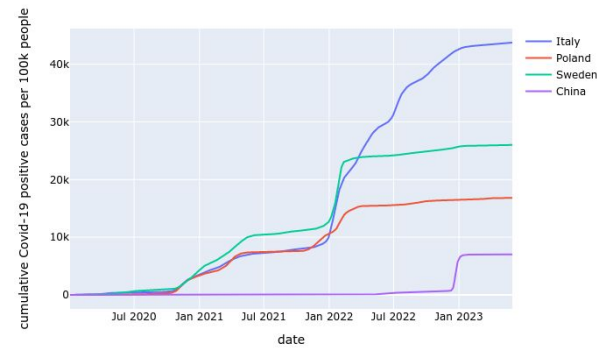


COVID-19 in Italy

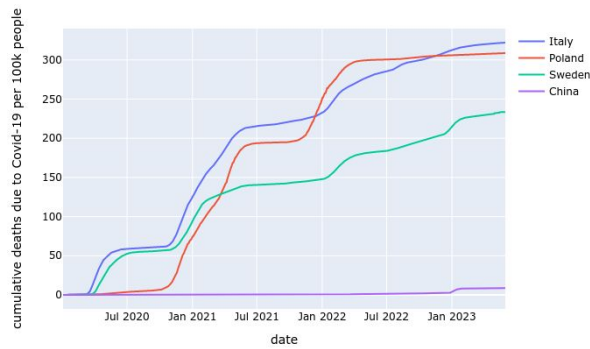
Roksana Malinowska
& Weronika Trawińska



Cumulative Covid-19 cases in different countries per 100k people



Cumulative deaths due to Covid-19 in different countries per 100k people



WHY SO MANY CASES AND DEATHS?

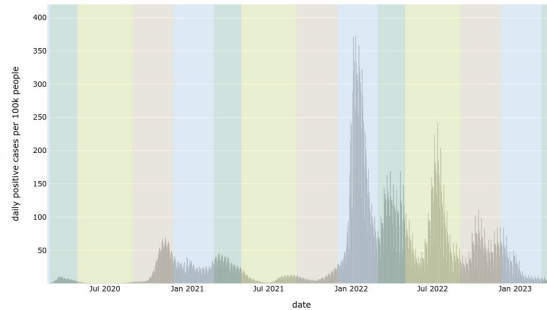
Italy was one of the first European countries affected by the pandemic, which made it challenging to control the spread of the virus at an early stage.

Additionally, Italy is a popular tourist destination, which may have contributed to the introduction and spread of the virus by visitors from different parts of the world.

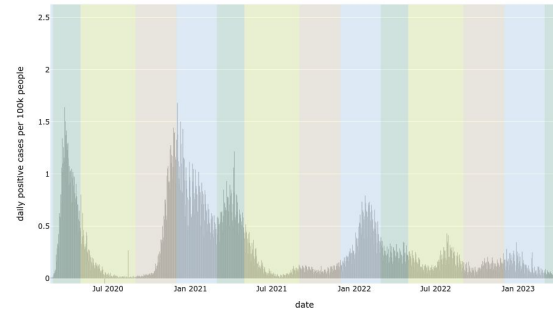
Italy being a popular tourist destination led to a high influx of international arrivals, potentially introducing new infection cases.

Another factor was underfunding and limitations in the Italian healthcare system. The lack of preparedness and organization were also contributing factors to the higher number of cases and deaths. This inadequate response to the situation led to difficulties in managing the pandemic and protecting public health.

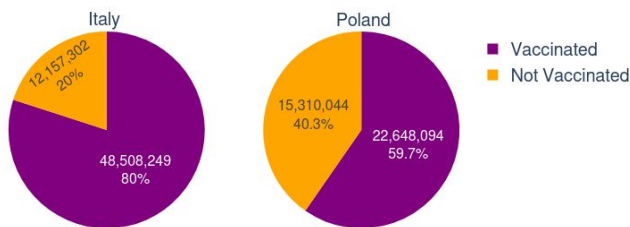
Daily Covid-19 cases in Italy per 100k people



Daily Covid-19 cases in Italy per 100k people



Vaccination ratio

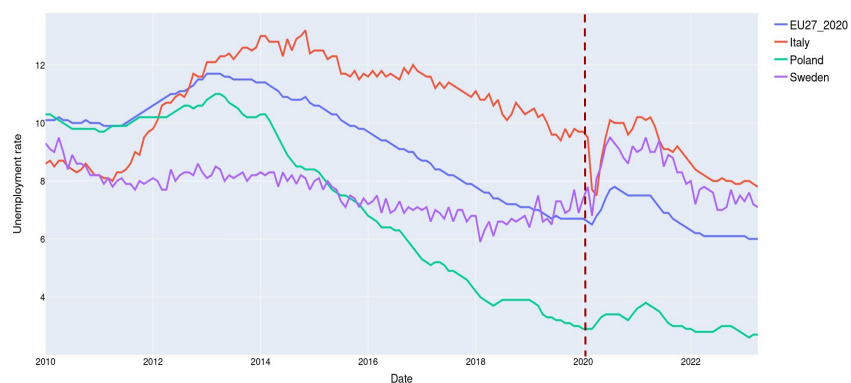


HOW WILLING WERE PEOPLE TO VACCINATE?

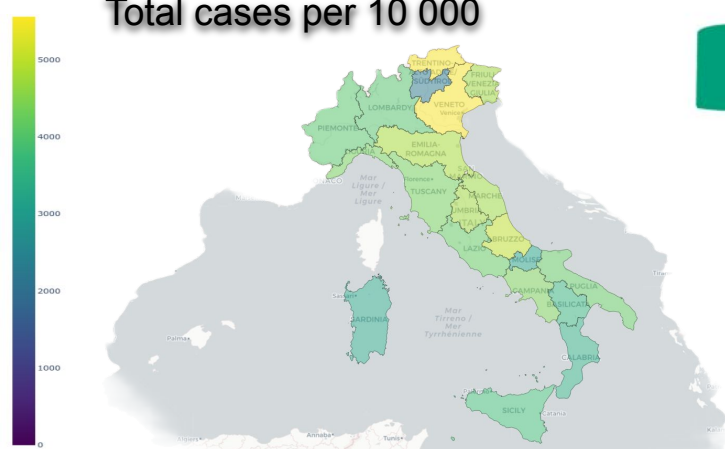
Italy had a harder time with the pandemic - there were definitely more positive cases and even deaths. Frightened by the whole situation, the society vaccinated en masse. In addition, the very start of the vaccination process took place earlier than in Poland.

The pandemic caused a collapse in sectors such as tourism and services, leading to job losses and a rise in unemployment in Italy. Compared to other countries, Italy experienced a higher growth in the unemployment rate, highlighting the significant challenges that the pandemic created for their economy.

Unemployment rate in different countries



Total cases per 10 000



Total deaths per 10 000

