

$$D = D' + D''$$

$$I = I' \cdot I''$$

$$D' = \frac{\sum B_1 V_1}{\sum B_1} - \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1}$$

$$I' = \frac{\sum B_1 V_1}{\sum B_1} \div \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1}$$

$$D'' = \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} - \frac{\sum B_0 V_0}{\sum B_0}$$

$$I'' = \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} \div \frac{\sum B_0 V_0}{\sum B_0}$$

$$\bar{V}_s = \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} = \frac{20 \cdot 48 + 30 \cdot 30}{50} = 37,2$$

V_0	V_1	$V_1 - V_0$	$i = \frac{V_1}{V_0} (\%)$
48,0	50,0	2,0	104,2
30,0	33,3	3,3	111,0
45,0	40,0	-5	88,9

$$D = -5$$

$$D' = 40 - 37,2 = 2,8$$

$$D'' = 37,2 - 45 = -7,8$$

The change of the total per capita income (-5) depends on the change of the composition of population (-7,8) and the change of the group per capita income (2,8).

The standardization can be used in the vital statistics. For example: in the examination of the change of the birth and death rate.