SDGs

SDG	Sources
SDG 2-7-12-13-14-15	Compendium voor de Leefomgeving, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS microdata, Emissieregistratie, Grootschalige Concentratiekaarten Nederland, WoonOnderzoek, RIVM, Risicokaart, KNMI, KRW portaal, Inspectie voor de Leefomgeving, Rioned, NOAA/NGDC, Nationale Databank Flora en Fauna, Rijkswaterstaat klimaatmonitor, lokale bronnen, RVO, ABF Research, Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (ILT, Corpodata), Aedes report 'Corporations in Perspective', GGD, Atlas natuurlijk kapitaal
SDG 8-9-10	National Statistics (CBS), CBS microdata, Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen, LISA, IBIS, OVapi, Compendium voor de Leefomgeving, BAK; PBL, Kamer van Koophandel, CROW, Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (ILT, Corpodata), Aedes report 'Corporations in Perspective', eco-movement, Aedes datacentrum
SDG 1-3-4-5-11-16	National Statistics (CBS), CBS microdata, Waarstaatjegemeente.nl, Databank Verkiezingsuitslagen, Verkiezingkaart, Nationale Zorgtoeslag, Kernkaart, DUO, WoON, SWAP, Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen, Erfgoed databank, BVI Stuurkubus, Kinderen in tel; VerweyJonker instituut, Inspectie voor het Onderwijs, Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (ILT, Corpodata), Aedes report 'Corporations in Perspective', Aedes datacentrum, Rijkswaterstaat (Water, Verkeer en Leefomgeving)

3.8 The group of associations included in the framework

Based on most recent data³⁰ 282 social housing associations are active in the Netherlands. These vary in size and own a wide variety of housing units. Some associations have more than 10,000 housing units and a large staff. They are also major players in local developments. Others own only a small number of several hundred housing units and show

²⁹ Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate. (2021).

Verantwoordingsinformatie woningcorporaties 2019 (hfst 1-5),

Verantwoordingsinformatie woningcorporaties 2018 (hfst 1-5).

³⁰ ILT. (2022). Corporatieregister. Publicaties, cijfers en wetgeving | Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT). Retrieved October 26, 2022, from <https://www.ilent.nl/onderwerpen/publicaties-cijfers-en-wetgeving-autoriteit-woningcorporaties/actuele-gegevens-woningcorporaties/corporatieregister>

little dynamism in time. Some social housing associations were excluded due to data deficiencies.

4 Results SDGs

In this chapter, the scores on the SDGs will be examined. Firstly, the overall SDG scores of 2022 are presented in figure 1. Secondly, we present the scores of the individual SDGs over time (2016-2022) in figure 2. Thirdly, we will examine the housing associations based on typologies. As described in table 1, there are 10 different typologies, divided over 3 main characteristics. Within the size of the housing association, we will more closely look at small, medium, large and extra-large associations. Looking at the type of housing, there is a differentiation between family dwellings and high-rise buildings. The third characteristic, age of property, differentiates between oldest, old, new and newest property. A list of the scores of the individual association on the SDGs can be found in Annex C.

4.1 Overall score of Dutch Housing Associations

Figure 2 provides an overview of the SDGs scores of 2022. Looking at those scores, it is clear that housing associations do well on SDG 5, 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'. On average, the score on that SDG is 77 in 2022. In contrast, housing association score relatively poorly on SDG 14, 'conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development', which is no real surprise. As mentioned earlier, the Netherlands are having difficulties meeting the EU-standards of the Water Directive Framework. Hence, the score on that SDG is lacking behind. Most scores on the SDGs however, range between 45 and 55 in 2022, showing that there are still challenges to overcome in order to meet the sustainability standards.

An overview of all the SDG scores per social housing associations is presented in Annex C.

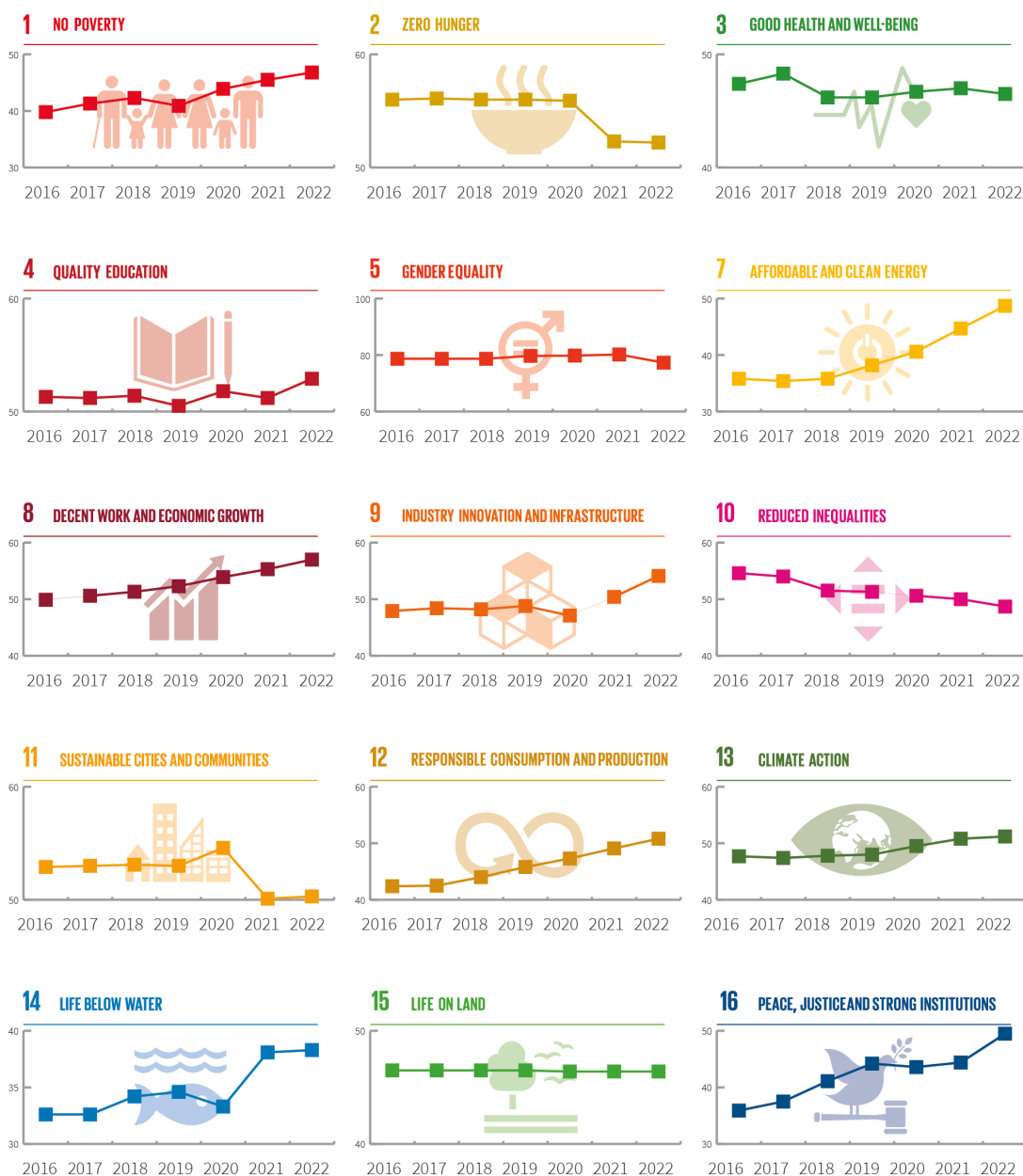
Figure 2. SDG scores of 2022 and 2016



4.2 SDGs over time

On more than half (9; SDGs 1,4,7,8,9,12,13,14,16) of the SDGs, we see a positive development and on the other 6 that are part of this report, a negative development is observed (SDGs 2,3,5, 10,11,15). On two of the positively developed SDGs (7 and 16), there is an increase in the score of over 10 percent points from 2016 to 2022. Although on both SDGs, the score is still not high, the past years have seen a significant increase in ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for their residents, as well as in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and in building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Looking at the SDGs with a negative development, we do not observe such strong developments. The highest decrease in score is on SDG 10, 'Reduce inequality within and among countries', which has dropped by 5 percent points in the period 2016-2022. Whilst SDG 5 is the highest scoring goal for the housing associations, the previous year shows a slight decline in the overall score.

Figure 3. Development in time of the SDG scores



4.3 Typologies

In this section, we will have a look at the 10 typologies divided over 3 different characteristics. Table 3, 4 and 5 show the scores on the respective typologies.

4.3.1 Size

In table 3, we observe that there has been a steady increase (>5 percent points) in the scores of SDGs 1, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16 for all of the typologies between 2017 and 2022. Especially the large and extra-large associations have seen a steady decline in the score of SDG 10. The aforementioned slight decline on the highest scoring goal, SDG 5, is present among all the associations, regardless of size. Overall, the smaller the housing associations the better the overall scores on the SDGs. The table shows that the scores of the small housing associations generally are higher than those of the medium, large and extra-large associations, that medium scores are generally better than those of the large and extra-large associations and that the large associations score better than the extra-large associations.

Table 3. SDGs scores on the typologies of the size of housing associations

	Small		Medium		Large		Extra-Large	
	2017	2022	2017	2022	2017	2022	2017	2022
SDG 1	48,2	54,3	47,0	52,2	40,4	45,9	35,1	40,7
SDG 2	56,9	54,1	57,0	53,2	56,4	52,2	54,8	50,8
SDG 3	50,4	48,8	50,2	48,6	48,2	46,2	46,1	44,5
SDG 4	51,6	53,3	52,0	53,4	51,3	52,9	50,5	52,2
SDG 5	78,0	76,3	77,0	76,0	79,0	77,1	79,8	78,7
SDG 7	33,6	45,5	35,1	49,0	35,4	48,4	36,4	49,9
SDG 8	53,3	62,3	52,8	58,5	50,4	55,7	48,1	54,7
SDG 9	50,5	55,4	48,6	54,1	48,3	54,0	47,4	53,7
SDG 10	52,7	50,2	52,2	48,3	56,1	49,4	54,0	47,9
SDG 11	53,1	50,4	55,5	51,9	53,4	50,7	50,8	48,9
SDG 12	43,6	53,9	42,8	50,0	42,7	51,0	41,7	49,8
SDG 13	49,1	52,3	47,6	51,1	48,0	51,7	46,1	50,5
SDG 14	33,8	36,6	33,3	40,2	33,8	40,1	30,6	36,2
SDG 15	45,1	45,0	46,0	46,1	47,4	47,0	46,8	46,6
SDG 16	46,1	58,2	43,2	55,3	38,2	50,1	29,5	41,4

4.3.2 Type of housing

Table 4 shows a differentiation based on the type of housing. Looking at the associations based on this characteristic, the SDG scores differ more. Here, we observe a steady increase in the scores of SDGs 7, 8, 9 and 16. We see a difference of over 15 percent points on SDG 1; associations with predominantly high-rise buildings score poorly on this goal. A similar difference can be found on the scores of SDG 16. Although increased for both types, associations whose stock consist mostly of high-rise buildings score relatively poorly on this goal. Comparing the types on all scores, associations with predominantly one-family dwellings generally score better on the SDG.

Looking at SDG 5, we do not observe the slight incline. In contrast, we see that score on this goal of associations with predominantly high-rise buildings has slightly increased over the past 5 years, whereas it has slightly declined for associations with predominantly one-family dwellings.

Table 4. SDGs scores on the typologies of the type of housing

	One-family dwellings		High-rise buildings	
	2017	2022	2017	2022
SDG 1	45,6	51,0	29,8	34,4
SDG 2	56,7	52,3	55,6	50,7
SDG 3	48,7	47,2	46,5	44,7
SDG 4	50,3	51,0	52,0	54,1
SDG 5	79,1	76,2	81,5	81,6
SDG 7	34,8	45,8	36,7	49,0
SDG 8	51,2	58,8	46,8	55,0
SDG 9	47,5	51,9	46,5	52,6
SDG 10	61,0	54,2	49,2	44,2
SDG 11	53,5	51,1	49,9	47,0
SDG 12	43,2	51,8	41,5	43,7
SDG 13	49,4	52,3	45,2	49,9
SDG 14	32,9	39,0	23,7	33,5
SDG 15	46,8	46,8	45,1	44,9
SDG 16	47,6	58,0	26,9	35,5

4.3.3 Age of property

Looking at the distinction in housing associations based on the age of property, the same trends as observed earlier are visible. There has been a steady increase (>5 percent points)

in the scores of SDGs 1, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16 for all of the typologies between 2017 and 2022. The small decline in the score on SDG 5 is visible amongst all the typologies and especially SG 10 has seen a steady decline. Overall, the housing associations with the newest property have a higher score than the associations with the old and oldest properties. There is little difference between the scores of association with new and newest property.

The scores on SDG 1 and 16 stand out when looking at the different typologies. Associations with new and newest property score more than 10 percent points higher than associations with oldest property and association with old property score more than 7 percent points higher than association with the oldest property.

Table 5. SDGs scores on the typologies of the age of property

	Oldest property		Old property		New property		Newest property	
	2017	2022	2017	2022	2017	2022	2017	2022
SDG 1	33,9	39,0	41,0	46,4	45,0	51,1	45,3	50,9
SDG 2	55,6	51,4	56,3	52,5	56,5	52,8	56,0	52,2
SDG 3	45,5	44,2	47,2	45,2	49,5	47,8	50,8	48,9
SDG 4	51,8	53,2	49,7	51,2	51,7	53,5	51,5	53,3
SDG 5	80,7	79,3	77,8	76,4	77,7	76,0	78,2	77,2
SDG 7	35,1	47,4	35,2	48,4	35,3	49,3	36,1	49,4
SDG 8	47,1	54,7	49,9	57,0	52,3	57,5	53,0	58,2
SDG 9	47,7	53,4	47,6	52,8	48,1	54,3	50,0	55,9
SDG 10	54,6	49,2	56,7	50,6	54,6	47,2	50,5	48,3
SDG 11	50,1	47,9	52,0	48,8	54,4	52,5	55,4	52,2
SDG 12	41,4	47,6	41,9	51,4	43,5	52,3	43,3	52,1
SDG 13	46,6	50,7	47,3	51,0	46,8	50,5	49,2	53,0
SDG 14	27,9	36,6	31,7	36,8	36,1	39,9	34,9	39,8
SDG 15	50,3	50,0	46,3	46,2	45,2	45,0	44,9	44,8
SDG 16	31,7	42,1	37,5	50,5	41,6	54,6	39,8	51,3

4.3.4 Conclusions

Above, we presented a concise overview of the scores on the SDGs by Dutch the Social housing associations. The overview makes clear that, although some SDGs do quite well and we observed an steady increase in several, there are still challenges left for the housing associations in order to meet the sustainability standards.

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Annex B – Overview of SDG-indicators

SDG	Indicator	Calculation	Unit	Aggregation
SDG 1	Poor households	The share of households with a household income below 101% of the social minimum	%	Neighborhood
	Government assistance	Average amount of inhabitants having government assistance as a percentage of the average labor force for the respective year	%	Municipality
	Long term debts	Households with a debt of €1000,- or more for at least 3 consecutive years	%	Municipality
	A minimum household capital of € 5000,-	The share of households in possession of financial assets of 5,000 Euro or more (excluding real estate dept.)	%	Neighborhood
	Rent arrears	The percentage of the annual rent that is missed by outstanding rental arrears	%	Housing association
	Children in poverty	Percentage of minors (<18 years old) living in a household below the low-income threshold	%	Municipality
SDG 2	Distance to daily goods and services	Average distance per inhabitant to shops who provide daily goods and services.	km	Neighborhood
	Unhealthy food suppliers	Amount of unhealthy food suppliers per 1000 inhabitants	Amount per 1.000 inhabitants	Municipality
SDG 3	Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth	Year	Municipality
	Perceived health	The share of inhabitants that assesses their own health as 'good' or 'very good'	%	Neighborhood
	Mental healthcare costs	Average mental health care costs per inhabitant	Euro	Neighborhood
	Loneliness	Percentage of population with a high emotional or social lonelinessscore (adults over 19)	%	Municipality
	Distance to general practitioner	Average distance per inhabitant to a general practitioner.	km	Neighborhood
	Exercise friendly environment	Exercise friendly environment consists of several subindicators (amount of public sportaccommodations, sport -and playfields, sport, play and exercisearea's, routes, rural area, distance to recreational facilities) that together make up the score of exercise friendly environment	Score	Municipality
	Overweight	Percentage of population with severe overweight	%	Municipality
	Substance use/risky behaviour	The share of the inhabitants that show risky behavior (heavy smokers or drinkers)	%	Neighborhood
	Drugs	Amount of drugaddicts per 10.000 inhabitants	Amount	MO/VB-district

	Insufficient exercise	Share of the inhabitants that does not meet the requirements of sufficient physical activity	%	Neighborhood
SDG 4	Satisfaction with elementary school	Satisfaction score elementary schools	Score 1-10	Municipality
	Satisfaction with secondary education	Satisfaction score secondary education	Score 1-10	Municipality
	Early leavers education	The share of people that leaves the education circuit without a diploma	%	Municipality
	Educational level	The total share of lower educated people	%	Neighborhood
	Distance to elementary school	Average distance per inhabitant to the closest elementary school.	km	Neighborhood
	Distance to secondary school	Average distance per inhabitant to the closest school for secondary education	km	Neighborhood
SDG 5	Healthcare costs gender inequality	Average healthcare cost of women relative to the total average healthcare cost	score	Neighborhood
	Gender inequality in violent crimes	The yearly number of violent crimes assaults registered by the police per 1,000 inhabitants for neighborhoods with 100 or more inhabitants.	Crimes/1000 inhabitants	Neighborhood
	Gender inequality in property crimes	The yearly number of property related crimes registered by the police per 1,000 inhabitants for neighborhoods with 100 or more inhabitants.	Crimes/1000 inhabitants	Neighborhood
	Gender inequality among councillors	Ratio male - female councillors (male/total-1)	Score tussen 0 - 0,10	Municipality
	Gender inequality among mayors / aldermen	Ratio male - female mayors/alderman (male/total -1)	Score tussen 0 - 0,11	Municipality
	Gender inequality in labour participation	Ratio labour participation men - women	Score tussen 0 - 0,14	Municipality
SDG 7	Gas consumption rental houses	Average Gas Consumption of Rental Houses	m3	Neighborhood
	Electricity Consumption Rental Houses	Average electricity consumption of rental houses	kWh/dwelling	Neighborhood
	Total costs of residential improvements	Costs of residential improvements (energy usage, liveability for the elderly)	€/rental unit	Housing association
	Solar energy	Average installed capacity of solar (PV) panels per address (kW peak)	Installed capacity/dwelling	Neighborhood
	CO2 reduction corporation housing	Average co2 emission of the energy used for heating the dwellings with an added estimation of other sources for heating, based on answers bij housing associations and CBS	kg/m2/year	Housing association
	Energy indicator EP	The EP2 is a measure of energy efficiency and indicates the theoretical primary fossil energy consumption per m2.	kWh/m2	Housing association

	Energy label index	This indicator represents the % of housing units of an association with a certain energy label. Based on scores attributed to the labels (AAA=0.505, AA=0.705, A=1.005, B=1.305, C=1.605, D=1.955, E=2.255, F=2.555, G=2.7.) The weighted average score of all housing units of the association is calculated.	index	Housing association
SDG 8	Unemployment rate	Percentage of unemployed people in the potential labor force	%	Municipality
	Active labour force	The share of people in the population (15-75 years old) that are active in the labor force	%	Neighborhood
	Gross regional product	The total regional production divided by the number of inhabitants resulting in a regional version of gross domestic product (GDP)	Euro	Municipality
	Average value rental housing	Exploitation value divided by the weighted amount of rental units	€/rental unit	Housing association
	Solvency ratio	measures the resistivity of the housing association in relation to the total capital.	%	Housing association
	Standardized corporation value per rental unit	Standardized corporation value per rental unit	Euro	Housing association
	Interest coverage rate	Interest coverage ratio is based on net cash flow, national government contributions, corporate income tax, levies special project support and sanitation, divided by paid interest minus interest collected	ratio	Housing association
SDG 9	Amount of charging stations	Total amount of (semi-)public charging stations for electronic vehicles	charging stations/10,000 inhabitants	District
	Perceived bicycle environment	The perceived bicycle environment is determinant through a couple of indicators: ability to cycle for 8 and 80 years olds, experience, maintenance, network, infrastructure, detourfactor, roundabouts, 50 km/h roads and urban density.	Score	Municipality
	Distance to public transport (bus, tram, metro)	Average distance per inhabitant to a bus stop, metrostation or tram station	meter	Neighborhood
	Distance to train station	Average distance per inhabitant to the closest train station with a connection to the domestic railway network.	km	Neighborhood
	Distance to main road	Average distance per inhabitant to the closest main road access point.	km	Neighborhood
	Traffic safety	The number traffic incidents per kilometer road	Traffic accidents/km road	Neighborhood
	Industrial risk	Distance to high risk locations	meter	Neighborhood
	Fiberglass connection	Percentage of homes that can easily be connected to a fiberglass connection (including homes that already have a fiberglass connection)	%	Municipality

SDG 10	Ratio of rental and owner-occupied homes	Ratio rent-owner occupied homes	Score 0-1	Neighborhood
	Allocation based on income	Two-yearly average of the percentage of allocations within the income limits of the Wht	%	Housing association
	Ratio target population-rental homes	Match between the housing stock of a corporation with regard to the target group in the area of the possession of the housing association	%	Housing association
	Affordable rental homes	The share of affordable and low cost dwellings suitable to provide housing to low income households within the regional market	%	Housing association
SDG 11	Rating of tenants with repair request	Score based on tenants judgement of repair requests	Score	Housing association
	Noise hindrance by neighbours	Percentage of residents experiencing excessive noise disturbance from neighbors	%	Neighborhood
	Noise hindrance by roads	Percentage of the population that experiences severe noise hindrance by traffic	%	Municipality
	Distance to catering industry	Average distance to a catering facility	km	Neighborhood
	Distance to recreational facilities	Average distance per household to recreational facilities	km	Neighborhood
	Volunteering	The share of people that was enrolled in any form of volunteering in the past 12 months	%	Neighborhood
	Self-reliance	Percentage of population over 18 that experiences average to a lot of self-direction over their life. Based on 7 statements. Ratio female-male.	%	Municipality
	New housing units prognosis	Returns of new housings units relative to the total amount of returns	%	Housing association
	Residential satisfaction	Tenants verdict of housing association	score	Housing association
	Corporational valuation	State of the home (score between 1-6)	Score	Housing association
SDG 12	Total amount of waste	Total amount of household waste produced in kg per inhabitant	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Dangerous waste	Amount of collected dangerous waste produced by industry	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Plastics	Amount of seperately collected plastics (packaging, cans and packaging for beverages)	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Paper/cardboard	Amount of seperately collected paper and cardboard	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Compostable waste	Amount of seperately collected compostable waste	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Separation percentage fine household waste	Percentage of seperated fine household waste relative to the total amount	%	Municipality
	Separation percentage bulky household waste	Percentage of seperated bulky household waste relative to the total amount	%	Municipality

SDG 13	Surface hardening	Percentage of surface area that is hardened	%	10x10 meter grid
	Heat stress	Annual average temperature difference due to the heat-island effect	°C	gridcell 10x10 meter
	Water hindrance	Percentage buildings with a probability of experiencing water hindrance in case of severe rain	%	Municipality
	Risk of flooding	Percentage of probable victims in case of a flood with a medium chance	% of inhabitants	Municipality
	Green roofs	Total coverage of green roofs relative to the total surface of flat roof	%	Municipality
	CO2 emissions	Average co2 emission of the energy used for heating the dwellings. (gas-consumption and external heat supply)	kg/m2/year	Housing association
	Methane emissions	Emission of methane per inhabitant	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Particulate matter emissions	Total particulate matter emissions in kg from consumers, traffic/transport and services per inhabitant	kg/inhabitant	District
	Nitrogen emissions	Total nitrogen emissions in kg from consumers, traffic/transport and services per inhabitant	kg/inhabitant	District
	Ammonia emissions	Emission of ammonia per inhabitant	kg/inhabitant	Municipality
	Concentration of particulate matter	The average yearly concentration of particulate matter in the air in µg/m3	µg/m3	District
	Concentration of nitrogen	The average yearly concentration of nitrogen in the air in µg/m3	µg/m3	District
SDG 14	Fish stock	Percentage of water bodies in which the quality of the fish stock suffices according to the Water Framework Directive	%	water bodies
	Macro fauna	Percentage of water bodies in which the quality of the macro fauna suffices according to the Water Framework Directive	%	water bodies
	Water flora	Percentage of water bodies in which the quality of the water flora suffices according to the Water Framework Directive	%	water bodies
	Physio-chemical quality	Percentage of water bodies in which the physio-chemical suffices according to the Water Framework Directive	%	water bodies
	Presence of priority substances	Percentage of water bodies in which the presence of priority substance suffices according to the Water Framework Directive	%	water bodies
	Other toxic substances	Percentage of water bodies in which the presence of other toxic substances suffices according to the Water Framework Directive	%	water bodies
	Subsidence	Area with a subsidence over 2 mm per year	%	Municipality

	Quality swimming water	Qualityscore of swimming waters (excluding oceans)	Score 1-4	Municipality
SDG 15	Forest coverage per person	Area covered in trees, both natural areas as tree coverage for wood production.	Ha/10.000 inhabitants	
	Area of public greenery	Percentage of public area with low greenery	%	10x10 meter gridcel
	Naturalness of the landscape	A score for the experience of the green landscape	score	250x250 meter gridcel
	Red list species	The total number of observed red-list species in the area in a 10 year period	species/km2	District
	Species diversity	The total number of observed species in the area in a 10 year period	species/km2	District
SDG 16	Violence	The yearly number of violent crimes registered by the police per 1,000 inhabitants for neighborhoods with 100 or more inhabitants.	Crimes/1000 inhabitants	Neighborhood
	Property crimes	The yearly number of property related crimes registered by the police per 1,000 inhabitants for neighborhoods with 100 or more inhabitants.	Crimes/1000 inhabitants	Neighborhood
	Vandalism	The yearly number of vandalism crimes registered by the police per 1,000 inhabitants for neighborhoods with 100 or more inhabitants.	Crimes/1000 inhabitants	Neighborhood
	Youth criminals	Youths (12 to 17) going to the youth criminal bureau per 10.000 inhabitants	amount per 10.000 inhabitants	Municipality
	Turnout Municipal Elections	The turnout in the last municipal elections (2022)	%	Municipality

Annex C – Overview of SDG-scores

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16
Stichting Elken	34,4	51,5	41,2	51,1	76,5	51,8	53,5	52,2	52,8	56,1	46,1	49,3	33,0	54,3	41,0
Stichting Accolade	47,7	48,6	42,0	50,8	75,3	52,7	49,4	44,6	59,2	55,6	52,5	53,7	36,6	43,9	48,8
Stichting Woningbouw Achtkarspelen	52,7	41,3	45,6	48,4	73,0	47,1	66,8	48,2	68,0	52,8	48,9	55,6	41,6	47,7	69,3
Stichting v/h de Bouwvereniging	40,0	44,6	43,7	56,0	67,5	64,9	58,2	54,4	63,6	52,5	32,2	50,9	27,0	33,8	60,6
Stichting Thuis Wonen	44,6	54,8	46,6	51,9	72,2	47,7	50,7	49,3	69,4	56,9	50,0	59,7	30,6	43,1	67,3
Stichting Woonfriesland	39,0	47,3	41,6	50,9	76,6	54,2	49,0	47,2	56,2	48,8	39,7	51,7	31,0	57,1	45,6
Dynhus	49,6	48,9	48,9	54,4	75,0	49,9	56,1	36,1	65,0	57,5	47,5	56,5	39,7	39,8	67,2
Woningstichting Weststellingwerf	47,3	53,1	47,7	50,0	72,5	47,5	59,6	54,2	60,7	48,9	37,1	53,8	38,2	48,5	55,8
Stichting Wonen Noordwest Friesland	47,5	50,0	42,8	50,7	68,4	49,7	54,8	46,2	69,8	60,6	43,4	55,9	29,5	34,2	55,8
Stichting De Huismeesters	31,3	51,3	42,5	57,8	91,8	51,8	48,8	55,0	46,2	49,4	43,8	47,8	39,0	60,5	27,6
Stichting Nijestee	39,1	51,3	42,5	57,8	91,8	53,6	54,3	55,0	47,6	56,7	43,8	47,8	39,0	60,5	27,6
Christelijke Woningstichting Patrimonium Groningen	38,3	51,3	42,5	57,8	91,8	50,1	54,2	55,0	47,9	47,9	43,8	47,8	39,0	60,5	27,6
Stichting Christelijke Woongroep Marenland	27,0	47,2	32,9	42,1	74,9	46,9	42,5	48,9	51,1	36,2	39,6	54,9	38,0	47,7	39,8
Stichting Lefier	32,0	48,4	33,6	45,9	77,8	45,6	42,4	46,2	59,9	40,9	42,7	51,6	41,9	58,5	41,6
Stichting de Delthe	46,6	54,5	42,6	47,7	84,0	42,5	51,5	50,5	70,1	51,2	49,1	50,4	40,3	44,7	56,4
Woningstichting Wierden en Borgen	39,3	50,8	40,6	52,0	87,0	49,0	47,0	50,5	44,8	42,3	40,1	45,6	39,6	57,3	39,1
Stichting Uithuizer Woningbouw	47,8	54,5	42,6	47,7	84,0	40,4	55,5	50,5	75,4	55,3	49,1	50,4	40,3	44,7	56,4
Stichting Wold & Waard	56,3	58,6	48,2	53,3	87,9	45,6	58,6	51,6	63,7	49,4	51,5	51,6	46,4	44,7	68,0
Woonschng Groninger Huis	33,5	52,8	31,2	44,5	74,3	42,0	43,5	44,6	52,7	40,1	44,5	50,1	37,9	57,3	42,2
Stichting Acantus	34,0	48,1	30,9	44,9	75,4	40,5	47,7	45,7	57,4	39,4	48,3	52,6	44,2	56,3	42,8
Stichting Domesta	40,7	48,0	38,6	44,3	66,2	55,6	39,4	50,3	64,0	48,9	53,9	55,1	49,8	45,1	46,4
Stichting Actium	41,0	53,4	41,3	49,5	74,4	54,7	48,0	44,5	53,0	50,0	49,7	48,7	47,3	54,7	54,0
Stichting Woonconcept	42,8	51,0	41,9	49,7	68,4	52,1	48,7	51,3	47,6	55,5	55,4	55,3	43,9	48,0	54,0
Stichting Eelder Woningbouw	61,8	58,3	49,0	58,1	79,0	50,7	58,1	50,8	52,4	59,1	50,3	55,9	37,4	64,4	71,6
Stichting Woonborg	52,5	53,0	47,0	56,1	81,6	52,2	54,0	51,5	51,4	59,1	45,8	52,0	42,6	67,9	67,9
Woningstichting De Volmacht	59,3	52,6	49,1	53,4	71,6	40,7	54,5	47,4	33,5	47,1	52,8	51,9	47,2	65,0	79,2
Stichting Woonservice Drenthe	50,2	46,5	38,6	45,3	75,9	49,8	51,8	50,2	60,7	54,3	47,5	49,4	48,1	51,8	66,8
Stichting deltaWonen	45,8	53,0	49,7	55,4	76,3	53,9	66,5	67,2	46,6	59,6	46,7	47,8	32,4	45,9	53,3
Stichting Beter Wonen	53,8	54,6	48,3	56,9	72,0	58,6	60,1	59,4	65,0	57,8	52,7	54,2	30,1	22,3	66,7
Woningstichting Vechtdal Wonen	49,8	49,4	47,6	52,9	68,8	51,6	48,3	57,8	68,8	55,7	58,4	52,9	57,3	50,0	67,5
Stichting Openbaar Belang	41,9	51,4	49,2	56,3	78,9	59,2	59,5	68,5	46,4	56,4	40,6	54,0	30,6	49,2	40,0
Woonstichting VechtHorst	66,5	53,0	56,3	51,9	60,7	56,6	66,6	50,4	51,1	64,3	69,0	52,1	55,0	28,4	83,0
Stichting Wetland Wonen Groep	52,0	48,8	50,0	48,1	61,4	44,7	67,9	46,9	46,1	50,4	68,2	53,6	30,2	45,2	62,5
Woningstichting SWZ	43,6	51,4	49,2	56,3	78,9	58,4	53,3	68,5	44,8	55,1	40,6	54,0	30,6	49,2	40,0
Woningstichting Sint Joseph Almelo	30,7	48,9	35,4	50,8	65,7	42,3	40,9	53,7	63,6	43,8	47,9	50,6	46,4	23,8	29,1
Stichting Viverion	57,4	58,6	48,3	60,3	65,8	50,0	56,3	63,6	68,0	51,0	55,1	51,0	44,9	40,1	76,7
Wonen Delden	57,9	54,8	47,2	62,5	63,6	58,1	67,4	63,5	59,5	55,4	59,3	50,1	47,8	41,5	75,2
Woningstichting Tubbergen	70,2	54,3	58,2	59,2	82,5	53,0	66,5	63,0	56,5	55,1	47,0	51,6	27,3	41,1	81,6
Almelose Woningstichting Beter Wonen	32,5	49,0	35,6	50,8	65,8	46,8	47,3	53,3	59,4	42,4	46,7	50,7	46,4	24,0	29,8
Stichting Welbions	37,5	50,7	42,3	57,4	80,7	50,5	50,7	59,2	66,4	46,0	64,9	54,2	33,2	30,8	46,5
Christelijke Woningstichting De Goede Woning	59,1	61,5	54,8	64,3	62,4	48,4	59,9	59,9	67,2	53,0	60,9	59,7	47,6	22,0	82,1
R.K. Woningstichting Ons Huis	33,9	48,7	39,3	52,4	73,7	46,2	42,8	63,1	39,0	47,9	59,4	56,1	46,4	43,3	29,9
Stichting Reggewoon	61,6	56,5	52,1	60,1	80,4	48,6	63,6	55,5	40,8	56,6	56,9	64,2	54,7	43,0	78,3
Woningstichting Domijn	34,5	49,4	41,8	53,8	73,9	43,5	49,5	60,6	48,8	46,2	51,9	55,8	46,8	45,3	42,8
Stichting WBO Wonen	47,5	57,7	54,4	63,0	85,1	50,9	50,2	67,0	63,8	49,9	55,5	60,3	25,0	57,6	57,5
Stichting Jongeren Huisvesting Twente	32,5	48,9	39,6	52,6	74,8	31,9	57,0	62,3	79,2	46,6	59,3	55,9	45,6	42,1	31,0
Uwoon	55,2	53,5	48,8	55,7	73,4	52,1	60,6	57,8	41,1	56,9	64,2	53,7	59,0	42,9	51,1
Woningstichting Putten	65,9	53,1	51,6	52,2	69,5	51,1	62,7	69,0	42,3	65,2	59,3	45,1	47,0	48,5	63,7
Woningstichting De Goede Woning	43,2	50,5	43,9	54,1	71,8	48,7	60,5	59,1	41,8	46,5	53,3	51,9	57,1	39,1	51,5
Stichting IJsseldal Wonen	63,6	58,6	50,9	60,0	69,4	45,3	52,2	64,6	44,0	59,4	58,4	48,3	56,9	51,2	73,8
Stichting De Woonmensen	44,0	50,5	43,9	54,1	71,8	51,1	51,3	59,1	37,9	49,4	53,3	51,9	50,0	39,2	51,6
Ons Huis, Woningstichting	45,4	50,9	43,1	53,5	74,3	52,9	55,0	59,0	37,8	53,7	53,3	53,7	48,3	43,2	49,3
Woonstichting Triada	57,5	52,3	48,7	47,1	75,8	45,6	61,4	50,9	33,6	57,9	59,8	48,6	46,2	52,2	68,3
de Woningstichting	45,2	54,8	55,0	59,7	80,8	49,4	52,9	63,2	47,6	57,9	48,5	60,3	25,0	72,0	55,5
Stichting Vivare	37,5	51,9	44,6	51,7	77,7	45,7	52,0	61,0	47,2	45,1	49,6	52,6	28,7	55,9	40,8
Stichting Playei	52,3	60,7	44,3	51,4	79,9	48,0	54,4	56,5	39,7	51,5	55,0	46,2	55,1	35,9	69,4
Woonstichting Vryleve	49,5	52,1	41,6	49,5	80,2	41,2	60,6	64,5	52,1	45,1	48,9	48,7	45,8	46,0	62,5
Baston Wonen Stichting	43,3	52,0	46,7	49,3	80,3	42,9	47,7	64,6	38,5	51,2	48,5	48,9	44,8	46,3	61,1

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16
Stichting Wonion	45,6	53,7	46,8	52,3	88,6	48,9	54,8	55,8	43,2	52,9	66,9	50,5	56,3	32,8	72,4
Stichting Woonstede	49,9	54,2	47,6	54,1	81,8	58,2	53,2	59,0	52,5	56,9	61,3	55,3	54,0	45,6	52,4
Sté Woondiensten	41,8	48,7	40,8	52,0	79,8	49,2	51,4	57,7	52,2	49,9	57,0	54,6	44,8	48,5	41,5
Woningbouwvereniging Gelderland	44,4	48,1	40,5	56,1	87,8	43,5	46,1	60,7	76,7	42,7	59,0	53,0	50,2	60,6	36,1
Stichting Woningcorporatie Plicht Getrouw	49,0	54,1	46,4	55,8	82,5	49,8	61,6	58,1	53,1	48,4	61,5	54,9	56,3	44,6	53,9
Stichting Woonservice IJsselland	36,4	48,7	43,5	39,0	80,2	47,5	52,4	47,9	64,8	49,9	48,7	56,5	50,0	58,8	71,0
Stichting Volkshuisvesting Arnhem	29,5	48,2	36,7	50,0	82,3	47,4	50,4	63,5	55,4	37,1	43,7	52,5	28,6	53,5	25,3
Stichting Idealis	48,5	54,8	55,0	59,7	80,8	41,2	59,5	63,2	78,4	59,8	48,5	60,3	25,0	72,0	55,6
Woningstichting Barneveld	58,5	50,9	56,2	48,9	70,3	48,5	58,1	62,1	65,2	58,3	61,4	46,0	65,0	34,9	69,9
Oosterpoort Wonen	54,6	49,0	49,3	52,0	76,0	49,5	58,7	63,4	41,9	56,2	59,8	45,1	41,4	68,5	54,9
Stichting Woningcorporatie WoonGenoot	37,5	48,0	41,2	57,6	89,8	53,9	52,0	59,9	36,0	47,3	58,0	52,6	55,0	62,0	38,4
Bouwvereniging Huis en Hof Nijmegen	40,9	48,0	41,2	57,6	89,8	49,5	53,1	59,9	50,3	40,3	58,0	52,6	55,0	62,0	38,4
Stichting Waardwonen	61,3	54,7	52,5	51,8	80,2	51,6	65,2	64,5	53,2	58,0	69,4	47,9	46,7	59,9	64,4
Stichting Woonwaarts	40,7	47,4	41,9	53,3	79,2	51,1	49,8	55,7	45,5	56,7	61,4	45,5	47,3	56,7	47,2
Stichting Talis	43,0	50,7	41,1	55,9	82,3	53,2	49,8	62,1	60,1	48,9	58,6	52,9	52,4	58,7	45,6
WOONstichting Gendt	62,3	55,6	53,5	53,4	80,2	44,1	63,5	65,0	63,3	49,7	68,4	48,4	46,9	48,7	65,9
Woonstichting De Kernen	54,3	42,3	48,8	48,3	77,0	51,7	63,3	52,5	33,7	59,3	63,4	43,7	40,3	43,6	61,1
Woningstichting Heteren	53,3	51,9	45,9	54,6	62,6	41,3	57,5	65,3	62,6	54,5	56,9	46,2	38,3	25,8	65,7
Woonstichting Valburg	57,5	51,9	45,9	54,6	62,6	38,1	61,7	65,3	39,9	60,0	56,9	46,2	38,3	25,8	65,7
Stichting Thius	47,2	48,9	40,8	44,8	74,7	41,9	62,8	51,2	39,9	46,7	64,8	47,3	46,3	44,0	42,4
Woningstichting Maasdriel	61,3	46,1	46,9	45,5	74,2	47,2	64,1	54,3	32,9	54,4	62,6	41,0	50,0	30,9	50,4
Stichting Destion	60,0	37,6	52,5	52,3	80,7	40,8	52,2	47,0	64,0	54,4	43,9	49,6	41,8	69,4	61,5
Woningstichting Woonwenz	34,6	47,3	42,2	50,5	72,4	49,6	56,4	41,2	40,7	43,2	51,1	47,5	50,8	41,4	27,7
Stichting Antares Woonservice	42,2	48,1	43,8	49,7	72,4	47,2	45,5	43,0	35,0	44,0	52,1	46,6	49,2	49,3	29,1
Woningstichting St. Joseph	55,2	50,2	45,2	54,3	90,6	51,3	61,7	63,0	35,2	40,5	49,1	52,4	46,4	27,8	39,8
Stichting Wonen Zuid	37,6	43,8	34,4	46,2	77,9	43,3	50,9	53,1	43,8	42,2	51,4	46,8	32,5	61,6	32,0
Stichting Wonen Limburg	44,6	47,9	43,3	47,6	78,8	51,0	63,9	56,1	46,0	45,6	50,4	45,9	38,7	48,3	51,2
Stichting Nester	44,0	48,3	44,4	50,4	80,2	43,9	40,9	49,1	50,0	39,7	44,2	46,2	46,9	58,8	53,8
Woningvereniging Nederweert	64,6	50,6	56,0	64,5	69,4	45,7	61,1	52,1	60,2	49,7	58,1	47,5	39,0	40,8	75,5
Woningstichting Vanhier Wonen	62,8	44,7	51,0	55,4	63,5	46,4	63,1	48,2	47,1	57,0	61,8	70,3	14,4	46,9	71,7
ZOwonen	37,1	49,2	39,4	47,1	76,9	45,8	57,2	51,8	52,3	47,9	54,9	42,0	29,1	46,7	34,9
Woonstichting Zaam Wonen	52,0	52,0	42,8	47,9	83,9	48,1	62,2	55,1	80,8	40,8	51,1	45,9	50,1	57,7	44,3
Woningstichting HEEMwonen	31,5	50,4	29,1	48,2	68,2	45,3	46,6	50,2	51,5	46,2	60,0	56,0	39,2	56,6	34,0
Stichting Weller Wonen	31,7	47,1	30,6	47,6	69,0	40,5	51,7	54,3	55,0	46,0	58,2	53,6	27,0	48,6	26,6
Vincio Wonen	30,4	45,8	30,3	48,6	72,4	40,3	46,1	49,8	45,5	39,8	57,2	54,1	21,2	47,1	23,8
Woningstichting Berg en Terblijt	44,6	48,0	41,1	51,3	84,6	49,1	60,7	61,9	73,0	34,0	54,0	59,5	42,9	76,0	48,3
Stichting Wonen Wittern	53,4	45,6	40,8	53,7	77,3	39,7	48,0	50,0	48,6	42,8	57,6	53,1	50,0	64,5	71,7
Stichting Krijtland Wonen	47,5	53,4	44,0	43,5	72,4	44,0	42,6	44,0	62,5	40,3	59,5	59,5	50,7	59,6	66,6
Stichting Woonpunt	29,9	47,2	35,0	48,1	76,5	40,0	41,9	50,3	48,0	44,6	59,1	49,4	36,4	53,6	27,9
Woningstichting Servatius	37,3	47,7	39,7	50,3	78,6	48,7	43,7	51,3	65,1	40,3	60,3	53,4	53,2	53,9	29,4
Woningstichting Maasvallei Maastricht	30,2	47,5	39,4	50,9	79,0	45,3	50,8	51,4	54,9	44,1	60,2	52,9	52,9	53,0	29,1
Woningstichting Meerssen	61,7	46,5	40,8	57,8	77,5	48,8	58,4	62,7	53,4	42,5	65,5	54,6	52,4	70,9	57,0
Woonmeij	60,1	52,1	50,6	53,1	72,3	47,8	65,9	53,7	36,6	60,2	48,7	43,7	46,8	36,1	59,6
Stichting BrabantWonen	43,2	52,2	43,7	49,4	69,9	46,1	51,8	54,3	36,8	50,1	43,8	45,6	41,7	40,6	28,2
Stichting Zayaz	43,7	48,5	40,8	51,6	72,4	46,5	64,7	58,3	62,4	43,6	40,3	40,6	43,8	54,7	25,8
Woonstichting JOOST	50,5	52,6	44,5	55,9	80,0	47,8	57,9	51,4	53,8	45,7	39,0	42,2	50,1	51,3	37,8
Stichting Area	53,6	51,6	50,7	51,6	76,3	51,9	67,5	55,0	38,6	56,9	54,4	46,0	48,6	44,8	45,0
Stichting Wonen Vierlingsbeek	60,5	47,4	49,1	56,6	75,5	37,3	59,7	50,1	68,8	54,4	63,8	51,0	41,8	55,9	58,7
Woonstichting Charlotte van Beuningen	61,6	54,3	45,6	57,5	83,1	37,1	57,0	66,6	59,1	52,4	54,2	40,1	41,5	63,6	59,9
Stichting PeelrandWonen	73,2	49,3	53,7	53,5	71,9	47,2	62,1	58,4	51,2	60,6	59,1	52,0	29,2	38,3	71,2
Stichting Wooninc.	43,2	48,3	48,1	53,4	79,4	38,1	59,2	57,8	43,6	42,9	48,7	44,5	49,8	53,1	30,3
Stichting Sint Trudo	39,6	46,1	45,4	54,0	81,1	46,4	59,5	57,1	63,7	45,6	46,0	46,6	55,4	42,8	25,6
Woonstichting thuis	46,7	52,5	50,7	54,2	79,3	51,3	66,3	64,5	55,5	54,4	54,6	43,7	46,3	52,8	39,1
Woningbouwvereniging "Volksbelang"	33,4	54,9	36,8	48,7	86,5	45,2	53,7	47,2	35,5	42,5	44,2	55,4	46,2	27,5	23,1
Woningbouwvereniging Bergopwaarts	53,2	52,2	54,4	49,5	75,0	47,9	66,1	48,3	60,1	55,9	43,0	44,0	24,7	40,1	51,2
Stichting Goed Wonen Gemert	55,8	49,1	50,0	59,7	67,3	50,1	71,0	51,4	54,9	54,7	50,8	51,9	29,2	43,2	53,6
Woningstichting Helpt Elkander	66,4	74,9	55,5	64,7	86,8	48,6	65,4	57,0	60,9	53,3	57,6	53,0	68,8	58,4	62,3
Woningstichting woningbelang	56,6	55,7	51,5	52,1	80,7	49,8	64,2	62,1	57,1	51,4	43,5	56,5	33,0	61,9	57,2

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16
Stichting woCom	51,3	53,2	50,2	51,4	76,6	47,8	57,1	48,6	61,4	55,3	48,5	47,3	35,5	38,8	41,0
Stichting Woonbedrijf SWS.Hhvl	42,8	47,9	46,7	53,8	80,1	45,8	63,2	58,2	55,8	42,1	45,4	46,7	53,9	50,7	27,5
Woningstichting de Zaligheden	62,9	39,2	54,2	55,6	64,9	41,5	63,8	52,5	54,1	55,1	55,5	51,3	41,0	43,8	58,4
Stichting Woonpartners	32,0	54,9	36,7	48,7	86,5	51,6	52,2	47,2	55,6	44,0	46,4	55,5	46,4	27,5	23,0
Stichting TBV	34,6	49,1	37,5	50,4	80,3	56,9	55,6	49,5	53,5	50,6	55,0	55,7	50,0	32,6	23,2
Woonstichting Leystromen	57,2	56,5	52,7	52,1	77,1	47,9	48,8	49,7	42,3	54,2	49,9	53,7	28,3	41,2	54,5
Tiwos, Tilburgse Woonstichting	32,7	49,1	37,2	50,4	80,3	45,3	52,1	49,5	32,4	47,6	55,1	55,8	50,0	31,2	22,9
Casade	56,8	55,2	48,4	52,1	76,8	46,9	57,5	46,3	47,0	47,6	51,0	49,7	40,2	41,0	50,0
Woningstichting Woonvizier	65,7	57,2	54,2	52,2	63,2	41,0	53,6	36,7	50,2	52,7	54,5	38,8	51,9	33,3	59,0
Stichting Bazalt Wonen	62,6	54,0	52,2	51,7	79,8	44,5	65,6	41,4	47,2	56,7	58,2	49,5	41,3	48,7	56,1
Stichting Woonveste	61,0	52,5	48,6	56,5	71,2	42,0	58,9	45,9	42,0	45,1	63,6	55,9	51,5	53,2	52,3
Woonstichting Land van Altena	64,9	57,9	53,3	52,2	83,6	42,8	63,3	40,8	71,0	50,3	55,4	51,2	41,6	40,5	58,4
Stichting Alwel	41,3	49,4	46,3	51,4	81,6	46,8	55,0	49,0	49,1	44,9	53,5	50,6	37,3	48,8	28,9
Stichting Thuisvester	43,6	54,5	45,6	48,0	76,2	50,9	53,9	43,3	45,6	51,8	54,1	51,1	37,2	32,0	43,0
Laurentius	40,4	49,9	47,9	56,1	87,6	47,1	55,5	52,1	34,4	45,9	48,1	46,3	33,8	52,2	29,1
Stichting Stadlander	43,9	52,0	45,9	48,7	70,7	45,7	50,4	57,5	47,7	47,5	51,1	46,6	17,3	47,4	33,1
Stichting Woonkwartier	46,7	48,0	46,6	44,3	72,8	45,6	55,2	46,7	43,7	42,8	50,5	40,6	32,9	41,0	49,7
Woningstichting Woensdrecht	59,6	53,0	52,0	49,3	66,4	45,3	67,4	52,2	35,3	53,9	53,1	49,6	24,6	61,3	53,9
Stichting WonenBreborg	37,7	49,4	40,6	52,4	83,0	50,8	63,6	50,1	57,9	47,4	50,4	52,6	44,6	38,7	24,8
Stichting Clavis	34,8	58,0	31,0	37,2	77,0	55,7	51,2	39,6	54,2	37,2	41,2	57,0	44,0	53,7	39,8
Stichting Woongoed Zeeuws-Vlaanderen	50,0	45,1	33,9	37,5	74,4	52,1	57,7	43,6	65,7	47,5	40,5	47,7	28,0	51,1	44,6
Woonstichting Hulst	58,3	45,0	35,1	49,3	63,0	64,7	51,7	39,7	59,5	41,6	50,5	53,2	30,9	53,9	58,6
Stichting l'escout woonservice	32,9	47,6	37,0	48,5	78,5	55,3	49,6	46,2	65,2	41,8	43,0	50,6	12,5	44,4	31,8
Stichting Woongoed Middelburg	38,3	53,9	41,0	55,6	72,4	55,4	57,0	58,2	68,3	43,0	49,0	61,0	32,7	54,9	37,1
Woningbouwvereniging Amersfoort	36,7	54,2	41,0	55,8	68,3	47,9	61,5	58,5	66,7	42,8	49,2	61,3	33,3	55,0	37,3
Stichting Zeeuwland	52,5	36,1	44,3	47,9	73,7	57,7	53,0	52,4	45,6	45,3	47,0	44,7	34,5	54,3	55,2
Stichting Beveland Wonen	55,2	53,2	44,6	49,2	72,3	52,9	59,8	51,7	49,0	46,8	47,5	47,5	18,3	42,9	48,1
Stichting Trivire	28,8	53,8	41,5	49,6	66,7	48,9	58,3	56,3	49,7	44,9	42,9	56,9	32,0	38,8	48,5
Stichting Fien Wonen	61,6	56,7	51,6	52,1	82,0	51,8	66,5	55,5	47,0	56,3	47,4	41,9	25,7	58,0	62,8
Stichting Lek en Waard Wonen	67,3	61,8	53,0	50,6	83,7	44,6	52,3	53,0	44,1	55,3	47,4	46,7	37,8	49,3	75,8
Oost West Wonen	62,5	46,6	46,1	48,7	58,0	51,9	59,6	47,1	59,0	49,4	41,1	45,6	27,2	41,3	73,7
Stichting Poort6	36,0	49,8	42,8	56,1	72,2	45,8	62,1	41,4	48,2	49,6	47,3	54,3	32,3	52,1	35,5
HW Wonen	65,1	54,4	54,0	50,2	79,4	49,4	53,8	45,9	41,7	54,8	54,9	45,7	32,2	27,8	57,3
Stichting Tablis Wonen	47,2	59,8	46,2	59,2	70,7	53,4	53,5	45,6	42,6	48,4	49,7	50,5	14,7	43,8	72,9
Stichting Rhiant	62,8	60,7	59,1	56,5	70,0	54,5	66,5	58,0	47,6	56,2	41,5	65,3	38,7	39,3	56,2
Stichting Lekstedewonen	44,7	50,7	46,1	50,5	81,3	52,9	59,5	55,6	35,0	44,7	44,0	55,3	42,7	52,7	48,4
Woningbouwvereniging Heerjansdam	33,8	54,2	41,8	51,0	71,2	45,3	56,4	42,2	63,0	36,8	47,0	53,3	30,7	24,7	55,0
Stichting Woonkracht10	39,5	56,6	50,3	49,2	72,6	47,3	50,5	41,7	42,3	53,0	49,0	55,6	26,1	41,7	65,5
Stichting Woonstad Rotterdam	22,9	45,9	37,6	50,8	81,7	55,1	43,5	50,3	59,0	47,4	42,0	50,3	38,1	37,6	26,4
Stichting QuaWonen	57,8	59,8	48,6	48,1	77,9	48,4	56,7	57,0	45,4	54,7	49,1	51,4	17,4	51,8	71,7
Woningbouwvereniging Samenwerking Slikkerveer	46,8	56,7	57,3	57,4	76,9	33,4	61,1	43,5	92,9	46,1	42,1	54,3	28,1	56,2	56,3
Woningbouwvereniging Bolnes	46,8	56,7	57,3	57,4	76,9	43,3	56,4	43,5	43,3	39,3	42,1	54,3	28,1	56,2	56,3
Woonstichting Patrimonium Barendrecht	60,8	50,3	51,5	56,7	74,5	49,3	61,8	54,5	32,7	59,1	41,5	55,1	32,0	27,5	62,8
Woningbouwvereniging Hoek van Holland	30,8	45,9	37,6	50,8	81,7	44,4	51,6	50,3	32,7	43,3	42,0	50,3	38,1	37,6	26,4
Stichting Woonbron	26,3	48,2	40,7	51,2	77,9	47,7	44,1	50,9	32,8	43,1	43,4	51,7	32,2	40,8	29,0
Stichting Havensteder	23,0	49,6	39,0	49,7	80,4	49,6	51,4	48,9	35,3	40,2	42,0	51,4	30,4	35,8	32,5
Woningbouwvereniging Poortugaal	59,8	65,9	53,2	54,6	77,4	43,3	68,4	69,7	40,1	47,8	52,6	52,7	32,1	49,8	52,2
Stichting Wooncompas	44,5	55,7	53,8	56,0	77,2	50,8	64,5	45,8	48,4	50,9	45,2	53,5	28,2	53,6	52,5
Stichting de Leeuw van Putten	33,6	54,0	35,5	45,2	61,6	41,5	60,0	40,0	34,2	42,7	47,5	54,9	36,9	22,5	41,4
Stichting Ouderenhuisvesting Rotterdam	28,0	46,5	38,5	50,6	81,0	54,7	52,8	47,4	28,3	44,6	41,6	49,8	37,6	39,1	27,7
Woningstichting Samenwerking Vlaardingen	29,0	51,1	42,2	50,9	80,0	46,2	62,9	46,9	33,7	48,6	43,9	46,6	23,7	41,8	28,8
Stichting Maasdelta Groep	34,3	56,7	39,0	45,6	71,7	45,1	56,9	47,7	61,0	40,9	43,6	56,9	20,0	32,2	48,2
Bouwvereniging Huis en Hof Zuidland	29,3	54,0	35,5	45,2	61,6	34,5	51,5	40,0	65,6	41,9	47,5	54,9	36,9	22,5	41,4
Woningbouwvereniging St. Willibrordus	46,6	51,6	50,5	57,0	86,5	45,3	55,5	55,3	61,0	59,7	46,7	48,5	57,1	64,8	49,1
Woningstichting Haag Wonen	25,0	49,8	38,9	50,5	86,3	48,7	50,1	45,0	46,0	39,8	39,7	48,5	36,7	42,0	26,4
Wassenaarsche Bouwstichting	45,2	53,0	50,7	57,5	84,4	42,0	53,0	55,1	35,6	57,2	43,8	41,6	38,0	53,9	50,7
Stichting Staedion	22,7	50,1	39,7	50,3	88,9	53,2	44,1	45,4	42,4	49,3	40,0	48,4	35,1	42,1	26,4
Stichting WoonInvest	32,2	53,3	49,5	54,5	81,7	44,3	39,2	55,1	50,3	42,0	45,4	54,3	49,3	44,7	35,7

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16
Stichting De Goede Woning	40,9	50,9	47,7	50,0	91,4	48,3	56,5	54,1	55,3	59,3	46,1	57,9	47,5	38,4	38,0
Rijswijk Wonen	29,8	56,0	45,3	53,8	77,6	38,7	55,0	45,6	47,5	45,6	44,7	46,7	25,2	56,8	31,2
Stichting Wonen Wateringen	62,2	56,7	54,4	59,8	78,9	50,2	63,7	57,7	31,6	59,0	44,3	44,2	20,8	20,1	63,9
Stichting Rndom Wonen	63,2	57,7	56,8	57,4	92,6	42,7	60,3	63,8	34,6	64,0	44,9	46,3	20,2	37,8	58,0
Stichting Wonen Midden-Delfland	68,6	65,8	67,3	65,6	79,2	55,4	58,6	64,7	32,3	63,8	50,6	40,0	21,9	50,8	75,3
Stichting Arcade mensen en wonen	44,4	55,2	51,0	57,1	81,1	48,3	62,5	51,4	33,8	59,5	41,8	45,4	22,4	22,2	49,8
stichting 3B Wonen	57,4	55,8	60,0	60,5	82,9	53,6	65,2	65,2	53,8	56,2	48,5	56,1	35,4	28,9	71,9
Stichting Vidomes	43,9	51,8	49,3	53,3	85,9	43,0	58,3	55,9	48,2	54,4	46,0	53,7	39,9	46,5	35,4
Stichting Duwo	37,3	48,4	49,0	57,2	84,6	49,3	64,1	55,4	75,9	47,6	45,7	49,9	23,2	48,7	32,9
Stichting Woonforte	50,8	55,2	51,3	54,1	68,7	51,6	56,7	59,8	50,7	49,8	49,7	48,0	49,3	31,3	43,8
Woningbouwvereniging Habeko Wonen	55,0	55,2	51,3	54,1	68,7	51,4	68,2	59,8	32,8	54,0	49,7	48,0	49,3	31,3	43,8
Stichting Rijnhart Wonen	57,9	57,0	52,5	57,9	73,0	50,3	64,1	54,6	45,2	53,5	49,5	50,7	35,7	39,5	57,6
Woonstichting Stek	60,8	54,7	51,6	61,6	75,5	53,2	62,8	59,1	42,9	56,4	52,1	54,9	47,0	32,3	58,5
Woningstichting Ons Doel	38,9	48,5	50,5	59,7	81,8	48,2	56,0	53,8	46,2	51,3	51,7	47,3	35,8	46,7	36,7
Woningbouwvereniging De Sleutels	46,6	49,0	51,3	60,1	82,0	51,5	56,9	53,8	42,5	51,2	44,6	47,8	35,7	46,9	37,6
Stichting MeerWonen	63,9	61,9	56,3	54,7	75,8	52,2	60,9	56,7	61,7	55,4	53,5	39,3	54,6	31,4	57,0
Woningstichting Sint Antonius van Padua	59,3	52,4	52,7	57,3	78,2	47,5	54,9	59,1	37,3	59,7	46,7	62,6	68,8	51,8	51,6
Stichting Dunavie	55,1	64,1	49,8	56,2	68,2	52,1	54,7	52,8	41,7	53,6	50,6	57,6	60,8	45,0	60,4
Woningstichting Nieuwkoop	62,3	62,8	56,6	45,9	80,6	36,1	64,6	52,8	38,8	52,5	60,4	51,1	28,7	33,6	73,2
Stichting Woondiensten Aarwoude	58,6	61,0	55,7	45,3	78,2	42,2	71,3	52,4	49,2	52,0	58,5	43,5	42,8	27,6	63,0
Woningbouwvereniging Beter Wonen Ammerstol	57,0	59,2	49,2	49,4	76,0	39,0	68,7	46,2	52,5	43,2	55,6	49,8	21,3	41,6	68,8
Groen Wonen Vlist	59,9	59,2	49,2	49,4	76,0	46,9	68,4	46,2	47,0	54,5	55,6	49,8	21,3	41,6	68,8
Stichting Mozaiek Wonen	46,2	54,9	51,7	53,2	77,8	57,2	57,2	56,9	56,0	49,4	51,4	46,0	20,7	47,2	50,9
Woningbouwstichting "Samenwerking"	57,4	59,2	49,2	49,4	76,0	52,0	60,9	46,2	33,0	45,9	55,6	49,8	21,3	41,6	68,8
Woningbouwvereniging Reeuwijk	64,1	59,2	57,4	52,4	70,8	48,6	60,1	53,6	58,3	56,7	55,2	39,4	43,6	34,8	66,6
Stichting Vestia	29,8	49,5	44,6	51,9	82,8	47,8	42,7	47,9	32,8	41,3	44,3	49,2	28,3	49,2	28,7
Woonpartners Midden-Holland, stichting voor bouwen en beheren	46,7	53,6	52,7	54,9	78,6	46,7	52,4	56,8	46,7	44,4	54,6	44,0	23,0	40,3	57,9
Stichting Bo-Ex '91	43,6	49,9	50,5	60,1	88,7	62,1	66,1	56,5	36,2	46,0	49,7	49,4	51,1	53,4	33,1
Stichting Portaal	39,0	50,6	47,2	57,2	85,8	56,0	62,7	57,0	43,2	51,4	50,0	44,4	39,0	59,2	34,3
Stichting Habion	33,0	50,6	45,7	53,6	80,7	45,8	49,5	53,8	35,6	49,1	46,5	47,1	33,6	53,2	35,3
Viveste	62,0	55,3	45,6	62,4	81,9	45,4	69,5	68,8	32,4	54,8	55,1	62,6	49,6	48,9	61,5
Woningbouwvereniging Maarn	56,9	52,6	52,6	56,8	79,8	42,1	67,1	55,9	38,1	50,0	57,0	50,6	53,1	77,5	66,2
Veenendaalse Woningstichting	48,0	54,9	47,9	55,3	64,1	51,6	62,3	66,9	34,4	57,3	57,8	55,0	50,0	34,4	48,5
Provides	48,0	57,3	54,6	60,3	69,1	44,4	63,9	53,9	46,3	56,4	42,3	52,8	37,3	34,4	65,1
Woningstichting WUTA	46,7	60,0	51,7	51,3	83,5	38,0	65,9	64,4	46,4	43,4	44,2	39,2	25,6	43,6	68,4
Woningbouwvereniging Utrecht	45,3	49,9	50,5	60,1	88,7	59,3	73,4	56,5	27,1	36,4	49,7	49,4	51,1	53,4	33,1
R.K. Woningbouwvereniging Zeist	46,9	56,8	44,3	57,2	80,8	42,8	65,7	49,4	33,0	55,6	42,3	55,6	28,6	64,0	42,6
Stichting Woongoed Zeist	40,8	56,8	44,3	57,2	80,8	45,1	65,2	49,4	55,0	48,5	42,4	55,6	25,1	64,2	42,8
Woonstichting SSW	51,0	63,8	50,0	61,3	90,3	41,8	58,6	54,9	42,9	52,5	57,3	48,6	44,8	67,0	62,4
Patrimonium woonservice	43,5	54,9	48,0	55,3	64,1	46,8	60,4	66,7	49,3	48,6	57,8	55,0	50,0	34,5	48,5
Stichting GroenWest	56,3	53,0	52,5	60,4	79,3	52,8	61,3	48,2	44,7	53,8	55,7	43,7	35,8	39,8	64,5
Woningbouwstichting Cothen	55,4	62,6	50,2	59,5	77,2	47,4	69,9	49,0	62,7	55,6	48,4	59,8	56,3	52,2	64,7
Woningstichting Vecht en Omstreken	56,9	57,8	52,1	51,3	83,4	48,7	61,0	61,7	39,7	45,4	45,4	42,7	25,4	55,4	69,1
Woonstichting Jutphaas	46,6	53,7	50,2	61,3	85,0	58,4	67,6	44,4	36,8	52,9	45,0	39,6	50,4	54,6	32,6
De Woningraat	61,0	58,7	51,8	48,4	70,4	47,1	70,5	45,6	33,7	49,3	48,0	47,3	29,6	31,2	62,9
Heuvelrug Wonen	56,1	52,6	52,6	56,9	79,8	47,0	64,6	55,9	47,9	48,0	57,0	50,7	53,1	77,4	66,2
Stichting Studenten Huisvesting	35,6	50,0	49,8	59,3	88,7	54,6	68,2	57,4	73,4	48,8	47,0	45,4	45,6	56,5	32,7
Stichting Mitros	34,5	50,5	51,0	60,7	89,6	60,7	68,0	53,4	39,2	49,8	48,2	47,0	50,8	54,5	32,9
Stichting Rhenam Wonen	48,8	53,9	53,7	57,2	75,4	42,9	65,4	52,9	43,0	54,7	50,9	60,5	38,2	67,2	70,6
Stichting Omnia Wonen	50,7	52,4	47,2	54,4	78,9	52,1	54,7	56,3	42,8	56,9	56,7	44,1	48,9	51,4	43,9
Stichting Eemland Wonen	51,3	52,4	50,6	59,0	76,2	48,5	60,7	56,0	45,8	49,8	54,7	42,9	53,5	42,5	70,0
Stichting Mooiland	46,0	50,0	46,7	54,1	76,5	45,9	58,8	48,8	44,8	53,4	54,9	45,9	37,8	50,6	45,2
Woningstichting Naarden	51,4	49,7	52,1	61,9	78,4	50,3	58,9	70,6	33,9	43,6	57,3	46,6	31,3	60,8	48,6
Stichting Dudok Wonen	45,5	48,9	49,0	59,4	85,2	48,8	49,0	68,6	42,5	51,1	57,3	53,2	22,7	57,5	54,1
Stichting Woningcorporatie Het gooi en Omstreken	51,3	51,5	51,0	57,6	84,6	49,8	57,2	59,2	39,0	52,2	59,3	50,9	20,3	57,6	61,3
Woningstichting Eigen Haard	32,8	47,6	47,8	56,4	85,8	49,1	55,9	56,6	36,8	49,7	44,0	50,0	25,1	43,8	43,0
Stichting Stadgenoot	32,6	44,1	44,1	57,1	87,8	49,3	61,7	56,4	46,0	41,4	41,4	49,9	27,2	45,7	36,0
Woningstichting Rochdale	30,6	46,4	44,5	55,7	86,3	55,3	57,5	57,0	45,1	42,7	42,4	50,4	23,2	45,2	35,1

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16
Stichting Woonzorg Nederland	36,3	51,2	44,2	51,3	79,7	50,0	48,3	51,3	38,4	51,1	45,8	50,5	28,0	51,0	35,6
Stichting Elan Wonen	42,2	54,7	47,8	60,5	86,1	49,0	42,8	51,8	32,6	55,6	43,0	49,7	53,1	51,2	40,8
Stichting Woonopmaat	47,2	54,2	47,8	53,0	73,9	50,8	58,8	50,0	45,8	55,4	48,4	62,6	32,3	31,6	41,8
Pré Wonen	37,4	49,7	42,9	53,1	85,1	48,0	51,5	53,3	33,8	52,8	44,4	51,6	51,1	48,7	33,3
Brederode Wonen	48,8	55,3	47,9	60,7	75,3	46,1	52,4	53,2	32,8	59,3	50,7	44,8	61,1	74,4	44,2
Stichting Velison Wonen	37,9	55,4	46,0	50,8	68,9	47,0	55,3	47,0	47,2	45,8	43,2	40,4	47,9	57,7	36,2
Stichting Woningbedrijf Velsen	34,2	55,4	46,0	50,8	68,9	38,2	51,4	47,0	35,5	52,3	43,2	40,4	47,9	57,7	36,2
Stichting Parteon	38,7	54,6	44,0	50,6	90,8	42,3	52,7	52,2	36,6	43,1	44,2	51,6	14,1	42,3	37,0
Stichting Zaandams Volkshuisvesting	38,7	54,6	44,0	50,6	90,9	43,2	49,3	52,2	38,0	43,8	42,0	51,6	14,1	42,3	37,0
Stichting WormerWonen	55,8	61,1	51,8	54,6	69,6	50,2	63,0	50,7	38,6	61,4	52,3	46,4	8,8	31,9	63,2
Woningbouwvereniging Oostzaanse Volkshuisvesting	65,3	58,2	59,5	58,6	87,8	42,9	69,0	47,8	37,0	47,7	51,6	50,7	15,5	60,9	63,2
Stichting Woondiensten Enkhuizen	45,2	51,6	48,5	49,4	72,5	47,7	59,7	52,1	46,1	48,2	40,6	72,3	27,5	34,7	32,9
Woningstichting Het Grootslag	58,7	59,6	55,6	49,0	72,3	54,4	56,0	39,0	56,7	55,9	48,3	59,4	14,1	29,1	66,7
Stichting Wooncompagnie	55,0	51,4	50,8	48,7	73,4	54,5	58,3	50,9	51,8	54,5	50,8	54,3	18,1	38,7	62,9
Stichting Intermaris	36,8	52,0	45,9	48,6	81,0	60,5	55,2	47,9	38,5	53,6	39,6	60,5	15,2	32,4	45,4
Stichting De Woonschakel Westfriesland	61,4	61,1	56,1	48,0	77,7	50,5	61,8	40,6	49,8	56,8	45,5	61,0	15,9	31,2	65,3
Stichting Woningbeheer De Vooruitgang	65,4	51,9	57,5	51,8	57,4	46,5	72,2	44,5	40,6	57,9	41,5	56,3	22,4	23,7	70,7
Stichting Woontij	50,2	29,1	46,1	41,3	78,7	52,2	55,5	54,6	57,7	49,9	45,5	54,5	26,7	63,0	43,6
Woningstichting Anna Paulowna	61,3	52,4	50,8	39,9	68,9	45,2	58,3	41,9	51,2	53,7	53,5	47,9	19,2	38,4	68,5
Woningstichting Kennemer wonen	58,4	49,6	52,4	57,9	78,9	61,0	47,7	56,3	34,4	55,1	50,2	55,7	17,7	65,1	66,2
Woonstichting Langedijk	59,2	55,6	52,9	52,3	82,5	56,9	52,4	57,3	45,9	55,3	51,3	56,8	29,9	30,4	39,3
Woningstichting Den Helder	35,3	48,3	49,4	46,9	72,3	44,2	48,4	52,1	45,0	43,1	45,1	60,1	20,9	56,2	29,3
Van Aickmaer voor Wonen	41,3	48,2	42,5	52,8	73,2	56,1	53,6	62,1	32,2	47,3	46,8	53,2	15,8	62,6	44,8
Woningbouwvereniging Beter Wonen	59,6	52,4	50,8	39,9	68,9	43,5	65,4	41,9	61,8	56,6	53,5	47,9	19,2	38,4	68,5
Stichting Woonwaard Noord-Kennemerland	44,4	51,0	45,8	52,7	76,3	53,7	50,1	62,1	42,4	55,4	47,1	54,6	16,8	49,5	42,7
Rentree	36,3	51,0	42,2	50,8	77,8	51,7	59,3	64,1	45,9	53,1	58,5	58,3	41,9	57,3	38,1
Stichting Woonbedrijf Ieder1	35,5	52,2	40,7	50,6	82,1	51,0	50,9	63,8	44,9	51,5	53,8	60,6	39,4	61,0	43,1
Woningstichting SallandWonen	57,3	59,0	50,0	58,1	64,9	57,7	54,0	58,1	62,0	59,8	68,6	56,7	47,5	33,6	74,2
Woonstichting De Marken	43,4	51,0	42,2	50,8	77,8	52,5	53,5	64,1	32,4	48,9	58,5	58,3	41,9	57,3	38,1
Mercatus	44,4	46,0	41,6	49,3	78,2	51,1	59,5	53,9	52,8	52,8	55,5	49,9	49,3	44,8	54,1
Stichting Oost Flevoland Woondiensten	41,8	58,2	47,3	47,4	74,3	55,3	54,6	57,7	50,7	48,3	63,2	55,6	32,9	43,6	50,3
Woningstichting GoedeStede	30,8	50,3	48,9	52,0	88,3	61,9	53,5	73,3	44,3	52,6	51,7	64,9	32,7	46,7	37,4
Woonstichting Centrada	31,5	51,2	37,6	45,5	86,8	45,4	45,0	67,9	50,9	44,3	51,6	60,5	35,1	36,5	29,5
Stichting de Alliantie	36,2	49,0	47,5	56,7	84,8	55,3	64,0	63,1	37,1	47,8	47,9	51,7	27,2	54,8	41,8
Chr. Woonstichting Patrimonium	57,9	58,3	59,3	55,3	64,1	38,3	62,5	60,9	40,2	64,2	50,9	68,9	42,9	23,4	52,9
Stichting KleurrijkWonen	47,6	49,4	45,0	45,6	80,4	44,0	51,3	52,8	34,2	51,6	59,7	45,5	36,8	52,0	54,6
Woningstichting Compaaen	42,2	54,9	41,8	50,5	80,9	49,5	60,7	51,3	57,4	49,8	43,8	54,6	48,2	39,5	26,6
Woningbouwvereniging Rosehaghe	44,9	53,5	44,6	55,8	87,2	51,4	59,7	52,4	26,9	43,4	44,6	50,0	57,2	40,8	34,1
Stichting Woonpalet Zeewolde	55,1	51,6	52,3	59,4	80,3	50,1	59,1	52,2	32,4	51,2	59,5	48,9	39,3	45,8	47,8
Stichting Harmonisch Wonen	28,1	51,2	37,6	45,5	86,8	37,2	52,4	67,9	38,5	41,2	51,6	60,5	35,1	36,5	29,5
Stichting Mijande Wonen	48,8	53,3	48,1	55,0	73,1	41,9	56,9	59,2	70,8	49,0	58,5	52,8	47,6	47,6	65,7
Woningstichting de Woonplaats	35,7	51,0	41,5	52,9	74,7	49,1	49,7	57,7	34,0	45,8	61,6	54,2	45,5	46,2	40,2
Stichting Prowonen	60,4	56,8	50,0	58,9	66,3	51,0	58,9	55,0	43,2	52,8	61,6	49,0	48,0	40,5	74,2
Stichting Veluwonen	54,0	52,8	50,0	46,5	73,4	50,1	51,2	57,8	48,5	54,5	55,4	49,4	46,0	47,7	60,1
Woningstichting Nijkerk	63,9	55,1	58,3	59,4	83,3	47,2	63,6	70,3	73,6	60,8	63,3	59,3	49,0	36,9	70,6
Stichting SSHN	33,1	48,0	40,8	56,9	89,1	51,1	52,2	60,5	70,0	55,1	57,2	52,5	51,0	61,3	36,6
Stichting MaasWonen	30,1	46,0	37,9	50,8	81,6	52,8	44,9	50,3	48,3	40,6	42,0	50,2	38,0	37,4	26,9
Stichting Waterweg Wonen	31,5	51,1	42,2	50,9	80,0	53,2	55,5	46,9	66,9	49,5	43,9	46,6	23,7	41,8	28,8
Stichting Woonplus Schiedam	27,5	58,9	41,2	51,9	83,5	44,6	56,7	60,2	40,6	38,3	35,8	46,0	29,3	31,2	29,8
Woonstichting De Zes kernen	36,5	54,3	35,8	44,7	63,6	45,2	59,3	39,7	39,8	43,9	46,3	55,6	34,3	23,1	42,0
Ressort Wonen	28,3	45,9	37,6	50,8	81,7	56,2	51,0	50,3	57,1	46,6	42,0	50,3	38,1	37,6	26,4
Woningstichting Leusden	66,0	56,8	56,3	54,7	64,3	58,2	62,9	64,7	47,7	56,6	60,6	56,3	57,1	50,1	71,4
Stichting Ymere	29,9	46,7	46,5	55,9	88,1	53,3	65,1	59,8	35,8	47,2	44,4	46,2	35,1	44,6	31,6
Woonstichting Lieve De Key	34,4	44,5	44,2	57,0	87,0	49,9	60,1	56,9	58,4	42,6	41,5	49,9	26,6	45,6	36,2

HET **pon | telos**



OPGERICHT IN
1947



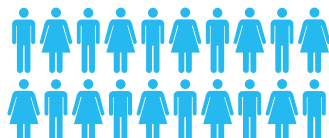
GEVESTIGD IN
TILBURG

KENNISONDERNEMING

STICHTING ZONDER WINSTOOGMERK

AANTAL MEDEWERKERS

30



INTENSIEVE SAMENWERKINGEN

MET UNIVERSEITEN EN ANDERE
KENNISINSTELLINGEN

SPECIFIEKE THEMA'S

- > VEERKRACHT
- > RUIMTE EN ENERGIE
- > OMGEVING
- > ARBEID
- > CULTUUR
- > ERFGOED
- > MIGRATIE
- > PARTICIPATIE
- > JEUGD
- > STURING

ONZE OPDRACHTGEVERS

- > PROVINCIES
- > GEMEENTEN
- > ZORG- EN WELZIJNSINSTELLINGEN
- > FONDSEN

Over Het PON & Telos

Maatschappelijke besluitvorming verbeteren

Wij zijn een sociale kennisonderneming in het hart van de samenleving. We beschouwen het als onze opdracht om maatschappelijke besluitvorming te verbeteren. Dat doen we door wetenschappelijke kennis met kennis van de praktijk te verbinden. We zijn van data, feiten en cijfers, maar geven die altijd een gezicht. Waarbij iedere stem telt. Voorkeuren en meningen halen we op, onderzoeken we, analyseren we en duiden we. Met prikkelende aanpakken en innovatieve methoden. Daarbij zijn we altijd gericht op duurzaamheid: de harmonieuze verbinding tussen sociale, ecologische en economische doelstellingen. Zo dragen we bij aan de kwaliteit van samenleven, nu en in de toekomst.

Met een multidisciplinair en creatief team van bijna 30 adviseurs en onderzoekers werken we vooral voor lokale en regionale overheden in Nederland (met een sterke kennispositie in Noord-Brabant), maar ook voor corporaties, banken, zorg- en welzijnsinstellingen, fondsen en maatschappelijke organisaties. We werken daarbij intensief samen met universiteiten en andere kennisinstellingen en zijn officieel partner van Tilburg University. Met onze kennis en inzichten adviseren we beleidsmakers en bestuurders. Zodat ze afgewogen keuzes kunnen maken. Zodat ze bestuurlijk kunnen vernieuwen. En zodat ze een positieve impuls kunnen geven aan de samenleving van morgen.