Tables

Tables present data in a concise way. Each number is placed in a specific row and column to allow easy and fast interpretation of data.

Example Population Structure 2010

	Population at start of year (millions)	Live births per 1000 population (Jan-Dec)	Deaths per 1000 population (Jan-Dec)	Percentage of population at start of year aged under 15	Percentage of population at start of year aged 60 or over
UK	64.2	14.1	12.1	21	19
France	62.1	13.3	10.7	18	17
Australia	8.5	10.0	7.2	20	15
Spain	48.7	8.1	13.1	22	21

(i) How many live births occurred in France in 2010?

From the table, we see that the live birth information is given per 1000 of population. That is, there were 13.3 live births in France in 2010 for every 1000 people. We can see that the population of France was 62.1 million, which is 62,100 thousand people. Therefore there were

62,100 x 13.3 = 825,930

live births in France in 2010.

(ii) Which country has the largest ageing population at the start of 2010?

Speed Tip!

From the table it is clear that Australia could not possibly have the largest ageing population – therefore you can leave this out

The final column of the table gives us the percentage of the population that was aged 60 or over at the start of 2010. While we can see that Spain has the largest percentage of ageing population, this does not mean that it necessarily has the largest ageing population. We need to use these percentages, and the population size information, to calculate the size of the ageing population in each country.

UK 19% x 64.2 = 12.2M France 17% x 62.1 = 10.6M

Spain 21% x 48.7 = 10.2M

The answer is therefore the UK.

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Example

	UK		Germany	
Number of employees	Number of companies (000)			
	2005	2015	2005	2015
0-499	5	7	7	12
500-999	19	35	56	91
1000-1499	280	275	390	480
1500-1999	410	500	497	630
2000+	80	70	68	28

(i) How many companies of less than 1000 employees were in Germany in 2005?

The left hand column is the number of employees in each company. We need to add together the number of companies in the 0-499 category(7) and the number of companies in the 500-999 category (56). Therefore there were (7 + 56 = 63) in total 63,000 companies of less than 1000 employees in Germany in 2005.

(ii) How many employees were employed in medium-sized companies (500-1499 employees) in the UK and Germany in 2015?

This is a trick question – the answer is 'We cannot say'. The reason for this is that this table tells us the number of companies of this size, but it does not tell us exactly how many employees were in each company – and so we cannot accurately answer this question.

(iii) Which country has the larger percentage of companies with 2000+ employees in 2015?

For each country, we need to work out the percentage of 2000+ size companies in 2015. To do this, we first need the total number of companies for each country

UK 7 + 35 + 275 + 500 + 70 = 887
Germany 12 + 91 + 480 + 630 + 28 = 1241

Without needing to calculate the percentages, we can see that the UK must have a larger percentage of companies with 2000+ employees (since 70 is clearly a larger percentage of 887, than 28 is of 1241).

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