GED-U05 / SEE THE CONCEPT

More visits. A different per-person story.

Read the visual model, then test the reasoning.



Library visits

1,000 → 1,200

+20% visits

10,000 → 12,500

Population also grows

Visits / resident: 0.100 → 0.096

A rising total and a falling per-resident ratio can coexist.

A fictional town adds evening library hours to improve access for daytime workers. Monthly visits rise from 1,000 to 1,200 while population rises from 10,000 to 12,500.

GED-U05 / WORK THE CASE

More visits. A different per-person story.

Follow the stated conditions. Check the answer against the original case.

MONTHLY VISITS / ZERO BASELINE



+20% recorded visits

VISITS PER RESIDENT / PER MONTH



-4% in the crude ratio

Population also changed: 10,000 → 12,500. Totals do not isolate the policy's effect.

1 COUNT THE RECORDED VISITS

Visits increase by (1,200 - 1,000)/1,000 = 20%. That supports more recorded visits.

2 CHECK THE DENOMINATOR

Visits per resident change from 0.100 to 0.096 per month. The crude ratio falls 4%, despite the increase in total visits.

3 TEST THE STATED AIM

Gather comparable visit-time and relevant-user information, then investigate other changes. The supplied totals do not identify daytime workers or isolate causation.

TEST YOUR REASONING

Can these records prove the policy succeeded for every daytime worker?

No. A rule or aim differs from an observed result, and a later change alone does not prove the rule caused it.

The ratio counts visits, which can repeat for one person, not unique users. This is a fictional civic record, not a statement about current law.