Figure 1. The global burden of disease: COVID-19 versus other causes
Figure 2. Human development: From basic to enhanced capabilities

Enhanced capabilities
- Access to quality health at all levels
- High-quality education at all levels
- Effective access to present-day technologies
- Resilience to unknown new shocks

Basic capabilities
- Early childhood survival
- Primary education
- Entry-level technology
- Resilience to recurrent shocks

Examples of achievements
- Early childhood survival
- Primary education
- Entry-level technology
- Resilience to recurrent shocks
Figure 3. Human development is facing an unprecedented hit since the concept was introduced in 1990

Change in Human Development Index value, annual

-0.020
-0.015
-0.010
-0.005
0
0.005
0.010
0.015

2020 simulated change in COVID-19-adjusted HDI

The Global Financial Crisis

(a) The 2019 value is a provisional estimate.
Figure 4. The decline in human development due to COVID-19 could be halved with more equitable internet access.
Figure 5. Most countries around the globe have implemented nonpharmaceutical interventions to slow the spread of COVID-19.
Figure 6. Internal and external restrictions related to COVID-19 affected more than 7 billion people in 183 countries by mid-April 2020.
Figure 7. The scale of fiscal measures related to COVID-19 depends on a country’s level of human development.

The graphs illustrate the relationship between the Human Development Index value, 2018, and the scale of fiscal measures. The left graph focuses on direct spending, while the right graph highlights loans and guarantees. Both measures are expressed as a percent of GDP. The data points suggest that countries with higher human development indices tend to implement larger fiscal measures.
Figure 8. Global youth unemployment jumped after the 2008 global financial crisis and has yet to recover
Figure 9. The lowest socioeconomic group in Puerto Rico saw estimated excess deaths related to Hurricane Maria peak two months later than the medium and highest socioeconomic groups did.
Box figure 1. The short-term effective out-of-school rate for primary education has jumped substantially for all human development groups

Short-term effective out-of-school rate for primary education, second quarter of 2020 (% of primary school–age children)

Negative effect of COVID-19 closure = 59.4

Low: 85.9
Medium: 74.2
High: 46.9
Very high: 20.0
World: 59.6

Base, before COVID-19 closure
Effective, during COVID-19 closure
Box figure 2. Inequality in internet access will have a major effect on the long-term out-of-school rate for primary education.

Effective out-of-school rate for primary education (% of primary school–age children)

Scenario: No internet

Scenario: Closing internet gap within human development group

2020
Figure 10. Inequalities in access to technology across human development groups are wide and growing

Mobile phone subscriptions, by human development group (per 100 inhabitants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human development group</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017 Change, 2007–2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>116.7</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>131.6</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internet access, by human development group (% of households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human development group</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017 Change, 2007–2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computer access, by human development group (% of households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human development group</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017 Change, 2007–2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 11. Very few countries—even those with higher human development—are using widespread testing
Figure 12. Inequalities in knowledge and innovation are intense and widening in all human development groups

Table 12. Changes in knowledge and innovation indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low/Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physicians, by human development group (per 1,000 inhabitants)**

- Low/Medium: 0.2
- High: 1.8
- Very high: 3.1

**Expenditure on research and development, by human development group (% of GDP)**

- Low/Medium: 0.2
- High: 1.6
- Very high: 1.8

**Researchers in research and development, by human development group (per million people)**

- Low/Medium: 251
- High: 701
- Very high: 3,611
Figure 13. People in low-income groups are much more vulnerable during the COVID-19 crisis because they lack the ability to come up emergency funds.
I did not attend social gatherings 91.14%
I washed hands more frequently 89.42%
I would have informed people about symptoms 92.77%
I kept 2m distance 68.91%
I stayed home 78.05%

Figure 14. High global compliance with social distance behaviours