

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