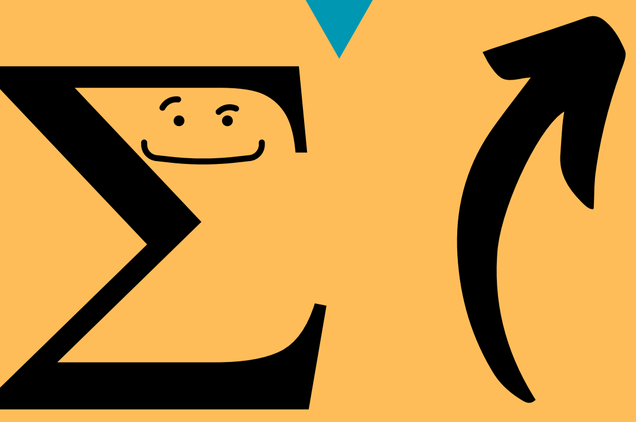
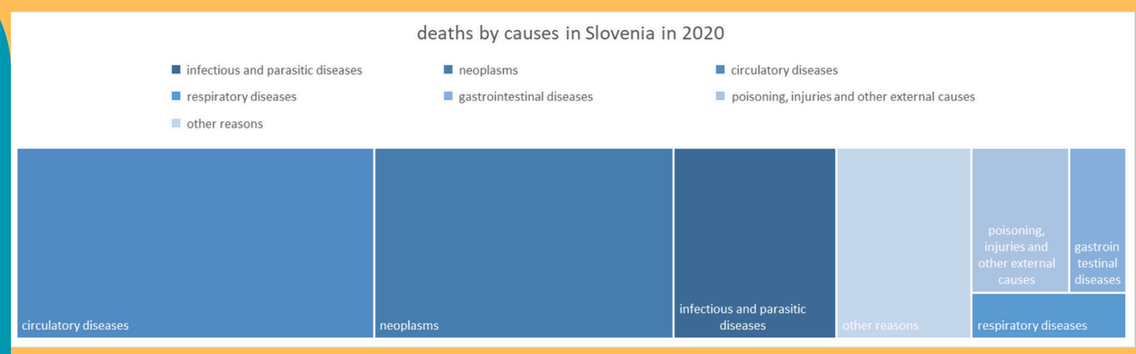
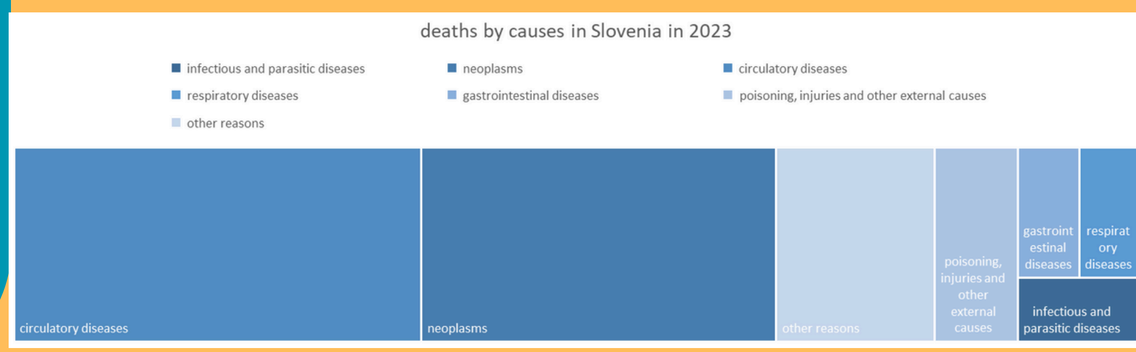
3. It is easy to suspect that the majority of people that died in 2020, when the epidemic was in full swing, died of infectious diseases. But is that really the case?

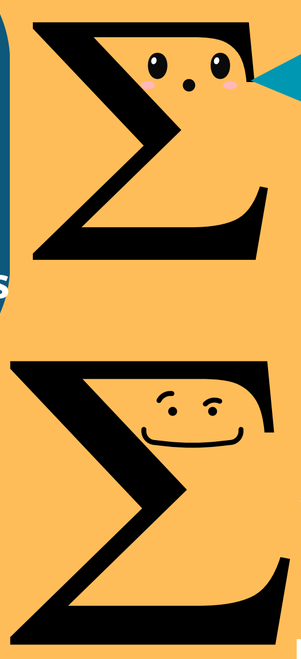


4. In 2020 the most common cause of death were circulatory diseases, together all the diseases of hearth blood vessel system accounted for 32,26% of all deaths that occurred in Slovenia. Infectious and parasitic diseases were actually only the third leading cause of death accounting for 14,67% of all deaths in Slovenia that year. However the percentage of deaths caused by infectious diseases has been greater in the year 2020 than in 2023 when the epidemic has not been as prevalent and only 3,55% of people died because of infectious and parasitic diseases.





2. In order to find meaning in the numbers, we need to compare the statistics, that are relevant to the topic (such as mortality rates, the number of deaths related to infectious diseases and the average age of the inhabitant), between the years when the epidemic was prevalent and when it was not. Here the year 2020 is compared with years 2017 and 2023 through different charts.

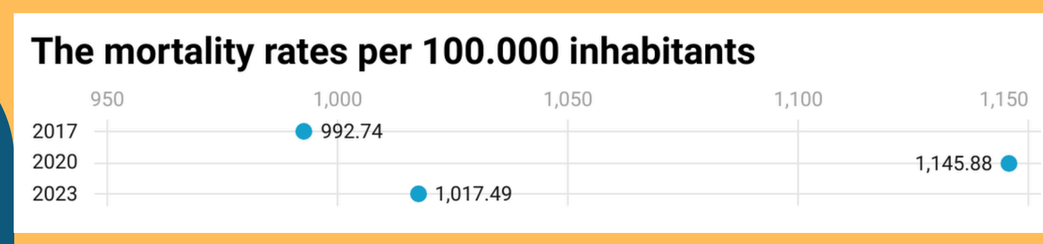


5. In conclusion infectious and parasitic diseases such as covid-19 had not been the leading cause of death in Slovenia in the year 2020, but the rate of death due to infectious and parasitic diseases was still abnormally high because of the epidemic.

6. The pandemic of covid-19 has caused a lot of premature deaths, but has the mortality rate in Slovenia increased?

1. The covid-19 epidemic has greatly impacted our lifes all around the world, but how has it affected Slovenia and its demography? To find an answer to that question we can look at three different statistics that through numbers show us how the demography of Slovenia changed during the epidemic.

How has the covid-19 epidemic effected the demography of Slovenia?



7. In 2017 and 2023 when the epidemic of covid-19 was not prevalent the rates of mortality were 992,4 per 100.000 inhabitants for 2017 and 1.017,49 per 100.000 inhabitants in 2023. For both years the mortality rates fell between 950 and 1050, however the mortality rate for the year 2020 was 1.145,88 per 100.000 which falls outside that range. In Conclusion the epidemic of covid-19 has abnormally increased the mortality rate in Slovenia.

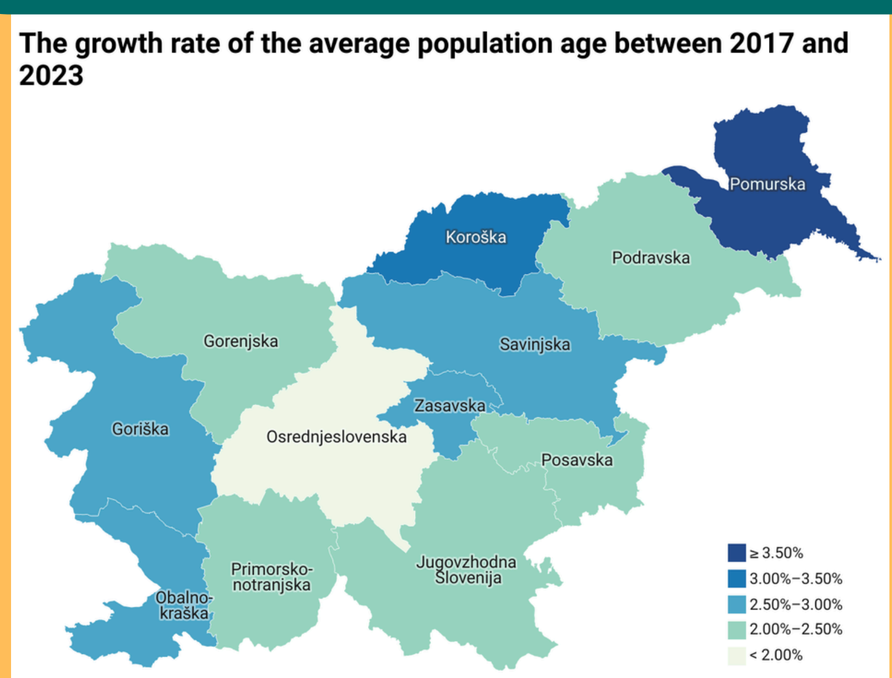
Conclusions:

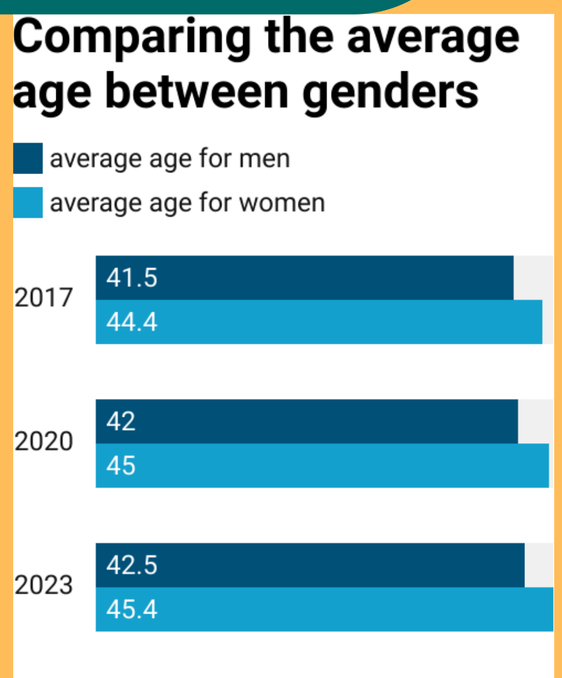
- The number of deaths caused by infectious and parasitic diseases was for 11,42% larger in 2020 when the epidemic was prevalent then in 2023 when it was not, but it still was not the leading cause of death in Slovenia.
- The mortality rate in Slovenia was abnormally high in 2020 when the epidemic was in full swing.
- The average age of the inhabitant increased during the epidemic and was not effected by it.

8. Has the epidemic effected the average age of the inhabitant? As the elderly were the most vulnerable group during the covid-19 epidemic, it makes sense that the average age of the inhabitant would drop during the epidemic. But is that really the case?

10. The average age has risen everywhere in Slovenia both for men and women, but it has risen the most in the Osrednjeslovnska region which includes the capitol city of Ljubljana which is due to the emigration of mostly young people into the city of Ljubljana in search for work and education opportunities, while the region with the smallest rise in average age is Prekmurska region which has seen the most emigration of young inhabitants from the region because of its rurality.

9. In 2017 the average age of the inhabitant was 44,4 years in 2020 during epidemic it was 45,0 years and 45,4 years in the year 2023. The average age of the inhabitant has risen gradually, despite the epidemic, so it can be conclude that the epidemic has not affected the average age in Slovenia at all.





Year	average age of the inhabitants
2017	43.0
2020	43.5
2023	44.0

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