

$$I=101,7\%$$

$$I=I'.I''$$

$$\overline{V_s} = \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} =$$

$$I' = \frac{\sum B_1 V_1}{\sum B_1} \div \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} = 101,4\%$$

$$I'' = \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} \div \frac{\sum B_0 V_0}{\sum B_0} = \frac{I}{I'} = 100,3\%$$

The change of the total per capita night increased with 1,7%. It depends on the change of the composition of population (0,3%) and the change of the group per capita night (1,4%).

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

PART 1:

INDEX NUMBERS

➤ TYPES AND USES OF INDEX NUMBERS

Index numbers are used to measure average change or differences in groups of variables. The most familiar type of index number is the price index. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) or Retail Price Index (RPI) measures the change from (term) month to (term) month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services. It has a number of important uses related to the measurement of price inflation and changes the cost of living. Similar price indexes are used in other countries.

A quantity index measures changes in the amounts of goods produced or sold.

A value index reflects the combined movement of prices and quantities of goods and services. Value index numbers have less practical use than price and quantity indexes.

➤ TYPES OF INDEX COMPARISONS

Business index numbers are constructed in different ways, depending on the type of comparison for which the index is intended.

- Comparison across time periods. The most familiar price index numbers measure average prices in succeeding time periods.