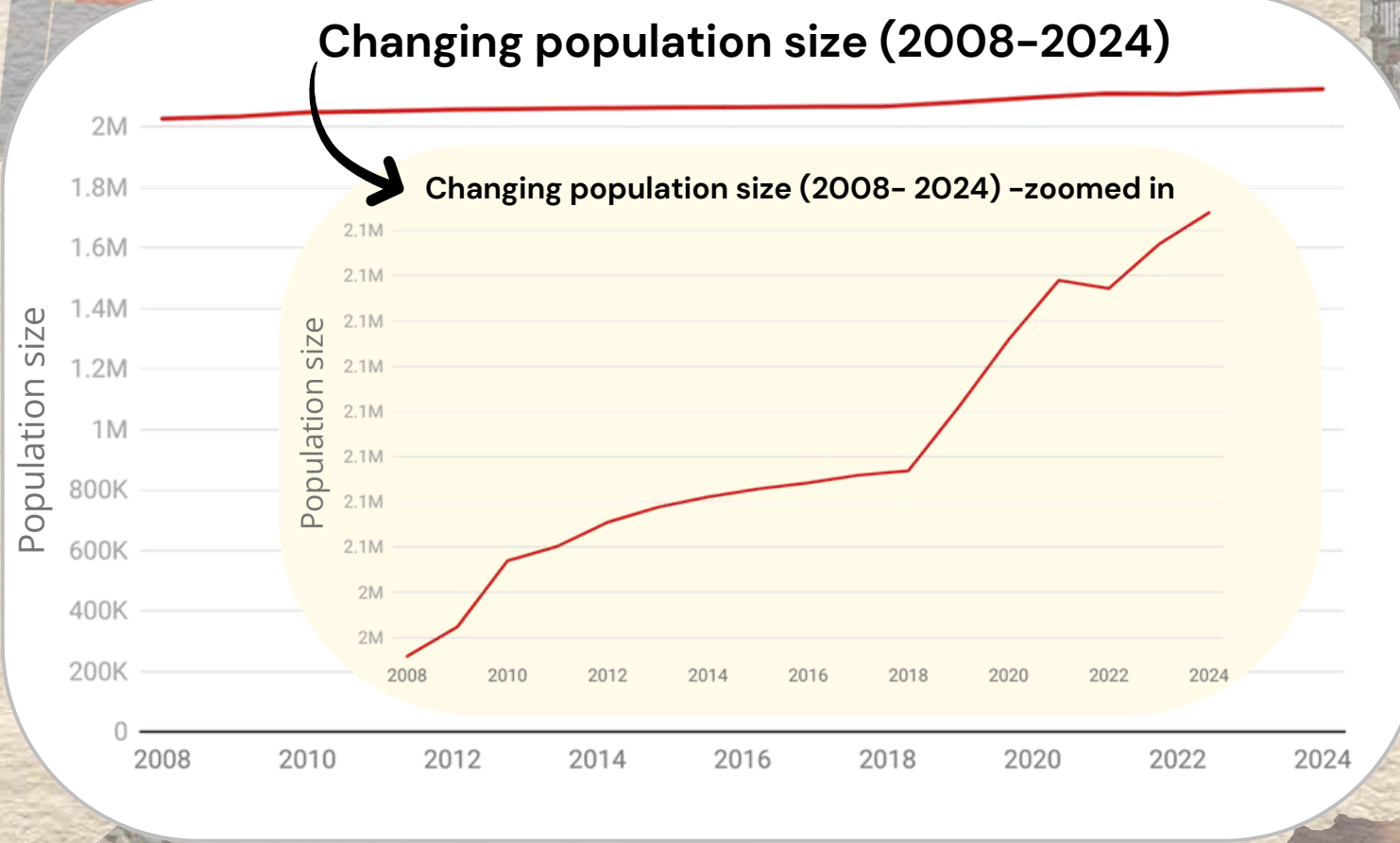


# IF SLOVENIA COULD SPEAK IN NUMBERS...

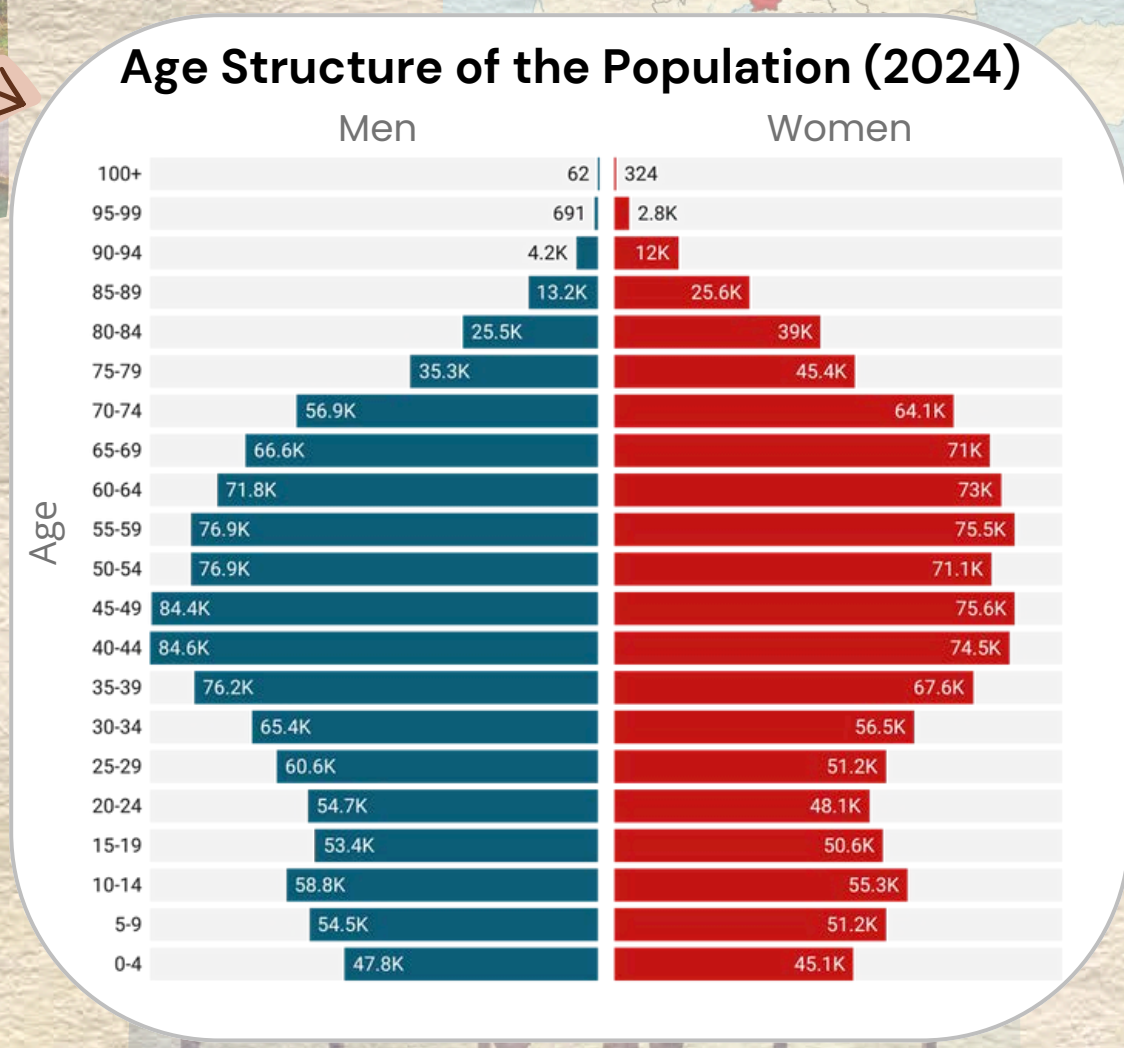
When you hear the **word statistics**, you might think of dry numbers and endless calculations. But **statistics is much more than that**. It's a **powerful tool** that helps us understand the world in ways we often overlook. This poster is here to show that statistics isn't just for mathematicians or scientists. **It's a lens through which we can explore** a country, a culture, a way of life.

Today, I'll be telling you the **story of Slovenia**, not through long essays or history books, but **through data**. From digital society to cultural life, economic ties to quality of living, we'll look at the **numbers that shape our everyday experience**. These aren't just statistics, they're **snapshots of who we are**. So let's take a closer look, and see what they reveal.



These graphs present the **change in the number of residents** in Slovenia over time. The first graph shows the overall population trend, while the **zoomed-in view** offers a better visibility of recent fluctuations. The data indicates a relatively **stable population**, with minor increases and decreases over recent years. This could be **influenced by factors** like migration, birth and death rates, and demographic aging.

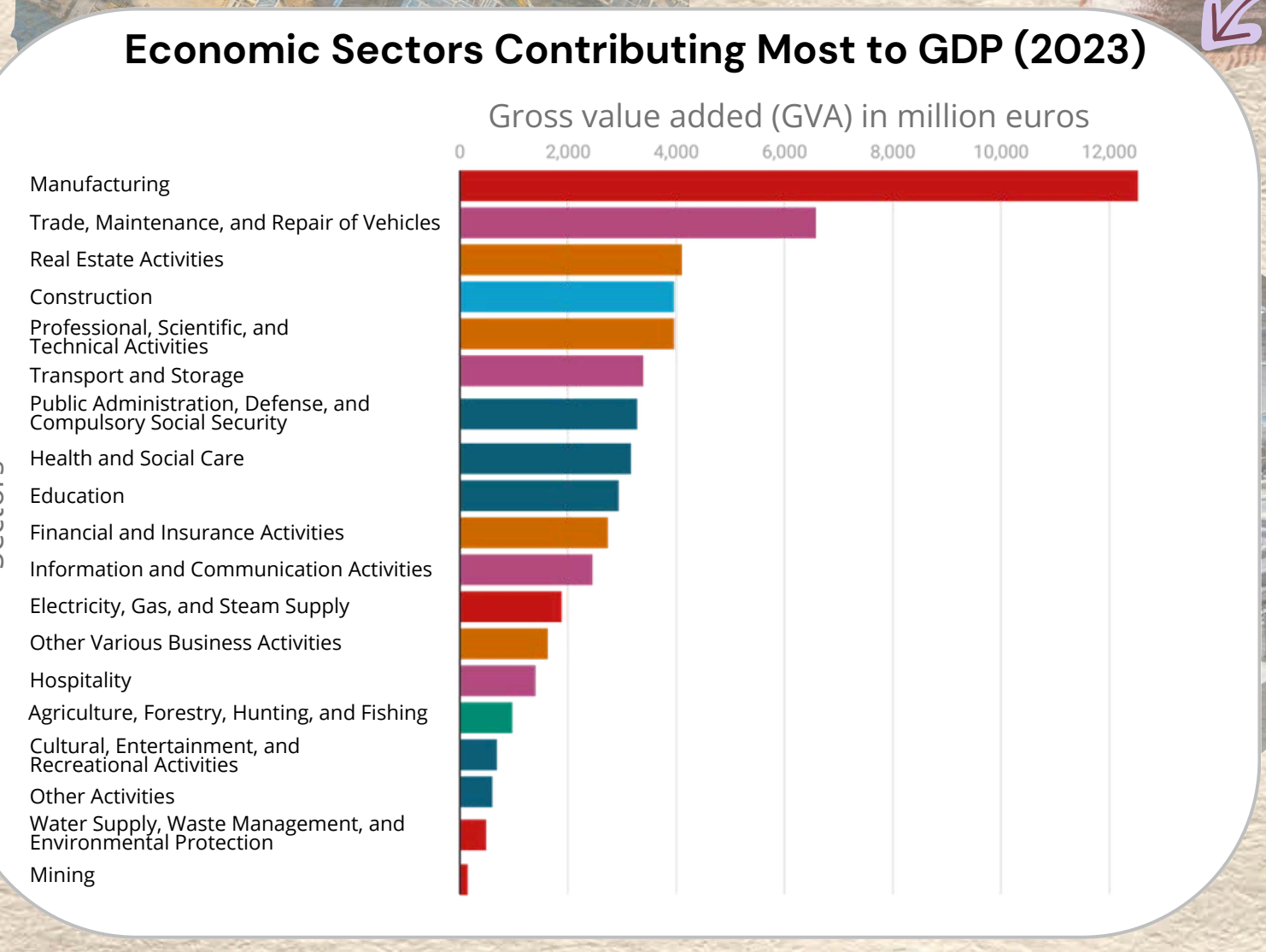
This **population pyramid** compares the number of **men and women** across **different age groups** in Slovenia in 2024. The shape shows that there are slightly more women than men in **older age groups**, especially above age 65. This is a common demographic trend due to longer female life expectancy. The **broader middle section** suggests a strong presence of working-age population, while the **base** indicates the number of children and youth is smaller, hinting at **declining birth rates**.



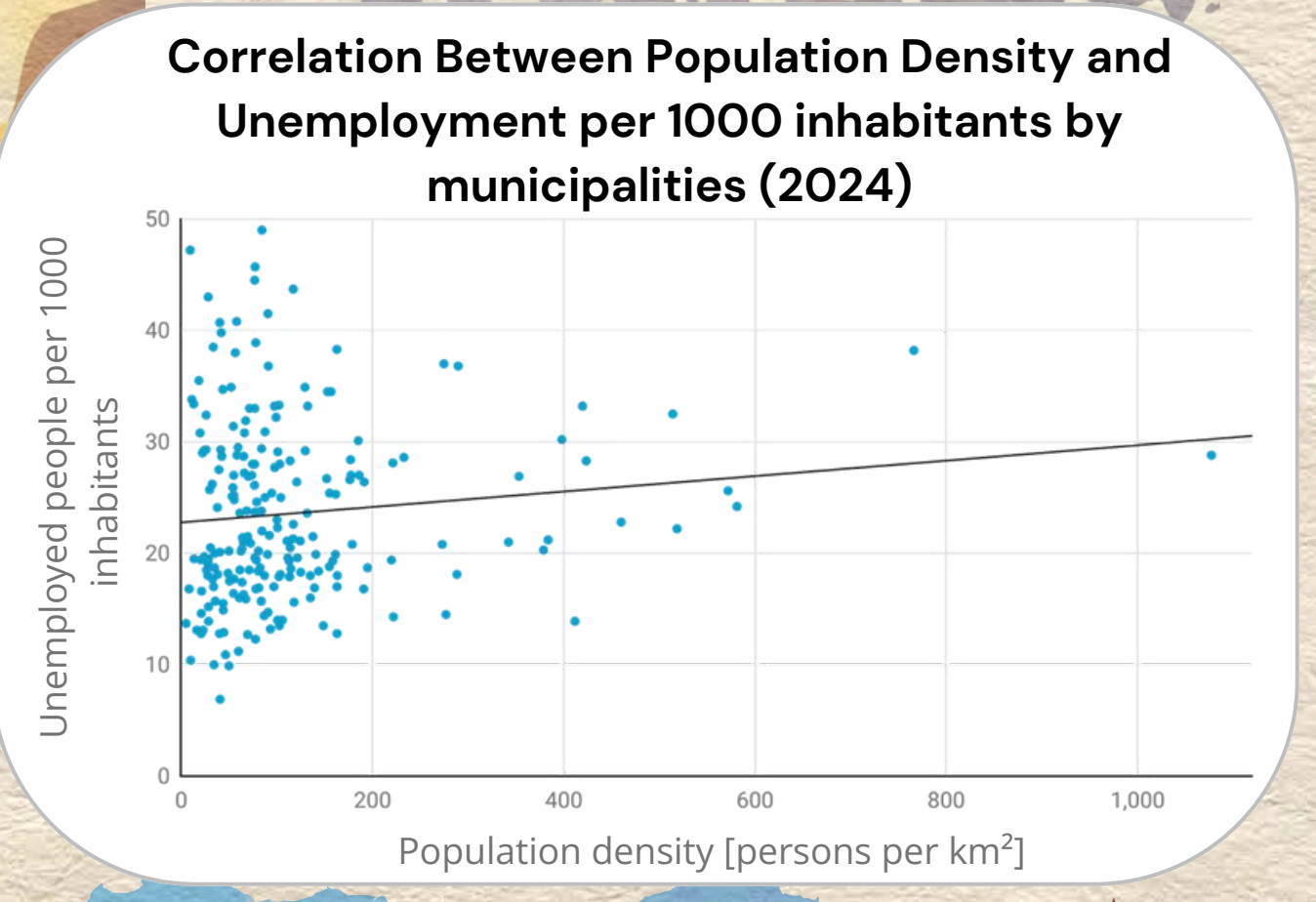
Slovenia might be small, but it plays **big on the global economic stage**. In 2021, **exports** made up a massive **83.6% of the country's GDP**, with **imports** close behind at **77.3%**. Slovenian companies aren't just trading, they're expanding too: by 2022, there were over **7,600 foreign-controlled enterprises** operating in Slovenia, while **5,990 business groups** formed **powerful international networks**. Even investments abroad are growing, with direct **foreign investments** reaching **15% of GDP**.

In 2023, Slovenia recorded **16,989 live births** and **21,540 deaths**, resulting in a natural decrease of 4,551 persons. There were **6,388 marriages** and **2,165 divorces** registered in the same year. As of January 2024, the most common male name remains **Franc**, the most common female name is **Marija**, and the most frequent surname is **Novak**. Data from 2021 show that **34%** of households **consisted of a single person**, while **70.2% of families included children**. Additionally, **17.4%** of families were **non-marital partnerships**. These figures reflect the ongoing demographic trends shaping Slovenia's society.

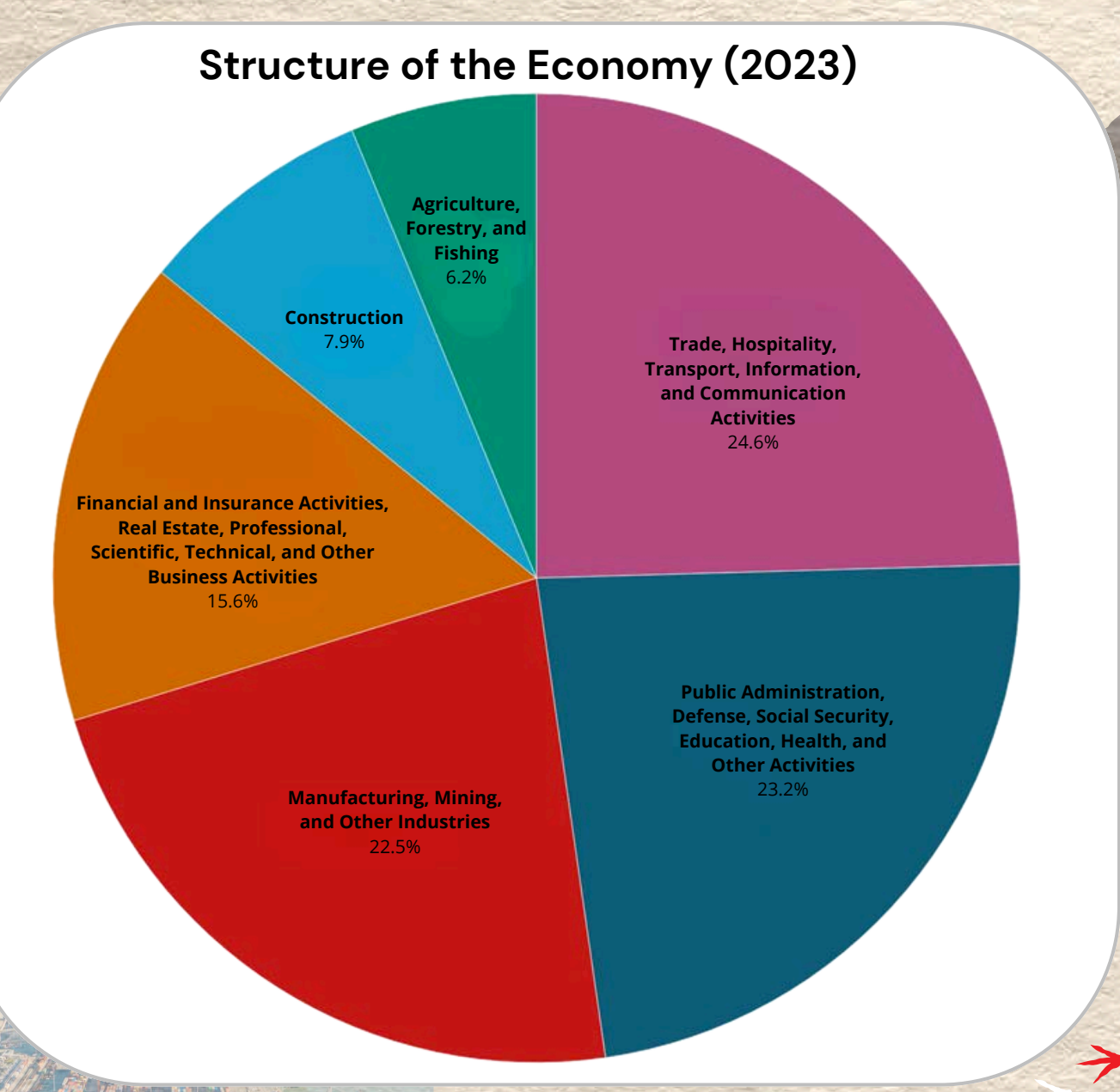
This graph illustrates which economic activities contributed the most to **Slovenia's Gross Domestic Product in 2023**. Key contributors include manufacturing, trade, and professional services. It highlights the **structure of Slovenia's economy**, where industrial production remains important, but services also play a significant and growing role in economic performance.



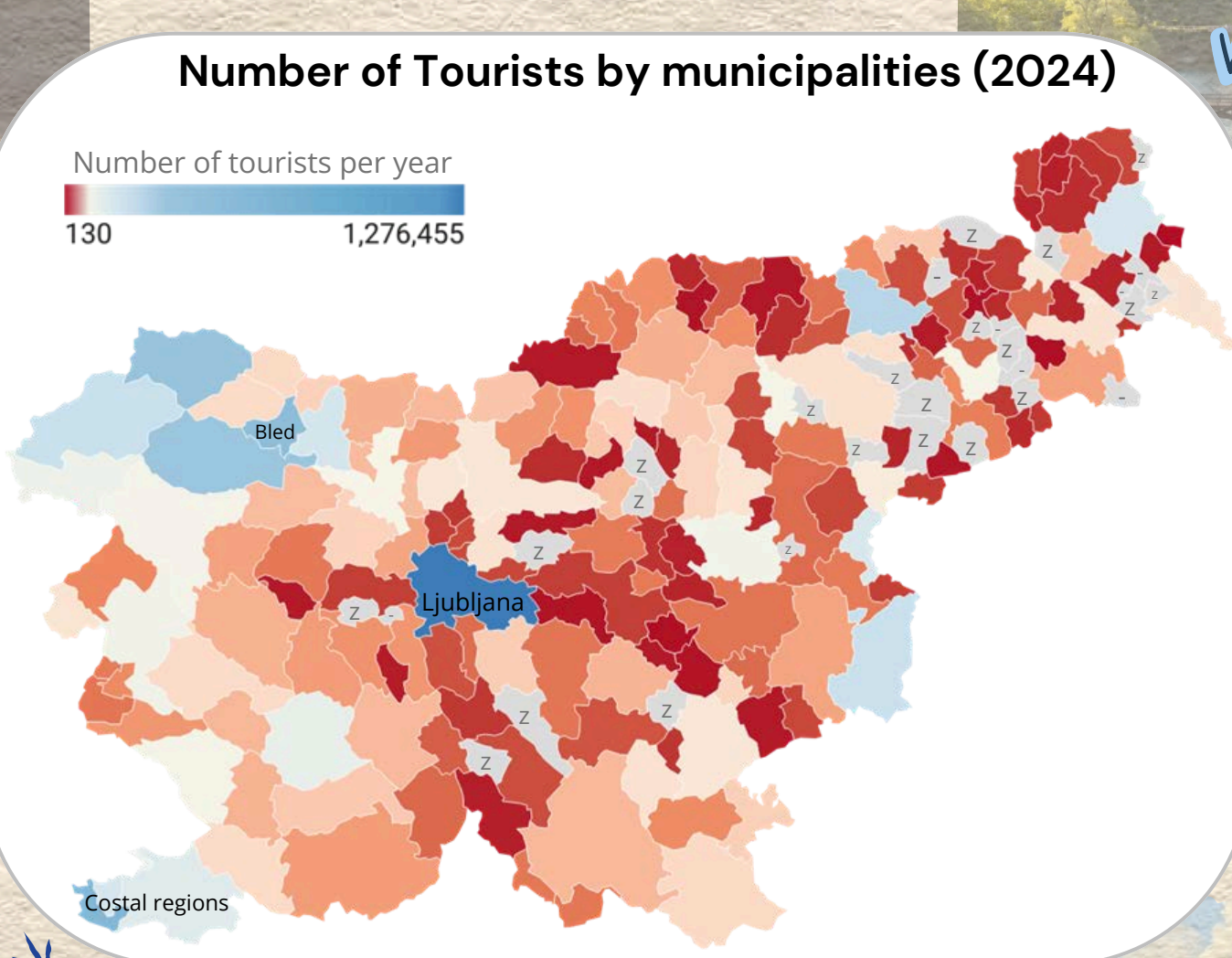
This **scatter plot** shows the **correlation between population density and the number of unemployed people per 1000 inhabitants** by municipality. The **correlation coefficient** is **0.11**, indicating a **very weak positive** relationship, meaning that more densely populated areas may have slightly more unemployed people, but the link is not strong. This suggests **unemployment is fairly evenly spread** and not tightly tied to population density.



**Life** in Slovenia is going **digital fast**. In 2024 with **94%** of households **connected to the internet** and **87%** of **people online daily**, the country is more connected than ever before. **Online shopping** has become the new normal for **two-thirds of Slovenians**, and even businesses are joining the trend. From web sales to artificial intelligence. While **just under half of the population** has **strong digital skills**, the digital wave is here to stay and it's only growing stronger.



In 2023, over **3.9 million people** in Slovenia attended **live performances** – that's almost twice the country's population! With more than **24,000 events** and **152 festivals**, culture is clearly center stage. Museums and galleries also kept the spark alive with over **1,200 exhibitions** and **thousands of creative workshops**. In Slovenia, culture isn't just something we visit, it's something we live.



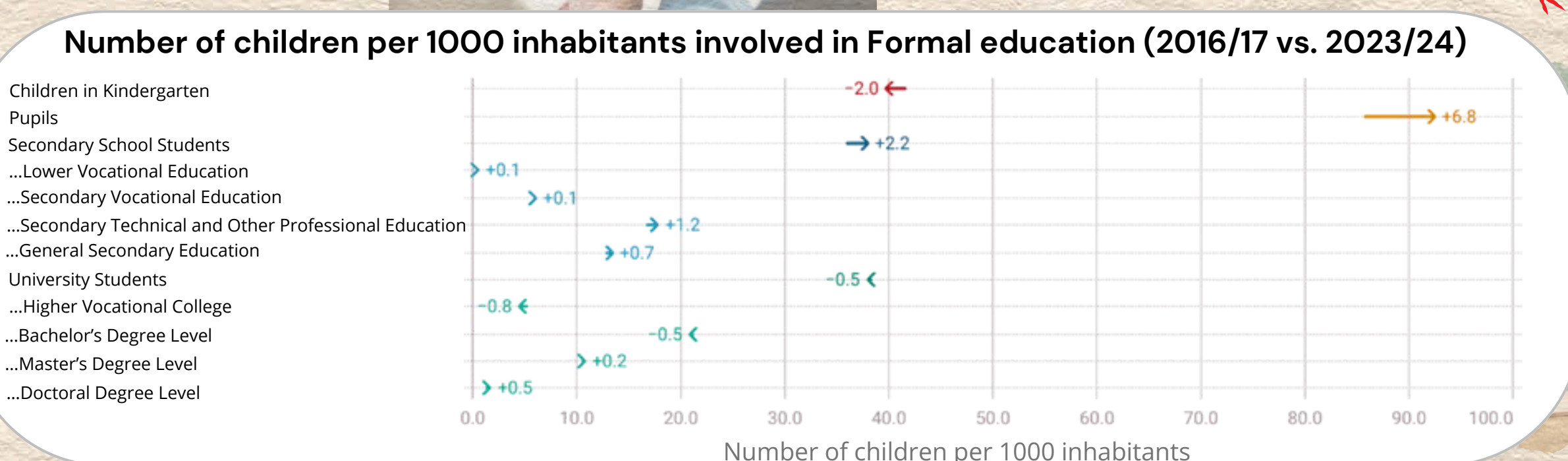
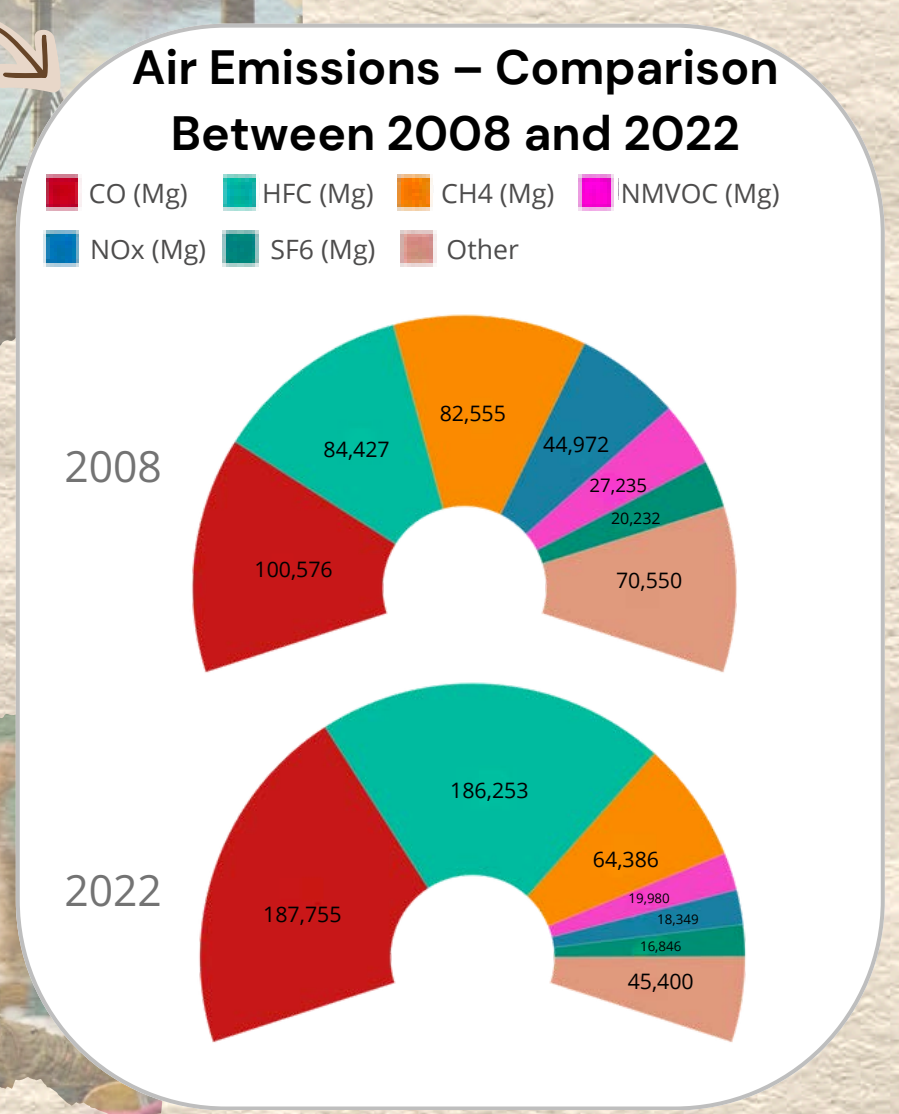
This map shows **tourist density across different parts of Slovenia** in 2024. **Darker blue** areas indicate more tourists, while **grey areas** have either no data or are privately reported. Tourism hotspots are visible in **traditional destinations** such as **Ljubljana, Bled, and coastal regions**. This highlights the geographic concentration of Slovenia's tourism industry. **Please note** that a natural color scale was used to make regional differences more intuitive and easier to understand than with a linear color scale.

In 2023, Slovenia generated **11.4 million tonnes of waste**, with **each person** contributing **518 kg**. But there's hope, **73.7%** of municipal waste was **collected separately**! Slovenians used **61 m³ of water per person**, and **96.8%** of industrial water came from **natural sources**. With **0.74% of GDP invested** in environmental protection, we're taking steps toward a cleaner, greener future.

This graph breaks down the **economic structure into various sectors** for the year 2023. It gives a broader view of where **value is created** in Slovenia, including sectors like agriculture, industry, and services. Services dominate the economy, followed by industry and a much smaller share from agriculture. This reflects typical patterns in **modern European economies**.

Slovenians rated their **life satisfaction** in 2024 at **7.7 out of 10**, showing a fairly content society. Also in 2024 most households—**96%**, to be exact, can afford to **heat their homes** properly, and **82%** even manage a **week-long holiday**. Still, challenges remain: **25%** find **housing costs to be a heavy burden**, and over **14%** of people face the risk of **social exclusion**. Despite these concerns, **73%** of households can **handle unexpected expenses**, which shows resilience even in uncertain times.

The charts **compare air pollutant levels** in 2008 and 2022. Surprisingly, emissions have **not consistently decreased**. Particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and NMVOCs have **increased**, while nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) only slightly **decreased**. This shows that despite some progress, **air quality** in Slovenia has **not significantly improved**, and certain pollutants have worsened due to factors like traffic or heating.

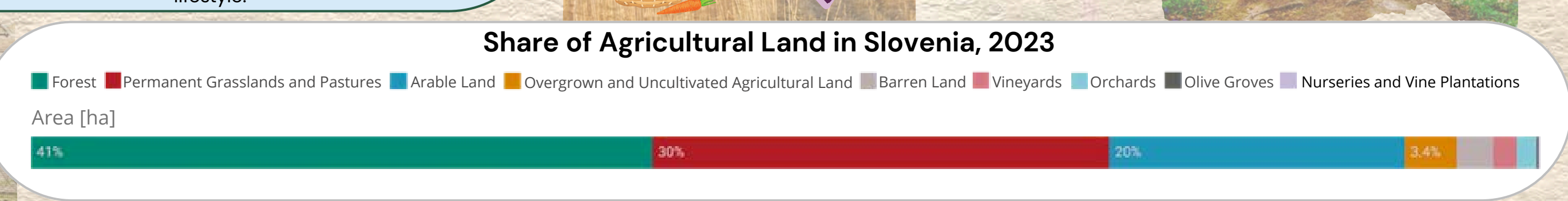


This graph shows **changes in educational participation** among children, comparing data from school year **2016/17** (start of arrows) to **2023/24** (arrowheads). Each arrow shows the trend in **how many children per 1000 inhabitants** are involved in different **levels of formal education**. The chart helps us see where participation has increased or decreased – potentially **pointing to shifts** in population, policy, or interest in certain education levels.

This experience shows us that **statistics are not just background noise**, they are essential to how we **make sense of the world**. They **help us** discover patterns, challenge assumptions, and tell stories that might otherwise remain hidden. Before agreeing with any claim, statistic gives us the power to ask: **Is this really true?** It teaches us to **think critically**, ask better questions, and look deeper.

Although this may not look like a traditional research paper, it is very much a real research project. **Why?** Because it starts with a question, explores data, analyzes evidence, and draws conclusions about the world around us. Through this journey of numbers, charts, and careful observation, we've **uncovered insights into** Slovenia's people, economy, environment, and lifestyle.

This graph shows what portion of Slovenia's **land area is used for agriculture**. The data confirms that agriculture still has a **notable presence** in Slovenia's landscape, even though it's a small part of the economy. This reflects **Slovenia's rural character** and the importance of maintaining natural and cultivated land.



**Sources:**

- SURS database.
- Graphs by Datawrapper.
- Poster by Canva.

As **Karl Pearson** once said, "**Statistics is the grammar of science**." And just like grammar gives structure to language, statistics gives structure to our **understanding of reality**. With data, **we don't just guess, we learn**.