

Statistics Competition 2022.

Questionnaire checking

A - Upper secondary

3 - Test of interpretation of statistical reports

Version: 1 Language: en

1. The most prominent increases in population per country, from 2001 to 2020 occurred in these countries...

- A. Germany, France, Italy and Spain
- B. Latvia and Lithuania
- C. Luxembourg, Malta, Ireland and Cyprus
- D. No country in the EU-27 increased its population

2. About the ageing population between 2001 and 2020 in the EU and EU countries

- A. It's something that can't be measured
- B. The share of persons aged 80 and over decreased in all countries except in Sweden
- C. The share of young people increased in all Member States
- D. The share of young people decreased in all Member States

3. Crude birth rate in the EU between 2001 and 2020...

- A. Reached its maximum value in 2013
- B. Reached its minimum value in 2008
- C. Range of data varies between 9 and 11 live births per 1 000 persons
- D. Range of data varies between 9 and 11 live births per 100 persons

4. Fertility rate in the EU between 2001 and 2019...

- A. Data varies between the limits of 1,4 to 1,6 live births per person
- B. Minimum value was reached in 2008
- C. Data varies between the limits of 1,4 to 1,6 live births per woman

- D. Maximum value was reached in 2013

5. Data about life expectancy in the EU show that...

- A. Life expectancy has decreased by 3,7 years between 2002 and 2019
- B. Life expectancy has increased in all EU countries in the period 2002-2019
- C. Highest life expectancy at birth reached 84 years in some countries in 2020
- D. Life expectancy at birth decreased by 5 years in some countries between 2002 and 2019

6. EU citizens living in another EU country between 2016 and 2020

- A. 61% of Latvian citizens live in another Member State
- B. In 2016 there were around 2,7 million of Romanian citizens who lived in another EU country
- C. Amount of citizens living in a different Member State has increased especially among Danish and Finnish citizens
- D. In 2016, data of citizens living in a different Member State varies from 3 900 people to 3,13 million people (approx.)

7. Figures concerning European citizenship acquisition at European level in 2019 show that

- A. According to figures, 7,5% of population in Belgium had Moroccan nationality
- B. 45,8% of German citizens acquired United Kingdom citizenship
- C. Of all European citizenships granted to persons with United Kingdom's nationality, 45,8% were granted in Germany
- D. Half of the total European citizenships granted to persons with Moroccan nationality, were granted in Spain

8. Data of differences between rural and urban areas in 2020 show that

- A. Share of people living in rural / urban areas present a different pattern depending on the age group of the persons
- B. Share of people living in rural / urban areas has the same pattern irrespective of the age group of the persons
- C. 11% of the population in urban areas in Spain were over 80 (year 2020)
- D. 64% of the whole population of Denmark live in urban areas

9. When looking at marriages figures in the last two decades in the EU and EU countries...

- A. 8,9% of people in Cyprus was married
- B. The marriage rate was increasing but it started declining since 2013 onwards

- C. EU crude marriage rate higher than the data of all countries
- D. Crude marriage rate is measured as marriages per 1 000 persons

10. Data of divorces in the EU and EU countries between 2001 - 2019 show that

- A. Crude divorce rate at European level has always been the same
- B. Crude divorce rate is measured as the number of divorces per 1 000 marriages
- C. Figures of crude divorce rate has increased and decreased throughout the period
- D. When comparing the first year to the last one, crude divorce rate has evolved very similarly in all Member States