

	Number of nights (Thousand)	Number of guests (Thousand persons)	Per capita night	Number of nights (Thousand)	Number of guests (Thousand persons) 239	Per capita night
Hungary	568	165	3,4	881	239	3,7
Abroad	3174	463	6,9	3034	448	6,8
Sum	3742	628	5,6	3915	687	5,7

$$I=101,7\%$$

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

$$\bar{V}_s = \frac{\sum B_1 V_0}{\sum B_1} = \frac{239 \cdot 3,4 + 448 \cdot 6,8}{687} = 5,62$$

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

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

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.