

# DEVELOPED VS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

DO YOU THINK IT IS A FAIR FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19?

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Covid-19 is a disease caused by a virus in the Coronavirus family. It emerged at the end of 2019 in China, and quickly reached all continents, being therefore classified as a pandemic.

From the beginning, each country has developed different measures to slow the spread of COVID-19. These strategies were aimed not only at reducing contagion among the most vulnerable people, but also at preventing excessive pressure on health systems.

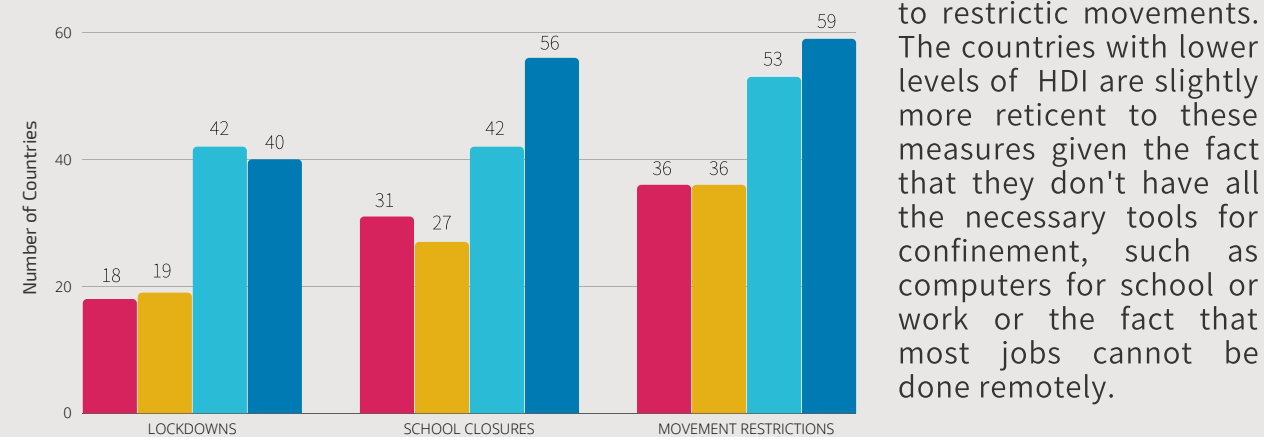
Dividing countries by the Human Development Index (HDI), we find that not all have the same possibilities and, therefore, not only present different measures to combat it, but also present different results.

## HUMAN DEVELOPEMENT INDEX

LOW	≤ 0.549
MEDIUM	0.550 - 0.699
HIGH	0.700 - 0.799
VERY HIGH	≥ 0.800

## 1 How many countries have implemented each type of measure, by HDI?

COVID-19 has forced many countries to implement lockdowns, to close schools and to restrict movements.



Source: ACAPS and WHO 2020, 6 May 2020

The countries with lower levels of HDI are slightly more reticent to these measures given the fact that they don't have all the necessary tools for confinement, such as computers for school or work or the fact that most jobs cannot be done remotely.

## 3 In 2020, the worldwide HDI average decreased by

↓ -2.5%

due to COVID-19, being more significant in countries with lower HDI.

Source: Human Development Report 2020.

## 4 Internet Access

35%

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80%

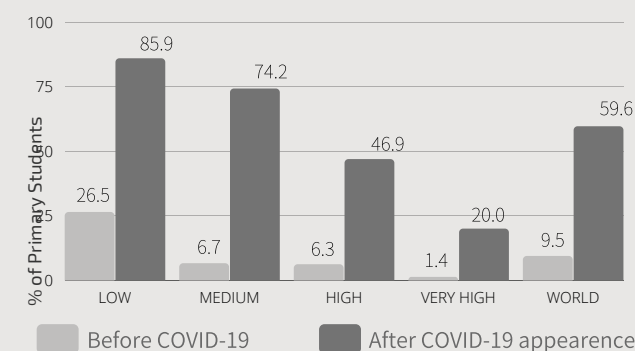
DEVELOPED

Population % that have access to internet

Source: The World Bank Organization

## 5 What percentage of primary school students were out of school during COVID-19?

During the pandemic, many children faced schools' closure. With lack of resources, countries with low HDI have experienced a marked growth in the effective out-of-school rate for primary education. Only the very high human development countries have the potential to continue structured learning remotely.

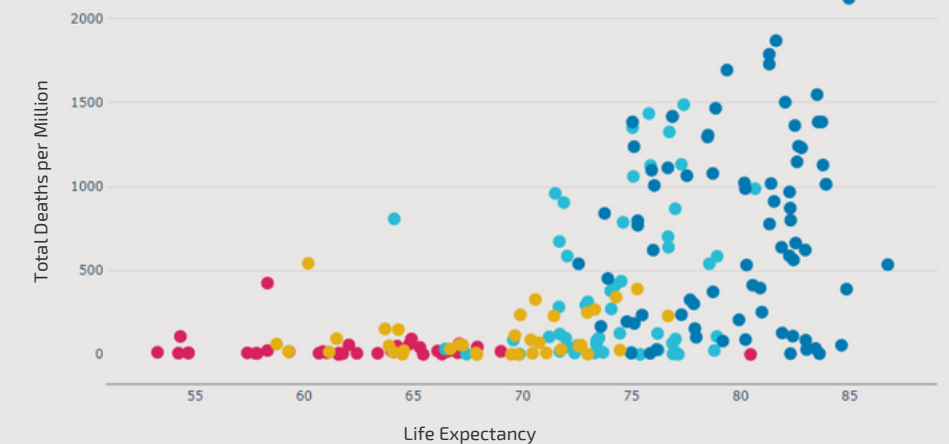


Source: International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics and the World Health Organization

## 2 How is the HDI distributed by life expectancy?

To calculate the life expectancy worldwide, a lot of factors must be taken into account such as diet, gender, environment and healthcare. The countries with higher levels of HDI tend to live almost 20 years longer than the countries with low HDI due to a healthier way of living and tend to have a higher life expectancy but also tend to die more due to COVID-19.

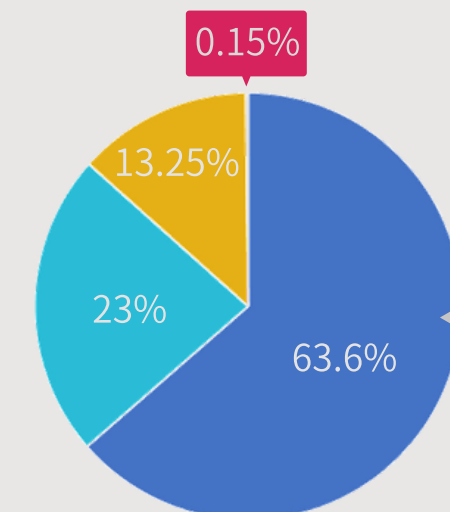
One of the many explanations to this is related with the fact that their inhabitants are older and therefore more vulnerable to the virus.



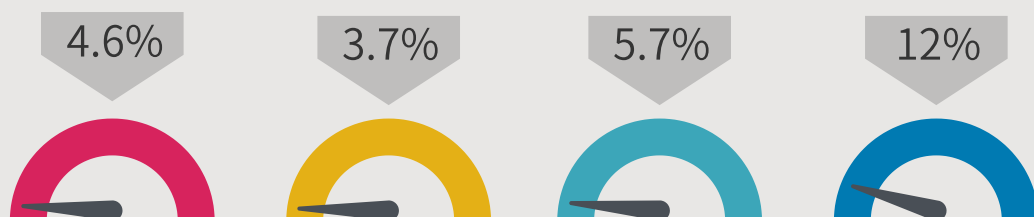
## 9 Who is winning the race?

### Total Vaccinations

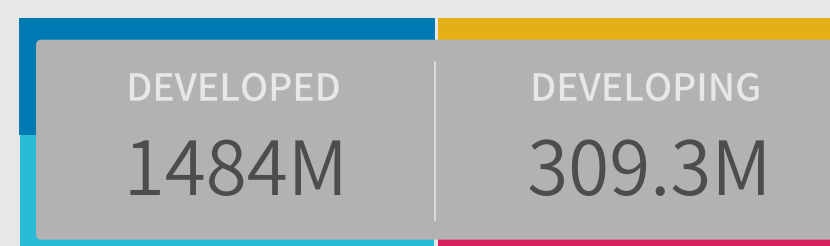
The performance of each level of HDI regarding the total vaccines administered. The Very High HDI has administered more than half of the total vaccines so far, as for the lower levels of HDI, the number of vaccines administered are very limited to almost null when compared to the number of vaccines from the other two levels of HDI.



## 6 Amount invested in Health in % of GDP per Capita



## 7 COVID-19 tests done so far



## 8 Hospital Capacity

Due to the investment done in healthcare, countries with higher HDI have a larger number of beds per thousand inhabitants when comparing with lower HDI countries.

