# INEQUALITY IN THE LIVES OF ADOLESCENTS IN SERBIA

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# CONTENTS

# ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **DPA** | densely populated areas |
| **IPA** | intermediate populated areas |
| **TPA** | thinly populated areas |
| **GNI** | gross national income |
| **GPI** | gender parity index |
| **HDI** | human development index |
| **MICS** | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| **NAR** | net attendance ratio |

# INTRODUCTION

Adolescence includes biological growth, psychological development and transitions to different social roles. It is a period that connects childhood and adulthood. Various risks could intervene in children's development and transitions, leading to lowering their potential. Transitions that take place, or may occur during this period, are educational, work, partnership and parental transitions. Although contemporary trends, and national research (Tomanović et al., 2012, Tomanović and Stanojević, 2015), indicate the postponement of all transitions to later years (primarily due to the longer process of education), a number of children enter the social adult role relatively early. Early school leaving, entry into the labour market, early marriage or parenthood all limit potential future life events and carry health, labour market and family risks. From a life-course perspective, this period is full of potential disruptions that can have effects on life chances. Inequalities in development outcomes among marginalized and disadvantaged adolescents are the result of insufficient resources, support in the family, neighbourhood and the wider community in which they live, as well as the discrimination they suffer (Bonnie et al., 2019).

One approach that can provide adequate answers to inequalities among adolescents and different chances in life is the ecological theory (Guo et al., 2018; Ostrom, 2009; Kef et al., 2000). Developed within psychology (Bronfenbrenner, 1974), this approach recognizes the circles of influence on a person, and "specify that factors at multiple levels, often including intrapersonal, interpersonal, organizational, community, and public policy" can influence different outcomes for children and youth (Sallis, Owen and Fisher, 2008: 470). The factors of interest are "the individual system (age, gender, etc.), family system (family income, family support, etc.), school system (school engagement, school support, etc.) and community system (organizations, neighbours' support, etc.)" (Guo et al., 2018:2).

Endeavouring to analyse the factors that produce different outcomes among adolescents, this analysis operationalizes the ecological approach that recognizes different spheres of influence. The first of these is the family environment, which is divided into household resources and family (including parental) practices. The second is the broader social context in which adolescents develop and which can be either stimulating or limiting to various degrees. The social context was operationalized through region (level NUTS2), area type (population density: densely populated areas — DPA; intermediate populated areas — IPA; and thinly populated areas — TPA) and four quality of life indices: human development index (HDI); gross national income (GNI) per capita; education expectancy; and index of life expectancy.

### First circle — family resources

**Wealth** has proved to be a significant predictor of many outcomes for adolescents, as it has for the outcomes of adults. Wealth and poverty can directly and indirectly impact a large number of outcomes, such as quality of life, health, learning environment and learning outcomes, child labour and violence, as well as psychological security (Skopek et al., 2014; Gibson-Davis and Hill, 2021; Pfeffer and Waitkus, 2021).

**Parental education.** Research continues to confirm links between the educational level of parents and the educational (Stanojević, 2013; Davis Kean, 2005) and occupational (Dubow et al., 2009) outcomes of their children. Whether it is down to better learning conditions, parenting practices or beliefs and attitudes that correlate with parental education, the children of better-educated parents will be more likely to achieve better grades in school, attain a higher level of education and find better paid and less risky work.

Possession of **digital technologies** and access to the internet are preconditions for access to information, knowledge, social networks and, during the COVID-19 pandemic, significant tools in terms of learning and work. At the same time, possession alone does not say enough about use, and studies show a broad range of internet use that depends on a child's socio-economic status (Peter and Valkenburg, 2006; Notten et al., 2009). Various analyses clearly document that internet access is linked to wealth, poverty and education, and related to digital skills and knowledge (Scheerder et al., 2017).

## Second circle — family practices

**Child labour.** Even though not all work during childhood is harmful, and can result in a range of benefits to an extent, work that is engaged in beyond certain limits or that takes place in hazardous conditions has a negative impact on a child's physical, emotional and intellectual development, as well as contributing to the reproduction of poverty and social inequality. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines child labour as work that is "mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work."[1] Engagement in this kind of harmful work results in a lowering of educational opportunities and a reduction of time spent in formal or non-formal education, decreased chances in the labour market and similar (Parker and Bachman, 2002; Basu and Tzannatos, 2003).

**Discipline methods.** How children are disciplined can have far-reaching consequences for the child and the parent–child relationship. If parents employ violent methods, children are more likely to develop a lower degree of moral internalization and higher degrees of aggressive behaviour, delinquency and criminal or antisocial behaviour. Their ability to forge relationships with their peers will be hindered, and barriers to the parent-child relationship will result in lower levels of mental and physical health, including depression and anxiety (Gershoff, 2002; Smith, 2006). Several groups of factors are associated with such practices. Above all, these practices depend on the level of tolerance for aggression in society, including aggression in family relationships and towards children. Closely linked to this are the parent's own experiences, in the sense that parents who were severely punished as children are more likely to develop attitudes supportive of such forms of discipline and to subsequently employ these models of child-rearing, thereby continuing the vicious cycle. Stress that can be caused by familial relationships, unemployment, a lack of resources or other social upheavals can also result in aggressive behaviour towards children (Straus, 2010).

**Learning environment at home.** Children with whom parents regularly work on homework, and who have an adequate learning environment at home, are more likely to develop work habits, learning skills and high educational aspirations. Although new practices of parental involvement also indicate the burden that parents bear (these practices are named 'third shift' — along with paid work, household chores, parental tasks are the third important ways of involvement), these to some extent have positive outcomes for children.

## Third circle — social context

**Regions**. Like most societies, Serbia has regional differences based on the development of infrastructure, labour market opportunities, culture and lifestyle. The differences between the north and the south, and between the capital and the rest of Serbia, are most often mentioned.

**Areas**. Research has already documented the existence of rural–urban disparities and inequalities, which may have an impact on the outcomes of children and youth. Differences in the development of infrastructure, primary economic activities, demographic structure, values and lifestyles can affect the opportunities and decisions that young people make in a key period of life.

**Development of districts**. As measures of district development, we used HDI and its components: 1. GNI per capita, 2. index of life expectancy, 3. education expectancy. Data on HDI measures for each of the 24 districts in Serbia were obtained from official statistics. Analyses of HDI measures are based on a comparison of HDI means in different segments of the population. HDI indexes were used as individual characteristics of the respondents. For example, when examining the association between HDI and preschool attendance, the average HDI for children who attend and for children who do not attend kindergarten was compared.

1 https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm, accessed 12/6/2022.

**Research questions**:

1. What are the effects of socio-economic factors and family background on adolescent (male and female) well-being?
2. What are the effects of family practices on adolescent (male and female) well-being?
3. What are the effects of place of residence — settlement type, region and district — on adolescent well-being?

In the analysis, we divided the phases of life course of adolescence in accordance with the developmental stages and the educational cycle so that this population is divided into two phases:

1. Lower secondary school age (10–13 years old) is the phase where formal compulsory education continues. In this phase, children acquire basic knowledge and social skills and prepare for the next level of education: upper secondary.
2. Upper secondary school age (14–19 years old) is a period of more intensive transitions in different domains, a period in which children enter into social roles and acquire competencies. For most children, this phase means continuing their formal education, but for some, entry in the labour market. More and more adolescents are in a relationship, becoming sexually active, which can lead to early marital and parental transitions. During this phase, individuals plan their future and can see their chances within a structural and cultural context.

To conduct our analysis, we used the matrix, adapting it as needed to the nature of the outcomes.

The tables are shown as a heatmaps with values in the cells. Colour shading in a cell indicates statistically significant differences between populations in some value. Green indicates less and red indicates higher risks that the (sub)population faces, while white (no fill) indicates no associations between two measures. In the HDI indexes, '+' and '–' signs were used to indicate the direction of the relationship between the value of the index and the subpopulation.

# WEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS

The wealth index, which is assumed to track long-term wealth, is designed in the MICS6 methodology using a series of indicators that include "the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth" (UNICEF, 2020:49). Although the index is divided into quintiles, we chose to divide the population into the poorest 60 per cent and richest 40 per cent due to the low number of adolescents in some of the quintile divisions.

The material deprivation index is the standard measure used in the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) methodology (and used for the first time in MICS6 national survey), which expresses the degree to which a family cannot afford any one of nine basic necessities.[2] This index is divided into three sections: 1. none — those who cannot afford any of the listed necessities; 2. one or two — those who cannot afford one or two of the necessities; and 3. three or more — those who cannot afford three or more of the necessities.

The data show that household wealth is clearly linked to the mother's education level, as well as all other social context indicators. As many as nine out of ten adolescents whose mother has completed only primary education are in the poorest 60 per cent, while this is true of a quarter of those whose mother has a university degree. Regional differences and those across population density are also clearly indicated, with Belgrade and Vojvodina scoring higher on the wealth index, and poverty increasing as population density decreases. For adolescents, the wealth index is also clearly linked with well-being indicators — HDI, GNI per capita, educational expectation index and life expectancy index — indicating that poverty is not only deeply rooted in underdeveloped social contexts but also that it results in poorer prospects for future generations. Household material deprivation displays similar linkages, in that it is linked to the mother's education level, region and place of residence. Those who are not deprived are more likely to live in Belgrade and Vojvodina and less likely to live in Southern and Eastern Serbia, with a significantly higher likelihood that they inhabit DPA. There are also more of them in those areas that have above-average HDI, GNI and education index. Therefore, in addition to the personal characteristics of the household members, the social context plays an important role in determining the degree of wealth or deprivation.

Among adolescents living in Roma settlements, as many as two thirds live in households that are in the poorest 60 per cent of the population, while one in six young people live in a household considered to be severely materially deprived. Poverty is more pronounced if the mother has completed no formal education, in the regions of Sumadija and Western Serbia, as well as in TPA. Material deprivation is more pronounced in Vojvodina and Southern and Eastern Serbia and least prevalent in the Belgrade region. As is the case with the general population of adolescents, deprivation is least prevalent in districts with higher HDI, GNI and educational expectation index.

Analyses of the status of the households in which adolescents develop show that while poverty and deprivation in the general population correlate with how developed the area is, this is not the case for those living in Roma settlements. This indicates that the former are able to directly benefit from an area's development, while the latter do not see many of the benefits.

2 1. to pay their rent, mortgage, utility bills, 2. to keep their home adequately warm, 3. to face unexpected expenses, 4. to eat a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, 5. to go on a one-week annual holiday away from home, 6. a television set, 7. a washing machine, 8. a car, or 9. a telephone.

**Table 1. Wealth and material deprivation of adolescents (10–19 years old), Serbia**

| Associations | | | | Wealth | | Deprivation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Poorest 60% | Three or more | Two | None |
| **Total** | | | | **55** | **27** | **37** | **36** |
| Sex | | | Male | 55 | 28 | 36 | 37 |
| | | | Female | 56 | 25 | 39 | 36 |
| Family background | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 90 | 59 | 30 | 12 |
| | | | Secondary | 61 | 25 | 42 | 33 |
| | | | Tertiary | 27 | 11 | 32 | 56 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 38 | 26 | 32 | 43 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 47 | 24 | 32 | 44 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 67 | 24 | 43 | 34 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 69 | 34 | 42 | 23 |
| | | Area | DPA | 34 | 24 | 33 | 43 |
| | | | IPA | 52 | 22 | 46 | 32 |
| | | | TPA | 74 | 30 | 37 | 33 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | - | | | + |
| | | GNI | | - | | | + |
| | | Education | | - | | | + |
| | | Life expectancy | | - | | | |

Per cent distribution of the adolescent population 10–19 years old, by wealth index and material deprivation

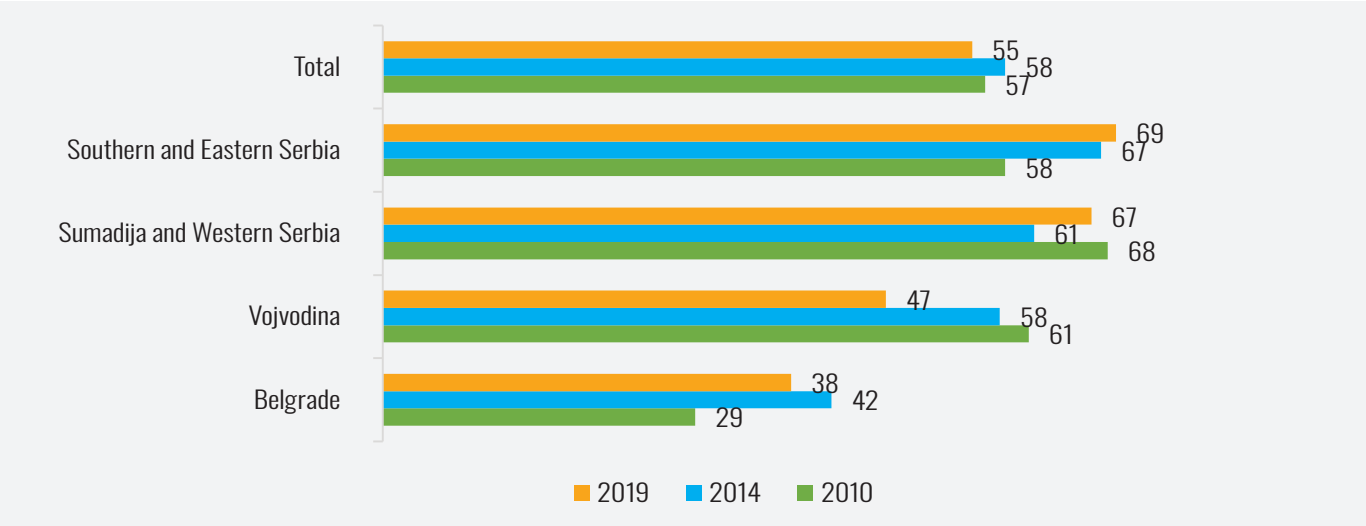
**Table 2. Wealth and material deprivation of adolescents (10–19 years old), Serbia Roma settlements**

| Associations | | | | Wealth | | Deprivation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Poorest 60% | Three or more | Two | None |
| **Total** | | | | **66** | **84** | **10** | **6** |
| Sex | | | Male | 68 | 85 | 9 | 6 |
| | | | Female | 64 | 83 | 10 | 6 |
| Family background | | Education of mother | None | 78 | 85 | 9 | 6 |
| | | | Primary | 67 | 86 | 10 | 4 |
| | | | Secondary or higher | 40 | 75 | 11 | 14 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 57 | 73 | 14 | 13 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 80 | 91 | 6 | 3 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 53 | 83 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 65 | 86 | 10 | 4 |
| | | Area | DPA | 55 | 80 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | IPA | 59 | 83 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | TPA | 80 | 88 | 8 | 4 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | | | + |
| | | GNI | | | - | | + |
| | | Education | | | | | + |
| | | Life expectancy | | | | | |

Per cent distribution of the adolescent population 10–19 years old, by wealth index and material deprivation

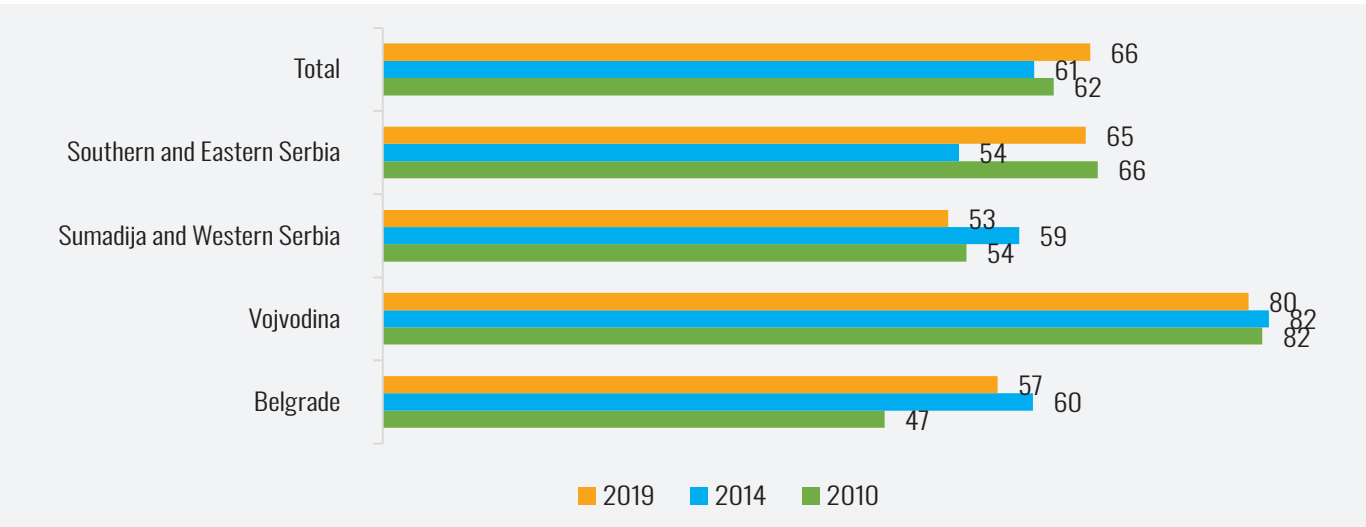
The wealth status of adolescents, as observed across both samples, has not altered significantly over the 10-year period. Among the general population there is a notable regional equalization, with the status of adolescents from Belgrade approaching the national average and some reduction in poverty among adolescents living in Vojvodina. An increase in the rate of poor adolescents living in Roma settlements in the Belgrade region has been recorded.

**Chart 1. Poorest 60 per cent of adolescents aged 10–19, Serbia**




Per cent distribution of the adolescent population 10–19 years old in 2010, 2014 and 2019

**Chart 2. Poorest 60 per cent of adolescents aged 10–19, Serbia Roma settlements**




Per cent distribution of the adolescent population 10–19 years old in 2010, 2014 and 2019

**The characteristics of the dwellings** in which adolescents live reveal some more details about their living conditions and show that they are not equal depending on household wealth, the degree of material deprivation, the mother's education, but also the region and

area type. Young people who are in the poorest 60 per cent of the population are significantly more likely to live in a house or apartment in which the roof is leaking or there is damp on the walls, floors or foundations, or in which there is rot present in the window frames or floor. A similar link is apparent with material deprivation, as a rise in deprivation corresponds to a rise in the likelihood that a young person will live in unfavourable conditions. Maternal education — which is an indicator of the household's social stratification — is systemically linked with the household's living conditions, where lower levels of education are accompanied by a dwelling in worse condition. There are no great differences between the regions (except that leaking roofs are more common in Vojvodina and less so in Sumadija and Western Serbia), but dwellings are significantly worse in TPA than in DPA. Dwelling characteristics are not systemically linked to HDI (neither as a whole nor in terms of individual components).

Adolescents living in the Roma settlements experience significantly poorer living conditions compared to their counterparts in the general population according to all of the observed parameters of housing conditions. As is the case with the general population of adolescents, the conditions for adolescents living in Roma settlements are associated with wealth — where the poorest 60 per cent are more likely to live in substandard conditions — and material deprivation — where the severely deprived are far more likely to experience poor living conditions than those who are merely deprived. There are some indications that those living in the Belgrade region experience slightly better living conditions and also that those living in DPA experience slightly better conditions than those in TPA. There are no links between living conditions and HDI indicators for this population either, indicating that living conditions do not differ according to the level of a district's development, but rather according to the material and financial means of families.

**Table 3. Housing characteristics, percentage of adolescents (10–19 years old), Serbia**

| | Associations | | | Housing characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Leaking roof | Damp walls, floors or foundation | Rot in window frames or floor |
| | | **Total** | | **14** | **23** | **15** |
| Sex | | | Male | 15 | 25 | 15 |
| | | | Female | 13 | 21 | 15 |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 18 | 34 | 22 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 29 | 45 | 36 |
| | | | Two | 12 | 22 | 11 |
| | | | One or none | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 26 | 37 | 30 |
| | | | Secondary | 15 | 25 | 15 |
| | | | Tertiary | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 12 | 22 | 13 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 19 | 20 | 17 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 9 | 22 | 11 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 15 | 28 | 19 |
| | | Area | DPA | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | IPA | 12 | 21 | 12 |
| | | | TPA | 17 | 29 | 21 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | | |
| | | GNI | | | | |
| | | Education | | | | |
| | | Life expectancy | | | | |

Per cent distribution of adolescents (10–19 years old) by selected housing characteristics

**Table 4. Housing characteristics, percentage of adolescents (10–19 years old), Serbia Roma settlements**

| Associations | | | | Housing characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Leaking roof | Damp walls, floors or foundation | Rot in window frames or floor |
| **Total** | | | | **55** | **73** | **44** |
| Sex | | | Male | 54 | 73 | 42 |
| | | | Female | 57 | 73 | 45 |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 64 | 82 | 58 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 38 | 56 | 16 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 62 | 80 | 49 |
| | | | Two | 26 | 47 | 23 |
| | | | One or none | 15 | 22 | 6 |
| | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 60 | 76 | 45 |
| | | | Secondary | 57 | 73 | 46 |
| | | | Tertiary | 44 | 67 | 28 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 50 | 60 | 38 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 58 | 80 | 51 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 51 | 71 | 43 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 57 | 76 | 43 |
| | | Area | DPA | 55 | 68 | 41 |
| | | | IPA | 54 | 69 | 41 |
| | | | TPA | 57 | 80 | 48 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | | |
| | | GNI | | | | |
| | | Education | | | | |
| | | Life expectancy | | | | |

Per cent distribution of adolescents (10–19 years old) by selected housing characteristics

**Parental education**. In Serbia, the mothers of adolescents tend to have a slightly higher level of education than fathers, which is why we will rely on their education level when approximating cultural capital.

**Chart 3. Trends in the education of the mother: higher education, Serbia (2014–2019)**

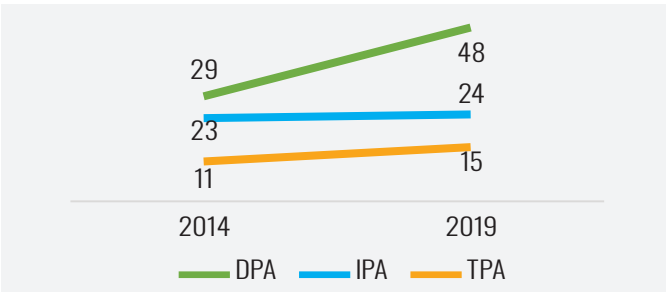
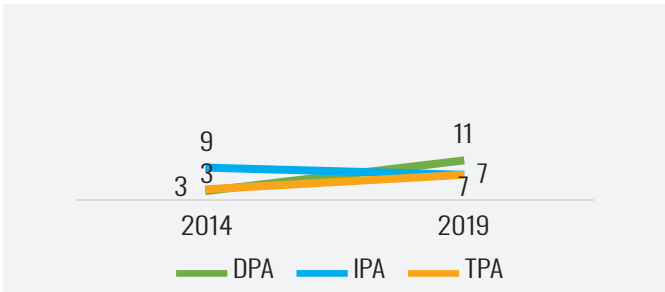



**Chart 4. Trends in the education of the mother: secondary or higher, Serbia Roma settlements (2014–2019)**




Per cent distribution of adolescents (10–19 years old) whose mothers have higher education: comparative 2014 and 2019

Parental education is at a somewhat higher level in the Belgrade region and in DPA. Since 2014, there has been a significant improvement in the educational level of the mothers of adolescents: in 2014, 20 per cent of mothers had completed higher education, while in 2019 this number had risen to 28 per cent and there was a fall in the number of mothers with only primary education. Most of this increase took place in the Belgrade region and other DPA, while there was practically no change in TPA, which tells us that there is a trend towards an unequal distribution of cultural capital and a growing regional rural–urban gap. In Roma settlements, adolescents live in families with significantly lower levels of education than their counterparts in the general population, while differences across regions and area types are relatively small. In these settlements, the educational level of mothers has not undergone significant change since 2014, indicating relative stagnation and an increasing cultural capital gap between this population and the general population (in favour of the latter).

## The internet and digital technologies

In this study, we tracked adolescent possession or access to the following: the internet, a laptop or desktop computer or a tablet. **Access to the internet** is something most adolescents in the general population possess. A household's access to the internet is linked to wealth status, in that one in ten adolescents in the poorest 60 per cent lack access to the internet, while all adolescents from the richest 40 per cent have access to the internet. Deprivation yields similar links, whereby there are significantly fewer of those with internet access at home among the most deprived categories. Maternal education is also positively linked to internet access. The regional aspect also indicates certain differences. While internet coverage in Belgrade and Vojvodina is almost complete, it is significantly less so in Southern and Eastern Serbia. There are no differences between urban and rural areas, making it possible to conclude that this digital divide has been closed. Interestingly, internet access is linked to HDI, GNI per capita and the educational expectation index.

**Table 5. Access to digital technologies — percentage of adolescents 10–19 years old, Serbia**

| | Associations | | | Digital equipment and internet access | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Laptop | Desktop | Tablet | Internet access at home |
| | | **Total** | | **55** | **66** | **37** | **94** |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 37 | 57 | 24 | 90 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 77 | 77 | 54 | 100 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 27 | 46 | 18 | 84 |
| | | | Two | 55 | 69 | 35 | 97 |
| | | | One or none | 75 | 78 | 53 | 99 |
| | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 21 | 49 | 24 | 80 |
| | | | Secondary | 53 | 67 | 37 | 96 |
| | | | Tertiary | 74 | 69 | 49 | 98 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 62 | 63 | 44 | 97 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 60 | 71 | 41 | 98 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 48 | 68 | 39 | 94 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 49 | 61 | 22 | 88 |
| | | Area | DPA | 66 | 68 | 45 | 96 |
| | | | IPA | 51 | 65 | 33 | 97 |
| | | | TPA | 48 | 65 | 33 | 92 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | + | | + | + |
| | | GNI | | + | | + | + |
| | | Education | | + | | + | + |
| | | Life expectancy | | | | | |

Per cent distribution of adolescents 10–19 years old by selected housing characteristics

**Table 6. Access to digital technologies — percentage of adolescents 10–19 years old, Serbia Roma settlements**

| | Associations | | | Digital equipment and internet access | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Laptop | Desktop | Tablet | Internet access at home |
| | | **Total** | | **13** | **18** | **9** | **75** |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 7 | 10 | 6 | 64 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 26 | 32 | 16 | 95 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 11 | 15 | 6 | 72 |
| | | | Two | 19 | 32 | 24 | 91 |
| | | | One or none | 41 | 38 | 22 | 92 |
| | | Education of mother | None | 7 | 14 | 7 | 67 |
| | | | Primary | 14 | 17 | 8 | 75 |
| | | | Secondary or higher | 20 | 37 | 23 | 81 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 19 | 13 | 10 | 72 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 14 | 17 | 4 | 83 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 16 | 15 | 14 | 78 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 11 | 20 | 10 | 72 |
| | | Area | DPA | 19 | 18 | 11 | 76 |
| | | | IPA | 9 | 18 | 9 | 77 |
| | | | TPA | 12 | 17 | 8 | 73 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | | | |
| | | GNI | | | | | |
| | | Education | | | | | |
| | | Life expectancy | | | | | |

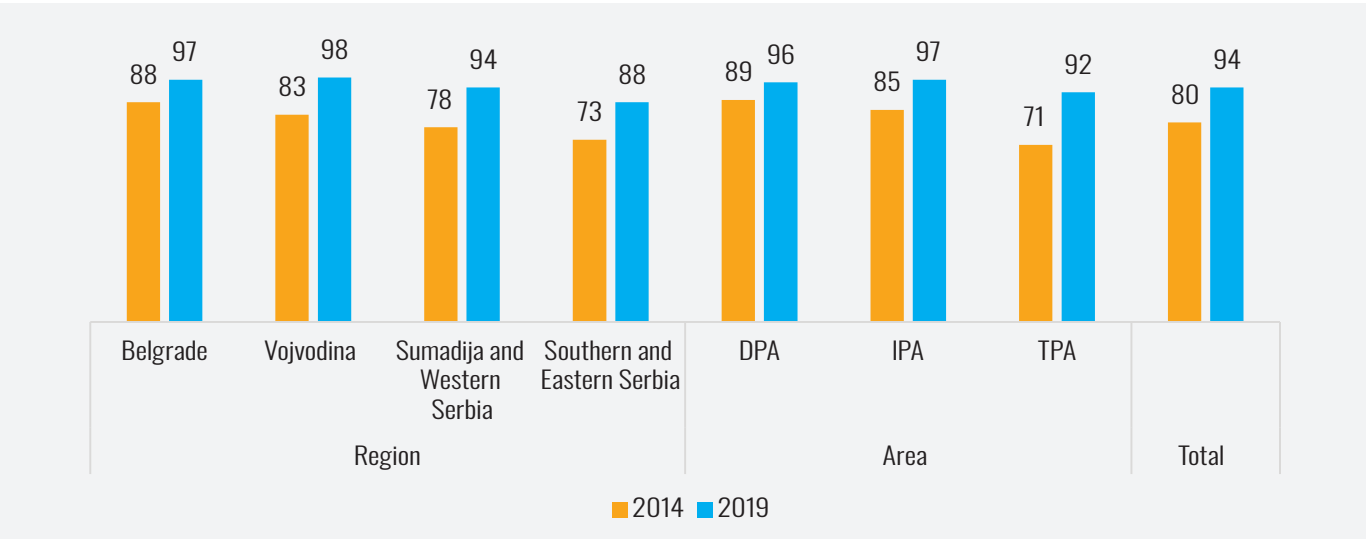
Per cent distribution of adolescents 10–19 years old by selected housing characteristics

Possession of a desktop or laptop computer or tablet — in other words, modern digital technology — also depends on the material status of the household. Greater wealth increases the likelihood of possessing each of these items and a lower degree or absence of deprivation. Maternal education is also positively linked to the possession of these devices. In terms of contextual variables, differences in the degree of possession of laptops and tablets are evident between DPA and TPA, but it is also clear that a higher degree of HDI, GNI and educational expectation index at the district level contributes better to adolescents having improved access to digital technologies.

Among the population living in Roma settlements, there is a significantly lower number of adolescents who have access to the internet — as many as one in four live in a household that is not connected. Among this population too there are strong links between a family's wealth status, degree of material deprivation and access to the internet. Interestingly, the contextual variables (spatial context and well-being) are not linked to inequalities in internet access, indicating that these inequalities are an expression of individual/familial material inequalities. Ownership of digital devices is very low among this population, indicating that the most likely source of internet access and use in the household is the mobile phone, which is not suitable for many aspects of learning. Possessing a digital device is clearly linked to a household's material status — the wealth index and degree of deprivation — as well as maternal education. Interestingly, there are no links between device ownership and the contextual variables, indicating that even pronounced differences generated by the social context in the general population have no effect on young people living in Roma settlements. Indeed, this means that they cannot access the advantages generated in better-developed and wealthier environments.

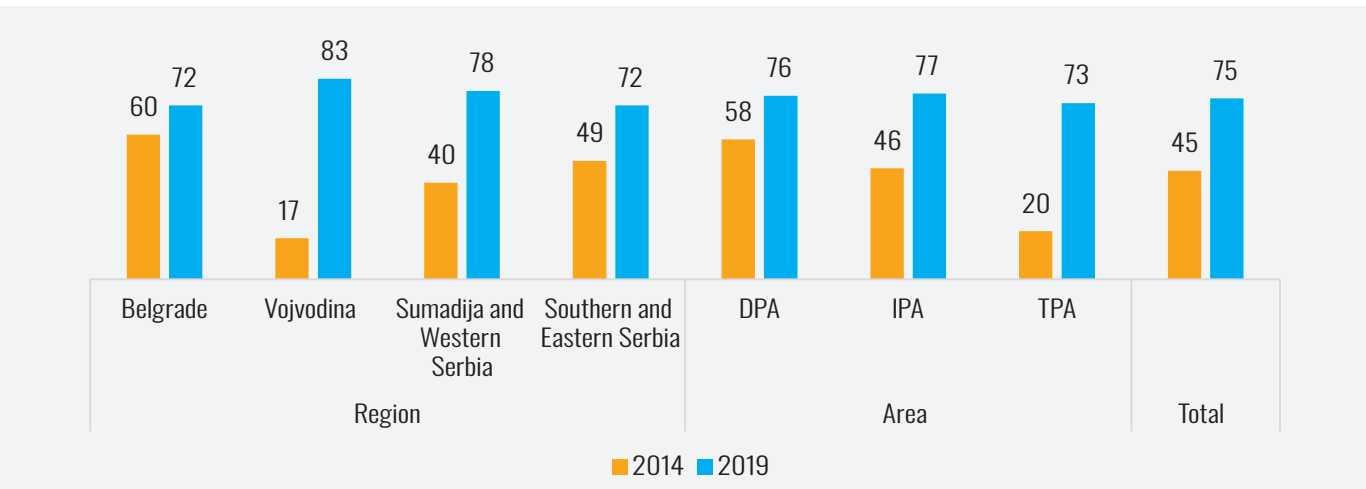
Even in the short five-year period observed here, there was a significant spread of internet access across all regions and area types. In both the general population and among adolescents living in Roma settlements, the highest increase took place among those groups who previously had poorer access, accelerating the closing of the digital divide.

**Chart 7. Internet access in home — percentage of adolescents 10–19 years old, Serbia**




Per cent distribution of adolescents 10–19 years old with internet connection within the household: comparative 2014–2019

**Chart 8. Internet access in home — percentage of adolescents 10–19 years old, Serbia Roma settlements**



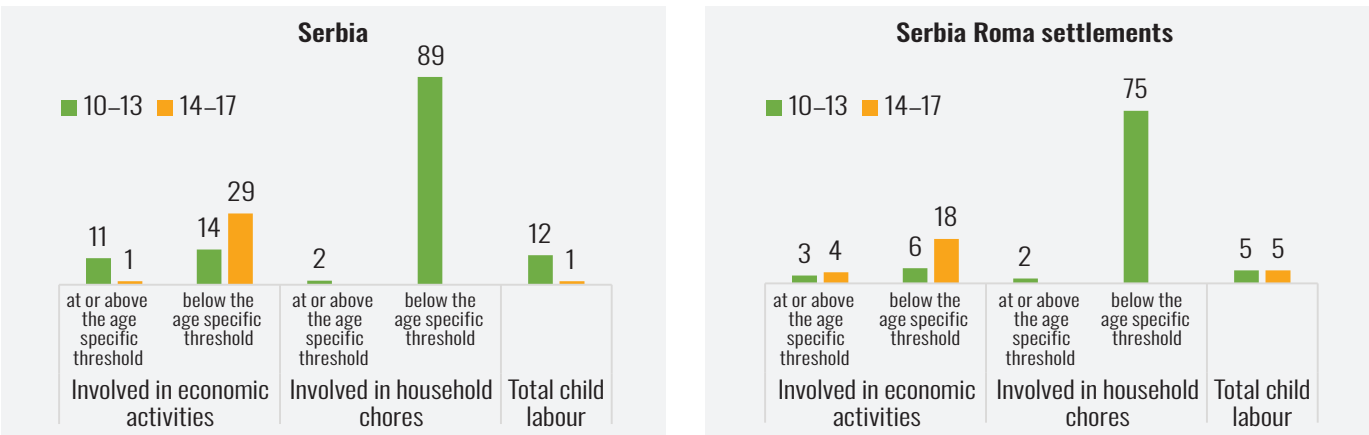

Per cent distribution of adolescents 10–19 years old with internet connection within the household: comparative 2014–2019

# INCLUSION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A global analysis conducted by ILO and UNICEF shows that child labour is more common among boys, in rural rather than urban areas, and is most often conducted as part of a family business, particularly in agriculture (ILO/UNICEF, 2020). The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic placed additional pressure on families, particularly those in the poorer strata, and there are indications that child labour increased while the institutional response weakened (Kechagia and Metaxas, 2021). Target 8.7 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims to completely eradicate child labour. This study's definition of child labour follows the MICS methodology, which implies an age-specific threshold above which economic activities and household chores become harmful to a child's development.[3]

One in ten adolescents aged 10–13 are involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific threshold, one in seven are engaged below the age-specific threshold, only a small number of children are engaged in household chores that exceed the threshold, but nine out of ten children are engaged at below-threshold rates. One child in eight is engaged in work that qualifies as child labour. Looked at as a whole, one in eight adolescents are engaged in economic activities or household chores above the set thresholds or otherwise work in hazardous conditions. Boys are more commonly engaged in economic activities beyond age-specific thresholds, while girls are more commonly engaged in household chores beyond age-specific thresholds. Overall, males are more commonly engaged in economic and household activities beyond age-specific thresholds and work in hazardous conditions. Child labour is not linked with household characteristics, nor with maternal education, but there are links with parental practices. A higher degree of economic activities and total child labour take place in families where the parents practise physical punishment, hence special attention should be paid not only to protecting children from these activities but also to potentially violent aspects of child discipline that could be linked to child labour. Interestingly, the less coercive parental practices concerning learning correlate with a higher degree of participation in household chores at or above the age-specific threshold, indicating that a number of parents see household chores as part of a child's developmental needs. Economic activities below and above the thresholds and total child labour have a clear spatial dimension.

**Chart 9. Child labour**




Percentage of children aged 10–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week

Looked at regionally, the Belgrade region stands out with the lowest risk of child labour, with Sumadija and Western Serbia, where one in five adolescents are involved in work, with the highest risk. Economic activities are more prevalent in TPA, where one in five adolescents are engaged in child labour, compared with DPA and IPA where participation is significantly lower. This shows us that agricultural

3 All economic activities longer than 1 hour per week for children aged 5–11, 14 hours per week for children aged 12–14 and 43 hours per week for children aged 15–17 are classed as child labour. All household chores beyond 21 hours of engagement per week for children aged 5–11 and 12–14 are considered child labour (there is no limit for adolescents aged 15–17). The data will be presented according to the age cohorts used in this study.

production and farm work engage a significant portion of an adolescent's resources. In TPA, it is more common for economic activities to be carried out by boys than girls, indicating that boys are exposed to a greater workload and the risks that accompany it.

**Table 7. Child labour, Serbia**

| | | | | Associations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific threshold | Involved in economic activities below the age-specific threshold | Involved in household chores at or above the age-specific threshold | Involved in household chores below the age-specific threshold | Total child labour | Hazardous conditions | Engaged in economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions |
| **Total** | | | | **11** | **14** | **2** | **89** | **12** | **2** | **13** |
| Sex | | | Male | 15 | 14 | 1 | 87 | 16 | 2 | 15 |
| | | | Female | 5 | 14 | 3 | 90 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 12 | 17 | 2 | 89 | 14 | 2 | 15 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 10 | 11 | 1 | 88 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 9 | 21 | 3 | 90 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| | | | One or two | 11 | 12 | 2 | 89 | 12 | 3 | 13 |
| | | | None | 12 | 12 | 1 | 87 | 12 | 1 | 12 |
| | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 21 | 15 | 0 | 90 | 21 | 2 | 21 |
| | | | Secondary | 10 | 16 | 3 | 87 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| | | | Tertiary | 7 | 11 | 0 | 91 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| | Parental family practices | Discipline | Any physical — no | 9 | 15 | 2 | 90 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| | | | Any physical — yes | 23 | 12 | 0 | (82) | (23) | (2) | (23) |
| | | Help with homework | No | 11 | 15 | 4 | 84 | 14 | 2 | 15 |
| | | | Yes | 11 | 13 | 0 | 92 | 11 | 2 | 11 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 4 | 5 | 4 | 89 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 11 | 18 | 0 | 93 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 18 | 22 | 3 | 86 | 19 | 3 | 20 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 7 | 8 | 0 | 87 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Area | DPA | 7 | 11 | 2 | 90 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| | | | IPA | 6 | 8 | 4 | 85 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | TPA | 17 | 22 | 0 | 90 | 17 | 3 | 19 |
| | Level of* well-being | HDI | | + | | | | | | |
| | | GNI | | + | | | | | | |
| | | Education | | + | | | | | | |
| | | Health | | | | | | | | |

* Analyses were conducted with adolescents aged 10–17.

Percentage of children aged 14–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week

Although a quarter of them are involved in some kind of work, adolescents aged 14–17 are broadly not involved in economic activities that are at or above the age-specific threshold, making child labour relatively rare for this age cohort. The share of work in hazardous conditions increases for older adolescents, and this kind of work is performed by one in twenty of them. More young men work in hazardous conditions, indicating a gender component to this risk. In contrast to younger age cohorts, the work of older adolescents is more closely linked to family resources. All of the analysed indicators show that children from the poorest 60 per cent of the population are more likely to engage in harmful economic activities and that child labour and work under hazardous conditions are present only in this part of the population. Child labour is similarly linked to deprivation and increases with the degree of household deprivation. Engagement in economic activities below the thresholds and work in hazardous conditions are linked with maternal education, with lower levels of maternal education resulting in greater participation in work. With this cohort, the spatial aspect is significantly linked with work, as child labour is least prevalent in the Belgrade region and most prevalent in the regions of Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia. Economic activities below the age-specific threshold are most commonly carried out by children in TPA and IPA, while this kind of work is relatively uncommon in DPA. As is the case with younger adolescents, economic activities are more frequently engaged in by males.

**Table 8. Child labour, Serbia**

| | | | | Associations | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific threshold | Involved in economic activities below the age-specific threshold | Total child labour | Hazardous conditions | Engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions |
| **Total** | | | | **1** | **29** | **1** | **5** | **6** |
| Sex | | | Male | 1 | 34 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | Female | 2 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 2 | 38 | 2 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 4 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | One or two | 0 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | None | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 4 | 43 | 4 | 12 | 14 |
| | | | Secondary | 1 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Tertiary | 0 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 0 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 1 | 60 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 5 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| | | Area | DPA | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | IPA | 2 | 21 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | TPA | 2 | 39 | 2 | 7 | 8 |

Percentage of children aged 14–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week

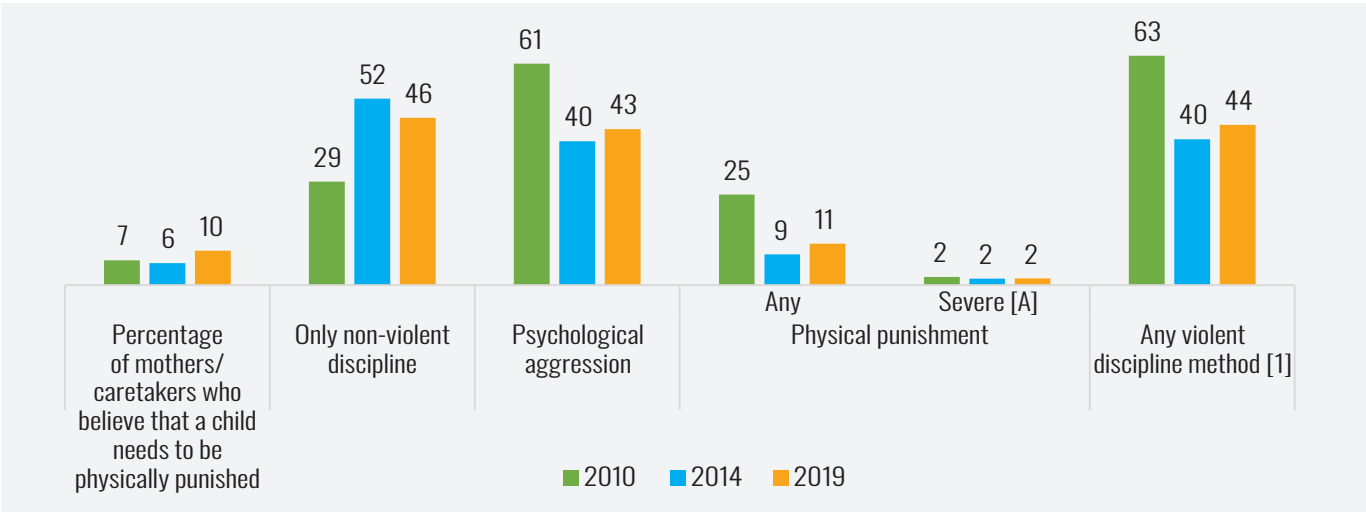
Given the small number of cases for conducting statistical analysis, we merged two groups of adolescents (10–13 and 14–17 into one group aged 10–17 years old) in order to check associations between HDI indicators. The only link to emerge is between the development of a district and involvement in economic activities above the threshold, but interestingly this is a positive correlation. In other words, children are more likely to be burdened with work in districts with a higher average HDI, GNI and educational expectation index. With the aforementioned analyses in mind, this gives us a picture in which, regardless of a family's existing resources, children living in the better-off districts are participating in work earlier, most likely to help their family out.

When it comes to those living in Roma settlements, there is less involvement in economic activities and household chores when compared to the general population; however, adolescents of both age groups are more likely to work in hazardous conditions. Vojvodina also stands out as a region with higher rates of work in hazardous conditions. A significantly greater number of boys than girls participate in this kind of work in the 14–17 age group. Other characteristics, such as those of the family, household, social and spatial context, do not display any links with child labour.

# DISCIPLINE: PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES (10–13)

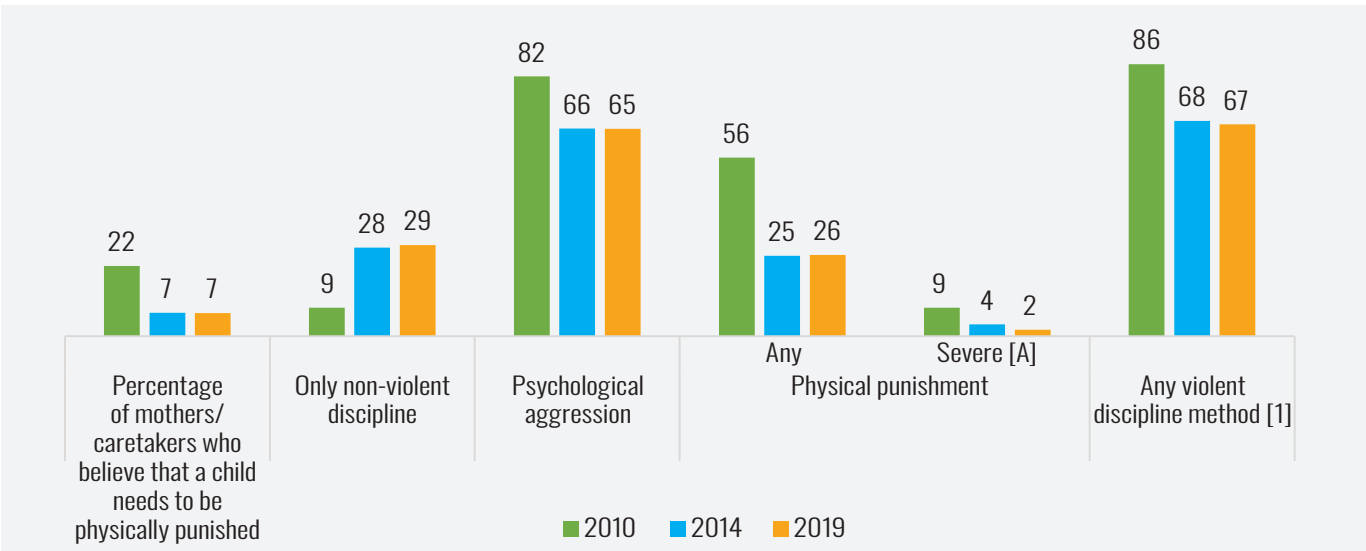
Under the MICS methodology, child discipline is operationalized through a series of questions about child-rearing practices, which can include various forms of physical and psychological aggression in the preceding month, as well as questions covering the parents' attitudes to physical forms of punishment. SDG 16.2.1 aims to reduce and eradicate violent discipline against children.

**Chart 10. Child discipline, Serbia**




Percentage of children aged 10–13 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month

**Chart 11. Child discipline, Serbia Roma settlements**




Percentage of children aged 10–13 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month

One in ten mothers of adolescents hold the belief that children should be punished physically when necessary. This view is shared by a greater proportion of mothers in the richest 40 per cent of the population than in the poorest 60 per cent. Parents who are more supportive of their children's learning are more likely to believe that physically punishing children is acceptable, indicating a pattern of parenting that is at the same time supportive of education but also restrictive. This combination may be an expression of paternalistic parent–child relationships, which restrain children's autonomy and focus principally on their education. Looked at in regional terms, Sumadija and Western Serbia is the region where the idea of physically punishing children is accepted the least. There are no differences stemming from the gender of the child, place of residence or the educational level of the parents. A slight increase in the acceptance of physical punishment was noted between 2014 and 2019. Such parenting methods are more likely to be seen as acceptable in Belgrade and Vojvodina, though they were more acceptable in Sumadija in 2014. In contrast to data from 2010 and 2014, when these attitudes did not show any relationship to wealth status, they were more prevalent among the richest 40 per cent in 2019.

When it comes to disciplinary practices, a little less than half of parents employ only non-violent discipline, while around the same number employ some methods of violent discipline. Non-violent practices are most prevalent in Southern and Eastern Serbia and least prevalent in the Belgrade region. These practices are also more prevalent in districts with a higher GNI per capita, potentially indicating a competitive context that comprises greater familial tensions and stresses but also exposes children to greater risk. The most common form of violent discipline is psychological aggression, though one in ten parents also employ some form of physical punishment. Psychological aggression is significantly more common among children who live in the richest 40 per cent of households, while the only variable linked to physical punishment is maternal education, where mothers who have completed only primary education or are uneducated are more likely to employ this method than mothers with tertiary education. Between 2010 and 2014, there was a significant fall in physical punishment and, more broadly, all forms of violent methods have declined significantly over the past 10 years, but when we compare 2014 and 2019 we notice stagnation.

**Table 9. Child discipline, Serbia**

| | | | | Associations | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Physical punishment | | |
| | | | Percentage of mothers/ caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Any | Severe | Any violent discipline method |
| **Total** | | | **10** | **46** | **43** | **11** | **2** | **44** |
| Sex | | Male | 12 | 46 | 43 | 16 | 3 | 45 |
| | | Female | 7 | 47 | 43 | 7 | 1 | 44 |
| Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 7 | 50 | 37 | 10 | 2 | 38 |
| | | Richest 40% | 12 | 43 | 50 | 13 | 2 | 51 |
| | Deprivation | Three or more | 6 | 43 | 45 | 10 | 0 | 46 |
| | | One or two | 8 | 54 | 37 | 8 | 2 | 38 |
| | | None | 13 | 42 | 47 | 15 | 3 | 49 |
| | Education of mother | Primary or none | 12 | 31 | 55 | 25 | 5 | 56 |
| | | Secondary | 10 | 49 | 38 | 10 | 2 | 40 |
| | | Tertiary | 8 | 47 | 46 | 8 | 1 | 47 |
| Children who receive help with homework | | No | 6 | 42 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 40 |
| | | Yes | 12 | 50 | 45 | 14 | 2 | 46 |

| | | | | Associations | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Physical punishment | | |
| | | | Percentage of mothers/ caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | Only non-violent discipline | Psycho-logical aggression | Any | Severe | Any violent discipline method |
| Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 15 | 38 | 50 | 11 | 5 | 50 |
| | | Vojvodina | 14 | 38 | 54 | 14 | 2 | 55 |
| | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 2 | 51 | 32 | 13 | 1 | 35 |
| | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 9 | 59 | 37 | 7 | 0 | 38 |
| | Area | DPA | 10 | 44 | 44 | 11 | 2 | 46 |
| | | IPA | 8 | 50 | 43 | 11 | 0 | 43 |
| | | TPA | 10 | 47 | 42 | 12 | 2 | 44 |
| Level of well-being | HDI | | (+) | | | | | |
| | GNI | | (+) | (-) | | | | |
| | Education | | (+) | | | | | |
| | Health | | | | | | | |

Percentage of children aged 10–13 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month

The mothers of adolescents living in Roma settlements are equally likely to believe corporal punishment is acceptable as their counterparts in the general population, with no differences according to the analysed characteristics. When it comes to parental practices, however, non-violent methods are significantly less well represented, while violent methods are more prevalent than in the general population. Just over a quarter of all parents practice exclusively non-violent methods, while two thirds employ some form of violent disciplining. Among this population, differences emerge when it comes to physical punishment, which is more prevalent in Southern and Eastern Serbia and DPA while being less prevalent in Vojvodina and TPA. As with the general population of adolescents, here too we recorded a decline in all forms of violent parenting between 2010 and 2014, and stagnation between 2014 and 2019.

**Table 10. Child discipline, Serbia Roma settlements**

| | Associations | | | Percentage of mothers/ caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | Any violent discipline method [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Any | Severe [A] | |
| **Total** | | | | **7** | **29** | **66** | **26** | **2** | **67** |
| Sex | | | Male | 8 | 2 | 70 | 28 | 3 | 73 |
| | | | Female | 6 | 4 | 60 | 23 | 1 | 60 |
| Family background | Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 5 | 26 | 68 | 28 | 3 | 70 |
| | | | Richest 40% | 12 | 34 | 61 | 20 | 1 | 61 |
| | | Deprivation | Three or more | 6 | 26 | 68 | 28 | 2 | 70 |
| | | | One or two | 11 | 39 | 58 | 18 | 0 | 58 |
| | | | None | 18 | 54 | 46 | 8 | 4 | 46 |
| | | Education of mother | Primary or none | 1 | 24 | 62 | 16 | 0 | 64 |
| | | | Secondary | 8 | 31 | 65 | 25 | 1 | 66 |
| | | | Tertiary | 15 | 23 | 77 | 43 | 9 | 77 |
| | Help with homework | | No | 8 | 31 | 67 | 19 | 1 | 68 |
| | | | Yes | 7 | 30 | 63 | 28 | 3 | 65 |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | Belgrade | 21 | 21 | 77 | 31 | 8 | 77 |
| | | | Vojvodina | 4 | 41 | 55 | 13 | 3 | 55 |
| | | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 6 | 26 | 70 | 16 | 0 | 72 |
| | | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 4 | 28 | 65 | 31 | 0 | 67 |
| | | Area | DPA | 10 | 24 | 70 | 35 | 6 | 73 |
| | | | IPA | 4 | 30 | 60 | 25 | 0 | 60 |
| | | | TPA | 7 | 32 | 65 | 18 | 0 | 66 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | | | | | |
| | | GNI | | | | | | | |
| | | Education | | | | | | | |
| | | Life expectancy | | | | | | | |

Percentage of children aged 10–13 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month

# HEALTH RISKS AND FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

Studies show that the physical (Plenty and Mood, 2016), reproductive (Malesse et al., 2020) and mental (Reiss, 2013) health of adolescents is impacted by the material status of their family — i.e., the resources available to them. Additionally, research also indicates that there exist regional (international) differences based on differences in national wealth or wealth inequality within a country (Viner et al., 2012). Hence the context in which adolescents develop is also a risk factor, to a greater or lesser extent. In this study, we have operationalized risks as functional difficulties[4] faced by adolescents and as risks associated with reproductive health.[5]

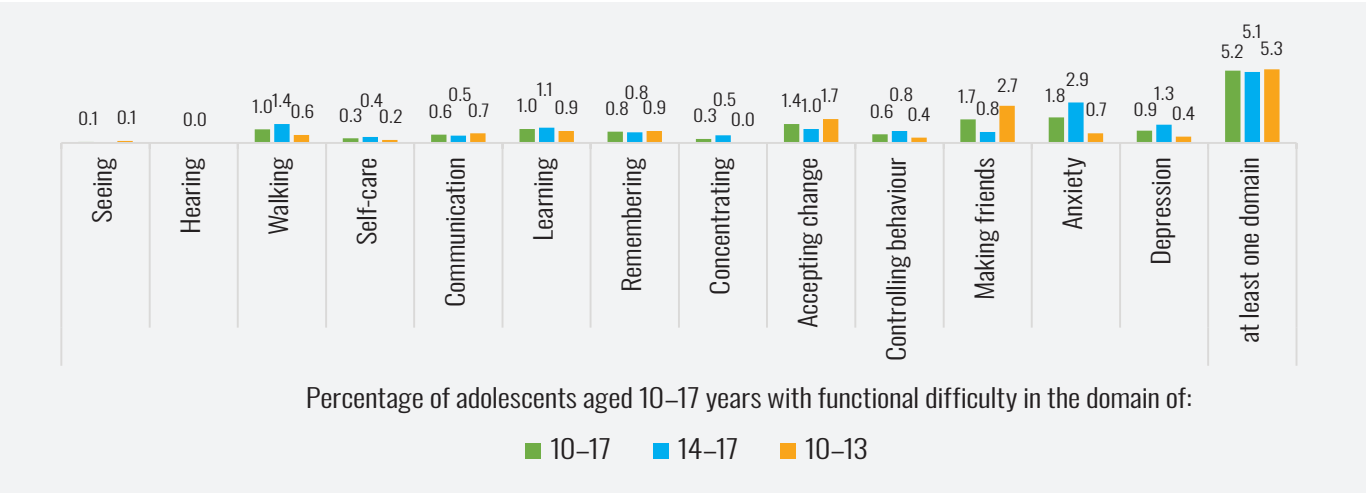
In the general population, one in twenty adolescents have some form of functional difficulty. Among younger adolescents, there is a greater prevalence of those who struggle to form friendships, while anxiety is more prevalent among older adolescents. When it comes to factors linked with functional difficulties, our findings indicate that these difficulties are not linked to family background. In the older cohort, parents whose children are experiencing any of these difficulties are more likely to assist their children with learning. Surprisingly, our analysis reveals that there are significant regional differences in terms of the prevalence of functional difficulties. They are less prevalent in Sumadija and Western Serbia and more prevalent in Vojvodina, among older adolescents. Among younger adolescents, those reporting difficulties are significantly more common in IPA than in DPA, which tells us that mid-sized settlements can be a greater source of risk.

Three times as many functional difficulties are reported among adolescents living in Roma settlements. There are significantly more of those experiencing problems with seeing, learning, remembering and controlling behaviour, while problems with anxiety and depression are particularly pronounced. There are no significant differences between the age cohorts, but differences emerge between other variables. Among younger adolescents, difficulties are more likely to be linked to poverty (i.e., to appear among the poorest 60 per cent), while among older adolescents the links are with maternal education: they are significantly more prevalent among adolescents whose mothers are uneducated. The likelihood of experiencing difficulties increases for those not living in two-parent households. Among the older age cohort living in DPA, more than a fifth experience some form of functional difficulty, indicating that urban areas carry with them significantly more risk than TPA.

4 In the MICS methodology, functional difficulties are operationalized as the presence or absence of the following difficulties: 1. seeing, 2. hearing, 3. walking, 4. self-care, 5. communication, 6. learning, 7. remembering, 8. concentrating, 9. accepting change, 10. controlling behaviour, 11. making friend, 12. Anxiety, and 13. depression.

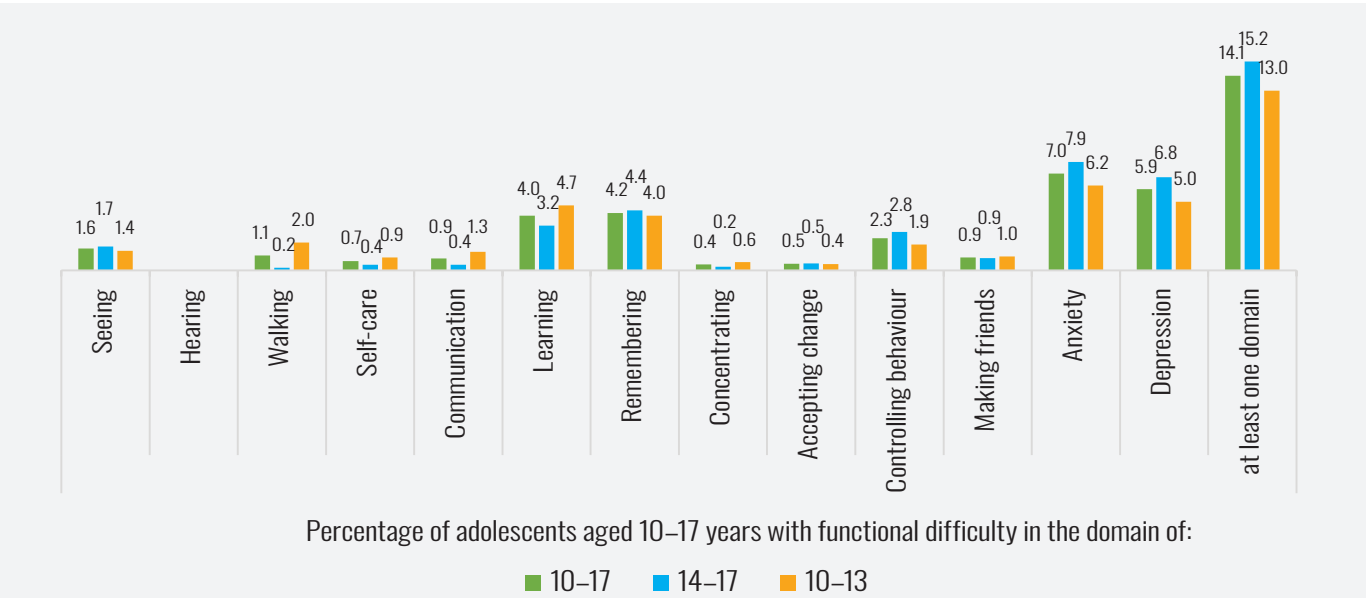
5 We observed reproductive health through risks associated with sexual activity and use or failure to use contraception.

**Chart 12. Child functioning, Serbia**




Percentage of children aged 10–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain

**Chart 13. Child functioning, Serbia Roma settlements**




Percentage of children aged 10–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain

**Table 11. Child functioning, Serbia**

| | | | At least in one domain | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Associations** | | | **10–13** | **14–17** | **10–17** |
| | **Total** | | **5.3** | **5.1** | **5.2** |
| Sex | | Male | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| | | Female | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| | | Richest 40% | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| | Deprivation | Three or more | 9.3 | 5.2 | 7.2 |
| | | One or two | 4.8 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| | | None | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| | Education of mother | Primary or none | 4.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| | | Secondary | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| | | Tertiary | 6.4 | 4.4 | 5.5 |
| Parental family practices | Discipline | Any violence — no | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| | | Any violence — yes | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| | Children who receive help with homework | No | 5.1 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| | | Yes | 5.4 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| | Living with both parents | No | 6.9 | 9.4 | 8.3 |
| | | Yes | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Social context | Region | Belgrade | 2.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| | | Vojvodina | 11.3 | 9.1 | 10.1 |
| | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| | Area | DPA | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| | | IPA | 10.0 | 4.9 | 7.5 |
| | | TPA | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | |
| | | GNI | | | |
| | | Education | | | |
| | | Life expectancy | | | |

Percentage of children aged 10–17 years who have functional difficulty, in at least one domain

**Table 12. Child functioning, Serbia Roma settlements**

| | | | At least in one domain | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Associations** | | | **10–13** | **14–17** | **10–17** |
| | **Total** | | **13.0** | **15.2** | **14.1** |
| Sex | | Male | 13.3 | 14.6 | 14.0 |
| | | Female | 12.7 | 15.8 | 14.3 |
| Households | Wealth | Poorest 60% | 15.6 | 16.2 | 15.9 |
| | | Richest 40% | 7.3 | 13.2 | 10.4 |
| | Deprivation | Three or more | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.9 |
| | | One or two | 6.4 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| | | None | 0.0 | 22.4 | 12.6 |
| | Education of mother | None | 18.6 | 27.8 | 23.8 |
| | | Primary | 13.1 | 11.6 | 12.4 |
| | | Secondary or tertiary | 3.5 | 13.1 | 7.4 |
| Parental family practices | Discipline | Any violence — no | 9.5 | 14.3 | 13.0 |
| | | Any violence — yes | 14.7 | 21.5 | 15.8 |
| | Children who receive help with homework | No | 11.7 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| | | Yes | 9.7 | 36.7 | 12.7 |
| | Living with both parents | No | 16.0 | 23.3 | 20.1 |
| | | Yes | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Social context | Region | Belgrade | 4.6 | 11.8 | 8.3 |
| | | Vojvodina | 18.4 | 13.7 | 15.9 |
| | | Sumadija and Western Serbia | 15.0 | 21.4 | 18.0 |
| | | Southern and Eastern Serbia | 13.6 | 16.1 | 14.8 |
| | Area | DPA | 10.0 | 22.2 | 16.1 |
| | | IPA | 18.7 | 14.5 | 16.7 |
| | | TPA | 11.8 | 9.4 | 10.6 |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | | | |
| | | GNI | | | |
| | | Education | | | |
| | | Life expectancy | | | |

Percentage of children aged 10–17 years who have functional difficulty, in at least one domain

## Contraception and sexual behaviour

Wealth and family resources are linked with risky sexual behaviour, so girls from poorer backgrounds are more likely to become sexually active at an earlier age, have more partners and are less likely to use condoms and other contraception (Madise et al., 2007). The consequences of these behaviours are a greater incidence of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, and also less control over one's own decisions regarding sexual behaviour in the case of younger adolescents.

Most adolescent girls have some basic knowledge about contraception. Some 98 per cent are well informed about modern contraception methods, while 91 per cent are informed about traditional methods. Somewhat better knowledge of contraception (particularly modern methods) is present among adolescents from the richest 40 per cent of the population. Among adolescents who live in Roma settlements, things are somewhat less favourable. Of them, 94 per cent know about modern methods and 77 per cent about traditional methods; however, on average they are aware of only 4.8 forms of contraception.[6] Slightly less awareness is displayed by those living in IPA, those who suffer material deprivation and those in the poorest 60 per cent of the population (Table A1 in Appendix).

6 Respondents were offered 13 different methods of contraception (11 modern and 2 traditional) which they recognized.

Around one quarter of adolescent girls have had sexual intercourse, one in five in the past year, while 2 per cent have been sexually active with more than one partner. Analyses show that there are no familial or contextual factors linked to sexual behaviour. Two thirds (67 per cent) report using a condom last time they had sexual intercourse, although very few (9) of those who have been sexually active with more than one partner report using condoms. Adolescent girls living in Roma settlements are exposed to greater risks. Nearly half of them (46 per cent) have had sexual intercourse (42 per cent in the past year) but, as with the general population, neither familial nor contextual factors are linked to sexual behaviour. A significantly smaller number of adolescent girls than in the general population (24 per cent) reported using a condom during the last time they had sexual intercourse, exposing themselves and their partner to a greater degree of risk (Table A2 in Appendix). Moreover, it is concerning that as many as 13 per cent of adolescent girls from this population were sexually active before turning 15 (compared to 1 per cent in the general population).

Although they are only just embarking upon adulthood, one in eight (12 per cent) adolescent girls living in Roma settlements have unmet needs for birth spacing, while 2 per cent have unmet needs for birth limitation (14 per cent in total). Most adolescent girls, both in the general population and in Roma settlements, are able to meet their menstrual hygiene needs in an adequate manner, and most have a private place for their hygiene needs.

## Early marriage: adolescent girls

Even though this practice is not legal, it is practised to a greater or lesser extent around the world (UNICEF). The data show that it is linked, on the one hand, to people's values and, on the other, to poverty and insufficient resources that would enable girls to choose different life paths. Values impact the perceived importance of educating girls and the timing of marriage, while familial resources might affect the decision to marry girls off early if this is seen as a way to ease pressure on the household budget. The latter is confirmed by the fact that early marriages are more common in poorer countries, particularly among the poorest segments of society (Parsons et al., 2015; Klugman et al., 2014). Under SDG 5, gender equality, early marriages are to be eradicated by 2030. Under the MICS methodology, child marriage is defined as the prevalence of women aged 15–19 who are currently married/in union and the prevalence of women aged 20–49 who married before the age of 15 or 18.

There are still girls who enter into marriage before the age of 15. The data indicate that this practice has remained relatively constant over the last 15 years (women aged 20–49 who married before the age of 15). The practice of marrying before the age of 15 is more common in TPA and is typical exclusively of the poorer 60 per cent of the population. Marriage before the age of 18 is widespread but least prevalent in the Belgrade region, being more common in DPA and typical almost exclusively of the poorer (60 per cent) social strata. The number of adolescent girls who are currently married or in union has also remained relatively uniform, indicating that this practice is a constant in the aforementioned segments of society (Table A3 in Appendix). Trend analysis reveals a slight decline in this practice in the Belgrade region but also that it is more common in the poorer strata.

**Chart 14. Child marriage and early marriage, Serbia**

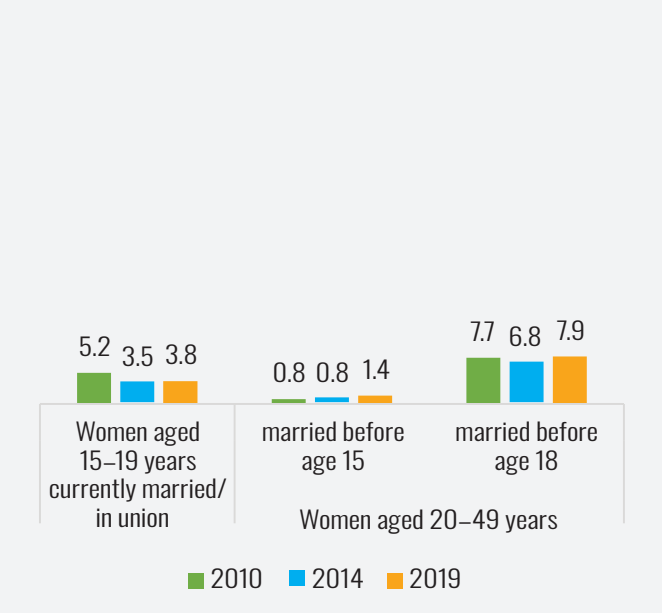
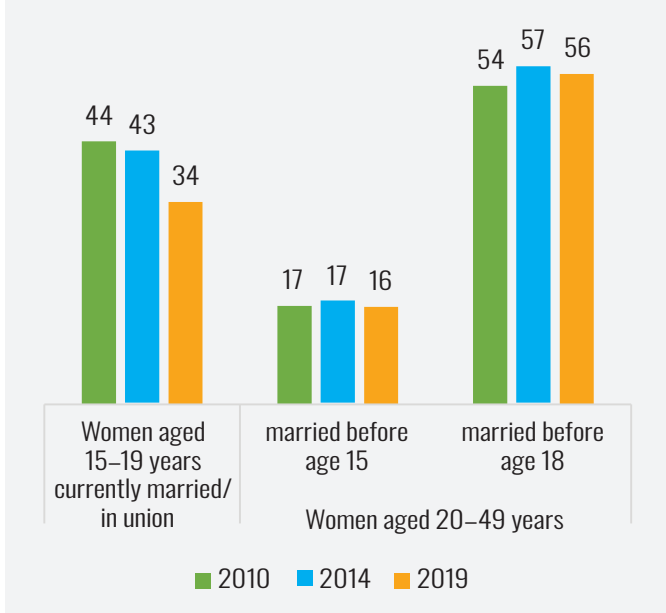



**Chart 15. Child marriage and early marriage, Serbia Roma settlements**



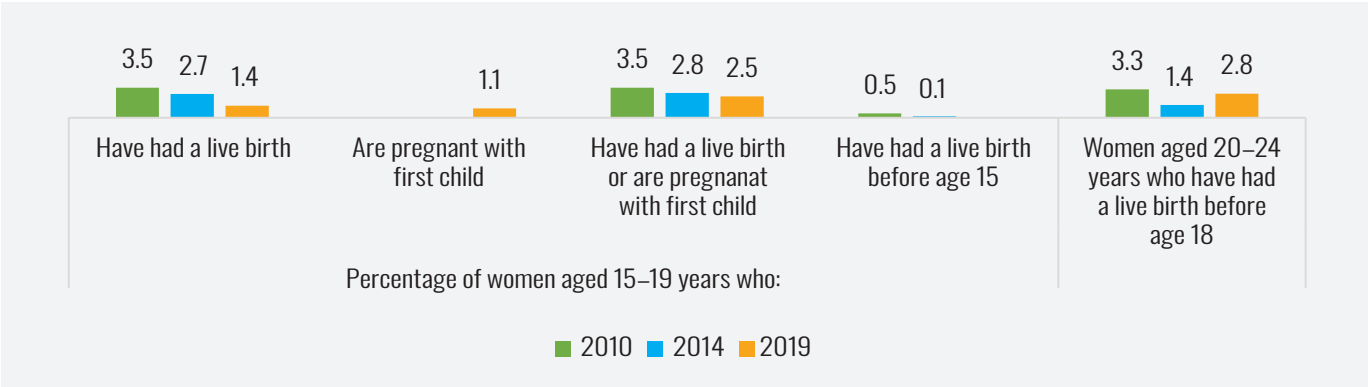

Percentage of women aged 20–49 who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union in 2010, 2014 and 2019

Among adolescent girls who live in Roma settlements, early marriage is a significant challenge given that one in six girls marry before the age of 15, that more than half marry before the age of 18, and that around a third of adolescent girls are currently married or in union. The prevalence of these unions is significantly higher than in the general population of adolescent girls. In this population too, marriage before the ages of 15 and 18 is more common in the poorest (60 per cent) strata. During the past 10 years, there has been some reduction in the number of married female adolescents aged 15–19 between 2014 and 2019, indicating that this practice is in decline. Furthermore, there has been some regional levelling of early marriage, which had previously been less prevalent in the Belgrade region than in the other regions of Serbia.

## Early childbearing

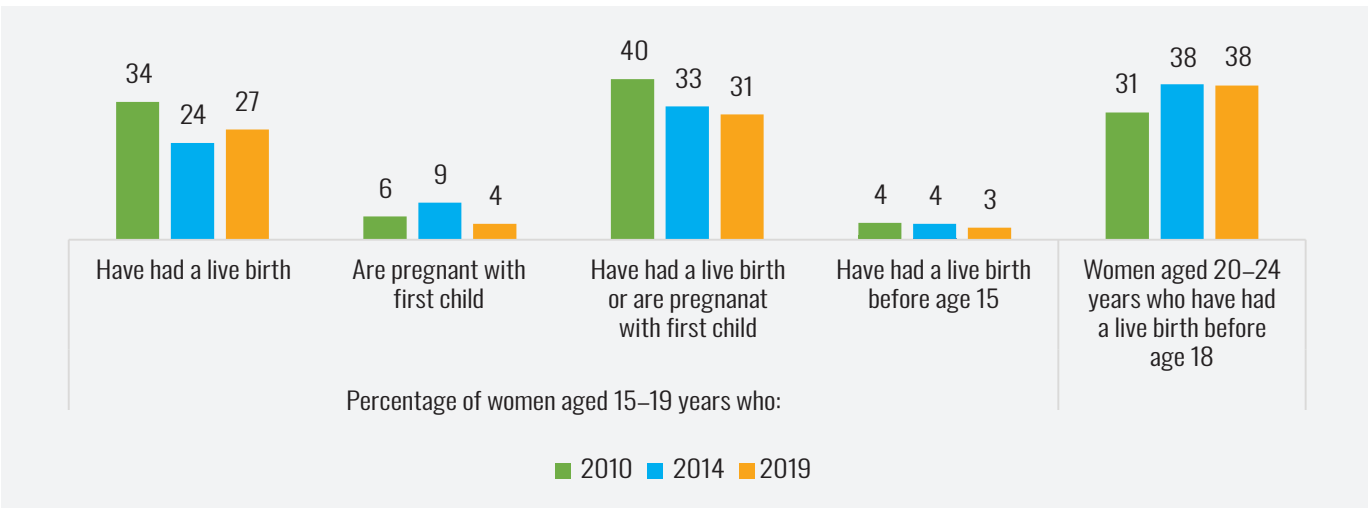
Like early marriage, early childbearing is a consequence of cultural norms and poverty acting together (Wado, 2019), and it too carries with it a series of negative effects for adolescent girls. Health risks (Patton et al., 2012) can result from insufficient physical development (Ganchimeg et al., 2014), while the social risks include early termination of education (Ou and Reynolds, 2013), the perpetuation of poverty and significant reliance on informal support networks (Yordanova and Stoilova, 2019). In addition to the negative health impacts for mothers, multiple health risks for the infants are also possible. As part of SDG 3, the need to reduce childbirth in adolescence is emphasized precisely for these reasons.

**Chart 16. Early childbearing, Serbia**




Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, in 2010, 2014 and 2019

**Chart 17. Early childbearing, Serbia Roma settlements**




Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, in 2010, 2014 and 2019

In the general population of adolescent girls there are currently no recorded cases of childbirth under the age of 15, which could mean that this phenomenon is becoming marginal or has been eradicated in the general population. One in 40 adolescent girls has a child or is currently pregnant. The occurrence of this is higher in TPA and among the poorest 60 per cent of the population, indicating that the causes are the typical reasons that accompany early marriage and childbirth in adolescence: poverty and limited prospects. Trends reveal a decline in the number of adolescent girls who have children or are currently pregnant, so it is possible that we are witnessing the gradual disappearance of this phenomenon. Among women aged 20–24, childbirth before the age of 18 is more or less constant, though it is more common in Southern and Eastern Serbia than in other regions, in TPA more so than in urban areas, as well as among the poorest 60 per cent of the population.

Among women who live in Roma settlements, early childbearing is prevalent, given that one in three adolescent girls either have children or are currently pregnant and that one in 40 girls under the age of 15 has already given birth to a child. Childbirth under the age of 18 is somewhat more common in the poorest 60 per cent of the population. The number of women aged 20–24 who gave birth before they turned 18 is more or less constant, while there has been some decline in childbirth among adolescent girls aged 15–19, which could indicate a gradual abandonment of this practice among the younger generations.

# EDUCATION

Education is a key channel for social mobility and a key transition in the lives of children and adolescents. During this period, young people generate various forms of capital that they are then able to use in later life. Remaining in the education system for longer, success in school and at university, and acquiring knowledge and skills through non-formal education will all influence a person's work and civic (participatory) transitions, as well as the health risks to which they are exposed. Yet, education itself is not unaffected by social inequality. In spite of efforts to level out social differences, education is indeed a sphere of activity where these differences are reproduced. Children from poorer backgrounds have fewer opportunities to remain in the system (particularly when it comes to tertiary education), are more likely to drop out (Stanojević, 2013; Tomanović and Stanojević, 2015) and to be less successful in terms of educational attainment (OECD, 2010). Given that non-formal and informal education have grown in importance in the past few decades and that they largely depend on supply by the private sector (in local areas or regions) and the purchasing power of the family, social inequalities are reproduced through access to them (Tomanović et al., 2012; Tomanović and Stanojević, 2015). When it comes to health, research shows links between socio-economic status, contextual factors and children's physical activity, resulting in children with better material status having better opportunities to train in sport, be active and, hence, healthier (Stalsberg and Pedersen, 2010). SDG 4 is completely devoted to equal access to education and opportunities for lifelong learning. In this study we analysed the following indicators: 1. the net attendance rate; 2. overage-for-grade and underage-for-grade; 3. completion rate; 4. out-of-school rate; 5. transition rates; 6. gender parity index (GPI); 7. parental support at home (book ownership and assistance with homework); 8. parental participation in educational institutions (Parents' Council and school-related activities, events and celebrations); and 9. children's participation in paid and unpaid extracurricular activities. The age classification is made according to ISCED levels and includes children belonging to lower secondary and upper secondary education.

## Primary school: upper grades / lower secondary (ISCED)

The net attendance rate for primary schools indicates a high degree of educational attendance. Overall, there are no differences across area type, region, maternal education or material status and attendance rates. When the same measure is looked at by gender, however, it emerges that boys whose mothers have completed only primary education attend school at a somewhat lower rate than boys whose mothers have completed secondary education. This points to decisions regarding the education of boys that are more likely to be made in more disadvantaged households. Moreover, the net attendance rate for lower secondary education indicates a slightly higher rate among boys than girls, even though no sociodemographic characteristics were identified as impacting the attendance rate of girls. The trend analysis is a U-curve, indicating that the net attendance rate for primary education was high in 2010 and 2019 but somewhat lower in 2014. No boys were recorded as being outside of the education process, while a small number of girls were outside the education process and they were exclusively from the poorest 60 per cent of the population, materially deprived (unable to afford three or more necessities) and whose mothers had completed only primary education.

**Chart 18. Lower secondary school attendance, Serbia**

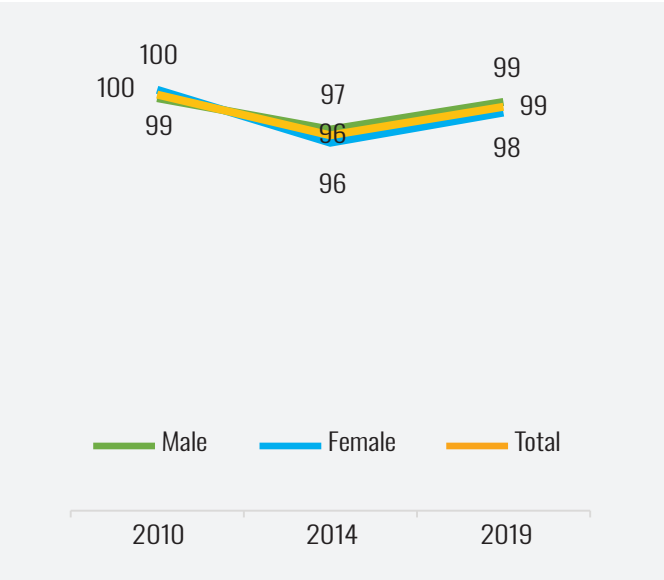
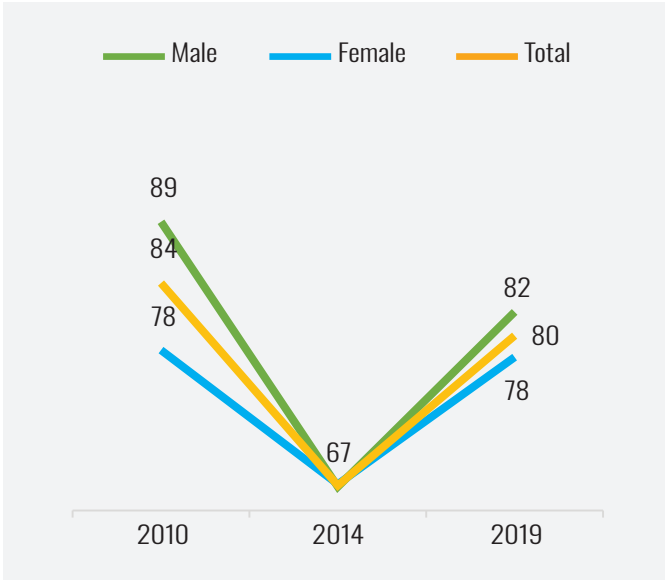
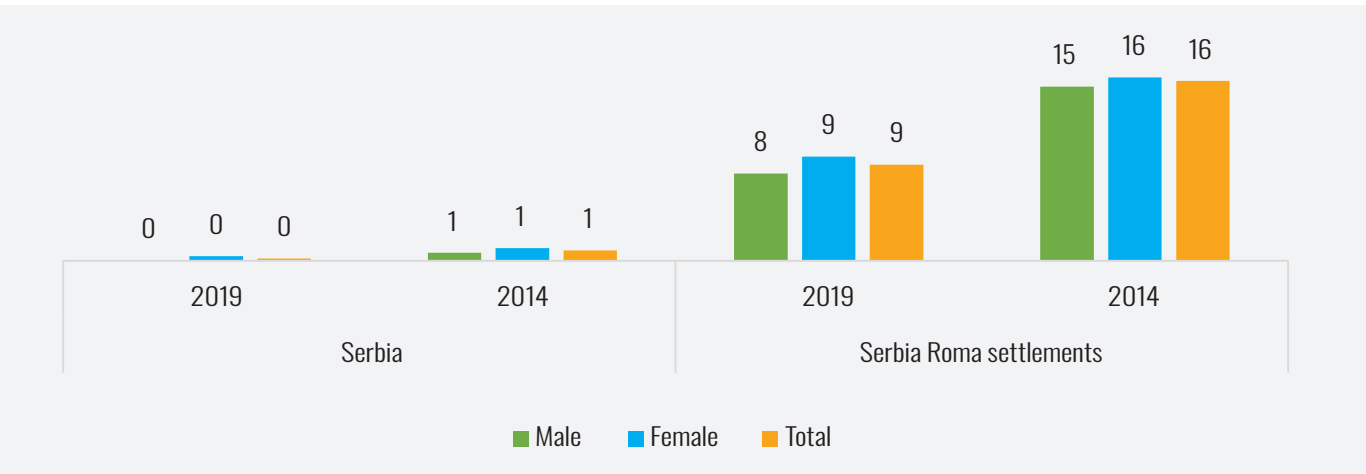



**Chart 19. Lower secondary school attendance, Serbia Roma settlements**




Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) in 2010, 2014 and 2019

**Chart 20. Out-of-school children**




Percentage of out of lower secondary school children in 2014 and 2019

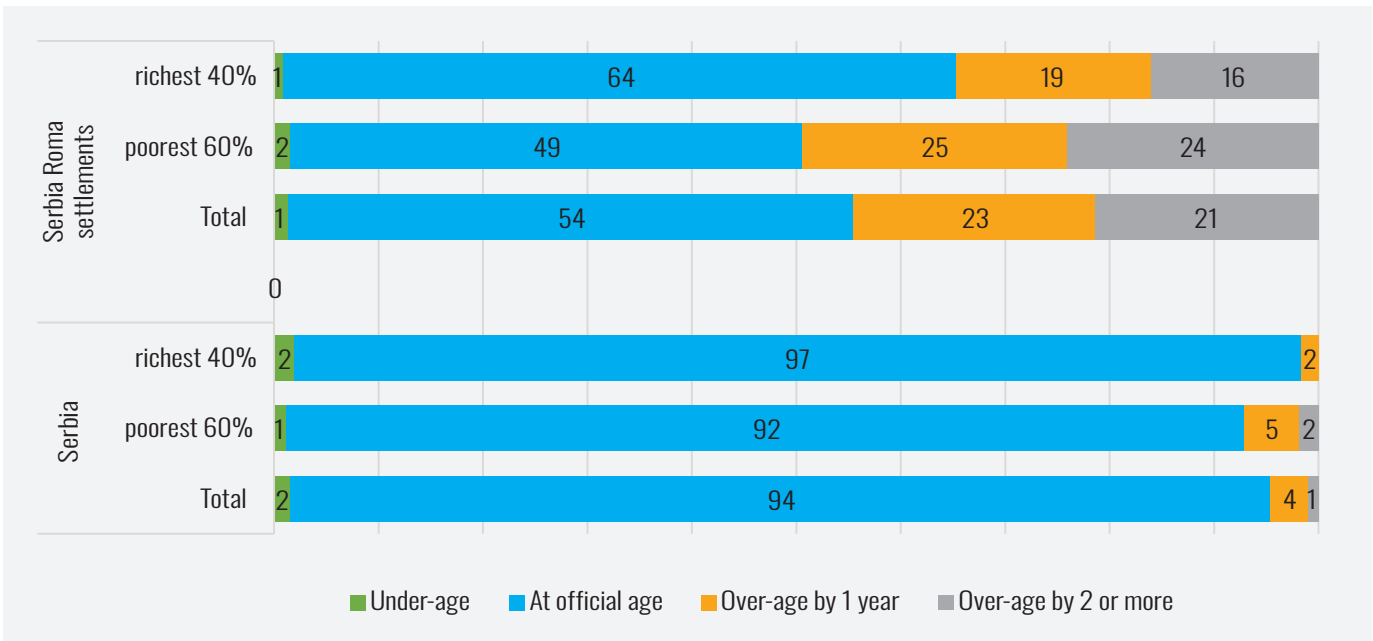
Among the population living in Roma settlements, net primary school attendance rates indicate a relatively low level of educational attendance. As is the case in the general population, net primary school attendance is slightly better among boys than among girls. Boys whose mothers have completed only primary education (or are uneducated) have a lower attendance rate, as do boys who do not live with both parents, indicating that risks often multiply. The spatial context also emerges as significant, since boys who live in the Belgrade region have lower attendance rates than those living in other regions, as do boys who live in DPA when compared to other area

types. This indicates that the contexts of the capital city and other urban centres expose boys to educational risks. As is the case with boys, adolescent girls living in TPA are also slightly more likely to attend the higher grades of primary school than those living in other area types. The risks for this age group are primarily tied to urban areas. As with the general population, trends indicate a U-curve, with the net primary education attendance rate being higher in 2010 and 2019 and lower in 2014. However, in contrast with the general population, the 2010 level has not yet been reached, indicating that this population may have been affected to a greater extent and that it needs more time to recover.

The number of adolescents who are out of school is significant among both girls and boys. These numbers are somewhat higher in urban areas (DPA and IPA) than in rural areas (TPA). Looked at in terms of region, Vojvodina experiences the smallest number of out-of-school children.

In the higher grades of primary school among the general population, 94 per cent of pupils are in the age-appropriate grade. This rate is somewhat lower for those from poorer backgrounds. Those who start school early are relatively evenly distributed throughout the population. Those who embark upon their education late are more prevalent among the poorest 60 per cent, among children who live in materially deprived households, and among those whose mother is educated only to primary level. This tells us that lagging behind in education is a challenge among the disadvantaged, who are failing to keep pace in education, thus creating the conditions for other risks during their life course.

**Chart 21. Age for grade by wealth index**




Per cent distribution of children attending lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade by wealth index

Among adolescents who live in Roma settlements, only a little over half of children are in age-appropriate grades at school. Relatively few children start school early (on average as many as in the general population) and they are relatively well distributed among the population. Starting school late is more common among boys, among the poorest 60 per cent, among children whose mother has no education or only primary education, and among children living with only one parent. This tells us that marginalized groups are at greater risk of lagging behind in education.

## Secondary school/upper secondary (ISCED)

**Chart 22. Upper secondary school attendance, Serbia**

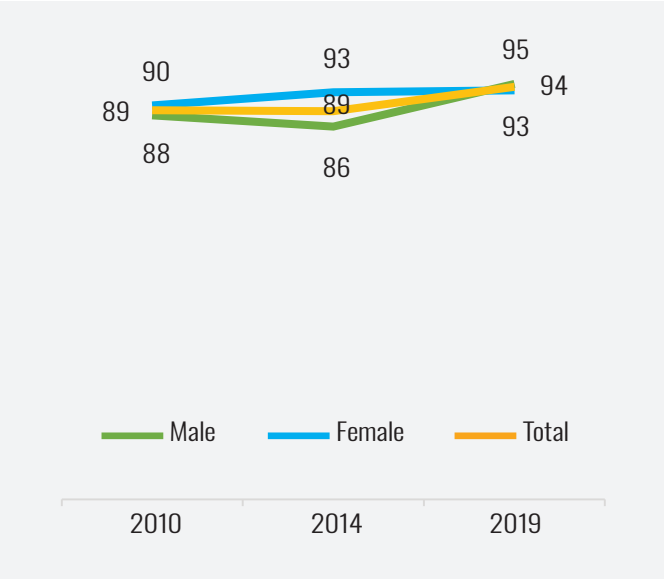
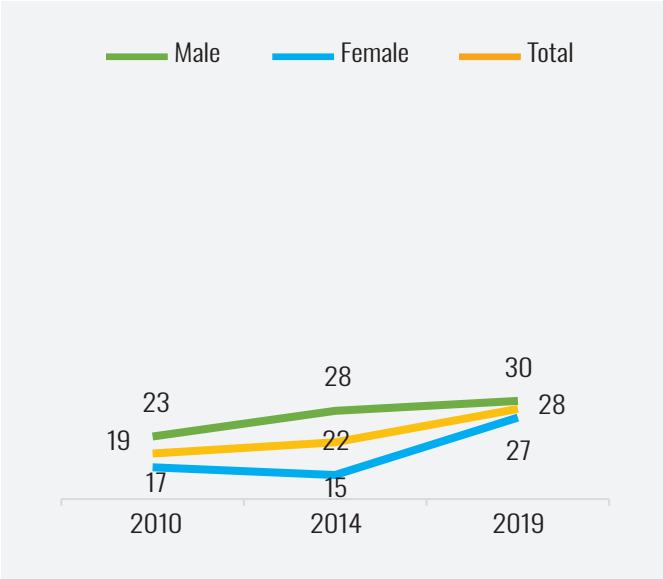



**Chart 23. Upper secondary school attendance, Serbia Roma settlements**

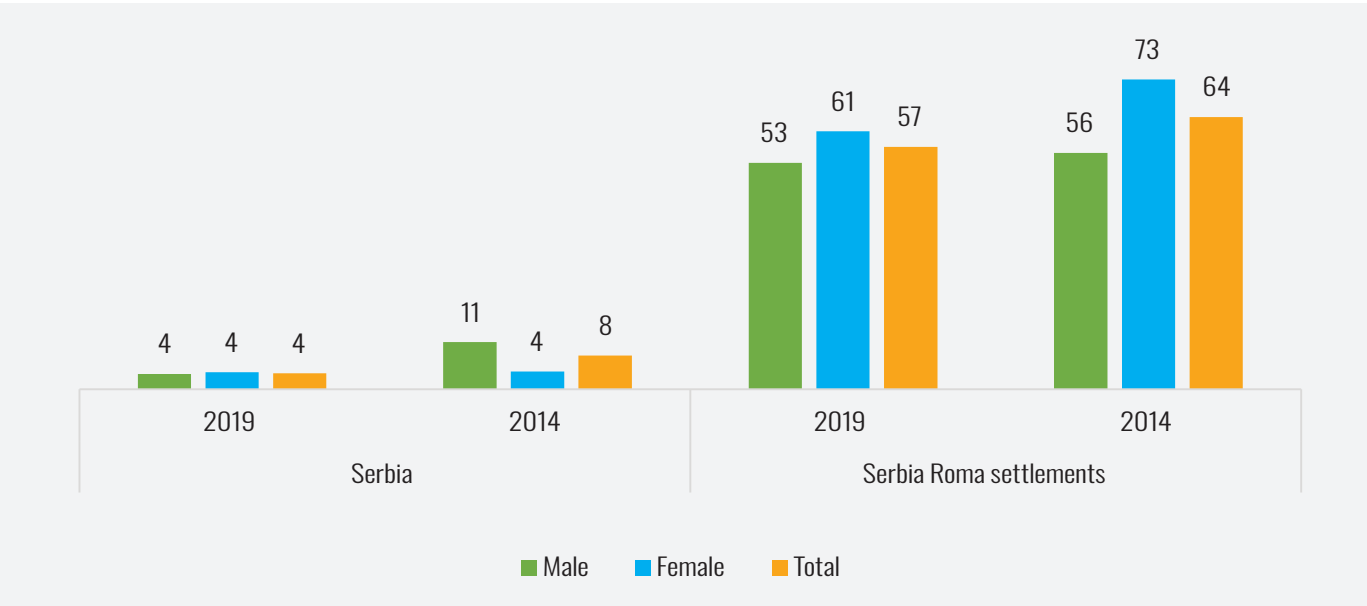



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) in 2010, 2014 and 2019

The net attendance rate for secondary schools among the general population is 94 per cent: 95 per cent for boys and 93 per cent for girls. Of the familial factors, maternal education, poverty and deprivation are linked to lower rates of secondary school attendance. Adolescents whose mothers have only completed primary education (or are uneducated), those in the poorest 60 per cent of the population, and those who are materially deprived are less likely to attend school. Of the contextual factors, area type stands out as attendance rates are lower in rural areas (TPA) than in urban areas (IPA and DPA). Almost the same factors affecting general differences are present in both male and female adolescents: maternal education, material deprivation and poverty. Only among girls does area type show a negative correlation with educational attendance rates. This final finding indicates that girls in rural areas are potentially at risk, given that they are not participating in secondary education at the same rates as their peers in urban areas. Trend analysis reveals that the net attendance rate for secondary education is, with some oscillation, improving.

In total, 4 per cent of adolescents are outside the education process. The Belgrade region stands out as the one with the lowest rate of out-of-school adolescents. The familial factors that contribute to lower attendance rates are poverty, material deprivation and maternal education. Children who are out of school are more prevalent among families where the mother has no education or only primary education, families that are materially deprived, and those in the poorest 60 per cent of the population. The out-of-school rate rises as population density falls and is highest in TPA and lowest in DPA (in our DPA sample there are no girls who are out of school). The out-of-school rate is also higher in districts that are underdeveloped according to HDI indicators. The same factors affect out-of-school rates for boys and girls. Trend analysis shows that there has been a decline in out-of-school rates among male children, while the rate for female children has remained the same.

**Chart 24. Out-of-school children**



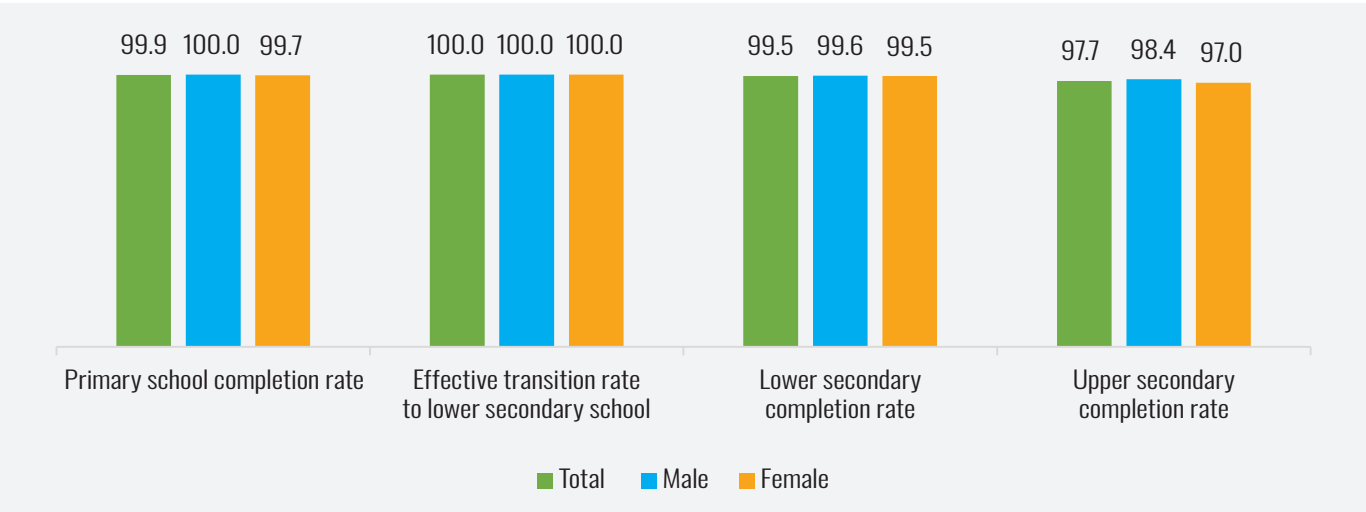

Percentage of out of upper secondary school children in 2014 and 2019

Among the population living in Roma settlements, the net secondary education attendance rate (of only 28 per cent) indicates a very low level of educational attendance. The net rate indicates a slightly better situation among boys than among girls. A significant number of children (13 per cent) who are of the right age to attend secondary school are still attending primary school, and half (53 per cent) are out of education entirely. Overall, the net rate is higher for children whose mothers have completed secondary education or higher education and those whose families are in the richest 40 per cent. We did not detect any contextual differences. Among adolescent girls, the net rate of secondary school attendance is somewhat higher in IPA than in other area types. Trend analysis in this population shows a certain, though very small, improvement in this domain. A significant number of children are outside the school system and these children are more likely to live in poorer households or have mothers who have been educated only to primary level, which indicates that exclusion is reproduced across generations. Over the past five years, there has been some decline in the number of out-of-school children, but this trend is not pronounced.

## Transitions in the education process

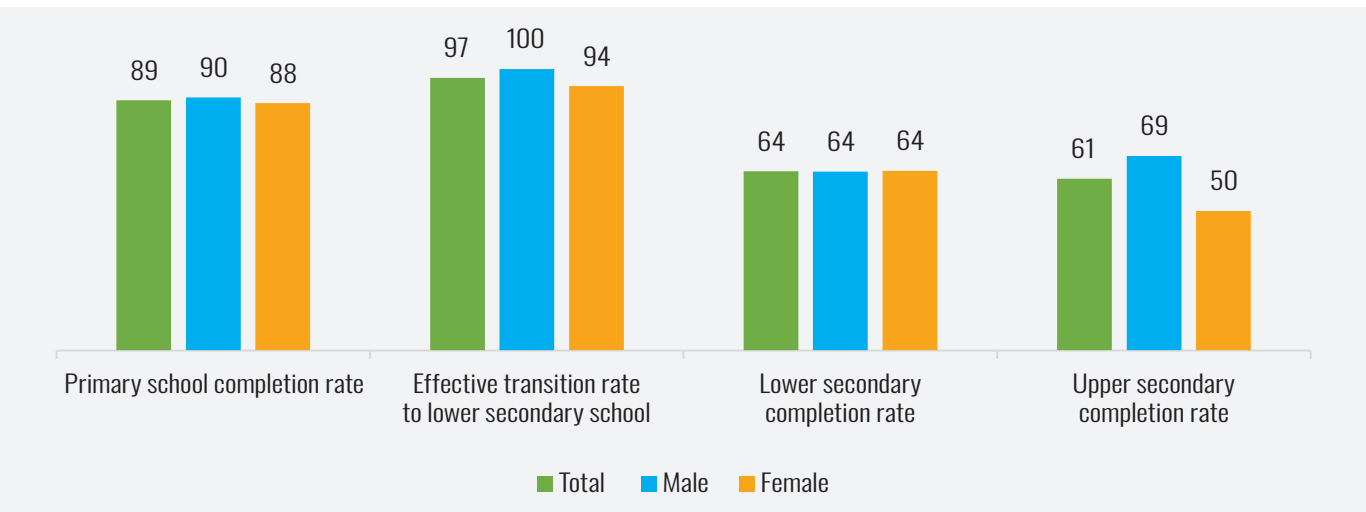
In the general population, the primary school completion rate is almost complete and the transition to lower secondary is 100 per cent. The completion of lower secondary education (compulsory education) is also almost complete and is in gender balance. The upper secondary completion rate is only a little lower.

**Chart 25. Completion and effective transition rates, Serbia**




Completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school

**Chart 26. Completion and effective transition rates, Serbia Roma settlements**



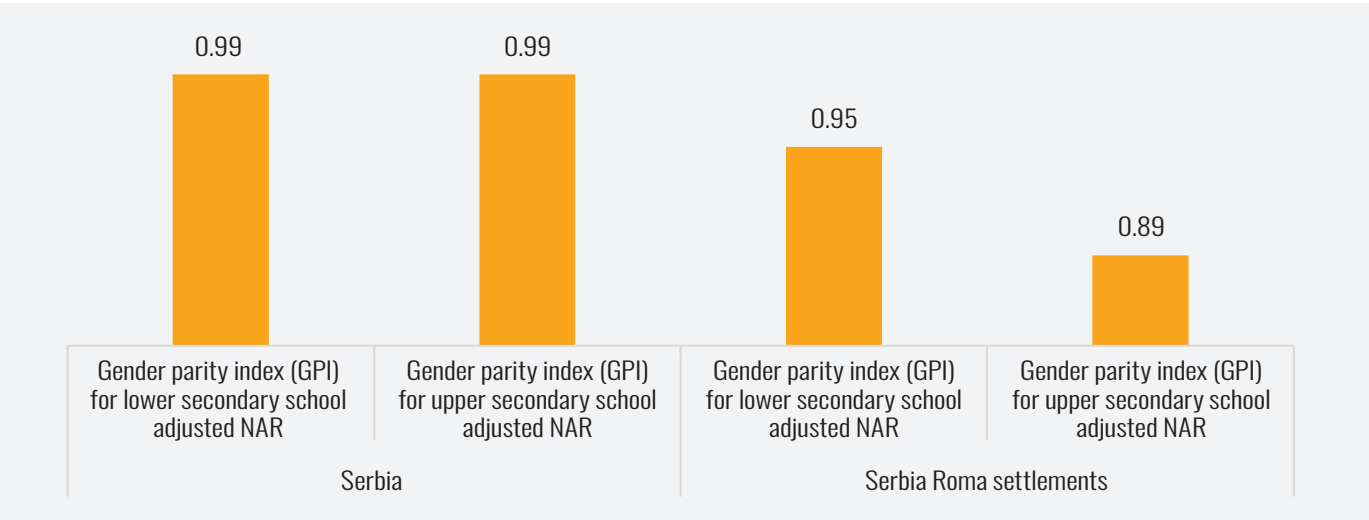

Completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school

Among the population living in Roma settlements, the state of affairs is less favourable. One in ten children fail to complete the lower grades of primary school. Around 3 per cent of children fail to make the transition to the upper grades of primary school, and as many as 36.3 per cent fail to finish primary school. The upper secondary completion rate is also low, indicating that around a third of children do not attend or complete secondary education. Though certain differences according to familial material status (or wealth index) are evident, the low number of cases does not allow for unequivocal conclusions.

## Equality in education indices

The gender parity index (GPI) is a measure that expresses the relationship between education and gender; i.e., the ratio of boys to girls at all stages of schooling. This indicator is part of SDG 4.5.1 and expresses the gender balance in education. According to MICS standards, gender parity is level if the GPI is between 0.97 and 1.03. Values below 0.97 indicate that boys are over-represented in education processes; that is, that girls are disadvantaged compared to boys. Values above 1.03 indicate that significantly more girls are included in education processes; that is, that boys are disadvantaged.

**Chart 27. Parity indices**




Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in lower and upper secondary school

In the general population, there is gender parity between boys and girls in the upper grades of primary school, with no significant differences according to place of residence or the material condition of the family. Among the familial factors, lower maternal education (primary or lower) is linked to higher participation by boys. Some difference is notable in Vojvodina, where boys are slightly over-represented in the upper grades of primary school. When it comes to gender parity in secondary school, the GPI is in balance on average but there are certain differences. Poorly educated mothers (with primary or no education) are again a relevant link to higher participation by boys. In Vojvodina, participation by boys is higher; in Sumadija participation by girls is higher. Boys participate in education processes more in DPA, girls in IPA. There are more male children in education whose mothers have finished primary school, and more girls whose mothers have finished secondary school. Trend analysis reveals that there has, on average, been some levelling of GPI in upper secondary education, as in 2014 boys participated at a higher rate (Table A4 in Appendix).

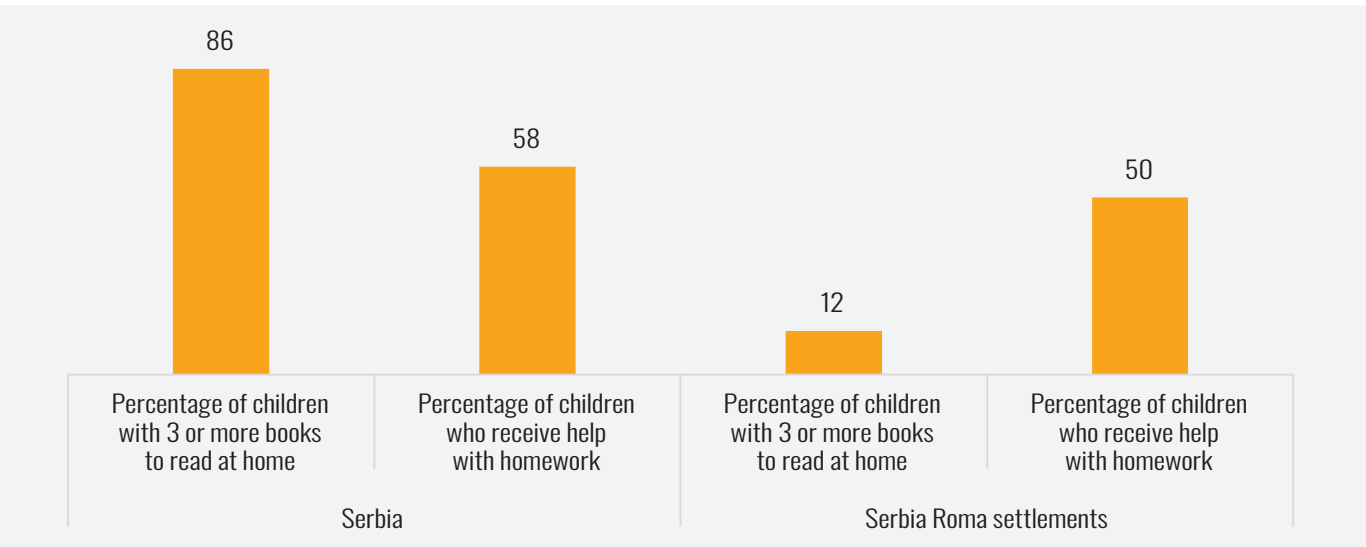
Among the population living in Roma settlements, GPI favours boys. There are fewer girls than boys in the upper grades of primary school, with this trend being even more pronounced in secondary school. At the level of lower secondary education, we identified the

significance of familial and contextual factors linked to gender imbalances. Material deprivation results in fewer girls in education processes, while the absence of this kind of deprivation results in lower participation by boys. Boys are more likely to participate in education processes if their mother had completed no education or if she had completed secondary or higher education (the GPI of children whose mothers had completed primary education was in balance). There are significant differences across regions and area types, with girls being over-represented in the Belgrade region and boys in the others. Girls are also over-represented in other DPA, while boys are in IPA and TPA. In the observed five-year period, the GPI has shown a tendency to move away from gender parity to slightly lower participation by girls in the upper grades of primary school. Similar differences have been identified at the level of upper secondary education. Of the familiar factors, maternal education has once again proved to be a relevant framework for explaining imbalances, as more boys participate in education when mothers are uneducated, more girls when mothers have finished primary school, and more boys again when mothers have finished secondary or higher education. Among children in the richest 40 per cent of the population, there are significantly more boys in secondary education. There are also sizeable differences across regions and area types. In the Belgrade and Sumadija regions, girls outnumber boys, with the reverse being true in Vojvodina and Eastern Serbia. In DPA and IPA there are more boys than girls. Trend analysis reveals that there has been a certain amount of improvement over the five-year period — i.e., a reduction in GPI asymmetry in secondary schools — though we have still recorded significantly higher numbers of boys than girls (Table A4 in Appendix).

## Home learning environment (10–13)

In addition to providing material that children can absorb, possessing books and other learning aids at home also creates an atmosphere conducive to learning. In the general population of adolescents, 85.8 per cent have more than three books at home. The familial context displays multiple links with book ownership. The poorest 60 per cent of households and those suffering material deprivation have fewer books at their disposal. This is also the case with families where the mother has completed only primary education or none at all. Of the social contextual factors, the area type is linked to book ownership, with more families in DPA than TPA having three or more books.

**Chart 28. Learning environment at home**




Percentage of children under age 10–13 by the number of children's books present in the household and children who receive help with homework

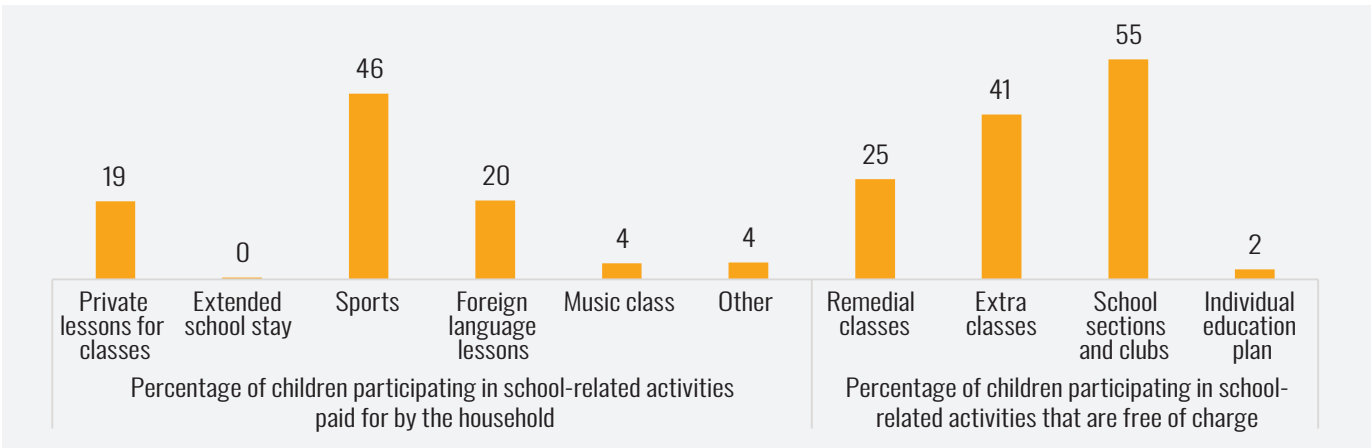
A little more than half of children receive some help when doing their homework. This is most commonly the mother, less often the father, and then other family members. Fathers are more likely to be involved when mothers have completed higher education, confirming the importance of women as a resource for the greater inclusion of fathers in child-rearing responsibilities (Stanojević, 2018). Interestingly, fathers are more likely to be involved in this kind of support in Southern and Eastern Serbia than in Sumadija or Vojvodina. Other factors do not turn up any significant links.

Among children who live in Roma settlements, things are far less favourable. Only 12 per cent of children have three or more books at home, a fact that is compounded by regional differences: book ownership is somewhat higher in Sumadija and somewhat lower in Southern Serbia. Interestingly, fathers are just as likely to participate in their child's learning as in the general population and there are no differences among fathers in this activity. On the other hand, even though mothers are more involved, there are differences between them depending on their education level, where those with secondary education are more likely to help their children.

# PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL-RELATED ACTIVITIES (10–13)

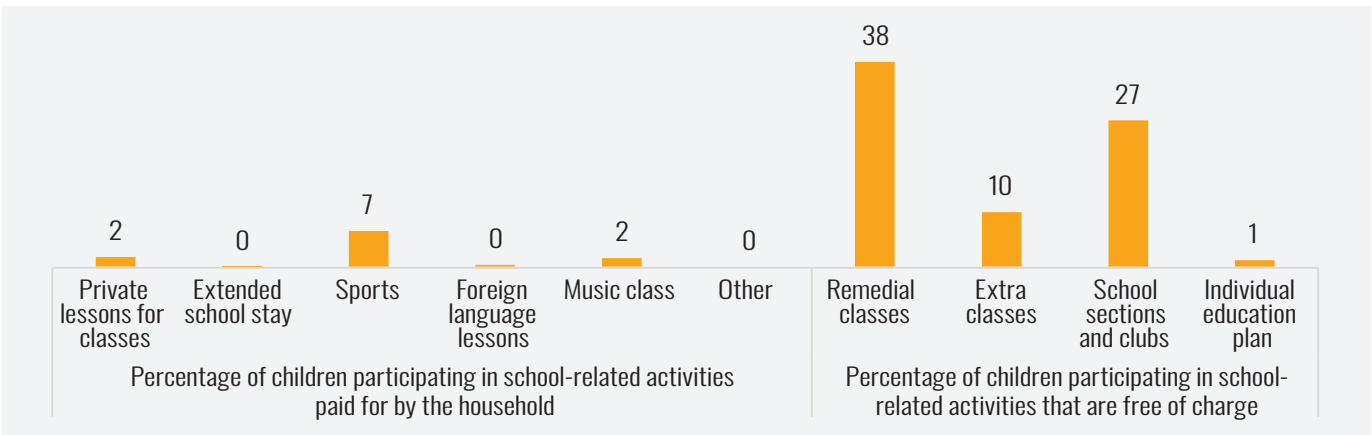
One in five children (19 per cent) in the general population receive paid private tuition, almost half (46 per cent) attend sports activities, 20 per cent attend language classes, and 4 per cent are learning to play an instrument. Private classes that parents pay for are linked exclusively to familial factors in that they are more prevalent for children in the richest 40 per cent and significantly less common among those suffering from severe material deprivation (unable to afford three or more necessities) or where mothers are educated only to primary level or not at all. It is probable that the distribution of private classes is relatively uniform and whether parents will send their children to attend them depends exclusively on the parents' purchasing power.

**Chart 29. Participation in school-related activities, Serbia**




Percentage of children aged 10–13 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge

**Chart 30. Participation in school-related activities, Serbia Roma settlements**




Percentage of children aged 10–13 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge

Paid sporting activities and foreign language classes are, in addition to familial factors (such as wealth, deprivation, maternal education level), also linked to contextual factors: region, size of settlement and district development as measured by HDI indices. Children in Southern and Eastern Serbia and Vojvodina, as well as those in TPA, are less likely to participate in sports activities. Children in districts with lower HDI, GNI per capita and educational expectation index scores, where life expectancy is also lower, are significantly less likely to engage in sports activities. This indicates that the social context structures the framework of possibilities. Foreign language lessons are somewhat less common in the regions of Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia, being more common in the Belgrade region and in districts with higher HDI, GNI per capita and educational expectation index scores. Musical instrument lessons are the least common paid extracurricular activity, which are least popular for those whose mothers have completed only primary school and less common among those who suffer material deprivation.

Children are slightly more likely to participate in free activities, hence one in four children attend remedial classes, 41 per cent attend extra classes, and 55 per cent are members of school clubs. Remedial classes are somewhat more commonly attended by children whose mothers have finished only primary school or are uneducated. These children are also more likely to receive parental support with their homework, but it is of concern that there are links with the violent discipline methods more likely to be employed by the parents of these children and that these children are more likely to engage in child labour. Extra classes are more likely to be attended by children that are not materially deprived, who live with both parents, and children living in DPA. Participation in after-school clubs is the most common form of activity and is slightly more common among children whose families are in the richest 40 per cent of the population, as well as among girls.

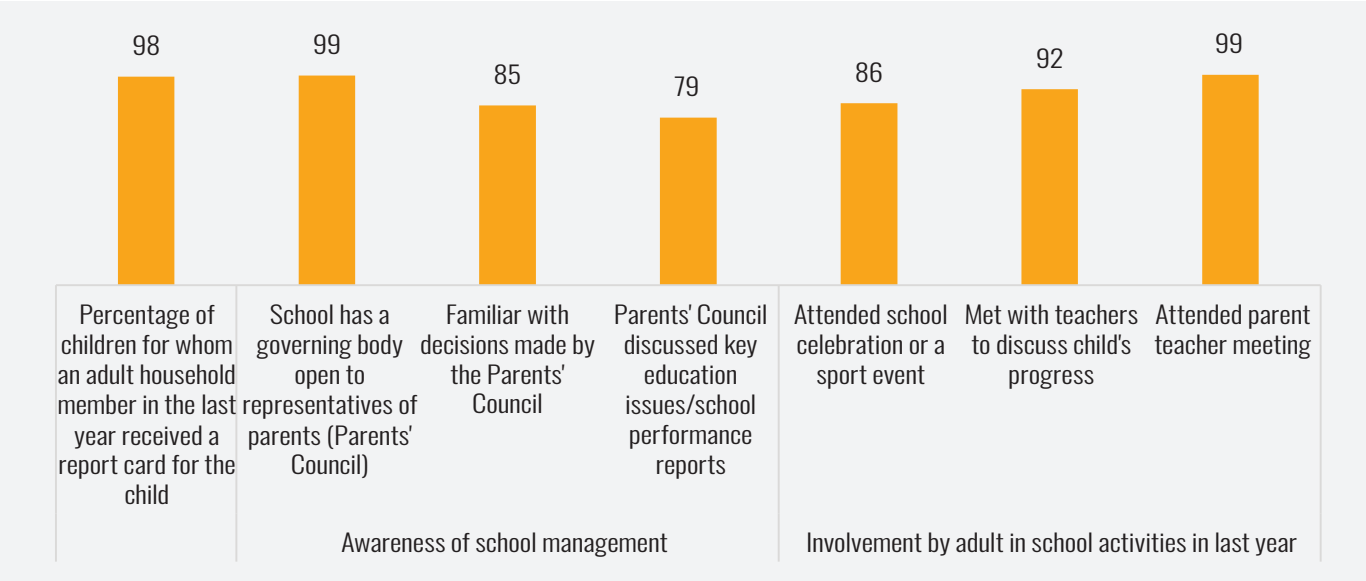
Unlike children from the general population, the participation of those living in Roma settlements in paid activities is minimal. Sports are the most common form of activity, but only the parents of children from the richest 40 per cent of the population can afford them. As many as 38 per cent of children attend remedial classes, only 10 per cent attend extra classes, while participation in after-school clubs is half that of the general population.[7]

## Support for schoolchildren (10–13)

Most parents of children in the upper grades of primary school have insight into their child's grades. In the general population, almost all parents are aware of Parents' Councils at school, while this is the case for only four in five parents of children from Roma settlements. The number of those who are aware of Parents' Council decisions is somewhat lower, as is the number of those who are aware that the Council deliberates on key issues pertaining to education and socialization. The level of parental familiarity with these decisions is linked with the wealth index, where the less well-informed parents are more likely to be from the poorest 60 per cent of the population.

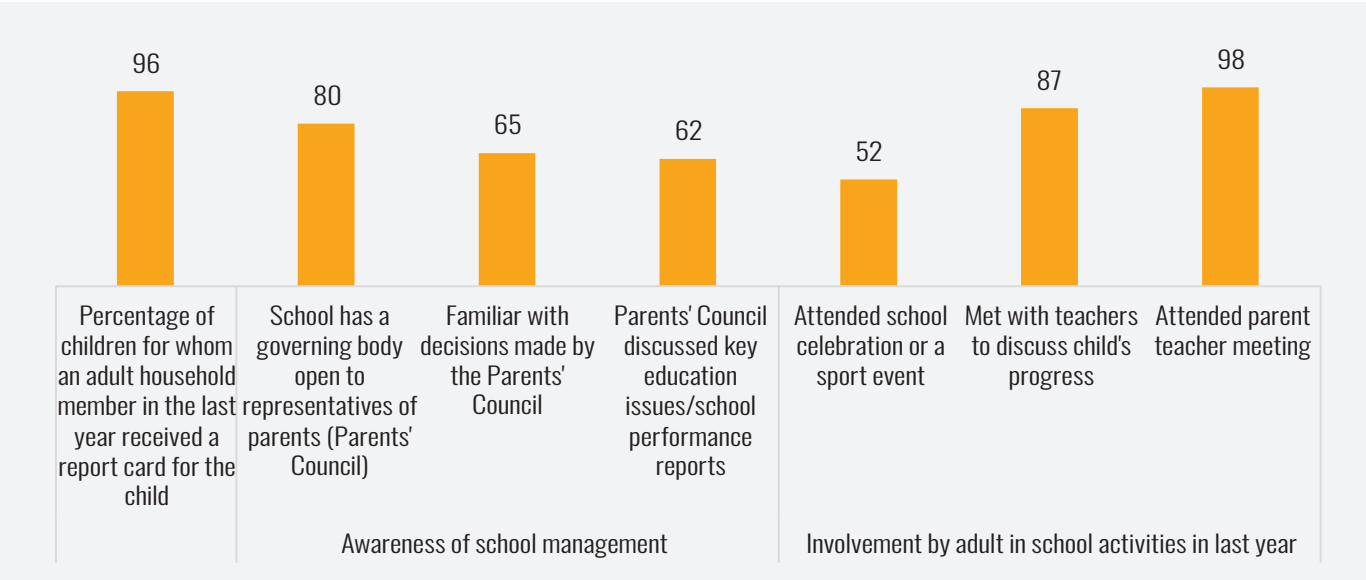
7 Even though relative participation is induced by certain differences in family resources and contextual factors, the small number of cases does not allow for unequivocal conclusions.

**Chart 31. Support for child learning at school, Serbia**




Percentage of children aged 10–13 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year

**Chart 32. Support for child learning at school, Serbia Roma settlements**




Percentage of children aged 10–13 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year

Awareness of the fact that Parents' Councils discuss key educational issues and school performance reports is significantly lower among parents who are from the poorest 60 per cent of the population, lower among those who suffer severe material deprivation

(unable to afford three or more necessities) and where mothers have completed only primary education. Interestingly, parents who employ violent methods in disciplining their children are less aware of these discussions. In terms of contextual factors, awareness is lower in the Belgrade region and somewhat higher in Sumadija and Western Serbia. Parents from poorer backgrounds (the poorest 60 per cent) attend school celebrations or sporting events less often, as do those parents who employ violent methods to discipline their child and those who do not help their children with their homework. Here too the Belgrade region stands out with somewhat lower parental participation, which is somewhat higher in Sumadija and Western Serbia.

The parents of children who live in Roma settlements are less familiar with the decisions of Parents' Councils and the topics they discuss and are less likely to participate in events organized by the school.

# LIFE SATISFACTION

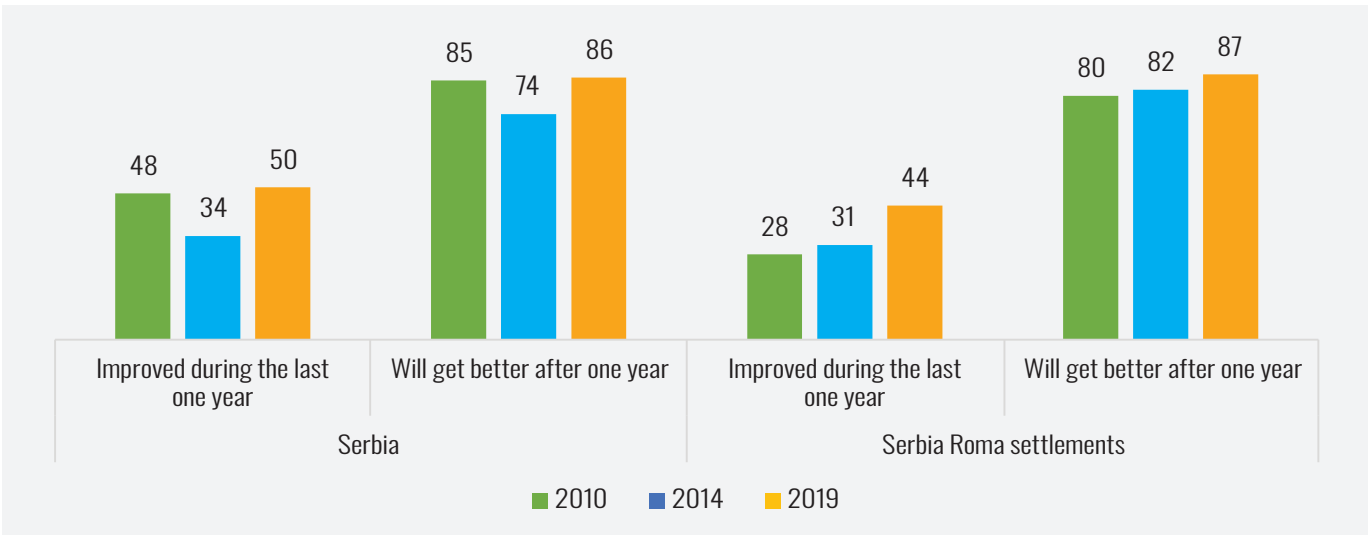
**Discrimination and harassment**

**In the general population, 4 per cent of adolescent girls have experienced discrimination or harassment, mostly due to their age, a disability, gender or religious affiliation. In the population of adolescent girls living in Roma settlements, one in ten (11 per cent) have experienced discrimination or harassment, mostly due to their ethnic origin, religious beliefs and gender.**

Life satisfaction is an indicator of the subjective experience of the current state of affairs and often consists of several sociologically relevant components — satisfaction with family relationships, the professional domain, intimate/partner relationships — and it is linked to personal and family resources (Stanojević et al., 2016; 2020).

On average, adolescent girls are satisfied with their lives (see Table SE.32 in Appendix). They are less likely to be satisfied with their lives if they live in households characterized by severe material deprivation (unable to afford three or more necessities) but also if they are studying for a university degree, compared with those who concluded their education upon completing secondary school. Somewhat lower levels of satisfaction were recorded in the Belgrade region than in the rest of Serbia. Somewhat lower levels of satisfaction were evident in IPA than in TPA or DPA. Among adolescent girls living in Roma settlements, satisfaction was not significantly lower than in the general population, and no differences were recorded according to familial or contextual factors.

**Chart 33. Perception of a better life — percentage of women aged 15–19**




Percentage of women aged 15–19 who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year

Half of all adolescent girls report that their lives have improved in the previous year. Almost nine out of ten believe that their lives will be better next year. Those who are more materially deprived or are not in higher education report that their lives have improved at a slightly lower rate. Those who are not materially deprived are somewhat less optimistic, while those who are in higher education or live

in DPA are more optimistic. Adolescent girls living in Sumadija are more optimistic than those living in the Belgrade region. Among adolescent girls living in Roma settlements the situation is broadly similar, with around half believing that their lives have improved over the past year and nearly nine in ten thinking that their lives will be better still next year. We did not detect any significant differences according to sociodemographic characteristics. Among the general population, there has been a significant change over the last 10 years, which has taken on the appearance of a U-curve. The years 2010 and 2019 are on a similar level in terms of the perception that life has improved over the past year, and that it will be better next year, while in 2014 this perception was significantly less common. Among adolescent girls living in Roma settlements, we noted improving perceptions and increased optimism.

# CONCLUSION

Adolescence is a period marked by various developmental processes: physical, mental and social. Given the intensity and speed of these processes, this period is also marked by risks that can affect developmental outcomes and future life chances. It is for this reason that identifying all potential sources of risk and inequality during this period and working on reducing them or eradicating them is a prerequisite for creating an environment of equal opportunities for children and young people.

The analysis of adolescents in this study has tried to address two aims: the descriptive and the analytical. Under the descriptive aim, we sought to identify the incidence of various living conditions and all of the factors we considered to be impactful for positive and negative outcomes, bearing in mind at all times the longitudinal character of the phenomenon. We also endeavoured to identify the degree to which a phenomenon changes and in which direction, over time. The analytical goal led us to identify the significance that a) the familial environment and b) the social context has for various outcomes among adolescents. We began with an ecological approach that identified spheres of influence and, on the basis of available indicators, conducted comparisons between adolescents. At all times, we engaged in comparative analysis of the general population and the population living in Roma settlements, which enabled us to directly examine the differences.

### Family/household resources

In the general population, household wealth correlates with both familial indicators and all contextual factors. Wealth is lower in families where the mother has a lower educational level, it is regionally uneven — as it is higher in the north (Belgrade and Vojvodina) and lower in the south (Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia) — it declines with declines in population density, and it positively correlates with how developed a district is according to HDI. Deprivation is linked with familial and contextual factors in essentially the same way. Tracking parental education (of the mother), as well as being an indicator of the family's cultural capital, also indicates the growing gap between TPA and DPA, as well as between the Belgrade region and other regions. Consequently, this educational gap favours populations in urban centres and the capital city — in other words, the families who live there and their children. Access to the internet and digital technologies, though rapidly spreading, remains indicative of a digital divide that is linked to population density and the degree of development of a given district. Trend analysis indicates a significant spread of internet use across all categories of the population, particularly the marginalized, which is accelerating the closing of the digital divide.

Among the population living in Roma settlements, we have also identified correlation between maternal education and wealth, certain regional differences and a greater prevalence of poverty in TPA than in DPA. Unlike the general population, however, we have not identified pronounced regional differences or differences according to the development level of a district (according to HDI). This indicates that the general population are able to reap the benefits of the level of development in which they live, while these benefits are significantly restricted for this population, which lives in relatively uniform poverty regardless of the context. The educational level attained by the parents of adolescents who live in Roma settlements has not changed significantly in recent decades and remains at a rather low level. This population has significantly less access to digital technologies, a fact that does not correlate to regional differences, district development or population density, indicating that development of the socio-economic context does not contribute significantly to the ownership or use of digital technologies. Instead, use depends exclusively on household characteristics. As with wealth indicators, this population does not reap many benefits from the development context in which it lives, which is in contrast to the general population. Trend analysis reveals a significant increase in the use of digital technologies.

## Child labour

A significant degree of child labour remains present in Serbia, persisting primarily according to traditional patterns of engaging children and adolescents in the family business. Among adolescents aged 9–13, child labour is not linked with household characteristics but exclusively with the socio-economic context and the gender of the child. This kind of work is more common among boys than girls. It is also more prevalent in TPA than in urban areas (DPA and IPA), while in regional terms it is more prevalent in Sumadija and Western Serbia and less so in the Belgrade region. Bearing in mind that child labour is carried out by children irrespective of their household's resources, we can assume that some children from the better-off families engage in work as a form of *help* (to get things done), while others from less well-off backgrounds do this work out of *necessity*. It is rather worrying that child labour is more prevalent in households in which physical punishment is more common, indicating a coercive element to the work and the multiple avenues of risk to which working children are exposed. In the older cohort of adolescents (14–17), child labour is less prevalent (as the threshold is also higher). However, here engagement of adolescents over the age-specific threshold, and particularly in hazardous conditions, is linked clearly with familial resources. Adolescents from poorer and more deprived backgrounds, whose mothers are less well-educated, are more likely to engage in these kinds of work. Adolescents living in Serbia's central regions (Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia) are at greater risk, as are male adolescents when compared to their female peers.

The relationship between child labour and the development of districts according to HDI for adolescents of all ages (10–17) indicates that more child labour takes place in the better-developed districts and that this does not depend on familial resources. This gives us a picture in which potentially poorer children in better-developed districts work to support themselves and their families.

## Discipline

Disciplining practices in Serbia retain a significant violent dimension. A little less than half of all parents employ some form of violent discipline, one in eight use some form of corporal punishment, and one in ten mothers believe physical punishment of children to be necessary. Interestingly, violent practices are more prevalent in wealthier families, and attitudes that are supportive of corporal punishment are more prevalent both among the richest and those who live in more developed districts. If we add in the fact that these attitudes are more prevalent among those who help their children with homework, we get an image of a paternalistic attitude towards children that is more common, judging from these data, among the middle class. The risk such attitudes expose children to is restricted autonomy and slower development of the skills needed for inclusion in the world of adults.

When it comes to children living in Roma settlements, a paradox emerges. Three times more mothers physically punish their children than support the view that children should be physically punished, indicating the absence of a systematic approach to parenting and inconsistencies in childrearing — the result being significantly higher rates of violent discipline methods than in the general population. There appear to be no links between discipline methods and the majority of analysed characteristics, other than that physical punishment is more common in DPA and the central regions of Serbia (Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia).

## Health

Functional difficulties experienced by adolescents are linked to life-course aspects of development. Younger adolescents are more likely to have problems making friends, and older adolescents are more likely to face depression and anxiety. Physical difficulties are more or less evenly distributed among the population. It is surprising that there are regional differences and differences according to the size of the settlement, with younger adolescents experiencing somewhat more difficulties in Vojvodina and older adolescents more likely to experience difficulties in IPA. Special attention should be paid, therefore, to whether certain social contexts generate certain types of difficulties, so as to design location-specific policies. The parents of children who have functional difficulties are significantly more likely to assist with homework, which indicates the burden on parents.

The population of children living in Roma settlements is three times more likely to experience functional difficulties. Among younger adolescents these difficulties are more prevalent among the poorest 60 per cent, and among older adolescents they are more common when mothers have completed only primary education — clearly linking such difficulties to familial resources. For older adolescents, DPA are riskier areas, given that one in four adolescents experience some form of difficulty. Also, children who do not live with both parents are at greater risk than those living in two-parent households.

Even though adolescent girls from the general population are aware of contraception, risky sexual behaviour is prevalent, irrespective of the girls' sociodemographic characteristics. This tells us that merely being aware of various kinds of contraception is not enough to ensure use. It would be interesting to know the extent to which adolescents are aware of the consequences of not using contraception. Adolescent girls living in Roma settlements are less aware of contraception and exhibit even riskier sexual behaviour. Almost half have had sexual intercourse, one in eight before the age of 15, and only one in four have used a condom.

### Early marriage and early childbearing: adolescent girls

The rate of early marriage (before the age of 15 or before the age of 18) in the general population of adolescent girls is relatively constant over the past decade. The practice has become less prevalent in the Belgrade region and is even more strongly linked to the poorer strata. Early childbearing, before the age of 15, has (almost) been eradicated, although a number of adolescent girls still give birth before their 18th birthday. Even though trends indicate the practice is in decline, it remains characteristic of parts of the poorer population and adolescents living in rural areas, indicating that poverty and the traditional context are sources of risk. Among adolescent girls living in Roma settlements, early marriage or union is an enormous challenge, given that one in six girls marry before the age of 15 and more than half marry before the age of 18. Even though the data show this practice to be in decline, it remains widespread, particularly among those from poorer backgrounds. Early marriage and unions are accompanied by high rates of early childbearing. One in three adolescent girls have either given birth or are currently pregnant, while almost two in five will give birth before turning 18. This phenomenon is more common among the poorer parts of the population. The data indicate that early marriage and early childbearing are linked to other risks, above all poverty, life in traditional environments characteristic of TPA, and risks characteristic of those living in Roma settlements.

### Life satisfaction among adolescent girls

Adolescent girls are on average satisfied with their lives, although material deprivation, studying at university and living in the Belgrade region and IPA reduces this score. Half of adolescent girls think their lives have improved in the past year, although this rate is lower among those suffering material deprivation and those who have completed their secondary education (and are now at university). These data indicate that living in the capital city and studying at university offer greater opportunities for a better life but also carry with them certain risks, stress and a lower sense of satisfaction. On the other hand, deprivation also carries with it a lower sense of satisfaction but also fewer positive changes in life. Special attention should be paid, therefore, to those who suffer greater or lesser deprivation, but also to those adolescents who are at risk due to the discrepancy between expectations and possibilities. Adolescents living in Roma settlements express satisfaction with their lives at the same rate, with no sociodemographic differences between them.

## Education

### Lower secondary education

Attendance rates for lower secondary education are high. Trends point to potential turbulence caused by the Global Financial Crisis (started in 2008), through lower attendance rates and subsequent recovery in the latest wave of research. Out-of-school children are exclusively girls from lower social strata and poorer households. Most children are in age-appropriate grades, and those who are not were late to start school and come from poorer, more deprived families with lower levels of cultural capital. The transition from primary to lower secondary is total, and very few children fail to complete lower secondary. The GPI indicates that there is some gender

imbalance, but, when sociodemographic variables are included, we see that in families with mothers who have only primary education boys are more likely than girls to attend education at this level. This indicates that there is a risk of early exclusion of girls from families with a low level of maternal education.

Children from poorer or more deprived backgrounds whose mothers have completed only primary education or who live in rural areas have fewer books at home. More than half of children receive assistance with their learning, with the only difference being regional. Fathers in Southern and Eastern Serbia are more likely to become involved in this activity. These data reveal a significant dimension of parental attitudes to education. It is clear that those from poorer and more marginalized segments of society lack the resources even for basic educational resources, such as books. At the same time, we see parents from poorer backgrounds helping their children at the same rates as those from wealthier backgrounds. This tells us that, on the one hand, there is a desire for children to do well at school irrespective of the family's material status, but, on the other, that parents from poorer backgrounds must invest greater efforts given the more meagre resources at their disposal (including both material and educational).

Participation in additional activities shows even more pronounced differences among adolescents. Private lessons, music classes and paid sporting activities are often within reach only of children from wealthier families, who are not deprived and whose parents have completed higher education. In addition to familial resources, participating in paid sports training or music classes also depends on the region, population density of the area, and how developed the district is according to HDI. This tells us that certain content is not universally available. Attending free activities is somewhat more common. These are usually part of the school's extracurricular programme, and participation in them is linked to familial resources. Children from wealthier families are more likely to attend extra lessons and after-school programmes, while children with parents who are less well-educated are more likely to attend remedial classes.

Even though most parents are aware of the role of Parents' Councils, lower participation and awareness of these councils' decisions are more common among parents who are poorer, deprived or less well-educated. Those parents who are less familiar with these councils are more likely to employ violent discipline methods and offer their children less learning support. Hence, this lack of awareness should be viewed as a symptom of potential neglect, as well as having an association with risk of with violence.

Among those living in Roma settlements, school attendance is significantly lower than in the general population. Slightly more boys than girls attend school but adolescents from families with fewer resources are less likely to attend, as are children living in DPA and the Belgrade region. This tells us that urban areas, particularly the capital city, are high-risk areas. Out-of-school rates are also significantly higher than in the general population and, again, significantly higher in urban areas. Only a little over half of these children are in grades appropriate to their age, while most of those who are not are behind. Children who fall back a grade are more likely to be boys from poorer backgrounds and single-parent families with less cultural capital. One in ten children fail to finish primary school and do not go on to lower secondary. Fewer than two thirds of children finish lower secondary. The GPI indicates the favouring of male children over girls in the educational process, particularly by families who are poorer and more deprived. Surprisingly, there are significant regional differences and differences according to population density, whereby DPA and the Belgrade region are where girls outnumber boys, while boys outnumber girls in smaller towns and the other regions.

These children have significantly fewer books at their disposal, particularly in Southern and Eastern Serbia. The fathers of these children participate in their education at the same rate as the general population, while mothers participate less (particularly if they themselves have not finished primary school or are uneducated). In patriarchal societies, such as in Serbia, women are tasked with putting in an 'extra shift' at home, in the sense of providing formal and informal education for the children. Hence in populations where maternal education is low, such transmission is all the rarer. Even though other members of the household may take over this role, educating women has been shown to be crucial.

The rate at which adolescents from this population attend paid activities is minimal and far below that of the general population. The most common activity of this sort is paid sports training, though this is mostly reserved for the richest 40 per cent of the population. When it comes to free activities, most children attend remedial classes, while a very small number attend extra classes and after-school clubs. Their low level of resources prevents their participation in the non-formal aspects of education, while the school

system is focused almost exclusively on compensating for falling behind (through remedial classes), which perpetuates the vicious cycle of low cultural capital and the continuation of discrimination and stereotypes.

Parents' encounters with teachers and their awareness of decisions made at Parents' Councils is lower than in the general population, which in itself increases the potential risks of poor performance in school and of dropping out.

### Upper secondary education

The net attendance rate for upper secondary education is relatively high and only one in twenty adolescents do not attend education at this level. In most cases, those not attending are from poorer or more deprived backgrounds, whose mothers have lower levels of education and, if they are girls, are more likely to live in TPA. This tells us that deficient resources are a source of risk for all and that girls are particularly at risk if they live in rural areas. Out-of-school rates are relatively low and, again, low familial resources are a source of dropping out of education. Higher rates are linked to the population density of the settlement and the level of development of the district, indicating that underdeveloped contexts result in high dropout risks. Only one in forty adolescents who enrol in upper secondary education fail to finish.

The GPI indicates parity between girls and boys, although it does point to boys being more likely to attend this level of education when their mother's educational level is low. Meanwhile, in DPA more boys attend, and more girls attend in IPA.

Among adolescents living in Roma settlements, the state of affairs is alarming. Just over a quarter of them attend upper secondary school, with boys slightly outnumbering girls in this regard. One in eight adolescents are still at a lower level of education due to re-taking grades or starting school late, while more than half are out of school. As is the case with the general population, familial factors such as wealth, deprivation and maternal education are linked to children's education. Trends show some positive but very gradual progress.

Two in five adolescents who enrol in upper secondary school fail to finish and, of them, more are girls than boys. This tells us that the dropout rate for girls in secondary education is high.

Here too the GPI indicates the favouring of boys over girls in education, particularly when it comes to poorer, more deprived families where maternal education is low. Urban areas (DPA and IPA) have more boys than TPA. Even though trends indicate positive changes and gradual levelling, the imbalances remain in place.

### The eco-sociological model

If we return now to our theoretical model, we will see that family resources and the household characteristics in which adolescents live, along with the familial practices and social context, significantly impact the developmental outcomes of adolescents. Poverty, deprivation and low cultural capital are the most common factors that contribute to structural barriers or prevent children from evading risk and reaching their potential. In addition to these factors, differences across regions, areas of different population density and districts at different levels of development also emerge as present and highly significant factors. Southern and Eastern Serbia is the most underprivileged region in many respects. Risks are higher in TPA and lower in DPA, which are also places with greater opportunities for these age groups. Familial practices also emerge as potential risks, hence child labour correlates with violent discipline. The correlation indicates the risk of children being forced to work or the violence they endure in this process. Also, there are indices of risks, for some children, of growing up in a family atmosphere coloured by paternalism and restricted autonomy.

**Table 13. The eco-sociological model — main associations**

| | | Total | Wealth | Deprivation | Digital | Discipline | Child labour | Health | Early marriage, childbirth | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | Extra-curricular |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family background | Households | Wealth | | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| | | Deprivation | + | | + | | + | | | + | + | + |
| | | Education of mother | + | + | + | + | + | | | + | + | + |
| | Family practices | Discipline | + | | | | + | | | | | + |
| | | Help with homework | | | | | | + | | | | + |
| | | Child labour | + | | | + | | | | | | + |
| Social context | Spatial context | Region | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | |
| | | Area | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| | Level of well-being | HDI | + | + | + | | | | | | | + |
| | | GNI | + | + | + | | | | | | | + |
| | | Education | + | + | + | | | | | | | + |
| | | Life expectancy | + | | | | | | | | | + |

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# APPENDIX

**Table A1: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods: Percentage of all women aged 15–19 years, percentage of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women aged 15–19 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method**

| | | Serbia | | Serbia Roma settlements | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | | Any modern method | Any traditional method |
| **Total** | | **98** | **91** | | **94** | **77** |
| Region | Belgrade | (100) | (98) | Belgrade | 97 | 87 |
| | Vojvodina | 99 | 90 | Vojvodina | 90 | 83 |
| | Sumadija | 93 | 89 | Sumadija | (98) | (88) |
| | South/East | 99 | 89 | South/East | 94 | 68 |
| Degree of urbanization | DPA | 97 | 93 | DPA | 96 | 79 |
| | IPA | (100) | (90) | IPA | 92 | 65 |
| | TPA | 97 | 89 | TPA | 93 | 81 |
| Education | Primary or none | (*) | (*) | None | (*) | (*) |
| | Secondary | 98 | 91 | Primary | 92 | 74 |
| | Higher | 98 | 97 | Secondary or higher | 99 | 82 |
| Material deprivation | Three or more | 96 | 89 | Three or more | 94 | 75 |
| | One or two | 99 | 93 | Two | (*) | (*) |
| | None | 97 | 89 | None or one | (*) | (*) |
| Wealth index 60/40 | Poorest 60% | 97 | 90 | Poorest 60% | 93 | 73 |
| | Richest 40% | 99 | 91 | Richest 40% | 95 | 83 |

**Table A2: Sex with multiple partners — Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months**

| | | Serbia | | | | Serbia Roma settlements | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ever had sex | Had sex in the last 12 months | Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months | | Ever had sex | Had sex in the last 12 months | Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months |
| **Total** | | **23** | **19** | **2** | | **46** | **41** | **0** |
| Degree of urbanization | DPA | 23 | 19 | 1 | DPA | 42 | 39 | 0 |
| | IPA | (23) | (17) | (8) | IPA | 38 | 35 | 0 |
| | TPA | 23 | 20 | 1 | TPA | 54 | 48 | 0 |
| Education | Primary or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | Primary or none | 55 | 50 | 0 |
| | Secondary | 16 | 13 | 0 | Secondary or higher | 23 | 21 | 0 |
| | Higher | 44 | 39 | 10 | | | | |
| Material deprivation | Three or more | 24 | 22 | 2 | Three or more | 45 | 40 | 0 |
| | One or two | 26 | 23 | 2 | Two | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | None | 19 | 14 | 3 | None or one | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Wealth index 60/40 | Poorest 60% | 23 | 21 | 2 | Poorest 60% | 49 | 43 | 0 |
| | Richest 40% | 22 | 17 | 2 | Richest 40% | 39 | 39 | 0 |

**Table A3: Child marriage — Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union**

| | | Serbia | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Women age 15–49 years | Women age 20–49 years | | Women age 20–24 years | | Women age 15–19 years |
| | | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Percentage currently married/in union |
| **Total** | | **1.3** | **1.4** | **7.9** | **1.2** | **5.5** | **3.8** |
| Region | Belgrade | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | (0.0) |
| | Vojvodina | 2.0 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| | Sumadija | 1.0 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 8.5 | 1.7 |
| | South/East | 2.0 | 2.2 | 11.1 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Degree of urbanization | DPA | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | IPA | 0.8 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | (0.0) |
| | TPA | 2.5 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 6.3 |
| Material deprivation | Three or more | 3.8 | 3.7 | 15.6 | 3.6 | 12.9 | 6.7 |
| | One or two | 1.1 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| | None | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Wealth index 60/40 | Poorest 60% | 2.5 | 2.6 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 6.3 |
| | Richest 40% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| | | Serbia Roma settlements | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **15.8** | **16.4** | **55.7** | **15.9** | **55.8** | **34.1** |
| Region | Belgrade | 14.8 | 15.4 | 49.5 | 15.9 | 46.2 | 33.4 |
| | Vojvodina | 15.6 | 16.5 | 62.3 | 13.9 | 68.9 | 37.3 |
| | Sumadija | 15.2 | 16.7 | 52.2 | (20.0) | (58.6) | (*) |
| | South/East | 16.4 | 16.7 | 56.4 | 15.6 | 55.2 | 32.9 |
| Degree of urbanization | DPA | 17.8 | 19.5 | 56.2 | 17.4 | 59.6 | 35.1 |
| | IPA | 15.0 | 14.7 | 51.0 | 15.2 | 47.2 | 28.8 |
| | TPA | 14.5 | 14.9 | 58.8 | 14.5 | 57.1 | 36.6 |
| Material deprivation | Three or more | 16.2 | 17.0 | 57.2 | 16.2 | 57.9 | 33.0 |
| | Two | 18.5 | 19.2 | 53.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | None or one | 8.8 | 8.3 | 44.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Wealth index 60/40 | Poorest 60% | 19.5 | 20.7 | 63.4 | 19.7 | 65.5 | 36.2 |
| | Richest 40% | 10.7 | 10.9 | 45.9 | 10.5 | 41.8 | 30.2 |

**Table A4: Parity indices — Ratios of girls to boys, in lower and upper secondary school**

| | | Serbia | | | Serbia Roma settlements | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lower secondary school | Upper secondary school | | Lower secondary school | Upper secondary school |
| | | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR | Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR | | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR | Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR |
| **Total** | | **0.99** | **0.99** | | **0.95** | **0.89** |
| Region | Belgrade | 1.02 | 0.98 | Belgrade | 1.16 | 1.24 |
| | Vojvodina | 0.96 | 0.96 | Vojvodina | 0.89 | 0.66 |
| | Sumadija | 1 | 0.99 | Sumadija | 0.87 | 1.72 |
| | South/East | 1 | 1.04 | South/East | 0.94 | 0.77 |
| Degree of urbanization | DPA | 1.01 | 1.04 | DPA | 1.08 | 0.96 |
| | IPA | 1 | 0.91 | IPA | 0.90 | 0.72 |
| | TPA | 0.97 | 0.98 | TPA | 0.93 | 0.97 |
| Mother's education [A] | Primary or none | 0.9 | 1.08 | None | 0.91 | 0.74 |
| | Secondary | 1 | 0.96 | Primary | 0.98 | 1.23 |
| | Higher | 1 | 1.01 | Secondary or higher | 0.87 | 0.75 |
| Material deprivation | Three or more | 1 | 1 | Three or more | 0.96 | 0.97 |
| | One or two | 1 | 0.96 | One or two | 0.85 | 0.31 |
| | None | 0.98 | 1 | None | 1.07 | 1.24 |
| Wealth index 60/40 | Poorest 60% | 0.98 | 0.98 | Poorest 60% | 0.94 | 1.01 |
| | Richest 40% | 1.01 | 0.99 | Richest 40% | 0.95 | 0.75 |

**Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Wealth and material deprivation of adolescents (10–19 years old)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.265 | 0.017 | 0.063 | 2.578 | 1.606 | 1780 | 0.231 | 0.298 |
| Male | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.275 | 0.021 | 0.077 | 2.178 | 1.476 | 933 | 0.232 | 0.317 |
| Female | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.252 | 0.020 | 0.080 | 1.777 | 1.333 | 847 | 0.212 | 0.293 |
| DPA | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.242 | 0.027 | 0.111 | 2.499 | 1.581 | 603 | 0.188 | 0.296 |
| IPA | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.220 | 0.039 | 0.175 | 3.135 | 1.771 | 361 | 0.143 | 0.298 |
| TPA | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.303 | 0.026 | 0.086 | 2.552 | 1.597 | 816 | 0.250 | 0.355 |
| Belgrade | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.256 | 0.034 | 0.134 | 2.327 | 1.525 | 364 | 0.188 | 0.325 |
| Vojvodina | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.241 | 0.029 | 0.118 | 2.329 | 1.526 | 455 | 0.184 | 0.298 |
| Sumadija | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.236 | 0.033 | 0.140 | 3.028 | 1.740 | 493 | 0.169 | 0.302 |
| South/East | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.343 | 0.037 | 0.109 | 2.356 | 1.535 | 468 | 0.268 | 0.418 |
| Primary or none | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.585 | 0.052 | 0.088 | 2.339 | 1.530 | 231 | 0.482 | 0.688 |
| Secondary | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.249 | 0.022 | 0.088 | 2.120 | 1.456 | 831 | 0.205 | 0.293 |
| Higher | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.114 | 0.021 | 0.185 | 1.794 | 1.339 | 394 | 0.072 | 0.156 |
| Male | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.355 | 0.022 | 0.061 | 1.986 | 1.409 | 933 | 0.311 | 0.398 |
| Female | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.391 | 0.022 | 0.055 | 1.591 | 1.261 | 847 | 0.348 | 0.434 |
| DPA | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.326 | 0.028 | 0.085 | 2.179 | 1.476 | 603 | 0.271 | 0.382 |
| IPA | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.461 | 0.043 | 0.093 | 2.683 | 1.638 | 361 | 0.376 | 0.547 |
| TPA | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.365 | 0.025 | 0.069 | 2.192 | 1.481 | 816 | 0.315 | 0.416 |
| Belgrade | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.317 | 0.039 | 0.124 | 2.702 | 1.644 | 364 | 0.238 | 0.395 |
| Vojvodina | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.317 | 0.031 | 0.097 | 2.291 | 1.514 | 455 | 0.256 | 0.379 |
| Sumadija | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.429 | 0.036 | 0.084 | 2.625 | 1.620 | 493 | 0.357 | 0.500 |
| South/East | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.424 | 0.033 | 0.078 | 1.680 | 1.296 | 468 | 0.359 | 0.490 |
| Primary or none | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.297 | 0.045 | 0.151 | 2.060 | 1.435 | 231 | 0.207 | 0.386 |
| Secondary | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.419 | 0.026 | 0.062 | 2.340 | 1.530 | 831 | 0.367 | 0.472 |
| Higher | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.324 | 0.035 | 0.109 | 2.313 | 1.521 | 394 | 0.253 | 0.394 |
| Male | Material deprivation — none | 0.371 | 0.023 | 0.063 | 2.230 | 1.493 | 933 | 0.324 | 0.417 |
| Female | Material deprivation — none | 0.357 | 0.021 | 0.059 | 1.571 | 1.253 | 847 | 0.315 | 0.399 |
| DPA | Material deprivation — none | 0.431 | 0.028 | 0.064 | 1.983 | 1.408 | 603 | 0.376 | 0.487 |
| IPA | Material deprivation — none | 0.318 | 0.042 | 0.132 | 2.918 | 1.708 | 361 | 0.234 | 0.402 |
| TPA | Material deprivation — none | 0.332 | 0.026 | 0.078 | 2.379 | 1.542 | 816 | 0.280 | 0.384 |
| Belgrade | Material deprivation — none | 0.427 | 0.038 | 0.089 | 2.225 | 1.492 | 364 | 0.351 | 0.503 |
| Vojvodina | Material deprivation — none | 0.442 | 0.037 | 0.084 | 2.914 | 1.707 | 455 | 0.368 | 0.516 |
| Sumadija | Material deprivation — none | 0.336 | 0.037 | 0.109 | 2.990 | 1.729 | 493 | 0.263 | 0.409 |
| South/East | Material deprivation — none | 0.233 | 0.025 | 0.108 | 1.342 | 1.158 | 468 | 0.182 | 0.283 |
| Primary or none | Material deprivation — none | 0.118 | 0.034 | 0.286 | 2.339 | 1.529 | 231 | 0.051 | 0.186 |
| Secondary | Material deprivation — none | 0.331 | 0.024 | 0.073 | 2.182 | 1.477 | 831 | 0.283 | 0.380 |
| Higher | Material deprivation — none | 0.562 | 0.037 | 0.066 | 2.274 | 1.508 | 394 | 0.488 | 0.636 |
| Male | Poorest 60% | 0.546 | 0.024 | 0.044 | 2.253 | 1.501 | 933 | 0.498 | 0.595 |
| Female | Poorest 60% | 0.561 | 0.023 | 0.042 | 1.789 | 1.337 | 847 | 0.514 | 0.607 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DPA | Poorest 60% | 0.336 | 0.031 | 0.092 | 2.684 | 1.638 | 603 | 0.274 | 0.397 |
| IPA | Poorest 60% | 0.521 | 0.047 | 0.091 | 3.218 | 1.794 | 361 | 0.426 | 0.615 |
| TPA | Poorest 60% | 0.741 | 0.025 | 0.034 | 2.550 | 1.597 | 816 | 0.691 | 0.791 |
| Belgrade | Poorest 60% | 0.383 | 0.037 | 0.098 | 2.244 | 1.498 | 364 | 0.308 | 0.458 |
| Vojvodina | Poorest 60% | 0.472 | 0.037 | 0.079 | 2.909 | 1.705 | 455 | 0.397 | 0.546 |
| Sumadija | Poorest 60% | 0.665 | 0.038 | 0.057 | 3.263 | 1.806 | 493 | 0.588 | 0.741 |
| South/East | Poorest 60% | 0.688 | 0.028 | 0.040 | 1.366 | 1.169 | 468 | 0.633 | 0.744 |
| Primary or none | Poorest 60% | 0.904 | 0.035 | 0.039 | 3.069 | 1.752 | 231 | 0.834 | 0.975 |
| Secondary | Poorest 60% | 0.608 | 0.024 | 0.039 | 2.001 | 1.415 | 831 | 0.560 | 0.656 |
| Higher | Poorest 60% | 0.265 | 0.031 | 0.116 | 1.996 | 1.413 | 394 | 0.203 | 0.327 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | HDI | 0.798 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.648 | 1.284 | 1280 | 0.795 | 0.802 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | HDI | 0.793 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 2.645 | 1.626 | 500 | 0.785 | 0.800 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | HDI | 0.800 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 2.074 | 1.440 | 1124 | 0.795 | 0.804 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | HDI | 0.792 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 2.170 | 1.473 | 656 | 0.787 | 0.798 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | HDI | 0.793 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 2.362 | 1.537 | 1156 | 0.788 | 0.797 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | HDI | 0.805 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.795 | 1.340 | 624 | 0.800 | 0.810 |
| Poorest 60% — No | HDI | 0.810 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.792 | 1.339 | 744 | 0.806 | 0.815 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | HDI | 0.786 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 2.477 | 1.574 | 1036 | 0.781 | 0.791 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | GNI | 0.762 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.766 | 1.329 | 1280 | 0.757 | 0.766 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | GNI | 0.752 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 2.697 | 1.642 | 500 | 0.742 | 0.762 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | GNI | 0.763 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.099 | 1.449 | 1124 | 0.757 | 0.769 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | GNI | 0.752 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 2.167 | 1.472 | 656 | 0.745 | 0.760 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | GNI | 0.752 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.453 | 1.566 | 1156 | 0.746 | 0.758 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | GNI | 0.771 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.835 | 1.355 | 624 | 0.765 | 0.778 |
| Poorest 60% — No | GNI | 0.778 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.833 | 1.354 | 744 | 0.772 | 0.784 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | GNI | 0.744 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.515 | 1.586 | 1036 | 0.737 | 0.750 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.841 | 1.357 | 1280 | 0.854 | 0.856 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.205 | 1.485 | 500 | 0.852 | 0.856 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.247 | 1.499 | 1124 | 0.853 | 0.856 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.168 | 1.472 | 656 | 0.854 | 0.857 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.945 | 1.394 | 1156 | 0.854 | 0.856 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.121 | 1.456 | 624 | 0.853 | 0.857 |
| Poorest 60% — No | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.733 | 1.317 | 744 | 0.855 | 0.858 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.242 | 1.497 | 1036 | 0.852 | 0.855 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | Education expectancy index | 0.783 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.694 | 1.302 | 1280 | 0.778 | 0.788 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.778 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 2.516 | 1.586 | 500 | 0.767 | 0.788 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | Education expectancy index | 0.786 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.025 | 1.423 | 1124 | 0.780 | 0.792 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.775 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 2.220 | 1.490 | 656 | 0.767 | 0.783 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | Education expectancy index | 0.776 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.257 | 1.502 | 1156 | 0.770 | 0.783 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.792 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 1.820 | 1.349 | 624 | 0.784 | 0.799 |
| Poorest 60% — No | Education expectancy index | 0.800 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 1.858 | 1.363 | 744 | 0.793 | 0.807 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.767 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.463 | 1.569 | 1036 | 0.760 | 0.774 |

**Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Wealth and material deprivation of adolescents (10–19 years old)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.850 | 0.016 | 0.019 | 1.451 | 1.205 | 733 | 0.818 | 0.882 |
| Female | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.832 | 0.019 | 0.023 | 1.959 | 1.400 | 755 | 0.794 | 0.870 |
| DPA | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.803 | 0.025 | 0.032 | 2.058 | 1.435 | 559 | 0.753 | 0.854 |
| IPA | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.826 | 0.027 | 0.033 | 2.036 | 1.427 | 394 | 0.771 | 0.881 |
| TPA | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.882 | 0.026 | 0.029 | 3.804 | 1.950 | 535 | 0.830 | 0.934 |
| Belgrade | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.726 | 0.042 | 0.057 | 2.436 | 1.561 | 315 | 0.643 | 0.809 |
| Vojvodina | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.910 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 2.277 | 1.509 | 262 | 0.862 | 0.959 |
| Sumadija | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.828 | 0.032 | 0.038 | 1.038 | 1.019 | 151 | 0.765 | 0.891 |
| South/East | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.857 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 3.343 | 1.828 | 760 | 0.810 | 0.904 |
| Primary or none | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.852 | 0.036 | 0.042 | 2.524 | 1.589 | 275 | 0.781 | 0.923 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secondary | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.855 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 2.017 | 1.420 | 840 | 0.821 | 0.889 |
| Higher | Material deprivation — three or more | 0.752 | 0.067 | 0.089 | 2.448 | 1.565 | 92 | 0.618 | 0.886 |
| Male | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.094 | 0.013 | 0.135 | 1.387 | 1.178 | 733 | 0.069 | 0.120 |
| Female | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.104 | 0.014 | 0.136 | 1.641 | 1.281 | 755 | 0.076 | 0.132 |
| DPA | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.101 | 0.022 | 0.217 | 2.681 | 1.637 | 559 | 0.057 | 0.145 |
| IPA | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.130 | 0.021 | 0.164 | 1.569 | 1.253 | 394 | 0.087 | 0.173 |
| TPA | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.077 | 0.018 | 0.238 | 2.822 | 1.680 | 535 | 0.041 | 0.114 |
| Belgrade | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.141 | 0.038 | 0.272 | 3.400 | 1.844 | 315 | 0.064 | 0.217 |
| Vojvodina | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.062 | 0.019 | 0.307 | 1.983 | 1.408 | 262 | 0.024 | 0.101 |
| Sumadija | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.082 | 0.030 | 0.365 | 1.759 | 1.326 | 151 | 0.022 | 0.141 |
| South/East | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.103 | 0.017 | 0.161 | 2.204 | 1.485 | 760 | 0.070 | 0.136 |
| Primary or none | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.085 | 0.027 | 0.322 | 2.394 | 1.547 | 275 | 0.030 | 0.139 |
| Secondary | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.103 | 0.013 | 0.129 | 1.641 | 1.281 | 840 | 0.076 | 0.130 |
| Higher | Material deprivation — one or two | 0.108 | 0.040 | 0.373 | 1.699 | 1.303 | 92 | 0.027 | 0.188 |
| Male | Material deprivation — none | 0.056 | 0.011 | 0.193 | 1.605 | 1.267 | 733 | 0.034 | 0.077 |
| Female | Material deprivation — none | 0.064 | 0.010 | 0.152 | 1.200 | 1.095 | 755 | 0.045 | 0.084 |
| DPA | Material deprivation — none | 0.095 | 0.017 | 0.178 | 1.676 | 1.294 | 559 | 0.062 | 0.129 |
| IPA | Material deprivation — none | 0.044 | 0.013 | 0.295 | 1.567 | 1.252 | 394 | 0.018 | 0.070 |
| TPA | Material deprivation — none | 0.041 | 0.014 | 0.335 | 2.821 | 1.680 | 535 | 0.013 | 0.068 |
| Belgrade | Material deprivation — none | 0.133 | 0.026 | 0.197 | 1.670 | 1.292 | 315 | 0.081 | 0.185 |
| Vojvodina | Material deprivation — none | 0.027 | 0.015 | 0.563 | 2.800 | 1.673 | 262 | 0.000 | 0.058 |
| Sumadija | Material deprivation — none | 0.091 | 0.029 | 0.318 | 1.497 | 1.223 | 151 | 0.033 | 0.148 |
| South/East | Material deprivation — none | 0.040 | 0.010 | 0.254 | 2.008 | 1.417 | 760 | 0.020 | 0.061 |
| Primary or none | Material deprivation — none | 0.063 | 0.021 | 0.326 | 1.797 | 1.340 | 275 | 0.022 | 0.105 |
| Secondary | Material deprivation — none | 0.042 | 0.008 | 0.195 | 1.411 | 1.188 | 840 | 0.025 | 0.058 |
| Higher | Material deprivation — none | 0.140 | 0.058 | 0.416 | 2.861 | 1.691 | 92 | 0.024 | 0.257 |
| Male | Poorest 60% | 0.680 | 0.026 | 0.039 | 2.310 | 1.520 | 733 | 0.627 | 0.732 |
| Female | Poorest 60% | 0.635 | 0.031 | 0.049 | 3.150 | 1.775 | 755 | 0.573 | 0.697 |
| DPA | Poorest 60% | 0.545 | 0.043 | 0.079 | 3.721 | 1.929 | 559 | 0.459 | 0.631 |
| IPA | Poorest 60% | 0.590 | 0.055 | 0.093 | 4.873 | 2.208 | 394 | 0.480 | 0.700 |
| TPA | Poorest 60% | 0.796 | 0.036 | 0.045 | 4.640 | 2.154 | 535 | 0.725 | 0.867 |
| Belgrade | Poorest 60% | 0.571 | 0.068 | 0.119 | 5.268 | 2.295 | 315 | 0.436 | 0.707 |
| Vojvodina | Poorest 60% | 0.804 | 0.055 | 0.068 | 6.008 | 2.451 | 262 | 0.695 | 0.914 |
| Sumadija | Poorest 60% | 0.525 | 0.056 | 0.107 | 1.869 | 1.367 | 151 | 0.413 | 0.637 |
| South/East | Poorest 60% | 0.653 | 0.028 | 0.043 | 2.598 | 1.612 | 760 | 0.597 | 0.709 |
| Primary or none | Poorest 60% | 0.776 | 0.036 | 0.047 | 1.901 | 1.379 | 275 | 0.703 | 0.849 |
| Secondary | Poorest 60% | 0.670 | 0.027 | 0.041 | 2.916 | 1.708 | 840 | 0.615 | 0.725 |
| Higher | Poorest 60% | 0.404 | 0.057 | 0.140 | 1.350 | 1.162 | 92 | 0.291 | 0.517 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 2.355 | 1.535 | 234 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 5.454 | 2.335 | 1254 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 5.838 | 2.416 | 1341 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 2.322 | 1.524 | 147 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 4.839 | 2.200 | 1401 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.012 | 2.038 | 1.428 | 87 | 0.008 | 0.008 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poorest 60% — No | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 3.486 | 1.867 | 519 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 5.787 | 2.406 | 969 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 2.470 | 1.572 | 234 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 6.608 | 2.571 | 1254 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 6.770 | 2.602 | 1341 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.013 | 2.625 | 1.620 | 147 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 5.976 | 2.445 | 1401 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 1.934 | 1.391 | 87 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Poorest 60% — No | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 3.245 | 1.801 | 519 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 6.663 | 2.581 | 969 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 2.395 | 1.548 | 234 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 12.304 | 3.508 | 1254 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 12.458 | 3.530 | 1341 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 2.134 | 1.461 | 147 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 12.082 | 3.476 | 1401 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 2.273 | 1.508 | 87 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Poorest 60% — No | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 3.622 | 1.903 | 519 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 13.379 | 3.658 | 969 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — No | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.013 | 2.345 | 1.531 | 234 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — three or more — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 6.029 | 2.455 | 1254 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — No | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 6.406 | 2.531 | 1341 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — one or two — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 2.074 | 1.440 | 147 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Material deprivation — none — No | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 5.232 | 2.287 | 1401 | 0.008 | 0.008 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Material deprivation — none — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.018 | 2.106 | 1.451 | 87 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Poorest 60% — No | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 3.791 | 1.947 | 519 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Poorest 60% — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 6.254 | 2.501 | 969 | 0.007 | 0.008 |

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Wealth and material deprivation of adolescents (10–19 years old)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.145 | 0.017 | 0.114 | 2.137 | 1.462 | 933 | 0.111 | 0.178 |
| Female | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.126 | 0.013 | 0.100 | 1.174 | 1.084 | 847 | 0.101 | 0.151 |
| Poorest 60% | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.184 | 0.017 | 0.093 | 1.929 | 1.389 | 1036 | 0.149 | 0.218 |
| Richest 40% | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.077 | 0.014 | 0.181 | 2.176 | 1.475 | 744 | 0.049 | 0.105 |
| Three or more | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.287 | 0.028 | 0.099 | 1.865 | 1.366 | 500 | 0.230 | 0.344 |
| One or two | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.123 | 0.020 | 0.163 | 2.458 | 1.568 | 656 | 0.083 | 0.163 |
| None | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.040 | 0.013 | 0.315 | 2.668 | 1.634 | 624 | 0.015 | 0.065 |
| Primary or none | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.262 | 0.044 | 0.167 | 2.121 | 1.456 | 231 | 0.174 | 0.350 |
| Secondary | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.146 | 0.016 | 0.109 | 1.677 | 1.295 | 831 | 0.114 | 0.177 |
| Higher | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.068 | 0.016 | 0.234 | 1.628 | 1.276 | 394 | 0.036 | 0.100 |
| Belgrade | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.120 | 0.027 | 0.227 | 2.649 | 1.628 | 364 | 0.066 | 0.174 |
| Vojvodina | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.188 | 0.022 | 0.119 | 1.703 | 1.305 | 455 | 0.143 | 0.232 |
| Sumadija | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.087 | 0.021 | 0.236 | 2.647 | 1.627 | 493 | 0.046 | 0.128 |
| South/East | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.145 | 0.022 | 0.152 | 1.483 | 1.218 | 468 | 0.101 | 0.189 |
| DPA | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.101 | 0.019 | 0.190 | 2.524 | 1.589 | 603 | 0.062 | 0.139 |
| IPA | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.198 | 1.857 | 1.363 | 361 | 0.070 | 0.162 |
| TPA | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.174 | 0.019 | 0.112 | 2.079 | 1.442 | 816 | 0.135 | 0.213 |
| Leaking roof — No | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 1.950 | 1.396 | 1528 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 2.120 | 1.456 | 252 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — No | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 2.058 | 1.434 | 1528 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 2.181 | 1.477 | 252 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — No | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.968 | 1.403 | 1528 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.608 | 1.268 | 252 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Leaking roof — No | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 1.907 | 1.381 | 1528 | 0.008 | 0.008 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leaking roof — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 2.006 | 1.416 | 252 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Male | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.246 | 0.019 | 0.076 | 1.845 | 1.358 | 933 | 0.209 | 0.284 |
| Female | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.207 | 0.019 | 0.092 | 1.787 | 1.337 | 847 | 0.169 | 0.245 |
| Poorest 60% | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.336 | 0.024 | 0.072 | 2.570 | 1.603 | 1036 | 0.288 | 0.385 |
| Richest 40% | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.095 | 0.014 | 0.153 | 1.936 | 1.391 | 744 | 0.066 | 0.124 |
| Three or more | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.447 | 0.034 | 0.076 | 2.176 | 1.475 | 500 | 0.379 | 0.515 |
| One or two | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.216 | 0.026 | 0.121 | 2.653 | 1.629 | 656 | 0.164 | 0.268 |
| None | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.082 | 0.015 | 0.187 | 2.027 | 1.424 | 624 | 0.051 | 0.113 |
| Primary or none | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.365 | 0.050 | 0.138 | 2.332 | 1.527 | 231 | 0.264 | 0.466 |
| Secondary | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.254 | 0.022 | 0.088 | 2.202 | 1.484 | 831 | 0.209 | 0.299 |
| Higher | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.107 | 0.024 | 0.226 | 2.495 | 1.580 | 394 | 0.059 | 0.156 |
| Belgrade | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.222 | 0.039 | 0.176 | 3.344 | 1.829 | 364 | 0.144 | 0.300 |
| Vojvodina | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.202 | 0.028 | 0.138 | 2.517 | 1.586 | 455 | 0.146 | 0.257 |
| Sumadija | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.224 | 0.025 | 0.114 | 1.860 | 1.364 | 493 | 0.173 | 0.275 |
| South/East | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.277 | 0.035 | 0.125 | 2.256 | 1.502 | 468 | 0.208 | 0.346 |
| DPA | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.164 | 0.024 | 0.148 | 2.705 | 1.645 | 603 | 0.116 | 0.213 |
| IPA | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.212 | 0.039 | 0.181 | 3.208 | 1.791 | 361 | 0.135 | 0.290 |
| TPA | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.286 | 0.023 | 0.079 | 1.986 | 1.409 | 816 | 0.241 | 0.332 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 1.975 | 1.405 | 1349 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 2.828 | 1.682 | 431 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 2.068 | 1.438 | 1349 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 2.915 | 1.707 | 431 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 2.039 | 1.428 | 1349 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 2.039 | 1.428 | 431 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 1.953 | 1.397 | 1349 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 2.651 | 1.628 | 431 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Male | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.148 | 0.014 | 0.094 | 1.470 | 1.212 | 933 | 0.121 | 0.176 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.147 | 0.016 | 0.108 | 1.614 | 1.270 | 847 | 0.115 | 0.178 |
| Poorest 60% | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.222 | 0.019 | 0.087 | 2.140 | 1.463 | 1036 | 0.184 | 0.261 |
| Richest 40% | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.055 | 0.012 | 0.222 | 2.275 | 1.508 | 744 | 0.030 | 0.079 |
| Three or more | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.363 | 0.032 | 0.089 | 2.119 | 1.456 | 500 | 0.299 | 0.428 |
| One or two | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.114 | 0.019 | 0.165 | 2.329 | 1.526 | 656 | 0.077 | 0.152 |
| None | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.025 | 0.007 | 0.267 | 1.166 | 1.080 | 624 | 0.012 | 0.038 |
| Primary or none | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.298 | 0.040 | 0.135 | 1.661 | 1.289 | 231 | 0.218 | 0.379 |
| Secondary | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.151 | 0.016 | 0.106 | 1.659 | 1.288 | 831 | 0.119 | 0.183 |
| Higher | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.076 | 0.018 | 0.236 | 1.881 | 1.372 | 394 | 0.040 | 0.112 |
| Belgrade | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.131 | 0.024 | 0.180 | 1.841 | 1.357 | 364 | 0.084 | 0.178 |
| Vojvodina | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.172 | 0.025 | 0.143 | 2.226 | 1.492 | 455 | 0.122 | 0.221 |
| Sumadija | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.105 | 0.020 | 0.193 | 2.174 | 1.474 | 493 | 0.064 | 0.145 |
| South/East | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.187 | 0.026 | 0.136 | 1.622 | 1.273 | 468 | 0.136 | 0.238 |
| DPA | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.079 | 0.014 | 0.171 | 1.578 | 1.256 | 603 | 0.052 | 0.106 |
| IPA | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.124 | 0.027 | 0.217 | 2.402 | 1.550 | 361 | 0.070 | 0.177 |
| TPA | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.213 | 0.021 | 0.101 | 2.157 | 1.469 | 816 | 0.170 | 0.256 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 2.123 | 1.457 | 1495 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 1.565 | 1.251 | 285 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 2.280 | 1.510 | 1495 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 1.586 | 1.259 | 285 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.870 | 1.367 | 1495 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.817 | 1.348 | 285 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 2.046 | 1.430 | 1495 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 1.538 | 1.240 | 285 | 0.008 | 0.008 |

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Wealth and material deprivation of adolescents (10–19 years old)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.537 | 0.022 | 0.042 | 1.462 | 1.209 | 733 | 0.492 | 0.582 |
| Female | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.571 | 0.025 | 0.044 | 2.003 | 1.415 | 755 | 0.521 | 0.622 |
| Poorest 60% | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.644 | 0.024 | 0.038 | 2.520 | 1.588 | 969 | 0.595 | 0.692 |
| Richest 40% | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.384 | 0.032 | 0.082 | 2.162 | 1.470 | 519 | 0.321 | 0.447 |
| Three or more | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.618 | 0.024 | 0.038 | 2.974 | 1.725 | 1254 | 0.570 | 0.665 |
| One or two | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.263 | 0.073 | 0.277 | 4.032 | 2.008 | 147 | 0.117 | 0.408 |
| None | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.154 | 0.055 | 0.360 | 2.105 | 1.451 | 87 | 0.043 | 0.264 |
| Primary or none | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.598 | 0.054 | 0.091 | 3.054 | 1.748 | 275 | 0.490 | 0.707 |
| Secondary | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.567 | 0.022 | 0.038 | 1.653 | 1.286 | 840 | 0.523 | 0.610 |
| Higher | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.443 | 0.076 | 0.172 | 2.376 | 1.541 | 92 | 0.291 | 0.596 |
| Belgrade | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.495 | 0.064 | 0.128 | 4.534 | 2.129 | 315 | 0.368 | 0.622 |
| Vojvodina | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.584 | 0.036 | 0.062 | 1.686 | 1.299 | 262 | 0.512 | 0.656 |
| Sumadija | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.506 | 0.052 | 0.103 | 1.614 | 1.270 | 151 | 0.402 | 0.611 |
| South/East | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.574 | 0.031 | 0.054 | 2.931 | 1.712 | 760 | 0.512 | 0.636 |
| DPA | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.547 | 0.044 | 0.081 | 3.968 | 1.992 | 559 | 0.459 | 0.635 |
| IPA | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.537 | 0.050 | 0.093 | 3.936 | 1.984 | 394 | 0.437 | 0.637 |
| TPA | Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof | 0.572 | 0.026 | 0.045 | 1.645 | 1.282 | 535 | 0.520 | 0.624 |
| Leaking roof — No | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 4.958 | 2.227 | 634 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 4.216 | 2.053 | 854 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — No | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 4.966 | 2.228 | 634 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 4.547 | 2.132 | 854 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Leaking roof — No | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 7.255 | 2.694 | 634 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 8.152 | 2.855 | 854 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Leaking roof — No | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 5.774 | 2.403 | 634 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Leaking roof — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 4.383 | 2.093 | 854 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Male | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.732 | 0.025 | 0.035 | 2.378 | 1.542 | 733 | 0.681 | 0.782 |
| Female | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.732 | 0.026 | 0.036 | 2.722 | 1.650 | 755 | 0.679 | 0.785 |
| Poorest 60% | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.820 | 0.022 | 0.027 | 3.228 | 1.797 | 969 | 0.776 | 0.864 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richest 40% | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.563 | 0.036 | 0.063 | 2.639 | 1.625 | 519 | 0.492 | 0.635 |
| Three or more | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.800 | 0.020 | 0.025 | 3.238 | 1.799 | 1254 | 0.759 | 0.841 |
| One or two | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.465 | 0.066 | 0.143 | 2.603 | 1.613 | 147 | 0.332 | 0.597 |
| None | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.222 | 0.068 | 0.306 | 2.397 | 1.548 | 87 | 0.086 | 0.359 |
| Primary or none | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.756 | 0.046 | 0.060 | 2.833 | 1.683 | 275 | 0.665 | 0.847 |
| Secondary | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.729 | 0.028 | 0.038 | 3.351 | 1.831 | 840 | 0.673 | 0.785 |
| Higher | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.670 | 0.058 | 0.087 | 1.552 | 1.246 | 92 | 0.554 | 0.787 |
| Belgrade | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.595 | 0.056 | 0.094 | 3.623 | 1.903 | 315 | 0.483 | 0.706 |
| Vojvodina | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.797 | 0.045 | 0.057 | 3.980 | 1.995 | 262 | 0.706 | 0.887 |
| Sumadija | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.710 | 0.050 | 0.071 | 1.819 | 1.349 | 151 | 0.610 | 0.810 |
| South/East | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.760 | 0.034 | 0.045 | 4.779 | 2.186 | 760 | 0.692 | 0.829 |
| DPA | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.676 | 0.039 | 0.058 | 3.571 | 1.890 | 559 | 0.597 | 0.754 |
| IPA | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.694 | 0.052 | 0.075 | 5.012 | 2.239 | 394 | 0.589 | 0.798 |
| TPA | Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation | 0.804 | 0.031 | 0.038 | 3.564 | 1.888 | 535 | 0.743 | 0.866 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 3.428 | 1.852 | 409 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 5.605 | 2.368 | 1079 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | GNI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 3.047 | 1.746 | 409 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 6.292 | 2.508 | 1079 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 2.961 | 1.721 | 409 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | Life expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 13.639 | 3.693 | 1079 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — NO | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.012 | 4.427 | 2.104 | 409 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Damp walls, floors or foundation — YES | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 5.994 | 2.448 | 1079 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Male | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.421 | 0.032 | 0.076 | 3.027 | 1.740 | 733 | 0.357 | 0.485 |
| Female | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.453 | 0.029 | 0.065 | 2.668 | 1.633 | 755 | 0.394 | 0.512 |
| Poorest 60% | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.580 | 0.038 | 0.065 | 5.745 | 2.397 | 969 | 0.505 | 0.656 |
| Richest 40% | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.164 | 0.031 | 0.190 | 3.617 | 1.902 | 519 | 0.101 | 0.226 |
| Three or more | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.489 | 0.030 | 0.062 | 4.594 | 2.143 | 1254 | 0.429 | 0.550 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One or two | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.227 | 0.077 | 0.338 | 4.949 | 2.225 | 147 | 0.074 | 0.380 |
| None | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.056 | 0.032 | 0.563 | 1.689 | 1.300 | 87 | 0.000 | 0.120 |
| Primary or none | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.451 | 0.053 | 0.118 | 2.849 | 1.688 | 275 | 0.345 | 0.558 |
| Secondary | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.462 | 0.032 | 0.068 | 3.433 | 1.853 | 840 | 0.398 | 0.525 |
| Higher | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.284 | 0.068 | 0.239 | 2.301 | 1.517 | 92 | 0.148 | 0.420 |
| Belgrade | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.381 | 0.051 | 0.135 | 3.145 | 1.773 | 315 | 0.278 | 0.483 |
| Vojvodina | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.505 | 0.090 | 0.178 | 10.245 | 3.201 | 262 | 0.325 | 0.685 |
| Sumadija | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.434 | 0.051 | 0.117 | 1.554 | 1.246 | 151 | 0.333 | 0.536 |
| South/East | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.431 | 0.037 | 0.087 | 4.253 | 2.062 | 760 | 0.356 | 0.506 |
| DPA | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.407 | 0.032 | 0.079 | 2.152 | 1.467 | 559 | 0.343 | 0.471 |
| IPA | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.412 | 0.063 | 0.152 | 6.323 | 2.515 | 394 | 0.287 | 0.538 |
| TPA | Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor | 0.480 | 0.049 | 0.101 | 5.601 | 2.367 | 535 | 0.383 | 0.577 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 5.421 | 2.328 | 800 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | HDI | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 3.127 | 1.768 | 688 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 5.625 | 2.372 | 800 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | GNI | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 3.199 | 1.789 | 688 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 13.190 | 3.632 | 800 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | Life expectancy index | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 6.228 | 2.496 | 688 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — NO | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 6.906 | 2.628 | 800 | 0.007 | 0.008 |
| Rot in window frames or floor — YES | Education expectancy index | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 3.554 | 1.885 | 688 | 0.007 | 0.008 |

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Access to digital technologies — adolescents 10–19 years old**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Internet access at home | 0.946 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 1.696 | 1.302 | 933 | 0.927 | 0.965 |
| Female | Internet access at home | 0.940 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 2.363 | 1.537 | 847 | 0.915 | 0.966 |
| Poorest 60% | Internet access at home | 0.898 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 3.056 | 1.748 | 1036 | 0.864 | 0.932 |
| Richest 40% | Internet access at home | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2.120 | 1.456 | 744 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Three or more | Internet access at home | 0.841 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 2.565 | 1.602 | 500 | 0.787 | 0.895 |
| One or two | Internet access at home | 0.971 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 3.243 | 1.801 | 656 | 0.947 | 0.994 |
| None | Internet access at home | 0.991 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.534 | 1.239 | 624 | 0.982 | 1.000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary or none | Internet access at home | 0.804 | 0.049 | 0.061 | 3.244 | 1.801 | 231 | 0.706 | 0.902 |
| Secondary | Internet access at home | 0.961 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.709 | 1.307 | 831 | 0.943 | 0.978 |
| Higher | Internet access at home | 0.978 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.532 | 1.238 | 394 | 0.960 | 0.996 |
| Belgrade | Internet access at home | 0.973 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 2.773 | 1.665 | 364 | 0.945 | 1.000 |
| Vojvodina | Internet access at home | 0.978 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 2.133 | 1.460 | 455 | 0.960 | 0.997 |
| Sumadija | Internet access at home | 0.936 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 3.870 | 1.967 | 493 | 0.893 | 0.979 |
| South/East | Internet access at home | 0.877 | 0.027 | 0.030 | 2.491 | 1.578 | 468 | 0.823 | 0.930 |
| DPA | Internet access at home | 0.963 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 2.760 | 1.661 | 603 | 0.938 | 0.988 |
| IPA | Internet access at home | 0.970 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 3.911 | 1.978 | 361 | 0.934 | 1.000 |
| TPA | Internet access at home | 0.916 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 2.918 | 1.708 | 816 | 0.883 | 0.950 |
| Internet access at home — No | HDI | 0.774 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 2.799 | 1.673 | 110 | 0.760 | 0.788 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | HDI | 0.798 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.831 | 1.353 | 1670 | 0.795 | 0.801 |
| Internet access at home — No | GNI | 0.724 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 2.891 | 1.700 | 110 | 0.703 | 0.744 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | GNI | 0.761 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.990 | 1.411 | 1670 | 0.757 | 0.766 |
| Internet access at home — No | Life expectancy index | 0.852 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 2.963 | 1.721 | 110 | 0.848 | 0.857 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.818 | 1.348 | 1670 | 0.854 | 0.856 |
| Internet access at home — No | Education expectancy index | 0.754 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 2.548 | 1.596 | 110 | 0.735 | 0.773 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.783 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.769 | 1.330 | 1670 | 0.779 | 0.788 |
| Male | Laptop | 0.521 | 0.024 | 0.046 | 2.253 | 1.501 | 933 | 0.473 | 0.570 |
| Female | Laptop | 0.577 | 0.025 | 0.044 | 2.117 | 1.455 | 847 | 0.527 | 0.628 |
| Poorest 60% | Laptop | 0.367 | 0.024 | 0.064 | 2.363 | 1.537 | 1036 | 0.319 | 0.414 |
| Richest 40% | Laptop | 0.770 | 0.023 | 0.030 | 2.464 | 1.570 | 744 | 0.723 | 0.817 |
| Three or more | Laptop | 0.265 | 0.029 | 0.109 | 2.014 | 1.419 | 500 | 0.208 | 0.323 |
| One or two | Laptop | 0.548 | 0.029 | 0.053 | 2.233 | 1.494 | 656 | 0.490 | 0.606 |
| None | Laptop | 0.750 | 0.027 | 0.036 | 2.566 | 1.602 | 624 | 0.695 | 0.804 |
| Primary or none | Laptop | 0.207 | 0.033 | 0.161 | 1.441 | 1.200 | 231 | 0.141 | 0.274 |
| Secondary | Laptop | 0.530 | 0.023 | 0.043 | 1.742 | 1.320 | 831 | 0.485 | 0.576 |
| Higher | Laptop | 0.737 | 0.029 | 0.040 | 1.810 | 1.345 | 394 | 0.678 | 0.796 |
| Belgrade | Laptop | 0.621 | 0.042 | 0.068 | 2.882 | 1.698 | 364 | 0.536 | 0.705 |
| Vojvodina | Laptop | 0.600 | 0.038 | 0.063 | 3.147 | 1.774 | 455 | 0.524 | 0.676 |
| Sumadija | Laptop | 0.478 | 0.044 | 0.091 | 3.807 | 1.951 | 493 | 0.391 | 0.566 |
| South/East | Laptop | 0.491 | 0.034 | 0.070 | 1.775 | 1.332 | 468 | 0.423 | 0.559 |
| DPA | Laptop | 0.657 | 0.032 | 0.048 | 2.826 | 1.681 | 603 | 0.593 | 0.721 |
| IPA | Laptop | 0.511 | 0.042 | 0.081 | 2.503 | 1.582 | 361 | 0.428 | 0.594 |
| TPA | Laptop | 0.476 | 0.031 | 0.064 | 2.944 | 1.716 | 816 | 0.415 | 0.537 |
| Laptop — No | HDI | 0.791 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.919 | 1.709 | 815 | 0.786 | 0.797 |
| Laptop — Yes | HDI | 0.802 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.583 | 1.258 | 965 | 0.797 | 0.806 |
| Laptop — No | GNI | 0.751 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 2.964 | 1.722 | 815 | 0.743 | 0.758 |
| Laptop — Yes | GNI | 0.766 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.672 | 1.293 | 965 | 0.761 | 0.771 |
| Laptop — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.785 | 1.669 | 815 | 0.853 | 0.856 |
| Laptop — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.090 | 1.446 | 965 | 0.854 | 0.856 |
| Laptop — No | Education expectancy index | 0.774 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 2.787 | 1.669 | 815 | 0.766 | 0.782 |
| Laptop — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.788 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.641 | 1.281 | 965 | 0.782 | 0.794 |
| Poorest 60% | Desktop PC | 0.572 | 0.026 | 0.046 | 2.794 | 1.672 | 1036 | 0.520 | 0.625 |
| Richest 40% | Desktop PC | 0.772 | 0.021 | 0.027 | 1.933 | 1.390 | 744 | 0.731 | 0.813 |
| Three or more | Desktop PC | 0.459 | 0.038 | 0.083 | 2.744 | 1.656 | 500 | 0.383 | 0.535 |
| One or two | Desktop PC | 0.694 | 0.026 | 0.038 | 2.129 | 1.459 | 656 | 0.642 | 0.746 |
| None | Desktop PC | 0.776 | 0.023 | 0.030 | 2.024 | 1.423 | 624 | 0.729 | 0.822 |
| Primary or none | Desktop PC | 0.494 | 0.059 | 0.120 | 2.986 | 1.728 | 231 | 0.375 | 0.612 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secondary | Desktop PC | 0.672 | 0.024 | 0.035 | 2.124 | 1.457 | 831 | 0.625 | 0.720 |
| Higher | Desktop PC | 0.693 | 0.034 | 0.049 | 2.175 | 1.475 | 394 | 0.626 | 0.761 |
| Belgrade | Desktop PC | 0.628 | 0.038 | 0.060 | 2.308 | 1.519 | 364 | 0.553 | 0.704 |
| Vojvodina | Desktop PC | 0.706 | 0.028 | 0.039 | 1.925 | 1.388 | 455 | 0.651 | 0.761 |
| Sumadija | Desktop PC | 0.679 | 0.039 | 0.057 | 3.412 | 1.847 | 493 | 0.602 | 0.757 |
| South/East | Desktop PC | 0.610 | 0.040 | 0.066 | 2.577 | 1.605 | 468 | 0.530 | 0.691 |
| DPA | Desktop PC | 0.682 | 0.027 | 0.040 | 2.131 | 1.460 | 603 | 0.628 | 0.736 |
| IPA | Desktop PC | 0.647 | 0.046 | 0.071 | 3.311 | 1.820 | 361 | 0.555 | 0.738 |
| TPA | Desktop PC | 0.652 | 0.027 | 0.041 | 2.527 | 1.590 | 816 | 0.598 | 0.706 |
| Desktop PC — No | HDI | 0.795 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.351 | 1.533 | 666 | 0.789 | 0.802 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | HDI | 0.798 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 2.089 | 1.445 | 1114 | 0.794 | 0.802 |
| Desktop PC — No | GNI | 0.756 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 2.413 | 1.553 | 666 | 0.747 | 0.765 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | GNI | 0.761 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 2.103 | 1.450 | 1114 | 0.756 | 0.766 |
| Desktop PC — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.311 | 1.520 | 666 | 0.853 | 0.857 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.039 | 1.428 | 1114 | 0.854 | 0.856 |
| Desktop PC — No | Education expectancy index | 0.781 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 2.392 | 1.547 | 666 | 0.771 | 0.791 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.782 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.196 | 1.482 | 1114 | 0.776 | 0.788 |
| Male | Tablet | 0.377 | 0.022 | 0.059 | 2.042 | 1.429 | 933 | 0.332 | 0.421 |
| Female | Tablet | 0.363 | 0.023 | 0.062 | 1.783 | 1.335 | 847 | 0.318 | 0.408 |
| Poorest 60% | Tablet | 0.235 | 0.020 | 0.087 | 2.262 | 1.504 | 1036 | 0.194 | 0.275 |
| Richest 40% | Tablet | 0.538 | 0.026 | 0.048 | 2.111 | 1.453 | 744 | 0.487 | 0.589 |
| Three or more | Tablet | 0.179 | 0.025 | 0.141 | 2.025 | 1.423 | 500 | 0.128 | 0.229 |
| One or two | Tablet | 0.346 | 0.027 | 0.077 | 2.054 | 1.433 | 656 | 0.293 | 0.399 |
| None | Tablet | 0.534 | 0.027 | 0.051 | 1.964 | 1.401 | 624 | 0.479 | 0.589 |
| Primary or none | Tablet | 0.243 | 0.048 | 0.196 | 2.639 | 1.624 | 231 | 0.148 | 0.338 |
| Secondary | Tablet | 0.367 | 0.023 | 0.062 | 1.838 | 1.356 | 831 | 0.322 | 0.413 |
| Higher | Tablet | 0.491 | 0.033 | 0.067 | 1.749 | 1.323 | 394 | 0.425 | 0.556 |
| Belgrade | Tablet | 0.444 | 0.038 | 0.086 | 2.248 | 1.499 | 364 | 0.368 | 0.521 |
| Vojvodina | Tablet | 0.409 | 0.034 | 0.084 | 2.557 | 1.599 | 455 | 0.340 | 0.478 |
| Sumadija | Tablet | 0.386 | 0.034 | 0.088 | 2.443 | 1.563 | 493 | 0.318 | 0.454 |
| South/East | Tablet | 0.222 | 0.028 | 0.125 | 1.684 | 1.298 | 468 | 0.166 | 0.277 |
| DPA | Tablet | 0.449 | 0.027 | 0.060 | 1.863 | 1.365 | 603 | 0.395 | 0.504 |
| IPA | Tablet | 0.328 | 0.038 | 0.117 | 2.420 | 1.556 | 361 | 0.251 | 0.405 |
| TPA | Tablet | 0.327 | 0.027 | 0.084 | 2.676 | 1.636 | 816 | 0.272 | 0.381 |
| Tablet — No | HDI | 0.792 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 2.433 | 1.560 | 1146 | 0.788 | 0.797 |
| Tablet — Yes | HDI | 0.805 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.454 | 1.206 | 634 | 0.801 | 0.810 |
| Tablet — No | GNI | 0.752 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.493 | 1.579 | 1146 | 0.746 | 0.758 |
| Tablet — Yes | GNI | 0.771 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.427 | 1.194 | 634 | 0.765 | 0.777 |
| Tablet — No | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.045 | 1.430 | 1146 | 0.853 | 0.855 |
| Tablet — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.153 | 1.467 | 634 | 0.855 | 0.858 |
| Tablet — No | Education expectancy index | 0.776 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 2.379 | 1.542 | 1146 | 0.769 | 0.782 |
| Tablet — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.792 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 1.495 | 1.223 | 634 | 0.785 | 0.799 |

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Access to digital technologies — adolescents 10–19 years old**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Internet access at home | 0.729 | 0.024 | 0.033 | 2.182 | 1.477 | 733 | 0.681 | 0.778 |
| Female | Internet access at home | 0.764 | 0.021 | 0.027 | 1.832 | 1.354 | 755 | 0.722 | 0.805 |
| Poorest 60% | Internet access at home | 0.643 | 0.030 | 0.047 | 3.865 | 1.966 | 969 | 0.582 | 0.703 |
| Richest 40% | Internet access at home | 0.946 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 1.994 | 1.412 | 519 | 0.918 | 0.975 |
| Three or more | Internet access at home | 0.716 | 0.022 | 0.031 | 3.036 | 1.743 | 1254 | 0.671 | 0.760 |
| One or two | Internet access at home | 0.911 | 0.027 | 0.030 | 1.333 | 1.155 | 147 | 0.857 | 0.965 |
| None | Internet access at home | 0.916 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 2.356 | 1.535 | 87 | 0.825 | 1.000 |
| None | Internet access at home | 0.673 | 0.050 | 0.074 | 2.790 | 1.670 | 275 | 0.574 | 0.772 |
| Primary | Internet access at home | 0.747 | 0.024 | 0.032 | 2.520 | 1.588 | 840 | 0.700 | 0.794 |
| Secondary or higher | Internet access at home | 0.811 | 0.047 | 0.059 | 1.489 | 1.220 | 92 | 0.716 | 0.906 |
| Belgrade | Internet access at home | 0.715 | 0.045 | 0.063 | 2.776 | 1.666 | 315 | 0.625 | 0.804 |
| Vojvodina | Internet access at home | 0.831 | 0.053 | 0.063 | 6.218 | 2.494 | 262 | 0.726 | 0.936 |
| Sumadija | Internet access at home | 0.782 | 0.041 | 0.052 | 1.452 | 1.205 | 151 | 0.700 | 0.863 |
| South/East | Internet access at home | 0.717 | 0.023 | 0.032 | 1.913 | 1.383 | 760 | 0.671 | 0.762 |
| DPA | Internet access at home | 0.757 | 0.034 | 0.045 | 3.154 | 1.776 | 559 | 0.690 | 0.825 |
| IPA | Internet access at home | 0.766 | 0.039 | 0.051 | 3.269 | 1.808 | 394 | 0.688 | 0.844 |
| TPA | Internet access at home | 0.726 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 4.256 | 2.063 | 535 | 0.650 | 0.801 |
| Internet access at home — No | HDI | 0.780 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 3.425 | 1.851 | 392 | 0.769 | 0.790 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | HDI | 0.782 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 4.541 | 2.131 | 1096 | 0.775 | 0.788 |
| Internet access at home — No | GNI | 0.732 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 3.622 | 1.903 | 392 | 0.717 | 0.747 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | GNI | 0.740 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 5.106 | 2.260 | 1096 | 0.730 | 0.750 |
| Internet access at home — No | Life expectancy index | 0.851 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 4.112 | 2.028 | 392 | 0.848 | 0.854 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.851 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 11.226 | 3.351 | 1096 | 0.848 | 0.853 |
| Internet access at home — No | Education expectancy index | 0.763 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 3.607 | 1.899 | 392 | 0.748 | 0.779 |
| Internet access at home — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.762 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 4.941 | 2.223 | 1096 | 0.751 | 0.772 |
| Male | Laptop | 0.133 | 0.018 | 0.139 | 2.136 | 1.462 | 733 | 0.096 | 0.170 |
| Female | Laptop | 0.135 | 0.020 | 0.145 | 2.500 | 1.581 | 755 | 0.096 | 0.174 |
| Poorest 60% | Laptop | 0.071 | 0.017 | 0.240 | 4.286 | 2.070 | 969 | 0.037 | 0.104 |
| Richest 40% | Laptop | 0.255 | 0.032 | 0.126 | 2.778 | 1.667 | 519 | 0.191 | 0.319 |
| Three or more | Laptop | 0.107 | 0.015 | 0.139 | 2.916 | 1.708 | 1254 | 0.077 | 0.137 |
| One or two | Laptop | 0.191 | 0.058 | 0.305 | 3.260 | 1.806 | 147 | 0.074 | 0.308 |
| None | Laptop | 0.410 | 0.088 | 0.215 | 2.866 | 1.693 | 87 | 0.234 | 0.587 |
| Primary | Laptop | 0.069 | 0.022 | 0.313 | 1.824 | 1.351 | 275 | 0.026 | 0.112 |
| Secondary or higher | Laptop | 0.140 | 0.021 | 0.152 | 3.197 | 1.788 | 840 | 0.098 | 0.182 |
| Higher | Laptop | 0.197 | 0.049 | 0.250 | 1.549 | 1.245 | 92 | 0.099 | 0.295 |
| Belgrade | Laptop | 0.188 | 0.043 | 0.226 | 3.323 | 1.823 | 315 | 0.103 | 0.273 |
| Vojvodina | Laptop | 0.137 | 0.043 | 0.313 | 4.921 | 2.218 | 262 | 0.051 | 0.223 |
| Sumadija | Laptop | 0.162 | 0.037 | 0.227 | 1.482 | 1.217 | 151 | 0.089 | 0.236 |
| South/East | Laptop | 0.106 | 0.022 | 0.211 | 3.910 | 1.977 | 760 | 0.061 | 0.151 |
| DPA | Laptop | 0.190 | 0.028 | 0.146 | 2.507 | 1.583 | 559 | 0.134 | 0.245 |
| IPA | Laptop | 0.088 | 0.029 | 0.323 | 3.948 | 1.987 | 394 | 0.031 | 0.146 |
| TPA | Laptop | 0.116 | 0.029 | 0.249 | 4.824 | 2.196 | 535 | 0.058 | 0.174 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laptop — No | HDI | 0.779 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 6.463 | 2.542 | 1292 | 0.772 | 0.787 |
| Laptop — Yes | HDI | 0.795 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 2.369 | 1.539 | 196 | 0.782 | 0.807 |
| Laptop — No | GNI | 0.735 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 7.175 | 2.679 | 1292 | 0.724 | 0.746 |
| Laptop — Yes | GNI | 0.755 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 2.176 | 1.475 | 196 | 0.739 | 0.771 |
| Laptop — No | Life expectancy index | 0.850 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 13.321 | 3.650 | 1292 | 0.847 | 0.853 |
| Laptop — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 2.450 | 1.565 | 196 | 0.851 | 0.857 |
| Laptop — No | Education expectancy index | 0.759 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 7.178 | 2.679 | 1292 | 0.748 | 0.771 |
| Laptop — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.780 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 2.724 | 1.650 | 196 | 0.761 | 0.800 |
| Male | Desktop PC | 0.181 | 0.022 | 0.124 | 2.475 | 1.573 | 733 | 0.065 | 0.138 |
| Female | Desktop PC | 0.174 | 0.021 | 0.120 | 2.319 | 1.523 | 755 | 0.246 | 0.400 |
| Poorest 60% | Desktop PC | 0.101 | 0.018 | 0.181 | 3.591 | 1.895 | 969 | 0.107 | 0.184 |
| Richest 40% | Desktop PC | 0.323 | 0.038 | 0.119 | 3.436 | 1.854 | 519 | 0.223 | 0.426 |
| Three or more | Desktop PC | 0.146 | 0.019 | 0.131 | 3.648 | 1.910 | 1254 | 0.107 | 0.184 |
| One or two | Desktop PC | 0.324 | 0.051 | 0.157 | 1.738 | 1.318 | 147 | 0.223 | 0.426 |
| None | Desktop PC | 0.380 | 0.085 | 0.224 | 2.751 | 1.659 | 87 | 0.210 | 0.550 |
| None | Desktop PC | 0.136 | 0.033 | 0.239 | 2.254 | 1.501 | 275 | 0.071 | 0.201 |
| Primary | Desktop PC | 0.173 | 0.022 | 0.124 | 2.764 | 1.662 | 840 | 0.130 | 0.217 |
| Secondary or higher | Desktop PC | 0.371 | 0.077 | 0.208 | 2.577 | 1.605 | 92 | 0.217 | 0.525 |
| Belgrade | Desktop PC | 0.130 | 0.033 | 0.251 | 2.643 | 1.626 | 315 | 0.065 | 0.195 |
| Vojvodina | Desktop PC | 0.171 | 0.058 | 0.336 | 7.355 | 2.712 | 262 | 0.056 | 0.286 |
| Sumadija | Desktop PC | 0.151 | 0.066 | 0.434 | 4.981 | 2.232 | 151 | 0.020 | 0.283 |
| South/East | Desktop PC | 0.203 | 0.022 | 0.111 | 2.320 | 1.523 | 760 | 0.158 | 0.248 |
| DPA | Desktop PC | 0.176 | 0.031 | 0.174 | 3.282 | 1.812 | 559 | 0.115 | 0.238 |
| IPA | Desktop PC | 0.184 | 0.021 | 0.114 | 1.145 | 1.070 | 394 | 0.142 | 0.226 |
| TPA | Desktop PC | 0.174 | 0.038 | 0.216 | 5.815 | 2.411 | 535 | 0.099 | 0.249 |
| Desktop PC — No | HDI | 0.782 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 6.073 | 2.464 | 1228 | 0.775 | 0.790 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | HDI | 0.777 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 2.118 | 1.455 | 260 | 0.768 | 0.786 |
| Desktop PC — No | GNI | 0.739 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 6.816 | 2.611 | 1228 | 0.728 | 0.750 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | GNI | 0.733 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 2.505 | 1.583 | 260 | 0.719 | 0.746 |
| Desktop PC — No | Life expectancy index | 0.851 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 13.147 | 3.626 | 1228 | 0.848 | 0.854 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.851 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2.379 | 1.542 | 260 | 0.848 | 0.853 |
| Desktop PC — No | Education expectancy index | 0.764 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 6.418 | 2.533 | 1228 | 0.752 | 0.775 |
| Desktop PC — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.754 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 1.803 | 1.343 | 260 | 0.742 | 0.766 |
| Male | Tablet | 0.081 | 0.012 | 0.151 | 1.457 | 1.207 | 733 | 0.056 | 0.105 |
| Female | Tablet | 0.100 | 0.015 | 0.152 | 1.939 | 1.392 | 755 | 0.069 | 0.130 |
| Poorest 60% | Tablet | 0.055 | 0.013 | 0.229 | 2.956 | 1.719 | 969 | 0.030 | 0.080 |
| Richest 40% | Tablet | 0.159 | 0.020 | 0.127 | 1.562 | 1.250 | 519 | 0.119 | 0.200 |
| Three or more | Tablet | 0.063 | 0.010 | 0.165 | 2.301 | 1.517 | 1254 | 0.042 | 0.084 |
| One or two | Tablet | 0.244 | 0.053 | 0.216 | 2.224 | 1.491 | 147 | 0.139 | 0.350 |
| None | Tablet | 0.219 | 0.043 | 0.195 | 0.956 | 0.978 | 87 | 0.134 | 0.305 |
| Primary or none | Tablet | 0.073 | 0.023 | 0.317 | 1.970 | 1.404 | 275 | 0.027 | 0.119 |
| Secondary | Tablet | 0.079 | 0.014 | 0.184 | 2.473 | 1.573 | 840 | 0.050 | 0.108 |
| Higher | Tablet | 0.232 | 0.057 | 0.247 | 1.865 | 1.366 | 92 | 0.117 | 0.347 |
| Belgrade | Tablet | 0.098 | 0.024 | 0.247 | 1.868 | 1.367 | 315 | 0.050 | 0.147 |
| Vojvodina | Tablet | 0.040 | 0.013 | 0.318 | 1.348 | 1.161 | 262 | 0.015 | 0.066 |
| Sumadija | Tablet | 0.144 | 0.040 | 0.279 | 1.941 | 1.393 | 151 | 0.063 | 0.224 |
| South/East | Tablet | 0.098 | 0.018 | 0.182 | 2.667 | 1.633 | 760 | 0.062 | 0.134 |
| DPA | Tablet | 0.112 | 0.016 | 0.145 | 1.341 | 1.158 | 559 | 0.080 | 0.145 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPA | Tablet | 0.086 | 0.019 | 0.226 | 1.874 | 1.369 | 394 | 0.047 | 0.125 |
| TPA | Tablet | 0.075 | 0.022 | 0.296 | 4.210 | 2.052 | 535 | 0.031 | 0.119 |
| Tablet — No | HDI | 0.781 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 6.006 | 2.451 | 1342 | 0.774 | 0.788 |
| Tablet — Yes | HDI | 0.781 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 1.294 | 1.137 | 146 | 0.770 | 0.791 |
| Tablet — No | GNI | 0.738 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 6.693 | 2.587 | 1342 | 0.727 | 0.748 |
| Tablet — Yes | GNI | 0.738 | 0.007 | 0.010 | 1.316 | 1.147 | 146 | 0.723 | 0.752 |
| Tablet — No | Life expectancy index | 0.850 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 12.913 | 3.594 | 1342 | 0.848 | 0.853 |
| Tablet — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 1.622 | 1.274 | 146 | 0.851 | 0.856 |
| Tablet — No | Education expectancy index | 0.762 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 6.555 | 2.560 | 1342 | 0.752 | 0.773 |
| Tablet — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.758 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 1.473 | 1.214 | 146 | 0.740 | 0.776 |

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Children aged 10–13 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.154 | 0.029 | 0.185 | 1.545 | 1.243 | 240 | 0.097 | 0.211 |
| Female | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.050 | 0.016 | 0.315 | 1.076 | 1.037 | 217 | 0.018 | 0.081 |
| Poorest 60% | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.118 | 0.021 | 0.175 | 0.940 | 0.970 | 236 | 0.077 | 0.159 |
| Richest 40% | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.095 | 0.022 | 0.234 | 1.304 | 1.142 | 221 | 0.051 | 0.140 |
| Three or more | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.093 | 0.030 | 0.324 | 1.213 | 1.102 | 105 | 0.033 | 0.154 |
| One or two | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.106 | 0.025 | 0.236 | 1.071 | 1.035 | 167 | 0.056 | 0.156 |
| None | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.115 | 0.027 | 0.235 | 1.309 | 1.144 | 185 | 0.061 | 0.170 |
| Primary or none | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.211 | 0.067 | 0.319 | 1.569 | 1.253 | 57 | 0.076 | 0.345 |
| Secondary | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.104 | 0.020 | 0.192 | 1.061 | 1.030 | 254 | 0.064 | 0.145 |
| Higher | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.070 | 0.019 | 0.269 | 0.838 | 0.915 | 146 | 0.032 | 0.108 |
| Belgrade | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.037 | 0.020 | 0.526 | 1.017 | 1.008 | 94 | 0.000 | 0.077 |
| Vojvodina | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.105 | 0.037 | 0.348 | 1.802 | 1.342 | 121 | 0.032 | 0.179 |
| Sumadija | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.176 | 0.945 | 0.972 | 124 | 0.117 | 0.244 |
| South/East | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.071 | 0.021 | 0.297 | 0.650 | 0.806 | 118 | 0.029 | 0.112 |
| DPA | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.070 | 0.025 | 0.350 | 1.635 | 1.279 | 161 | 0.021 | 0.119 |
| IPA | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.058 | 0.025 | 0.421 | 1.150 | 1.072 | 116 | 0.009 | 0.108 |
| TPA | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.172 | 0.028 | 0.163 | 0.963 | 0.981 | 180 | 0.116 | 0.228 |
| Any physical — no | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.090 | 0.013 | 0.143 | 0.818 | 0.904 | 412 | 0.065 | 0.116 |
| Any physical — yes | Economic activities above age specific threshold | (0.232) | (0.071) | (0.304) | (1.454) | (1.206) | 45 | (0.091) | (0.373) |
| help with home-work — No | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.111 | 0.022 | 0.200 | 0.942 | 0.971 | 171 | 0.066 | 0.155 |
| help with home-work — Yes | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.105 | 0.022 | 0.214 | 1.415 | 1.190 | 284 | 0.060 | 0.150 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.141 | 0.028 | 0.199 | 1.604 | 1.266 | 240 | 0.085 | 0.197 |
| Female | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.143 | 0.031 | 0.219 | 1.659 | 1.288 | 217 | 0.081 | 0.206 |
| Poorest 60% | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.169 | 0.027 | 0.161 | 1.213 | 1.101 | 236 | 0.115 | 0.224 |
| Richest 40% | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.114 | 0.029 | 0.250 | 1.835 | 1.354 | 221 | 0.057 | 0.171 |
| Three or more | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.211 | 0.058 | 0.274 | 2.244 | 1.498 | 105 | 0.096 | 0.326 |
| One or two | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.115 | 0.031 | 0.273 | 1.578 | 1.256 | 167 | 0.053 | 0.178 |
| None | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.123 | 0.024 | 0.194 | 0.951 | 0.975 | 185 | 0.075 | 0.170 |
| Primary or none | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.149 | 0.074 | 0.493 | 2.461 | 1.569 | 57 | 0.002 | 0.296 |
| Secondary | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.163 | 0.030 | 0.182 | 1.583 | 1.258 | 254 | 0.104 | 0.222 |
| Higher | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.105 | 0.027 | 0.253 | 1.148 | 1.071 | 146 | 0.052 | 0.158 |
| Belgrade | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.052 | 0.022 | 0.434 | 0.968 | 0.984 | 94 | 0.007 | 0.096 |
| Vojvodina | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.178 | 0.046 | 0.259 | 1.836 | 1.355 | 121 | 0.086 | 0.270 |
| Sumadija | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.216 | 0.041 | 0.188 | 1.347 | 1.161 | 124 | 0.135 | 0.297 |
| South/East | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.078 | 0.020 | 0.256 | 0.535 | 0.731 | 118 | 0.038 | 0.117 |
| DPA | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.105 | 0.030 | 0.289 | 1.725 | 1.313 | 161 | 0.044 | 0.165 |
| IPA | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.079 | 0.028 | 0.348 | 1.090 | 1.044 | 116 | 0.024 | 0.135 |
| TPA | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.217 | 0.039 | 0.181 | 1.583 | 1.258 | 180 | 0.138 | 0.295 |
| Any physical — no | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.145 | 0.023 | 0.157 | 1.682 | 1.297 | 412 | 0.099 | 0.190 |
| Any physical — yes | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | (0.118) | (0.055) | (0.469) | (1.536) | (1.239) | 45 | (0.007) | (0.229) |
| Help with homework — No | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.153 | 0.037 | 0.244 | 2.045 | 1.430 | 171 | 0.078 | 0.228 |
| Help with homework — Yes | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.125 | 0.020 | 0.160 | 0.967 | 0.983 | 284 | 0.085 | 0.166 |
| Male | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.993 | 2.383 | 1.544 | 240 | 0.000 | 0.029 |
| Female | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.026 | 0.009 | 0.362 | 0.721 | 0.849 | 217 | 0.007 | 0.044 |
| Poorest 60% | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.020 | 0.008 | 0.385 | 0.708 | 0.842 | 236 | 0.005 | 0.036 |
| Richest 40% | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.792 | 1.948 | 1.396 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.035 |
| Three or more | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.109 | 0.035 | 0.187 | 105 | 0.020 | 0.031 |
| One or two | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.755 | 1.447 | 1.203 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.039 |
| None | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.983 | 2.343 | 1.531 | 185 | 0.000 | 0.039 |
| Primary or none | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Secondary | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.029 | 0.012 | 0.418 | 1.275 | 1.129 | 254 | 0.005 | 0.053 |
| Higher | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.766 | 0.393 | 0.627 | 146 | 0.000 | 0.011 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgrade | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.035 | 0.006 | 0.166 | 0.094 | 0.307 | 94 | 0.023 | 0.047 |
| Vojvodina | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Sumadija | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.031 | 0.021 | 0.696 | 2.116 | 1.455 | 124 | 0.000 | 0.073 |
| South/East | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.004 | 0.200 | 0.447 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| DPA | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.020 | 0.003 | 0.161 | 0.093 | 0.305 | 161 | 0.013 | 0.026 |
| IPA | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.040 | 0.027 | 0.674 | 2.004 | 1.416 | 116 | 0.000 | 0.095 |
| TPA | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 180 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Help with homework — No | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.037 | 0.016 | 0.419 | 1.294 | 1.137 | 171 | 0.006 | 0.069 |
| Help with homework — Yes | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.766 | 0.393 | 0.627 | 284 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| Male | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.874 | 0.023 | 0.026 | 1.194 | 1.093 | 240 | 0.828 | 0.920 |
| Female | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.900 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 1.060 | 1.030 | 217 | 0.857 | 0.942 |
| Poorest 60% | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.894 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.995 | 0.997 | 236 | 0.853 | 0.934 |
| Richest 40% | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.878 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 1.210 | 1.100 | 221 | 0.830 | 0.926 |
| Three or more | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.898 | 0.026 | 0.028 | 0.802 | 0.895 | 105 | 0.847 | 0.949 |
| One or two | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.892 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.761 | 0.872 | 167 | 0.850 | 0.934 |
| None | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.873 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 1.372 | 1.171 | 185 | 0.815 | 0.931 |
| Primary or none | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.902 | 0.046 | 0.050 | 1.356 | 1.164 | 57 | 0.811 | 0.993 |
| Secondary | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.870 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.920 | 0.959 | 254 | 0.829 | 0.911 |
| Higher | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.905 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 1.472 | 1.213 | 146 | 0.847 | 0.962 |
| Belgrade | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.889 | 0.030 | 0.034 | 0.869 | 0.932 | 94 | 0.829 | 0.949 |
| Vojvodina | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.929 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 0.931 | 0.965 | 121 | 0.884 | 0.973 |
| Sumadija | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.859 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 1.067 | 1.033 | 124 | 0.798 | 0.920 |
| South/East | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.865 | 0.040 | 0.046 | 1.310 | 1.144 | 118 | 0.785 | 0.944 |
| DPA | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.895 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 1.196 | 1.093 | 161 | 0.845 | 0.946 |
| IPA | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.851 | 0.035 | 0.041 | 1.016 | 1.008 | 116 | 0.781 | 0.921 |
| TPA | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.897 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 0.946 | 0.973 | 180 | 0.853 | 0.942 |
| Any physical — no | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.895 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.998 | 0.999 | 412 | 0.864 | 0.925 |
| Any physical — yes | Household chores below the age specific threshold | (0.817) | (0.068) | (0.083) | (1.599) | (1.265) | 45 | (0.682) | (0.953) |
| Help with homework — No | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.839 | 0.031 | 0.037 | 1.319 | 1.148 | 171 | 0.778 | 0.901 |
| Help with homework — Yes | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.920 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 1.099 | 1.048 | 284 | 0.885 | 0.955 |
| Male | Total hazardous work | 0.023 | 0.010 | 0.454 | 1.180 | 1.086 | 240 | 0.002 | 0.043 |
| Female | Total hazardous work | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.071 | 0.007 | 0.082 | 217 | 0.005 | 0.007 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poorest 60% | Total hazardous work | 0.024 | 0.009 | 0.385 | 0.829 | 0.911 | 236 | 0.006 | 0.042 |
| Richest 40% | Total hazardous work | 0.006 | 0.006 | 1.003 | 1.458 | 1.208 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Three or more | Total hazardous work | 0.012 | 0.001 | 0.109 | 0.016 | 0.126 | 105 | 0.009 | 0.014 |
| One or two | Total hazardous work | 0.025 | 0.013 | 0.520 | 1.115 | 1.056 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.050 |
| None | Total hazardous work | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.916 | 1.329 | 1.153 | 185 | 0.000 | 0.025 |
| Primary or none | Total hazardous work | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.787 | 0.705 | 0.840 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.050 |
| Secondary | Total hazardous work | 0.024 | 0.008 | 0.338 | 0.676 | 0.822 | 254 | 0.008 | 0.039 |
| Higher | Total hazardous work | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 146 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Total hazardous work | 0.033 | 0.016 | 0.474 | 0.723 | 0.850 | 94 | 0.002 | 0.064 |
| Vojvodina | Total hazardous work | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Sumadija | Total hazardous work | 0.027 | 0.015 | 0.573 | 1.238 | 1.112 | 124 | 0.000 | 0.057 |
| South/East | Total hazardous work | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.934 | 0.112 | 0.335 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| DPA | Total hazardous work | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.861 | 1.277 | 1.130 | 161 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| IPA | Total hazardous work | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 116 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TPA | Total hazardous work | 0.030 | 0.012 | 0.404 | 0.874 | 0.935 | 180 | 0.006 | 0.054 |
| Any physical — no | Total hazardous work | 0.014 | 0.004 | 0.302 | 0.523 | 0.723 | 412 | 0.006 | 0.023 |
| Any physical — yes | Total hazardous work | (0.024) | (0.024) | (0.988) | (1.240) | (1.114) | 45 | (0.000) | (0.071) |
| Help with home-work — No | Total hazardous work | 0.016 | 0.001 | 0.076 | 0.017 | 0.132 | 171 | 0.013 | 0.018 |
| Help with home-work — Yes | Total hazardous work | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.645 | 1.662 | 1.289 | 284 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Male | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.162 | 0.028 | 0.176 | 1.485 | 1.218 | 240 | 0.105 | 0.219 |
| Female | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.082 | 0.018 | 0.225 | 0.937 | 0.968 | 217 | 0.045 | 0.118 |
| Poorest 60% | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.152 | 0.022 | 0.143 | 0.835 | 0.914 | 236 | 0.109 | 0.196 |
| Richest 40% | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.098 | 0.022 | 0.227 | 1.278 | 1.131 | 221 | 0.053 | 0.143 |
| Three or more | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.130 | 0.030 | 0.233 | 0.918 | 0.958 | 105 | 0.070 | 0.191 |
| One or two | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.132 | 0.027 | 0.208 | 1.069 | 1.034 | 167 | 0.077 | 0.186 |
| None | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.116 | 0.027 | 0.234 | 1.300 | 1.140 | 185 | 0.062 | 0.170 |
| Primary or none | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.211 | 0.067 | 0.319 | 1.569 | 1.253 | 57 | 0.076 | 0.345 |
| Secondary | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.136 | 0.022 | 0.158 | 0.967 | 0.983 | 254 | 0.093 | 0.179 |
| Higher | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.075 | 0.019 | 0.257 | 0.815 | 0.903 | 146 | 0.036 | 0.113 |
| Belgrade | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.090 | 0.022 | 0.244 | 0.556 | 0.746 | 94 | 0.046 | 0.134 |
| Vojvodina | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.105 | 0.037 | 0.348 | 1.802 | 1.342 | 121 | 0.032 | 0.179 |
| Sumadija | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.203 | 0.035 | 0.171 | 1.028 | 1.014 | 124 | 0.134 | 0.273 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South/East | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.074 | 0.021 | 0.282 | 0.619 | 0.786 | 118 | 0.032 | 0.116 |
| DPA | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.090 | 0.025 | 0.275 | 1.326 | 1.151 | 161 | 0.040 | 0.140 |
| IPA | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.076 | 0.029 | 0.378 | 1.230 | 1.109 | 116 | 0.019 | 0.134 |
| TPA | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.190 | 0.028 | 0.148 | 0.902 | 0.949 | 180 | 0.134 | 0.246 |
| Any physical — no | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.111 | 0.014 | 0.124 | 0.779 | 0.883 | 412 | 0.084 | 0.139 |
| Any physical — yes | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | (0.232) | (0.071) | (0.304) | (1.454) | (1.206) | 45 | (0.091) | (0.373) |
| Help with homework — No | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.151 | 0.024 | 0.160 | 0.866 | 0.931 | 171 | 0.103 | 0.200 |
| Help with homework — Yes | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.108 | 0.023 | 0.208 | 1.392 | 1.180 | 284 | 0.063 | 0.153 |
| Male | Total child labour | 0.154 | 0.029 | 0.185 | 1.545 | 1.243 | 240 | 0.097 | 0.211 |
| Female | Total child labour | 0.075 | 0.018 | 0.243 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 217 | 0.039 | 0.112 |
| Poorest 60% | Total child labour | 0.139 | 0.022 | 0.157 | 0.902 | 0.950 | 236 | 0.095 | 0.182 |
| Richest 40% | Total child labour | 0.098 | 0.022 | 0.227 | 1.278 | 1.131 | 221 | 0.053 | 0.143 |
| Three or more | Total child labour | 0.119 | 0.030 | 0.255 | 0.987 | 0.994 | 105 | 0.058 | 0.179 |
| One or two | Total child labour | 0.121 | 0.027 | 0.225 | 1.134 | 1.065 | 167 | 0.067 | 0.176 |
| None | Total child labour | 0.115 | 0.027 | 0.235 | 1.309 | 1.144 | 185 | 0.061 | 0.170 |
| Primary or none | Total child labour | 0.211 | 0.067 | 0.319 | 1.569 | 1.253 | 57 | 0.076 | 0.345 |
| Secondary | Total child labour | 0.124 | 0.021 | 0.174 | 1.044 | 1.022 | 254 | 0.081 | 0.166 |
| Higher | Total child labour | 0.075 | 0.019 | 0.257 | 0.815 | 0.903 | 146 | 0.036 | 0.113 |
| Belgrade | Total child labour | 0.072 | 0.021 | 0.294 | 0.639 | 0.799 | 94 | 0.030 | 0.115 |
| Vojvodina | Total child labour | 0.105 | 0.037 | 0.348 | 1.802 | 1.342 | 121 | 0.032 | 0.179 |
| Sumadija | Total child labour | 0.194 | 0.035 | 0.178 | 1.055 | 1.027 | 124 | 0.125 | 0.263 |
| South/East | Total child labour | 0.073 | 0.021 | 0.290 | 0.640 | 0.800 | 118 | 0.030 | 0.115 |
| DPA | Total child labour | 0.090 | 0.025 | 0.275 | 1.326 | 1.151 | 161 | 0.040 | 0.140 |
| IPA | Total child labour | 0.076 | 0.029 | 0.378 | 1.230 | 1.109 | 116 | 0.019 | 0.134 |
| TPA | Total child labour | 0.172 | 0.028 | 0.163 | 0.963 | 0.981 | 180 | 0.116 | 0.228 |
| Any physical — no | Total child labour | 0.104 | 0.014 | 0.133 | 0.828 | 0.910 | 412 | 0.076 | 0.131 |
| Any physical — yes | Total child labour | (0.232) | (0.071) | (0.304) | (1.454) | (1.206) | 45 | (0.091) | (0.373) |
| Help with homework — No | Total child labour | 0.135 | 0.024 | 0.177 | 0.933 | 0.966 | 171 | 0.087 | 0.183 |
| Help with homework — Yes | Total child labour | 0.108 | 0.023 | 0.209 | 1.396 | 1.182 | 284 | 0.063 | 0.153 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — No | HDI | 0.795 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.031 | 1.015 | 832 | 0.792 | 0.799 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — Yes | HDI | 0.780 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 1.336 | 1.156 | 52 | 0.768 | 0.792 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — No | GNI | 0.758 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.042 | 1.021 | 832 | 0.753 | 0.762 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — Yes | GNI | 0.734 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 1.475 | 1.215 | 52 | 0.716 | 0.752 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — No | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.076 | 1.037 | 832 | 0.853 | 0.855 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.337 | 1.156 | 52 | 0.851 | 0.858 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — No | Education expectancy index | 0.779 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.049 | 1.024 | 832 | 0.774 | 0.784 |
| Economic activities above age specific threshold — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.757 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 1.204 | 1.097 | 52 | 0.741 | 0.773 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — No | HDI | 0.798 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.083 | 1.041 | 711 | 0.794 | 0.802 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — Yes | HDI | 0.783 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.596 | 1.263 | 173 | 0.776 | 0.789 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — No | GNI | 0.760 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.088 | 1.043 | 711 | 0.755 | 0.766 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — Yes | GNI | 0.742 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 1.505 | 1.227 | 173 | 0.733 | 0.751 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — No | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.102 | 1.050 | 711 | 0.853 | 0.855 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.124 | 1.060 | 173 | 0.853 | 0.857 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — No | Education expectancy index | 0.784 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.079 | 1.039 | 711 | 0.778 | 0.790 |
| Economic activities below the age specific threshold — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.757 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 1.716 | 1.310 | 173 | 0.747 | 0.767 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — No | HDI | 0.756 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.046 | 1.023 | 383 | 0.749 | 0.762 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — Yes | HDI | 0.757 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.128 | 1.062 | 501 | 0.751 | 0.763 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — No | GNI | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.357 | 1.165 | 383 | 0.852 | 0.856 |

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| Household chores below the age specific threshold — Yes | GNI | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.959 | 0.979 | 501 | 0.853 | 0.856 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — No | Life expectancy index | 0.777 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 1.070 | 1.034 | 383 | 0.770 | 0.784 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.779 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.008 | 1.004 | 501 | 0.772 | 0.785 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — No | Education expectancy index | 6.249 | 1.457 | 0.233 | 1.730 | 1.315 | 497 | 3.336 | 1.000 |
| Household chores below the age specific threshold — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.333 | 0.333 | 0.999 | 1.353 | 1.163 | 387 | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — Yes | HDI | 0.795 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.059 | 1.029 | 806 | 0.792 | 0.799 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — No | HDI | 0.785 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.304 | 1.142 | 78 | 0.774 | 0.796 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — Yes | GNI | 0.758 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.069 | 1.034 | 806 | 0.753 | 0.762 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — No | GNI | 0.742 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 1.484 | 1.218 | 78 | 0.726 | 0.759 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.103 | 1.050 | 806 | 0.853 | 0.855 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.276 | 1.130 | 78 | 0.852 | 0.858 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.779 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.065 | 1.032 | 806 | 0.774 | 0.785 |
| Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions — No | Education expectancy index | 0.764 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 1.166 | 1.080 | 78 | 0.748 | 0.780 |
| Total child labour — No | HDI | 0.795 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.043 | 1.021 | 827 | 0.792 | 0.798 |
| Total child labour — Yes | HDI | 0.785 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.982 | 0.991 | 57 | 0.774 | 0.796 |
| Total child labour — No | GNI | 0.757 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.052 | 1.025 | 827 | 0.753 | 0.762 |
| Total child labour — Yes | GNI | 0.741 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 1.148 | 1.071 | 57 | 0.724 | 0.757 |
| Total child labour — No | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.082 | 1.040 | 827 | 0.853 | 0.855 |
| Total child labour — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.261 | 1.123 | 57 | 0.852 | 0.859 |
| Total child labour — No | Education expectancy index | 0.779 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.061 | 1.030 | 827 | 0.774 | 0.784 |
| Total child labour — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.766 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.868 | 0.931 | 57 | 0.751 | 0.781 |

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Children aged 14–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.738 | 1.526 | 1.235 | 224 | 0.000 | 0.030 |
| Female | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.015 | 0.009 | 0.594 | 1.088 | 1.043 | 203 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Poorest 60% | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.024 | 0.011 | 0.467 | 1.298 | 1.139 | 261 | 0.002 | 0.046 |
| Richest 40% | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 166 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Three or more | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.042 | 0.024 | 0.572 | 1.570 | 1.253 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.090 |
| One or two | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| None | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.072 | 0.006 | 0.080 | 142 | 0.007 | 0.010 |
| Primary or none | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.041 | 0.029 | 0.704 | 1.430 | 1.196 | 64 | 0.000 | 0.100 |
| Secondary | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.598 | 1.095 | 1.046 | 262 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| Higher | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 96 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 74 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vojvodina | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 123 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumadija | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.008 | 0.009 | 1.035 | 1.027 | 1.013 | 112 | 0.000 | 0.025 |
| South/East | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.053 | 0.026 | 0.499 | 1.277 | 1.130 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.105 |
| DPA | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 127 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| IPA | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.967 | 1.743 | 1.320 | 80 | 0.000 | 0.064 |
| TPA | Economic activities above age specific threshold | 0.018 | 0.009 | 0.520 | 1.095 | 1.046 | 220 | 0.000 | 0.037 |
| Male | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.343 | 0.030 | 0.087 | 0.906 | 0.952 | 224 | 0.284 | 0.403 |
| Female | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.218 | 0.029 | 0.134 | 0.977 | 0.988 | 203 | 0.160 | 0.276 |
| Poorest 60% | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.380 | 0.026 | 0.068 | 0.689 | 0.830 | 261 | 0.329 | 0.431 |
| Richest 40% | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.156 | 0.033 | 0.211 | 1.476 | 1.215 | 166 | 0.090 | 0.222 |
| Three or more | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.362 | 0.041 | 0.114 | 0.809 | 0.900 | 118 | 0.279 | 0.444 |
| One or two | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.288 | 0.035 | 0.121 | 1.011 | 1.006 | 167 | 0.218 | 0.357 |
| None | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.225 | 0.041 | 0.184 | 1.417 | 1.190 | 142 | 0.142 | 0.308 |
| Primary or none | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.430 | 0.056 | 0.131 | 0.859 | 0.927 | 64 | 0.317 | 0.542 |
| Secondary | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.267 | 0.024 | 0.091 | 0.777 | 0.881 | 262 | 0.219 | 0.316 |
| Higher | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.232 | 0.051 | 0.218 | 1.413 | 1.189 | 96 | 0.131 | 0.333 |
| Belgrade | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.074 | 0.017 | 0.235 | 0.327 | 0.572 | 74 | 0.039 | 0.108 |
| Vojvodina | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.206 | 0.023 | 0.111 | 0.464 | 0.681 | 123 | 0.160 | 0.251 |
| Sumadija | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.600 | 0.056 | 0.093 | 1.488 | 1.220 | 112 | 0.488 | 0.712 |
| South/East | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.192 | 0.037 | 0.190 | 0.795 | 0.892 | 118 | 0.119 | 0.265 |
| DPA | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.157 | 0.055 | 0.352 | 2.863 | 1.692 | 127 | 0.046 | 0.267 |
| IPA | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.206 | 0.039 | 0.189 | 0.774 | 0.880 | 80 | 0.128 | 0.284 |
| TPA | Economic activities below the age specific threshold | 0.389 | 0.027 | 0.070 | 0.686 | 0.828 | 220 | 0.334 | 0.444 |
| Male | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.001 | 0.167 | 0.408 | 224 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| Female | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 203 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Poorest 60% | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.009 | 0.169 | 0.411 | 261 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| Richest 40% | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 166 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Three or more | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.004 | 0.168 | 0.410 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| One or two | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| None | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 142 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Primary or none | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.005 | 0.168 | 0.410 | 64 | 0.000 | 0.007 |
| Secondary | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 262 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higher | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 96 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 74 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vojvodina | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.014 | 0.171 | 0.414 | 123 | 0.000 | 0.003 |
| Sumadija | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 112 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| South/East | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| DPA | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 127 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| IPA | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.026 | 0.175 | 0.419 | 80 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| TPA | Household chores above age specific threshold | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 220 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Male | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.238 | 0.023 | 0.096 | 0.662 | 0.814 | 224 | 0.193 | 0.284 |
| Female | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.256 | 0.028 | 0.111 | 0.834 | 0.913 | 203 | 0.199 | 0.313 |
| Poorest 60% | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.237 | 0.024 | 0.099 | 0.755 | 0.869 | 261 | 0.190 | 0.284 |
| Richest 40% | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.259 | 0.034 | 0.131 | 1.075 | 1.037 | 166 | 0.192 | 0.327 |
| Three or more | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.294 | 0.041 | 0.138 | 0.870 | 0.933 | 118 | 0.213 | 0.375 |
| One or two | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.218 | 0.029 | 0.132 | 0.833 | 0.913 | 167 | 0.160 | 0.275 |
| None | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.244 | 0.042 | 0.172 | 1.372 | 1.171 | 142 | 0.160 | 0.328 |
| Primary or none | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.165 | 0.050 | 0.303 | 1.217 | 1.103 | 64 | 0.065 | 0.265 |
| Secondary | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.276 | 0.025 | 0.092 | 0.824 | 0.908 | 262 | 0.225 | 0.327 |
| Higher | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.235 | 0.044 | 0.188 | 1.075 | 1.037 | 96 | 0.147 | 0.324 |
| Belgrade | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.243 | 0.043 | 0.177 | 0.750 | 0.866 | 74 | 0.157 | 0.330 |
| Vojvodina | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.233 | 0.032 | 0.135 | 0.806 | 0.898 | 123 | 0.170 | 0.296 |
| Sumadija | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.233 | 0.034 | 0.145 | 0.730 | 0.854 | 112 | 0.166 | 0.301 |
| South/East | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.286 | 0.035 | 0.124 | 0.565 | 0.751 | 118 | 0.215 | 0.356 |
| DPA | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.257 | 0.031 | 0.122 | 0.635 | 0.797 | 127 | 0.194 | 0.319 |
| IPA | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.342 | 0.050 | 0.146 | 0.924 | 0.961 | 80 | 0.242 | 0.442 |
| TPA | Household chores below the age specific threshold | 0.204 | 0.024 | 0.118 | 0.782 | 0.884 | 220 | 0.156 | 0.252 |
| Male | Total hazardous work | 0.078 | 0.017 | 0.211 | 0.873 | 0.934 | 224 | 0.045 | 0.112 |
| Female | Total hazardous work | 0.026 | 0.010 | 0.383 | 0.767 | 0.876 | 203 | 0.006 | 0.046 |
| Poorest 60% | Total hazardous work | 0.094 | 0.017 | 0.179 | 0.819 | 0.905 | 261 | 0.060 | 0.128 |
| Richest 40% | Total hazardous work | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 166 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Three or more | Total hazardous work | 0.094 | 0.027 | 0.285 | 0.924 | 0.961 | 118 | 0.040 | 0.148 |
| One or two | Total hazardous work | 0.069 | 0.013 | 0.191 | 0.465 | 0.682 | 167 | 0.043 | 0.095 |
| None | Total hazardous work | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.996 | 0.938 | 0.969 | 142 | 0.000 | 0.020 |
| Primary or none | Total hazardous work | 0.118 | 0.029 | 0.244 | 0.532 | 0.729 | 64 | 0.060 | 0.175 |
| Secondary | Total hazardous work | 0.045 | 0.011 | 0.233 | 0.661 | 0.813 | 262 | 0.024 | 0.067 |
| Higher | Total hazardous work | 0.037 | 0.015 | 0.418 | 0.654 | 0.809 | 96 | 0.006 | 0.067 |
| Belgrade | Total hazardous work | 0.042 | 0.008 | 0.180 | 0.106 | 0.326 | 74 | 0.027 | 0.058 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vojvodina | Total hazardous work | 0.023 | 0.010 | 0.442 | 0.659 | 0.812 | 123 | 0.003 | 0.043 |
| Sumadija | Total hazardous work | 0.078 | 0.019 | 0.245 | 0.577 | 0.760 | 112 | 0.040 | 0.116 |
| South/East | Total hazardous work | 0.084 | 0.034 | 0.403 | 1.383 | 1.176 | 118 | 0.016 | 0.152 |
| DPA | Total hazardous work | 0.011 | 0.004 | 0.413 | 0.226 | 0.476 | 127 | 0.002 | 0.019 |
| IPA | Total hazardous work | 0.071 | 0.021 | 0.301 | 0.579 | 0.761 | 80 | 0.028 | 0.114 |
| TPA | Total hazardous work | 0.073 | 0.017 | 0.233 | 0.929 | 0.964 | 220 | 0.039 | 0.107 |
| Male | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.083 | 0.015 | 0.175 | 0.643 | 0.802 | 224 | 0.054 | 0.113 |
| Female | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.032 | 0.010 | 0.310 | 0.624 | 0.790 | 203 | 0.012 | 0.052 |
| Poorest 60% | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.103 | 0.015 | 0.148 | 0.618 | 0.786 | 261 | 0.073 | 0.134 |
| Richest 40% | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 166 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Three or more | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.104 | 0.028 | 0.269 | 0.926 | 0.962 | 118 | 0.048 | 0.160 |
| One or two | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.069 | 0.013 | 0.191 | 0.465 | 0.682 | 167 | 0.043 | 0.095 |
| None | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.436 | 0.416 | 0.645 | 142 | 0.002 | 0.028 |
| Primary or none | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.135 | 0.032 | 0.235 | 0.572 | 0.756 | 64 | 0.071 | 0.198 |
| Secondary | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.050 | 0.011 | 0.211 | 0.601 | 0.775 | 262 | 0.029 | 0.071 |
| Higher | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.037 | 0.015 | 0.418 | 0.654 | 0.809 | 96 | 0.006 | 0.067 |
| Belgrade | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.042 | 0.008 | 0.180 | 0.106 | 0.326 | 74 | 0.027 | 0.058 |
| Vojvodina | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.024 | 0.010 | 0.424 | 0.638 | 0.799 | 123 | 0.004 | 0.044 |
| Sumadija | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.086 | 0.012 | 0.134 | 0.194 | 0.440 | 112 | 0.063 | 0.109 |
| South/East | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.097 | 0.034 | 0.346 | 1.196 | 1.094 | 118 | 0.030 | 0.165 |
| DPA | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.011 | 0.004 | 0.413 | 0.226 | 0.476 | 127 | 0.002 | 0.019 |
| IPA | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.073 | 0.022 | 0.296 | 0.576 | 0.759 | 80 | 0.030 | 0.117 |
| TPA | Economic activities or household chores above threshold, or working under hazardous conditions | 0.083 | 0.015 | 0.180 | 0.641 | 0.801 | 220 | 0.053 | 0.112 |
| Male | Total child labour | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.698 | 1.449 | 1.204 | 224 | 0.000 | 0.031 |
| Female | Total child labour | 0.015 | 0.009 | 0.594 | 1.088 | 1.043 | 203 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Poorest 60% | Total child labour | 0.024 | 0.011 | 0.455 | 1.269 | 1.127 | 261 | 0.002 | 0.046 |
| Richest 40% | Total child labour | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 166 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Three or more | Total child labour | 0.043 | 0.024 | 0.553 | 1.520 | 1.233 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.091 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One or two | Total child labour | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| None | Total child labour | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.072 | 0.006 | 0.080 | 142 | 0.007 | 0.010 |
| Primary or none | Total child labour | 0.044 | 0.029 | 0.665 | 1.356 | 1.164 | 64 | 0.000 | 0.102 |
| Secondary | Total child labour | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.598 | 1.095 | 1.046 | 262 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| Higher | Total child labour | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 96 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Total child labour | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 74 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vojvodina | Total child labour | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.014 | 0.171 | 0.414 | 123 | 0.000 | 0.003 |
| Sumadija | Total child labour | 0.008 | 0.009 | 1.035 | 1.027 | 1.013 | 112 | 0.000 | 0.025 |
| South/East | Total child labour | 0.053 | 0.026 | 0.499 | 1.277 | 1.130 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.105 |
| DPA | Total child labour | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 127 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| IPA | Total child labour | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.890 | 1.614 | 1.270 | 80 | 0.000 | 0.067 |
| TPA | Total child labour | 0.018 | 0.009 | 0.520 | 1.095 | 1.046 | 220 | 0.000 | 0.037 |

**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Children aged 10–13 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Only non–violent discipline | 0.456 | 0.036 | 0.078 | 1.279 | 1.131 | 240 | 0.385 | 0.528 |
| Female | Only non–violent discipline | 0.469 | 0.038 | 0.082 | 1.222 | 1.105 | 217 | 0.393 | 0.546 |
| Poorest 60% | Only non–violent discipline | 0.495 | 0.039 | 0.079 | 1.382 | 1.176 | 236 | 0.417 | 0.572 |
| Richest 40% | Only non–violent discipline | 0.430 | 0.035 | 0.081 | 1.137 | 1.066 | 221 | 0.360 | 0.500 |
| Three or more | Only non–violent discipline | 0.431 | 0.056 | 0.129 | 1.411 | 1.188 | 105 | 0.320 | 0.542 |
| One or two | Only non–violent discipline | 0.535 | 0.044 | 0.082 | 1.270 | 1.127 | 167 | 0.447 | 0.624 |
| None | Only non–violent discipline | 0.416 | 0.034 | 0.083 | 0.883 | 0.940 | 185 | 0.347 | 0.485 |
| Primary or none | Only non–violent discipline | 0.312 | 0.071 | 0.226 | 1.345 | 1.160 | 57 | 0.171 | 0.454 |
| Secondary | Only non–violent discipline | 0.494 | 0.037 | 0.074 | 1.319 | 1.148 | 254 | 0.421 | 0.568 |
| Higher | Only non–violent discipline | 0.467 | 0.036 | 0.077 | 0.797 | 0.893 | 146 | 0.395 | 0.540 |
| Belgrade | Only non–violent discipline | 0.376 | 0.051 | 0.135 | 1.035 | 1.017 | 94 | 0.275 | 0.477 |
| Vojvodina | Only non–violent discipline | 0.380 | 0.052 | 0.137 | 1.463 | 1.209 | 121 | 0.276 | 0.485 |
| Sumadija | Only non–violent discipline | 0.507 | 0.050 | 0.098 | 1.378 | 1.174 | 124 | 0.407 | 0.607 |
| South/East | Only non–violent discipline | 0.589 | 0.062 | 0.106 | 1.562 | 1.250 | 118 | 0.464 | 0.713 |
| DPA | Only non–violent discipline | 0.436 | 0.035 | 0.079 | 0.859 | 0.927 | 161 | 0.366 | 0.505 |
| IPA | Only non–violent discipline | 0.503 | 0.062 | 0.124 | 1.630 | 1.277 | 116 | 0.378 | 0.628 |
| TPA | Only non–violent discipline | 0.465 | 0.049 | 0.106 | 1.711 | 1.308 | 180 | 0.366 | 0.563 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | HDI | 0.801 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.204 | 1.097 | 234 | 0.794 | 0.808 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | HDI | 0.789 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.796 | 0.892 | 223 | 0.783 | 0.795 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | GNI | 0.764 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.303 | 1.142 | 234 | 0.755 | 0.774 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | GNI | 0.747 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.747 | 0.864 | 223 | 0.739 | 0.755 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.426 | 1.194 | 234 | 0.852 | 0.857 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.074 | 1.036 | 223 | 0.853 | 0.857 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | Education expectancy index | 0.788 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.078 | 1.038 | 234 | 0.778 | 0.797 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.771 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.870 | 0.933 | 223 | 0.762 | 0.780 |
| Male | Psychological aggression | 0.432 | 0.033 | 0.077 | 1.121 | 1.059 | 240 | 0.365 | 0.498 |
| Female | Psychological aggression | 0.430 | 0.038 | 0.088 | 1.210 | 1.100 | 217 | 0.355 | 0.506 |
| Poorest 60% | Psychological aggression | 0.366 | 0.036 | 0.098 | 1.276 | 1.130 | 236 | 0.294 | 0.438 |
| Richest 40% | Psychological aggression | 0.496 | 0.034 | 0.069 | 1.057 | 1.028 | 221 | 0.428 | 0.565 |
| Three or more | Psychological aggression | 0.452 | 0.057 | 0.127 | 1.486 | 1.219 | 105 | 0.338 | 0.567 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One or two | Psychological aggression | 0.370 | 0.039 | 0.105 | 1.061 | 1.030 | 167 | 0.292 | 0.448 |
| None | Psychological aggression | 0.472 | 0.038 | 0.081 | 1.067 | 1.033 | 185 | 0.395 | 0.549 |
| Primary or none | Psychological aggression | 0.546 | 0.089 | 0.164 | 1.861 | 1.364 | 57 | 0.367 | 0.724 |
| Secondary | Psychological aggression | 0.384 | 0.033 | 0.085 | 1.108 | 1.053 | 254 | 0.318 | 0.449 |
| Higher | Psychological aggression | 0.464 | 0.035 | 0.076 | 0.755 | 0.869 | 146 | 0.393 | 0.534 |
| Belgrade | Psychological aggression | 0.499 | 0.063 | 0.126 | 1.506 | 1.227 | 94 | 0.373 | 0.626 |
| Vojvodina | Psychological aggression | 0.541 | 0.048 | 0.089 | 1.172 | 1.082 | 121 | 0.445 | 0.637 |
| Sumadija | Psychological aggression | 0.324 | 0.038 | 0.116 | 0.897 | 0.947 | 124 | 0.249 | 0.400 |
| South/East | Psychological aggression | 0.373 | 0.058 | 0.156 | 1.408 | 1.187 | 118 | 0.257 | 0.490 |
| DPA | Psychological aggression | 0.444 | 0.040 | 0.091 | 1.172 | 1.083 | 161 | 0.363 | 0.525 |
| IPA | Psychological aggression | 0.425 | 0.053 | 0.125 | 1.202 | 1.096 | 116 | 0.319 | 0.531 |
| TPA | Psychological aggression | 0.421 | 0.044 | 0.105 | 1.403 | 1.185 | 180 | 0.333 | 0.510 |
| Psychological aggression — No | HDI | 0.791 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.734 | 0.857 | 263 | 0.786 | 0.796 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | HDI | 0.801 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 1.442 | 1.201 | 194 | 0.793 | 0.810 |
| Psychological aggression — No | GNI | 0.749 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.751 | 0.866 | 263 | 0.742 | 0.756 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | GNI | 0.765 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.506 | 1.227 | 194 | 0.754 | 0.777 |
| Psychological aggression — No | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.978 | 0.989 | 263 | 0.854 | 0.857 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 1.537 | 1.240 | 194 | 0.851 | 0.856 |
| Psychological aggression — No | Education expectancy index | 0.773 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.700 | 0.837 | 263 | 0.766 | 0.780 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.789 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.285 | 1.134 | 194 | 0.777 | 0.801 |
| Male | Physical punishment — Any | 0.156 | 0.023 | 0.149 | 1.013 | 1.007 | 240 | 0.110 | 0.202 |
| Female | Physical punishment — Any | 0.064 | 0.019 | 0.293 | 1.230 | 1.109 | 217 | 0.027 | 0.102 |
| Poorest 60% | Physical punishment — Any | 0.098 | 0.023 | 0.231 | 1.329 | 1.153 | 236 | 0.053 | 0.144 |
| Richest 40% | Physical punishment — Any | 0.131 | 0.023 | 0.179 | 1.093 | 1.046 | 221 | 0.084 | 0.177 |
| Three or more | Physical punishment — Any | 0.095 | 0.034 | 0.359 | 1.516 | 1.231 | 105 | 0.027 | 0.163 |
| One or two | Physical punishment — Any | 0.083 | 0.018 | 0.217 | 0.694 | 0.833 | 167 | 0.047 | 0.119 |
| None | Physical punishment — Any | 0.154 | 0.030 | 0.193 | 1.235 | 1.111 | 185 | 0.095 | 0.214 |
| Primary or none | Physical punishment — Any | 0.246 | 0.069 | 0.280 | 1.485 | 1.218 | 57 | 0.108 | 0.384 |
| Secondary | Physical punishment — Any | 0.102 | 0.021 | 0.207 | 1.200 | 1.095 | 254 | 0.060 | 0.144 |
| Higher | Physical punishment — Any | 0.084 | 0.022 | 0.265 | 0.978 | 0.989 | 146 | 0.039 | 0.128 |
| Belgrade | Physical punishment — Any | 0.106 | 0.041 | 0.384 | 1.655 | 1.287 | 94 | 0.025 | 0.187 |
| Vojvodina | Physical punishment — Any | 0.137 | 0.030 | 0.221 | 0.979 | 0.990 | 121 | 0.076 | 0.197 |
| Sumadija | Physical punishment — Any | 0.132 | 0.031 | 0.234 | 1.154 | 1.074 | 124 | 0.070 | 0.194 |
| South/East | Physical punishment — Any | 0.068 | 0.022 | 0.325 | 0.742 | 0.862 | 118 | 0.024 | 0.111 |
| DPA | Physical punishment — Any | 0.110 | 0.031 | 0.279 | 1.704 | 1.305 | 161 | 0.049 | 0.172 |
| IPA | Physical punishment — Any | 0.110 | 0.018 | 0.167 | 0.360 | 0.600 | 116 | 0.074 | 0.147 |
| TPA | Physical punishment — Any | 0.121 | 0.026 | 0.211 | 1.071 | 1.035 | 180 | 0.070 | 0.172 |
| Male | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.027 | 0.015 | 0.547 | 2.022 | 1.422 | 240 | 0.000 | 0.056 |
| Female | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.984 | 1.868 | 1.367 | 217 | 0.000 | 0.027 |
| Poorest 60% | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.707 | 1.921 | 1.386 | 236 | 0.000 | 0.040 |
| Richest 40% | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.676 | 2.200 | 1.483 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.049 |
| Three or more | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 105 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| One or two | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.023 | 0.016 | 0.697 | 1.880 | 1.371 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.056 |
| None | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.026 | 0.018 | 0.676 | 2.208 | 1.486 | 185 | 0.000 | 0.061 |
| Primary or none | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.045 | 0.044 | 0.970 | 2.563 | 1.601 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.132 |
| Secondary | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.016 | 0.012 | 0.706 | 2.041 | 1.429 | 254 | 0.000 | 0.040 |
| Higher | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.892 | 1.499 | 1.224 | 146 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Belgrade | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.045 | 0.028 | 0.626 | 1.733 | 1.316 | 94 | 0.000 | 0.101 |
| Vojvodina | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.975 | 2.525 | 1.589 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.061 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumadija | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.012 | 0.012 | 1.000 | 1.682 | 1.297 | 124 | 0.000 | 0.036 |
| South/East | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| DPA | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.650 | 1.833 | 1.354 | 161 | 0.000 | 0.055 |
| IPA | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 116 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TPA | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.024 | 0.017 | 0.710 | 2.203 | 1.484 | 180 | 0.000 | 0.059 |
| Male | Any violent discipline method | 0.450 | 0.033 | 0.074 | 1.114 | 1.055 | 240 | 0.383 | 0.517 |
| Female | Any violent discipline method | 0.434 | 0.038 | 0.088 | 1.223 | 1.106 | 217 | 0.358 | 0.510 |
| Poorest 60% | Any violent discipline method | 0.379 | 0.036 | 0.096 | 1.274 | 1.129 | 236 | 0.306 | 0.451 |
| Richest 40% | Any violent discipline method | 0.507 | 0.034 | 0.066 | 1.029 | 1.014 | 221 | 0.440 | 0.574 |
| Three or more | Any violent discipline method | 0.455 | 0.057 | 0.126 | 1.481 | 1.217 | 105 | 0.341 | 0.569 |
| One or two | Any violent discipline method | 0.382 | 0.039 | 0.103 | 1.056 | 1.027 | 167 | 0.303 | 0.460 |
| None | Any violent discipline method | 0.490 | 0.039 | 0.079 | 1.079 | 1.039 | 185 | 0.413 | 0.567 |
| Primary or none | Any violent discipline method | 0.556 | 0.089 | 0.161 | 1.867 | 1.366 | 57 | 0.377 | 0.734 |
| Secondary | Any violent discipline method | 0.400 | 0.034 | 0.084 | 1.160 | 1.077 | 254 | 0.332 | 0.467 |
| Higher | Any violent discipline method | 0.469 | 0.035 | 0.075 | 0.766 | 0.875 | 146 | 0.399 | 0.540 |
| Belgrade | Any violent discipline method | 0.499 | 0.063 | 0.126 | 1.506 | 1.227 | 94 | 0.373 | 0.626 |
| Vojvodina | Any violent discipline method | 0.549 | 0.048 | 0.087 | 1.177 | 1.085 | 121 | 0.453 | 0.646 |
| Sumadija | Any violent discipline method | 0.353 | 0.039 | 0.110 | 0.921 | 0.960 | 124 | 0.275 | 0.432 |
| South/East | Any violent discipline method | 0.376 | 0.058 | 0.154 | 1.385 | 1.177 | 118 | 0.260 | 0.492 |
| DPA | Any violent discipline method | 0.458 | 0.040 | 0.088 | 1.150 | 1.072 | 161 | 0.377 | 0.538 |
| IPA | Any violent discipline method | 0.425 | 0.053 | 0.125 | 1.202 | 1.096 | 116 | 0.319 | 0.531 |
| TPA | Any violent discipline method | 0.438 | 0.044 | 0.101 | 1.394 | 1.180 | 180 | 0.350 | 0.527 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | HDI | 0.791 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.737 | 0.859 | 255 | 0.786 | 0.796 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | HDI | 0.800 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 1.423 | 1.193 | 202 | 0.792 | 0.809 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | GNI | 0.750 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.761 | 0.872 | 255 | 0.743 | 0.757 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | GNI | 0.764 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.475 | 1.214 | 202 | 0.753 | 0.775 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.006 | 1.003 | 255 | 0.854 | 0.857 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 1.514 | 1.230 | 202 | 0.851 | 0.856 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | Education expectancy index | 0.774 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.701 | 0.838 | 255 | 0.766 | 0.781 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.788 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.271 | 1.128 | 202 | 0.776 | 0.799 |
| Male | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.116 | 0.020 | 0.172 | 0.966 | 0.983 | 240 | 0.076 | 0.156 |
| Female | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.070 | 0.017 | 0.248 | 0.960 | 0.980 | 217 | 0.035 | 0.104 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.067 | 0.016 | 0.234 | 0.891 | 0.944 | 236 | 0.035 | 0.098 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.124 | 0.021 | 0.168 | 0.912 | 0.955 | 221 | 0.082 | 0.166 |
| Three or more | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.059 | 0.019 | 0.323 | 0.733 | 0.856 | 105 | 0.021 | 0.097 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One or two | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.080 | 0.012 | 0.154 | 0.336 | 0.580 | 167 | 0.056 | 0.105 |
| None | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.131 | 0.027 | 0.206 | 1.159 | 1.076 | 185 | 0.077 | 0.185 |
| Primary or none | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.118 | 0.048 | 0.409 | 1.295 | 1.138 | 57 | 0.022 | 0.215 |
| Secondary | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.100 | 0.019 | 0.196 | 1.039 | 1.019 | 254 | 0.061 | 0.138 |
| Higher | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.079 | 0.012 | 0.149 | 0.290 | 0.539 | 146 | 0.056 | 0.103 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.147 | 0.039 | 0.262 | 1.122 | 1.059 | 94 | 0.070 | 0.224 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.142 | 0.031 | 0.219 | 1.003 | 1.001 | 121 | 0.080 | 0.204 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.023 | 0.005 | 0.227 | 0.170 | 0.412 | 124 | 0.013 | 0.034 |
| South/East | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.085 | 0.022 | 0.252 | 0.577 | 0.759 | 118 | 0.042 | 0.129 |
| DPA | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.097 | 0.023 | 0.236 | 1.057 | 1.028 | 161 | 0.051 | 0.143 |
| IPA | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.083 | 0.014 | 0.168 | 0.267 | 0.517 | 116 | 0.055 | 0.110 |
| TPA | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.101 | 0.024 | 0.238 | 1.110 | 1.054 | 180 | 0.053 | 0.148 |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — No | HDI | 0.793 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.782 | 0.884 | 414 | 0.789 | 0.797 |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — Yes | HDI | (0.816) | (0.007) | (0.009) | (0.860) | (0.927) | 43 | (0.802) | (0.830) |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — No | GNI | 0.753 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.824 | 0.908 | 414 | 0.748 | 0.759 |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — Yes | GNI | (0.784) | (0.009) | (0.011) | (0.798) | (0.893) | 43 | (0.766) | (0.802) |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.913 | 0.956 | 414 | 0.853 | 0.856 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — Yes | Life expectancy index | (0.857) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (1.032) | (1.016) | 43 | (0.853) | (0.861) |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — No | Education expectancy index | 0.777 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.727 | 0.852 | 414 | 0.771 | 0.783 |
| Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished — Yes | Education expectancy index | (0.810) | (0.010) | (0.013) | (0.864) | (0.929) | 43 | (0.790) | (0.831) |

**Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Children aged 10–13 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | Only non–violent discipline | 0.232 | 0.037 | 0.158 | 1.033 | 1.017 | 137 | 0.159 | 0.306 |
| Female | Only non–violent discipline | 0.356 | 0.050 | 0.141 | 1.226 | 1.107 | 113 | 0.256 | 0.456 |
| Poorest 60% | Only non–violent discipline | 0.263 | 0.038 | 0.143 | 1.256 | 1.121 | 164 | 0.188 | 0.339 |
| Richest 40% | Only non–violent discipline | 0.342 | 0.061 | 0.177 | 1.265 | 1.125 | 86 | 0.221 | 0.463 |
| Three or more | Only non–violent discipline | 0.256 | 0.033 | 0.129 | 1.174 | 1.083 | 205 | 0.190 | 0.322 |
| One or two | Only non–violent discipline | (0.389) | (0.100) | (0.256) | (1.315) | (1.147) | 30 | (0.190) | (0.588) |
| None | Only non–violent discipline | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Only non–violent discipline | (0.243 | (0.072 | (0.298 | (1.275 | (1.129 | 47 | (0.098 | (0.387 |
| Primary | Only non–violent discipline | 0.308 | 0.037 | 0.121 | 1.151 | 1.073 | 178 | 0.234 | 0.383 |
| Secondary or higher | Only non–violent discipline | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | Only non–violent discipline | (0.206) | (0.074) | (0.360) | (1.511) | (1.229) | 46 | (0.058) | (0.355) |
| Vojvodina | Only non–violent discipline | (0.410) | (0.071) | (0.173) | (1.034) | (1.017) | 46 | (0.268) | (0.551) |
| Sumadija | Only non–violent discipline | (0.257) | (0.116) | (0.450) | (1.788) | (1.337) | 30 | (0.025) | (0.488) |
| South/East | Only non–violent discipline | 0.275 | 0.040 | 0.145 | 1.020 | 1.010 | 128 | 0.196 | 0.355 |
| DPA | Only non–violent discipline | 0.244 | 0.057 | 0.233 | 1.551 | 1.245 | 93 | 0.130 | 0.358 |
| IPA | Only non–violent discipline | 0.302 | 0.048 | 0.158 | 0.733 | 0.856 | 67 | 0.206 | 0.398 |
| TPA | Only non–violent discipline | 0.319 | 0.064 | 0.199 | 1.740 | 1.319 | 90 | 0.192 | 0.446 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | HDI | 0.781 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.239 | 1.113 | 174 | 0.772 | 0.791 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | HDI | 0.779 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.628 | 1.276 | 76 | 0.765 | 0.794 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | GNI | 0.736 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.394 | 1.181 | 174 | 0.722 | 0.749 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | GNI | 0.738 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 1.671 | 1.293 | 76 | 0.718 | 0.758 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | Life expectancy index | 0.852 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.208 | 1.099 | 174 | 0.850 | 0.854 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.849 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.823 | 1.350 | 76 | 0.845 | 0.854 |
| Only non–violent discipline — No | Education expectancy index | 0.763 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.348 | 1.161 | 174 | 0.749 | 0.777 |
| Only non–violent discipline — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.757 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 1.540 | 1.241 | 76 | 0.735 | 0.778 |
| Male | Psychological aggression | 0.704 | 0.041 | 0.058 | 1.097 | 1.048 | 137 | 0.623 | 0.786 |
| Female | Psychological aggression | 0.594 | 0.057 | 0.096 | 1.520 | 1.233 | 113 | 0.480 | 0.709 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poorest 60% | Psychological aggression | 0.677 | 0.040 | 0.059 | 1.250 | 1.118 | 164 | 0.598 | 0.757 |
| Richest 40% | Psychological aggression | 0.605 | 0.067 | 0.110 | 1.442 | 1.201 | 86 | 0.472 | 0.739 |
| Three or more | Psychological aggression | 0.679 | 0.040 | 0.059 | 1.498 | 1.224 | 205 | 0.599 | 0.759 |
| One or two | Psychological aggression | (0.584) | (0.100) | (0.172) | (1.307) | (1.143) | 30 | (0.383) | (0.784) |
| None | Psychological aggression | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Psychological aggression | (0.623) | (0.083) | (0.133) | (1.308) | (1.144) | 47 | (0.458) | (0.789) |
| Primary | Psychological aggression | 0.645 | 0.042 | 0.065 | 1.361 | 1.167 | 178 | 0.561 | 0.729 |
| Secondary or higher | Psychological aggression | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | Psychological aggression | (0.771) | (0.086) | (0.112) | (1.893) | (1.376) | 46 | (0.598) | (0.943) |
| Vojvodina | Psychological aggression | (0.552) | (0.065) | (0.118) | (0.859) | (0.927) | 46 | (0.422) | (0.683) |
| Sumadija | Psychological aggression | (0.701) | (0.118) | (0.168) | (1.688) | (1.299) | 30 | (0.465) | (0.936) |
| South/East | Psychological aggression | 0.645 | 0.050 | 0.078 | 1.415 | 1.190 | 128 | 0.545 | 0.746 |
| DPA | Psychological aggression | 0.704 | 0.062 | 0.087 | 1.603 | 1.266 | 93 | 0.581 | 0.827 |
| IPA | Psychological aggression | 0.596 | 0.063 | 0.105 | 1.109 | 1.053 | 67 | 0.470 | 0.722 |
| TPA | Psychological aggression | 0.651 | 0.064 | 0.098 | 1.686 | 1.298 | 90 | 0.523 | 0.779 |
| Psychological aggression — No | HDI | 0.777 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.888 | 1.374 | 91 | 0.763 | 0.791 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | HDI | 0.783 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.187 | 1.090 | 159 | 0.773 | 0.792 |
| Psychological aggression — No | GNI | 0.736 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 1.730 | 1.315 | 91 | 0.718 | 0.755 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | GNI | 0.737 | 0.007 | 0.010 | 1.433 | 1.197 | 159 | 0.722 | 0.751 |
| Psychological aggression — No | Life expectancy index | 0.849 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 2.154 | 1.468 | 91 | 0.845 | 0.854 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.852 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.109 | 1.053 | 159 | 0.850 | 0.854 |
| Psychological aggression — No | Education expectancy index | 0.753 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 2.140 | 1.463 | 91 | 0.729 | 0.776 |
| Psychological aggression –Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.766 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.093 | 1.046 | 159 | 0.753 | 0.779 |
| Male | Physical punishment — Any | 0.281 | 0.046 | 0.162 | 1.410 | 1.188 | 137 | 0.190 | 0.372 |
| Female | Physical punishment — Any | 0.226 | 0.041 | 0.179 | 1.050 | 1.025 | 113 | 0.145 | 0.308 |
| Poorest 60% | Physical punishment — Any | 0.281 | 0.039 | 0.138 | 1.277 | 1.130 | 164 | 0.204 | 0.359 |
| Richest 40% | Physical punishment — Any | 0.202 | 0.043 | 0.210 | 0.870 | 0.933 | 86 | 0.117 | 0.287 |
| Three or more | Physical punishment — Any | 0.280 | 0.036 | 0.129 | 1.328 | 1.152 | 205 | 0.208 | 0.353 |
| One or two | Physical punishment — Any | (0.179) | (0.072) | (0.403) | (1.111) | (1.054) | 30 | (0.035) | (0.322) |
| None | Physical punishment — Any | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Physical punishment — Any | (0.156) | (0.057) | (0.363) | (1.098) | (1.048) | 47 | (0.043) | (0.270) |
| Primary | Physical punishment — Any | 0.254 | 0.031 | 0.123 | 0.917 | 0.957 | 178 | 0.192 | 0.317 |
| Secondary or higher | Physical punishment — Any | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | Physical punishment — Any | (0.307) | (0.092) | (0.301) | (1.798) | (1.341) | 46 | (0.122) | (0.492) |
| Vojvodina | Physical punishment — Any | (0.127) | (0.029) | (0.229) | (0.382) | (0.618) | 46 | (0.069) | (0.186) |
| Sumadija | Physical punishment — Any | (0.162) | (0.073) | (0.452) | (1.010) | (1.005) | 30 | (0.016) | (0.309) |
| South/East | Physical punishment — Any | 0.308 | 0.040 | 0.130 | 0.969 | 0.984 | 128 | 0.228 | 0.388 |
| DPA | Physical punishment — Any | 0.346 | 0.050 | 0.144 | 0.971 | 0.985 | 93 | 0.246 | 0.446 |
| IPA | Physical punishment — Any | 0.250 | 0.048 | 0.193 | 0.841 | 0.917 | 67 | 0.154 | 0.347 |
| TPA | Physical punishment — Any | 0.176 | 0.042 | 0.239 | 1.142 | 1.069 | 90 | 0.092 | 0.261 |
| Physical punishment — Any — No | HDI | 0.781 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 1.932 | 1.390 | 187 | 0.770 | 0.791 |
| Physical punishment — Any — Yes | HDI | 0.781 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.944 | 0.971 | 63 | 0.767 | 0.795 |
| Physical punishment — Any — No | GNI | 0.739 | 0.007 | 0.010 | 2.009 | 1.417 | 187 | 0.724 | 0.754 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Physical punishment — Any — Yes | GNI | 0.729 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.994 | 0.997 | 63 | 0.709 | 0.750 |
| Physical punishment — Any — No | Life expectancy index | 0.850 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 2.119 | 1.456 | 187 | 0.848 | 0.853 |
| Physical punishment — Any — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.853 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.137 | 1.066 | 63 | 0.850 | 0.857 |
| Physical punishment — Any — No | Education expectancy index | 0.759 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 1.949 | 1.396 | 187 | 0.743 | 0.775 |
| Physical punishment — Any — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.769 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.985 | 0.992 | 63 | 0.749 | 0.789 |
| Male | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.032 | 0.021 | 0.657 | 1.979 | 1.407 | 137 | 0.000 | 0.075 |
| Female | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.010 | 0.591 | 0.769 | 113 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| Poorest 60% | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.026 | 0.017 | 0.663 | 2.003 | 1.415 | 164 | 0.000 | 0.060 |
| Richest 40% | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.009 | 0.592 | 0.769 | 86 | 0.000 | 0.022 |
| Three or more | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.022 | 0.014 | 0.662 | 1.987 | 1.410 | 205 | 0.000 | 0.050 |
| One or two | Physical punishment — Severe | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 30 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| None | Physical punishment — Severe | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 47 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Primary | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.656 | 1.064 | 1.031 | 178 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| Secondary or higher | Physical punishment — Severe | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | Physical punishment — Severe | (0.082) | (0.044) | (0.536) | (1.150) | (1.072) | 46 | (0.000) | (0.170) |
| Vojvodina | Physical punishment — Severe | (0.027) | (0.028) | (1.056) | (1.538) | (1.240) | 46 | (0.000) | (0.084) |
| Sumadija | Physical punishment — Severe | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 30 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| South/East | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 128 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| DPA | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.057 | 0.028 | 0.501 | 1.334 | 1.155 | 93 | 0.000 | 0.114 |
| IPA | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 67 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TPA | Physical punishment — Severe | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 90 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Male | Any violent discipline method | 0.726 | 0.036 | 0.050 | 0.916 | 0.957 | 137 | 0.653 | 0.799 |
| Female | Any violent discipline method | 0.599 | 0.057 | 0.096 | 1.536 | 1.239 | 113 | 0.484 | 0.714 |
| Poorest 60% | Any violent discipline method | 0.698 | 0.037 | 0.054 | 1.140 | 1.068 | 164 | 0.623 | 0.773 |
| Richest 40% | Any violent discipline method | 0.605 | 0.067 | 0.110 | 1.442 | 1.201 | 86 | 0.472 | 0.739 |
| Three or more | Any violent discipline method | 0.696 | 0.037 | 0.053 | 1.309 | 1.144 | 205 | 0.622 | 0.770 |
| One or two | Any violent discipline method | (0.584) | (0.100) | (0.172) | (1.307) | (1.143) | 30 | (0.383) | (0.784) |
| None | Any violent discipline method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Any violent discipline method | (0.635) | (0.079) | (0.125) | (1.217) | (1.103) | 47 | (0.476) | (0.793) |
| Primary | Any violent discipline method | 0.662 | 0.040 | 0.060 | 1.254 | 1.120 | 178 | 0.583 | 0.742 |
| Secondary or higher | Any violent discipline method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | Any violent discipline method | (0.771) | (0.086) | (0.112) | (1.893) | (1.376) | 46 | (0.598) | (0.943) |
| Vojvodina | Any violent discipline method | (0.552) | (0.065) | (0.118) | (0.859) | (0.927) | 46 | (0.422) | (0.683) |
| Sumadija | Any violent discipline method | (0.722) | (0.121) | (0.168) | (1.871) | (1.368) | 30 | (0.480) | (0.965) |
| South/East | Any violent discipline method | 0.669 | 0.044 | 0.066 | 1.120 | 1.059 | 128 | 0.581 | 0.756 |
| DPA | Any violent discipline method | 0.732 | 0.051 | 0.069 | 1.161 | 1.078 | 93 | 0.630 | 0.834 |
| IPA | Any violent discipline method | 0.604 | 0.060 | 0.100 | 1.023 | 1.012 | 67 | 0.483 | 0.724 |
| TPA | Any violent discipline method | 0.657 | 0.065 | 0.099 | 1.758 | 1.326 | 90 | 0.527 | 0.787 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | HDI | 0.778 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.865 | 1.366 | 87 | 0.763 | 0.792 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | HDI | 0.782 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.166 | 1.080 | 163 | 0.773 | 0.792 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | GNI | 0.738 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 1.717 | 1.310 | 87 | 0.719 | 0.757 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | GNI | 0.736 | 0.007 | 0.010 | 1.395 | 1.181 | 163 | 0.722 | 0.750 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | Life expectancy index | 0.849 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.938 | 1.392 | 87 | 0.845 | 0.853 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.852 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.156 | 1.075 | 163 | 0.850 | 0.854 |
| Any violent discipline method — No | Education expectancy index | 0.752 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 2.078 | 1.441 | 87 | 0.729 | 0.776 |
| Any violent discipline method — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.766 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 1.093 | 1.045 | 163 | 0.753 | 0.779 |
| Male | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.081 | 0.020 | 0.252 | 0.770 | 0.877 | 137 | 0.040 | 0.122 |
| Female | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.062 | 0.027 | 0.442 | 1.450 | 1.204 | 113 | 0.007 | 0.117 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.053 | 0.013 | 0.255 | 0.618 | 0.786 | 164 | 0.026 | 0.080 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.116 | 0.039 | 0.336 | 1.156 | 1.075 | 86 | 0.038 | 0.194 |
| Three or more | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.061 | 0.018 | 0.296 | 1.154 | 1.074 | 205 | 0.025 | 0.096 |
| One or two | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (0.107) | (0.063) | (0.585) | (1.297) | (1.139) | 30 | (0.000) | (0.233) |
| None | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (0.011) | (0.011) | (0.977) | (0.498) | (0.705) | 47 | (0.000) | (0.034) |
| Primary | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.076 | 0.022 | 0.293 | 1.236 | 1.112 | 178 | 0.031 | 0.120 |
| Secondary or higher | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (0.214) | (0.084) | (0.393) | (1.895) | (1.377) | 46 | (0.046) | (0.383) |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (0.035) | (0.032) | (0.916) | (1.515) | (1.231) | 46 | (0.000) | (0.099) |
| Sumadija | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | (0.064) | (0.040) | (0.628) | (0.691) | (0.831) | 30 | (0.000) | (0.145) |
| South/East | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.039 | 0.019 | 0.489 | 1.257 | 1.121 | 128 | 0.001 | 0.078 |
| DPA | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.103 | 0.026 | 0.249 | 0.626 | 0.791 | 93 | 0.052 | 0.154 |
| IPA | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.038 | 0.023 | 0.600 | 0.947 | 0.973 | 67 | 0.000 | 0.083 |
| TPA | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | 0.069 | 0.038 | 0.550 | 2.097 | 1.448 | 90 | 0.000 | 0.145 |

**Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Child functioning (adolescents aged 10–17 years)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2019

| 10–17 | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Male | At least in one domain | 0.063 | 0.013 | 0.203 | 2.612 | 1.616 | 918 | 0.038 | 0.089 |
| Female | At least in one domain | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.250 | 1.657 | 1.287 | 816 | 0.016 | 0.048 |
| Poorest 60% | At least in one domain | 0.047 | 0.009 | 0.192 | 1.689 | 1.300 | 923 | 0.029 | 0.065 |
| Richest 40% | At least in one domain | 0.052 | 0.013 | 0.244 | 2.601 | 1.613 | 811 | 0.027 | 0.078 |
| Three or more | At least in one domain | 0.079 | 0.020 | 0.255 | 2.459 | 1.568 | 416 | 0.039 | 0.119 |
| One or two | At least in one domain | 0.049 | 0.012 | 0.245 | 1.982 | 1.408 | 636 | 0.025 | 0.073 |
| None | At least in one domain | 0.029 | 0.008 | 0.288 | 1.635 | 1.279 | 682 | 0.012 | 0.046 |
| Primary or none | At least in one domain | 0.077 | 0.029 | 0.377 | 2.898 | 1.702 | 213 | 0.019 | 0.136 |
| Secondary | At least in one domain | 0.048 | 0.010 | 0.215 | 2.226 | 1.492 | 924 | 0.027 | 0.069 |
| Higher | At least in one domain | 0.039 | 0.011 | 0.290 | 1.795 | 1.340 | 592 | 0.016 | 0.061 |
| Belgrade | At least in one domain | 0.032 | 0.011 | 0.349 | 1.506 | 1.227 | 394 | 0.010 | 0.054 |
| Vojvodina | At least in one domain | 0.085 | 0.022 | 0.259 | 3.072 | 1.753 | 419 | 0.041 | 0.129 |
| Sumadija | At least in one domain | 0.029 | 0.013 | 0.461 | 3.102 | 1.761 | 469 | 0.002 | 0.056 |
| South/East | At least in one domain | 0.046 | 0.010 | 0.221 | 0.865 | 0.930 | 452 | 0.025 | 0.066 |
| DPA | At least in one domain | 0.037 | 0.011 | 0.304 | 2.145 | 1.464 | 619 | 0.014 | 0.059 |
| IPA | At least in one domain | 0.068 | 0.018 | 0.265 | 1.896 | 1.377 | 389 | 0.032 | 0.104 |
| TPA | At least in one domain | 0.050 | 0.013 | 0.263 | 2.744 | 1.657 | 726 | 0.024 | 0.076 |
| Any violence — no | At least in one domain | 0.052 | 0.010 | 0.201 | 2.511 | 1.585 | 1078 | 0.031 | 0.073 |
| Any violence — yes | At least in one domain | 0.044 | 0.009 | 0.213 | 1.257 | 1.121 | 656 | 0.025 | 0.063 |
| Children who receive help with homework — No | At least in one domain | 0.042 | 0.021 | 0.487 | 3.375 | 1.837 | 281 | 0.001 | 0.083 |
| Children who receive help with homework — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.052 | 0.011 | 0.207 | 1.555 | 1.247 | 701 | 0.031 | 0.074 |
| At least in one domain — No | HDI | 0.797 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.857 | 1.363 | 1653 | 0.793 | 0.800 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | HDI | 0.800 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 1.802 | 1.342 | 81 | 0.788 | 0.812 |
| At least in one domain — No | GNI | 0.759 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.947 | 1.395 | 1653 | 0.754 | 0.763 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | GNI | 0.763 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 1.972 | 1.404 | 81 | 0.745 | 0.780 |
| At least in one domain — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.801 | 1.342 | 1653 | 0.854 | 0.856 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.903 | 1.380 | 81 | 0.850 | 0.857 |
| At least in one domain — No | Education expectancy index | 0.782 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 1.806 | 1.344 | 1653 | 0.777 | 0.786 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.788 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 1.713 | 1.309 | 81 | 0.770 | 0.805 |
| **10–14** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | At least in one domain | 0.064 | 0.016 | 0.249 | 0.979 | 0.989 | 224 | 0.032 | 0.096 |
| Female | At least in one domain | 0.036 | 0.015 | 0.404 | 1.202 | 1.097 | 203 | 0.007 | 0.065 |
| Poorest 60% | At least in one domain | 0.042 | 0.011 | 0.273 | 0.800 | 0.894 | 261 | 0.019 | 0.064 |
| Richest 40% | At least in one domain | 0.065 | 0.021 | 0.325 | 1.310 | 1.144 | 166 | 0.023 | 0.107 |
| Three or more | At least in one domain | 0.053 | 0.014 | 0.271 | 0.448 | 0.669 | 118 | 0.024 | 0.081 |
| One or two | At least in one domain | 0.070 | 0.022 | 0.308 | 1.233 | 1.110 | 167 | 0.027 | 0.114 |
| None | At least in one domain | 0.028 | 0.015 | 0.524 | 1.140 | 1.068 | 142 | 0.000 | 0.057 |
| Primary or none | At least in one domain | 0.073 | 0.034 | 0.462 | 1.122 | 1.059 | 64 | 0.005 | 0.140 |
| Secondary | At least in one domain | 0.050 | 0.014 | 0.279 | 1.043 | 1.021 | 262 | 0.022 | 0.077 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higher | At least in one domain | 0.044 | 0.019 | 0.445 | 0.887 | 0.942 | 96 | 0.005 | 0.082 |
| Belgrade | At least in one domain | 0.047 | 0.016 | 0.336 | 0.412 | 0.642 | 74 | 0.015 | 0.078 |
| Vojvodina | At least in one domain | 0.092 | 0.029 | 0.319 | 1.481 | 1.217 | 123 | 0.033 | 0.150 |
| Sumadija | At least in one domain | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.715 | 0.208 | 0.456 | 112 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| South/East | At least in one domain | 0.051 | 0.014 | 0.278 | 0.385 | 0.621 | 118 | 0.023 | 0.080 |
| DPA | At least in one domain | 0.038 | 0.010 | 0.261 | 0.332 | 0.576 | 127 | 0.018 | 0.057 |
| IPA | At least in one domain | 0.049 | 0.028 | 0.572 | 1.389 | 1.179 | 80 | 0.000 | 0.104 |
| TPA | At least in one domain | 0.060 | 0.018 | 0.299 | 1.249 | 1.118 | 220 | 0.024 | 0.096 |
| **10–17** | | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Male | At least in one domain | 0.068 | 0.016 | 0.237 | 1.962 | 1.401 | 464 | 0.036 | 0.100 |
| Female | At least in one domain | 0.033 | 0.009 | 0.284 | 1.125 | 1.060 | 420 | 0.014 | 0.052 |
| Poorest 60% | At least in one domain | 0.039 | 0.008 | 0.212 | 0.873 | 0.934 | 497 | 0.023 | 0.056 |
| Richest 40% | At least in one domain | 0.068 | 0.018 | 0.273 | 2.190 | 1.480 | 387 | 0.031 | 0.105 |
| Three or more | At least in one domain | 0.072 | 0.024 | 0.329 | 1.856 | 1.362 | 223 | 0.024 | 0.119 |
| One or two | At least in one domain | 0.060 | 0.016 | 0.266 | 1.525 | 1.235 | 334 | 0.028 | 0.092 |
| None | At least in one domain | 0.031 | 0.011 | 0.359 | 1.316 | 1.147 | 327 | 0.009 | 0.053 |
| Primary or none | At least in one domain | 0.060 | 0.023 | 0.385 | 1.195 | 1.093 | 121 | 0.014 | 0.107 |
| Secondary | At least in one domain | 0.049 | 0.013 | 0.274 | 1.954 | 1.398 | 516 | 0.022 | 0.076 |
| Higher | At least in one domain | 0.055 | 0.018 | 0.329 | 1.572 | 1.254 | 242 | 0.019 | 0.092 |
| Belgrade | At least in one domain | 0.034 | 0.015 | 0.423 | 1.074 | 1.036 | 168 | 0.005 | 0.064 |
| Vojvodina | At least in one domain | 0.100 | 0.028 | 0.278 | 2.348 | 1.532 | 244 | 0.044 | 0.156 |
| Sumadija | At least in one domain | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.538 | 0.822 | 0.906 | 236 | 0.000 | 0.023 |
| South/East | At least in one domain | 0.053 | 0.015 | 0.278 | 0.830 | 0.911 | 236 | 0.024 | 0.083 |
| DPA | At least in one domain | 0.031 | 0.011 | 0.362 | 1.255 | 1.120 | 288 | 0.009 | 0.054 |
| IPA | At least in one domain | 0.075 | 0.022 | 0.293 | 1.311 | 1.145 | 196 | 0.031 | 0.120 |
| TPA | At least in one domain | 0.057 | 0.017 | 0.300 | 2.171 | 1.474 | 400 | 0.023 | 0.091 |
| Any violence — no | At least in one domain | 0.050 | 0.012 | 0.240 | 1.970 | 1.404 | 641 | 0.026 | 0.075 |
| Any violence — yes | At least in one domain | 0.057 | 0.016 | 0.276 | 1.090 | 1.044 | 243 | 0.025 | 0.088 |
| Children who receive help with homework — No | At least in one domain | 0.038 | 0.022 | 0.584 | 3.351 | 1.830 | 231 | 0.000 | 0.082 |
| Children who receive help with homework — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.061 | 0.013 | 0.222 | 0.983 | 0.991 | 329 | 0.034 | 0.087 |

**Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Child functioning (adolescents aged 10–17 years)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Value (*r*)** | **Standard error (*se*)** | **Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)** | **Design effect (*deff*)** | **Square root of design effect (*deft*)** | **Unweighted count** | **Lower bound r – 2se** | **Upper bound r + 2se** |
| Male | At least in one domain | 0.133 | 0.026 | 0.198 | 0.841 | 0.917 | 139 | 0.081 | 0.186 |
| Female | At least in one domain | 0.127 | 0.039 | 0.307 | 1.515 | 1.231 | 113 | 0.049 | 0.204 |
| Poorest 60% | At least in one domain | 0.156 | 0.025 | 0.163 | 0.852 | 0.923 | 166 | 0.105 | 0.207 |
| Richest 40% | At least in one domain | 0.073 | 0.030 | 0.419 | 1.063 | 1.031 | 86 | 0.012 | 0.134 |
| Three or more | At least in one domain | 0.149 | 0.022 | 0.145 | 0.760 | 0.872 | 206 | 0.106 | 0.193 |
| One or two | At least in one domain | (0.064) | (0.052) | (0.818) | (1.464) | (1.210) | 31 | (0.000) | (0.168) |
| None | At least in one domain | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) |
| None | At least in one domain | (0.186) | (0.060) | (0.325) | (1.073) | (1.036) | 47 | (0.065) | (0.306) |
| Primary | At least in one domain | 0.131 | 0.021 | 0.158 | 0.677 | 0.823 | 180 | 0.090 | 0.173 |
| Secondary or higher | At least in one domain | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | At least in one domain | (0.046) | (0.025) | (0.551) | (0.661) | (0.813) | 47 | (0.000) | (0.096) |
| Vojvodina | At least in one domain | (0.184) | (0.018) | (0.101) | (0.113) | (0.336) | 46 | (0.147) | (0.221) |
| Sumadija | At least in one domain | (0.150) | (0.044) | (0.295) | (0.389) | (0.624) | 30 | (0.062) | (0.239) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South/East | At least in one domain | 0.136 | 0.032 | 0.235 | 1.130 | 1.063 | 129 | 0.072 | 0.200 |
| DPA | At least in one domain | 0.100 | 0.023 | 0.230 | 0.520 | 0.721 | 94 | 0.054 | 0.146 |
| IPA | At least in one domain | 0.187 | 0.052 | 0.277 | 1.188 | 1.090 | 67 | 0.083 | 0.291 |
| TPA | At least in one domain | 0.118 | 0.023 | 0.196 | 0.492 | 0.701 | 91 | 0.072 | 0.165 |
| Any violence — no | At least in one domain | 0.095 | 0.026 | 0.277 | 0.662 | 0.814 | 87 | 0.042 | 0.148 |
| Any violence — yes | At least in one domain | 0.147 | 0.025 | 0.171 | 0.859 | 0.927 | 165 | 0.097 | 0.198 |
| Children who receive help with homework — No | At least in one domain | 0.117 | 0.032 | 0.275 | 1.147 | 1.071 | 108 | 0.053 | 0.181 |
| Children who receive help with homework — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.097 | 0.027 | 0.282 | 0.956 | 0.978 | 119 | 0.042 | 0.151 |
| Living with both parents — No | At least in one domain | 0.160 | 0.060 | 0.375 | 1.544 | 1.243 | 58 | 0.040 | 0.280 |
| Living with both parents — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.122 | 0.022 | 0.185 | 0.915 | 0.956 | 194 | 0.077 | 0.166 |
| **10–14** | | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Male | At least in one domain | 0.146 | 0.029 | 0.200 | 1.107 | 1.052 | 158 | 0.088 | 0.205 |
| Female | At least in one domain | 0.158 | 0.025 | 0.155 | 0.630 | 0.794 | 144 | 0.109 | 0.207 |
| Poorest 60% | At least in one domain | 0.162 | 0.032 | 0.200 | 1.539 | 1.241 | 190 | 0.097 | 0.226 |
| Richest 40% | At least in one domain | 0.132 | 0.029 | 0.222 | 0.756 | 0.869 | 112 | 0.073 | 0.191 |
| Three or more | At least in one domain | 0.149 | 0.026 | 0.172 | 1.346 | 1.160 | 260 | 0.098 | 0.201 |
| One or two | At least in one domain | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| None | At least in one domain | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| None | At least in one domain | 0.278 | 0.048 | 0.172 | 0.762 | 0.873 | 62 | 0.182 | 0.374 |
| Primary | At least in one domain | 0.116 | 0.028 | 0.245 | 1.532 | 1.238 | 198 | 0.059 | 0.173 |
| Secondary or higher | At least in one domain | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 24 | (*) | (*) |
| Belgrade | At least in one domain | 0.118 | 0.033 | 0.276 | 0.594 | 0.771 | 52 | 0.053 | 0.183 |
| Vojvodina | At least in one domain | 0.137 | 0.059 | 0.430 | 1.989 | 1.410 | 57 | 0.019 | 0.255 |
| Sumadija | At least in one domain | (0.214) | (0.055) | (0.257) | (0.476) | (0.690) | 33 | (0.104) | (0.325) |
| South/East | At least in one domain | 0.161 | 0.030 | 0.184 | 0.965 | 0.982 | 160 | 0.101 | 0.220 |
| DPA | At least in one domain | 0.222 | 0.045 | 0.203 | 1.240 | 1.114 | 106 | 0.132 | 0.313 |
| IPA | At least in one domain | 0.145 | 0.025 | 0.173 | 0.391 | 0.626 | 81 | 0.095 | 0.195 |
| TPA | At least in one domain | 0.094 | 0.018 | 0.187 | 0.431 | 0.656 | 115 | 0.059 | 0.129 |
| Any violence — no | At least in one domain | 0.143 | 0.019 | 0.135 | 0.805 | 0.897 | 267 | 0.104 | 0.181 |
| Any violence — yes | At least in one domain | (0.215) | (0.078) | (0.362) | (1.329) | (1.153) | 35 | (0.059) | (0.370) |
| Children who receive help with homework — No | At least in one domain | (0.049) | (0.009) | (0.182) | (0.074) | (0.271) | 42 | (0.031) | (0.067) |
| Children who receive help with homework — Yes | At least in one domain | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 | (*) | (*) |
| Living with both parents — No | At least in one domain | 0.233 | 0.056 | 0.239 | 1.488 | 1.220 | 82 | 0.121 | 0.344 |
| Living with both parents — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.119 | 0.019 | 0.159 | 0.739 | 0.860 | 220 | 0.081 | 0.157 |
| **10–17** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | At least in one domain | 0.140 | 0.020 | 0.141 | 0.972 | 0.986 | 297 | 0.100 | 0.179 |
| Female | At least in one domain | 0.143 | 0.021 | 0.145 | 0.880 | 0.938 | 257 | 0.101 | 0.184 |
| Poorest 60% | At least in one domain | 0.159 | 0.022 | 0.139 | 1.372 | 1.171 | 356 | 0.115 | 0.203 |
| Richest 40% | At least in one domain | 0.104 | 0.019 | 0.184 | 0.694 | 0.833 | 198 | 0.066 | 0.142 |
| Three or more | At least in one domain | 0.149 | 0.018 | 0.122 | 1.211 | 1.101 | 466 | 0.113 | 0.186 |
| One or two | At least in one domain | 0.081 | 0.034 | 0.426 | 0.863 | 0.929 | 50 | 0.012 | 0.149 |
| None | At least in one domain | (0.126) | (0.061) | (0.485) | (1.111) | (1.054) | 38 | (0.004) | (0.248) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | At least in one domain | 0.238 | 0.039 | 0.165 | 0.937 | 0.968 | 109 | 0.159 | 0.316 |
| Primary | At least in one domain | 0.124 | 0.017 | 0.139 | 1.020 | 1.010 | 378 | 0.089 | 0.158 |
| Secondary or higher | At least in one domain | (0.074) | (0.037) | (0.509) | (1.023) | (1.012) | 49 | (0.000) | (0.149) |
| Belgrade | At least in one domain | 0.083 | 0.032 | 0.380 | 1.359 | 1.166 | 99 | 0.020 | 0.147 |
| Vojvodina | At least in one domain | 0.159 | 0.030 | 0.191 | 0.804 | 0.897 | 103 | 0.098 | 0.219 |
| Sumadija | At least in one domain | 0.180 | 0.058 | 0.323 | 1.198 | 1.094 | 63 | 0.064 | 0.297 |
| South/East | At least in one domain | 0.148 | 0.023 | 0.158 | 1.217 | 1.103 | 289 | 0.101 | 0.195 |
| DPA | At least in one domain | 0.161 | 0.025 | 0.158 | 0.929 | 0.964 | 200 | 0.110 | 0.212 |
| IPA | At least in one domain | 0.167 | 0.033 | 0.199 | 1.140 | 1.068 | 148 | 0.100 | 0.233 |
| TPA | At least in one domain | 0.106 | 0.024 | 0.229 | 1.336 | 1.156 | 206 | 0.057 | 0.154 |
| Any violence — no | At least in one domain | 0.130 | 0.020 | 0.150 | 1.125 | 1.060 | 354 | 0.091 | 0.169 |
| Any violence — yes | At least in one domain | 0.158 | 0.025 | 0.158 | 1.026 | 1.013 | 200 | 0.108 | 0.208 |
| Children who receive help with homework — No | At least in one domain | 0.098 | 0.025 | 0.252 | 1.096 | 1.047 | 150 | 0.049 | 0.147 |
| Children who receive help with homework — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.127 | 0.032 | 0.252 | 1.164 | 1.079 | 135 | 0.063 | 0.191 |
| Living with both parents — No | At least in one domain | 0.201 | 0.036 | 0.177 | 1.121 | 1.059 | 140 | 0.130 | 0.272 |
| Living with both parents — Yes | At least in one domain | 0.121 | 0.018 | 0.145 | 1.190 | 1.091 | 414 | 0.085 | 0.156 |
| At least in one domain — No | HDI | 0.783 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 2.305 | 1.518 | 480 | 0.775 | 0.790 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | HDI | 0.774 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.630 | 1.277 | 74 | 0.760 | 0.788 |
| At least in one domain — No | GNI | 0.738 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 2.457 | 1.567 | 480 | 0.727 | 0.749 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | GNI | 0.732 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 1.919 | 1.385 | 74 | 0.711 | 0.753 |
| At least in one domain — No | Life expectancy index | 0.851 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 4.363 | 2.089 | 480 | 0.848 | 0.854 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.849 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.700 | 1.304 | 74 | 0.846 | 0.853 |
| At least in one domain — No | Education expectancy index | 0.765 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 2.605 | 1.614 | 480 | 0.753 | 0.777 |
| At least in one domain — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.748 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 1.463 | 1.209 | 74 | 0.729 | 0.768 |

**Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Contraception — girls aged 15–19 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Any modern method | 0.968 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.580 | 0.762 | 189 | 0.949 | 0.988 |
| Richest 40% | Any modern method | 0.986 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.074 | 107 | 0.984 | 0.988 |
| Three or more | Any modern method | 0.962 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 0.725 | 0.852 | 81 | 0.924 | 1.000 |
| One or two | Any modern method | 0.985 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.091 | 116 | 0.983 | 0.987 |
| None | Any modern method | 0.974 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.389 | 0.624 | 99 | 0.954 | 0.994 |
| Primary or none | Any modern method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Secondary | Any modern method | 0.979 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.172 | 0.415 | 226 | 0.971 | 0.987 |
| Higher | Any modern method | 0.983 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 1.017 | 1.008 | 51 | 0.975 | 0.991 |
| DPA | Any modern method | 0.972 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.351 | 0.592 | 86 | 0.951 | 0.992 |
| IPA | Any modern method | (1.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.394) | (0.628) | 42 | (1.000) | (1.000) |
| TPA | Any modern method | 0.971 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.492 | 0.701 | 168 | 0.952 | 0.990 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poorest 60% | Any traditional method | 0.903 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.834 | 0.913 | 189 | 0.862 | 0.943 |
| Richest 40% | Any traditional method | 0.912 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 0.651 | 0.807 | 107 | 0.870 | 0.955 |
| Three or more | Any traditional method | 0.892 | 0.031 | 0.035 | 0.754 | 0.869 | 81 | 0.830 | 0.955 |
| One or two | Any traditional method | 0.930 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 0.563 | 0.750 | 116 | 0.895 | 0.965 |
| None | Any traditional method | 0.890 | 0.030 | 0.033 | 0.923 | 0.961 | 99 | 0.830 | 0.949 |
| Primary or none | Any traditional method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.876 | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Secondary | Any traditional method | 0.909 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.581 | 0.762 | 226 | 0.880 | 0.939 |
| Higher | Any traditional method | 0.970 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.581 | 0.762 | 51 | 0.936 | 1.000 |
| DPA | Any traditional method | 0.931 | 0.024 | 0.025 | 0.814 | 0.902 | 86 | 0.884 | 0.978 |
| IPA | Any traditional method | (0.899) | (0.031) | (0.035) | (0.471) | (0.686) | 42 | (0.836) | (0.962) |
| TPA | Any traditional method | 0.894 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.928 | 0.963 | 168 | 0.847 | 0.941 |
| Poorest 60% | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.090 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.815 | 0.903 | 189 | 0.086 | 0.095 |
| Richest 40% | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.097 | 0.002 | 0.016 | 0.271 | 0.520 | 107 | 0.094 | 0.100 |
| Three or more | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.093 | 0.004 | 0.039 | 0.764 | 0.874 | 81 | 0.086 | 0.100 |
| One or two | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.094 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.635 | 0.797 | 116 | 0.089 | 0.098 |
| None | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.092 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.540 | 0.735 | 99 | 0.088 | 0.097 |
| Primary or none | Mean number of methods known by women | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.822 | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Secondary | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.092 | 0.001 | 0.014 | 0.393 | 0.627 | 226 | 0.089 | 0.095 |
| Higher | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.107 | 0.002 | 0.021 | 0.406 | 0.637 | 51 | 0.103 | 0.112 |
| DPA | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.094 | 0.002 | 0.019 | 0.260 | 0.510 | 86 | 0.091 | 0.098 |
| IPA | Mean number of methods known by women | (0.094) | (0.002) | (0.024) | (0.317) | (0.563) | 42 | (0.090) | (0.099) |
| TPA | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.092 | 0.002 | 0.027 | 0.874 | 0.935 | 168 | 0.087 | 0.097 |

**Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Contraception — girls aged 15–19 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Any modern method | 0.932 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 1.208 | 1.099 | 213 | 0.894 | 0.970 |
| Richest 40% | Any modern method | 0.953 | 0.025 | 0.026 | 1.477 | 1.215 | 110 | 0.903 | 1.000 |
| Three or more | Any modern method | 0.936 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 1.243 | 1.115 | 284 | 0.904 | 0.969 |
| One or two | Any modern method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.068 | 21 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Any modern method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.036 | 18 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Any modern method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.073 | 10 | (*) | (*) |
| Primary | Any modern method | 0.924 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 1.236 | 1.112 | 218 | 0.884 | 0.964 |
| Secondary or higher | Any modern method | 0.992 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.826 | 0.909 | 95 | 0.976 | 1.000 |
| DPA | Any modern method | 0.961 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 0.962 | 0.981 | 121 | 0.925 | 0.997 |
| IPA | Any modern method | 0.922 | 0.039 | 0.043 | 1.730 | 1.315 | 82 | 0.844 | 1.000 |
| TPA | Any modern method | 0.930 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 1.299 | 1.140 | 120 | 0.879 | 0.981 |
| Poorest 60% | Any traditional method | 0.732 | 0.030 | 0.041 | 0.957 | 0.978 | 213 | 0.673 | 0.792 |
| Richest 40% | Any traditional method | 0.830 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 0.669 | 0.818 | 110 | 0.771 | 0.889 |
| Three or more | Any traditional method | 0.749 | 0.024 | 0.032 | 0.836 | 0.914 | 284 | 0.701 | 0.796 |
| One or two | Any traditional method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.831 | 21 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Any traditional method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.008 | 18 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Any traditional method | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.038 | 10 | (*) | (*) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary | Any traditional method | 0.743 | 0.026 | 0.035 | 0.785 | 0.886 | 218 | 0.691 | 0.796 |
| Secondary or higher | Any traditional method | 0.816 | 0.042 | 0.052 | 1.151 | 1.073 | 95 | 0.731 | 0.901 |
| DPA | Any traditional method | 0.794 | 0.031 | 0.039 | 0.673 | 0.820 | 121 | 0.732 | 0.857 |
| IPA | Any traditional method | 0.652 | 0.055 | 0.084 | 1.053 | 1.026 | 82 | 0.543 | 0.761 |
| TPA | Any traditional method | 0.810 | 0.034 | 0.042 | 0.983 | 0.991 | 120 | 0.742 | 0.878 |
| Poorest 60% | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.045 | 0.002 | 0.047 | 1.127 | 1.062 | 213 | 0.040 | 0.049 |
| Richest 40% | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.054 | 0.003 | 0.058 | 1.105 | 1.051 | 110 | 0.048 | 0.061 |
| Three or more | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.047 | 0.002 | 0.038 | 1.003 | 1.001 | 284 | 0.043 | 0.050 |
| One or two | Mean number of methods known by women | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.891 | 21 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Mean number of methods known by women | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.640 | 18 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Mean number of methods known by women | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.039 | 10 | (*) | (*) |
| Primary | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.044 | 0.002 | 0.047 | 1.114 | 1.055 | 218 | 0.040 | 0.048 |
| Secondary or higher | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.058 | 0.003 | 0.052 | 0.975 | 0.988 | 95 | 0.052 | 0.064 |
| DPA | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.049 | 0.003 | 0.052 | 0.945 | 0.972 | 121 | 0.044 | 0.054 |
| IPA | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.040 | 0.003 | 0.067 | 0.819 | 0.905 | 82 | 0.034 | 0.045 |
| TPA | Mean number of methods known by women | 0.052 | 0.003 | 0.054 | 0.959 | 0.980 | 120 | 0.046 | 0.058 |

**Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Sexual behaviour — girls aged 15–19 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| DPA | Ever had sex | 0.228 | 0.023 | 0.102 | 0.285 | 0.534 | 86 | 0.182 | 0.274 |
| IPA | Ever had sex | (0.232) | (0.046) | (0.200) | (0.522) | (0.723) | 42 | (0.139) | (0.325) |
| TPA | Ever had sex | 0.231 | 0.027 | 0.119 | 0.670 | 0.819 | 168 | 0.177 | 0.286 |
| Primary or none | Ever had sex | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Secondary | Ever had sex | 0.163 | 0.016 | 0.100 | 0.424 | 0.651 | 226 | 0.130 | 0.195 |
| Higher | Ever had sex | 0.437 | 0.047 | 0.108 | 0.543 | 0.737 | 51 | 0.343 | 0.532 |
| Poorest 60% | Ever had sex | 0.235 | 0.024 | 0.104 | 0.587 | 0.766 | 189 | 0.186 | 0.283 |
| Richest 40% | Ever had sex | 0.224 | 0.030 | 0.134 | 0.600 | 0.775 | 107 | 0.164 | 0.283 |

**Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Sexual Behaviour girls aged 15–19 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| DPA | Ever had sex | 0.422 | 0.032 | 0.075 | 0.463 | 0.680 | 121 | 0.359 | 0.486 |
| IPA | Ever had sex | 0.381 | 0.079 | 0.207 | 2.113 | 1.454 | 82 | 0.224 | 0.539 |
| TPA | Ever had sex | 0.537 | 0.054 | 0.100 | 1.520 | 1.233 | 120 | 0.429 | 0.644 |
| Primary or none | Ever had sex | 0.554 | 0.036 | 0.065 | 1.196 | 1.093 | 228 | 0.482 | 0.627 |
| Secondary or higher | Ever had sex | 0.231 | 0.041 | 0.179 | 0.925 | 0.962 | 95 | 0.149 | 0.314 |
| poorest 60% | Ever had sex | 0.492 | 0.043 | 0.087 | 1.552 | 1.246 | 213 | 0.407 | 0.577 |
| richest 40% | Ever had sex | 0.393 | 0.038 | 0.098 | 0.672 | 0.820 | 110 | 0.316 | 0.469 |

**Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Child marriage and early marriage — women**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deff*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.025 | 0.005 | 0.181 | 1.676 | 1.295 | 1988 | 0.016 | 0.034 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.388 | 0.623 | 1752 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.998 | 3.715 | 1.927 | 860 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.020 | 0.005 | 0.278 | 1.744 | 1.321 | 965 | 0.009 | 0.031 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.010 | 0.003 | 0.356 | 1.145 | 1.070 | 1001 | 0.003 | 0.016 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.020 | 0.006 | 0.298 | 1.392 | 1.180 | 914 | 0.008 | 0.032 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.676 | 2.699 | 1.643 | 1399 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.008 | 0.004 | 0.466 | 1.443 | 1.201 | 780 | 0.001 | 0.016 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.025 | 0.005 | 0.203 | 1.601 | 1.265 | 1561 | 0.015 | 0.035 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.026 | 0.005 | 0.183 | 1.613 | 1.270 | 1799 | 0.017 | 0.036 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.398 | 0.631 | 1645 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.998 | 3.812 | 1.952 | 821 | 0.000 | 0.013 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.019 | 0.005 | 0.272 | 1.423 | 1.193 | 866 | 0.009 | 0.029 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.011 | 0.004 | 0.354 | 1.165 | 1.079 | 904 | 0.003 | 0.018 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.022 | 0.007 | 0.315 | 1.562 | 1.250 | 853 | 0.008 | 0.035 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.676 | 2.775 | 1.666 | 1313 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.469 | 1.497 | 1.223 | 738 | 0.001 | 0.017 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.026 | 0.005 | 0.202 | 1.442 | 1.201 | 1393 | 0.015 | 0.036 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.126 | 0.009 | 0.072 | 1.357 | 1.165 | 1799 | 0.108 | 0.144 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.029 | 0.005 | 0.184 | 1.640 | 1.281 | 1645 | 0.018 | 0.039 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.036 | 0.008 | 0.233 | 1.748 | 1.322 | 821 | 0.019 | 0.052 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.086 | 0.011 | 0.128 | 1.572 | 1.254 | 866 | 0.064 | 0.109 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.089 | 0.011 | 0.119 | 1.188 | 1.090 | 904 | 0.068 | 0.110 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.111 | 0.013 | 0.119 | 1.251 | 1.119 | 853 | 0.085 | 0.137 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.034 | 0.006 | 0.178 | 1.460 | 1.208 | 1313 | 0.022 | 0.046 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.065 | 0.012 | 0.188 | 1.862 | 1.364 | 738 | 0.040 | 0.089 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.132 | 0.010 | 0.075 | 1.147 | 1.071 | 1393 | 0.113 | 0.152 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.022 | 0.010 | 0.448 | 0.968 | 0.984 | 240 | 0.002 | 0.042 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 150 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 79 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.760 | 1.586 | 1.259 | 102 | 0.000 | 0.057 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.010 | 0.525 | 0.724 | 104 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.020 | 0.005 | 0.229 | 0.081 | 0.284 | 105 | 0.011 | 0.030 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 123 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 90 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.033 | 0.015 | 0.448 | 0.976 | 0.988 | 177 | 0.003 | 0.062 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.091 | 0.015 | 0.164 | 0.575 | 0.758 | 240 | 0.061 | 0.121 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.011 | 0.002 | 0.204 | 0.083 | 0.288 | 150 | 0.007 | 0.016 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.338 | 0.167 | 0.409 | 79 | 0.005 | 0.024 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.049 | 0.021 | 0.431 | 1.136 | 1.066 | 102 | 0.007 | 0.091 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.085 | 0.016 | 0.188 | 0.311 | 0.558 | 104 | 0.053 | 0.117 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.081 | 0.018 | 0.227 | 0.338 | 0.581 | 105 | 0.044 | 0.118 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.263 | 0.168 | 0.410 | 123 | 0.008 | 0.025 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.048 | 0.010 | 0.213 | 0.225 | 0.475 | 90 | 0.028 | 0.068 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.099 | 0.020 | 0.204 | 0.658 | 0.811 | 177 | 0.059 | 0.140 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.063 | 0.016 | 0.247 | 0.732 | 0.856 | 189 | 0.032 | 0.094 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 107 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 39 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.049 | 0.019 | 0.385 | 0.823 | 0.907 | 99 | 0.011 | 0.086 |
| Sumadija | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.017 | 0.006 | 0.331 | 0.168 | 0.410 | 97 | 0.006 | 0.029 |
| South/East | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.082 | 0.035 | 0.428 | 0.888 | 0.942 | 61 | 0.012 | 0.151 |
| DPA | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.078 | 0.008 | 0.091 | 86 | 0.012 | 0.016 |
| IPA | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | (0.000) | (0.000) | . | . | . | 42 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| TPA | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.063 | 0.018 | 0.285 | 0.863 | 0.929 | 168 | 0.027 | 0.099 |

**Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Child marriage and early marriage — women**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.195 | 0.016 | 0.080 | 1.607 | 1.268 | 1043 | 0.164 | 0.226 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.107 | 0.010 | 0.093 | 0.772 | 0.879 | 747 | 0.087 | 0.127 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.148 | 0.022 | 0.152 | 1.285 | 1.134 | 329 | 0.103 | 0.193 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.156 | 0.025 | 0.160 | 1.610 | 1.269 | 290 | 0.106 | 0.205 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.152 | 0.024 | 0.157 | 0.936 | 0.967 | 200 | 0.104 | 0.200 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.164 | 0.015 | 0.091 | 1.486 | 1.219 | 971 | 0.134 | 0.193 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.178 | 0.018 | 0.101 | 1.371 | 1.171 | 641 | 0.142 | 0.215 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.150 | 0.022 | 0.147 | 1.841 | 1.357 | 516 | 0.106 | 0.195 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 15–49 years | 0.145 | 0.014 | 0.098 | 1.118 | 1.058 | 633 | 0.116 | 0.173 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.207 | 0.017 | 0.082 | 1.437 | 1.199 | 830 | 0.173 | 0.241 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.109 | 0.012 | 0.109 | 0.930 | 0.964 | 637 | 0.085 | 0.133 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.154 | 0.028 | 0.180 | 1.545 | 1.243 | 269 | 0.099 | 0.209 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.165 | 0.025 | 0.150 | 1.220 | 1.105 | 233 | 0.115 | 0.214 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.167 | 0.027 | 0.162 | 0.957 | 0.978 | 173 | 0.113 | 0.222 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.167 | 0.015 | 0.091 | 1.242 | 1.115 | 792 | 0.137 | 0.198 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.195 | 0.021 | 0.109 | 1.460 | 1.208 | 520 | 0.152 | 0.237 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.147 | 0.021 | 0.142 | 1.396 | 1.181 | 434 | 0.106 | 0.189 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.149 | 0.016 | 0.105 | 1.087 | 1.043 | 513 | 0.118 | 0.181 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.634 | 0.022 | 0.034 | 1.648 | 1.284 | 830 | 0.591 | 0.677 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.459 | 0.025 | 0.054 | 1.610 | 1.269 | 637 | 0.409 | 0.509 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.495 | 0.035 | 0.070 | 1.273 | 1.128 | 269 | 0.425 | 0.565 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.623 | 0.060 | 0.096 | 4.186 | 2.046 | 233 | 0.504 | 0.743 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.522 | 0.055 | 0.106 | 2.203 | 1.484 | 173 | 0.411 | 0.632 |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.564 | 0.022 | 0.038 | 1.421 | 1.192 | 792 | 0.521 | 0.607 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.562 | 0.032 | 0.056 | 2.055 | 1.434 | 520 | 0.498 | 0.625 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.510 | 0.030 | 0.059 | 1.461 | 1.209 | 434 | 0.450 | 0.570 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–49 years | 0.588 | 0.036 | 0.062 | 3.065 | 1.751 | 513 | 0.515 | 0.661 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.197 | 0.026 | 0.135 | 0.867 | 0.931 | 200 | 0.144 | 0.250 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.105 | 0.019 | 0.182 | 0.529 | 0.728 | 133 | 0.067 | 0.143 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.159 | 0.028 | 0.174 | 0.428 | 0.655 | 73 | 0.104 | 0.214 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.139 | 0.053 | 0.380 | 1.226 | 1.107 | 50 | 0.033 | 0.244 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | (0.200) | (0.048) | (0.237) | (0.523) | (0.723) | 35 | (0.105) | (0.295) |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.156 | 0.019 | 0.120 | 0.445 | 0.667 | 175 | 0.119 | 0.194 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.174 | 0.022 | 0.125 | 0.457 | 0.676 | 139 | 0.131 | 0.218 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.152 | 0.028 | 0.185 | 0.496 | 0.704 | 84 | 0.095 | 0.208 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 15 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.145 | 0.029 | 0.200 | 0.771 | 0.878 | 110 | 0.087 | 0.203 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.655 | 0.038 | 0.059 | 1.273 | 1.128 | 200 | 0.578 | 0.732 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.418 | 0.049 | 0.117 | 1.348 | 1.161 | 133 | 0.320 | 0.516 |
| Belgrade | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.462 | 0.045 | 0.098 | 0.621 | 0.788 | 73 | 0.372 | 0.553 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.689 | 0.058 | 0.084 | 0.833 | 0.912 | 50 | 0.573 | 0.806 |
| Sumadija | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | (0.586) | (0.086) | (0.147) | (1.142) | (1.069) | 35 | (0.413) | (0.759) |
| South/East | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.552 | 0.055 | 0.100 | 2.055 | 1.434 | 175 | 0.442 | 0.663 |
| DPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.596 | 0.047 | 0.079 | 1.284 | 1.133 | 139 | 0.502 | 0.691 |
| IPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.472 | 0.060 | 0.128 | 1.181 | 1.087 | 84 | 0.352 | 0.593 |
| TPA | Percentage married before age 18 — Women age 20–24 years | 0.571 | 0.059 | 0.103 | 1.609 | 1.268 | 110 | 0.453 | 0.689 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.362 | 0.033 | 0.090 | 0.978 | 0.989 | 213 | 0.296 | 0.427 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.302 | 0.039 | 0.128 | 0.772 | 0.879 | 110 | 0.225 | 0.379 |
| Belgrade | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.334 | 0.049 | 0.147 | 0.621 | 0.788 | 60 | 0.236 | 0.432 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.373 | 0.055 | 0.147 | 0.865 | 0.930 | 57 | 0.263 | 0.483 |
| Sumadija | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | (0.355) | (0.078) | (0.220) | (0.782) | (0.884) | 27 | (0.198) | (0.511) |
| South/East | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.329 | 0.034 | 0.105 | 0.904 | 0.951 | 179 | 0.260 | 0.398 |
| DPA | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.351 | 0.031 | 0.089 | 0.477 | 0.690 | 121 | 0.289 | 0.413 |
| IPA | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.288 | 0.064 | 0.223 | 1.607 | 1.268 | 82 | 0.160 | 0.416 |
| TPA | Percentage currently married/in union — Women age 15–19 years | 0.366 | 0.042 | 0.115 | 0.996 | 0.998 | 120 | 0.281 | 0.450 |

**Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Early childbearing — women**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.023 | 0.009 | 0.398 | 0.659 | 0.812 | 189 | 0.005 | 0.041 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 107 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 39 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.026 | 0.014 | 0.553 | 0.878 | 0.937 | 99 | 0.000 | 0.054 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.006 | 0.006 | 1.005 | 0.491 | 0.701 | 97 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.014 | 0.004 | 0.307 | 0.075 | 0.274 | 61 | 0.006 | 0.023 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 86 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 42 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.026 | 0.010 | 0.401 | 0.671 | 0.819 | 168 | 0.005 | 0.046 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.019 | 0.008 | 0.424 | 0.620 | 0.788 | 189 | 0.003 | 0.035 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 107 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 39 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.019 | 0.013 | 0.706 | 1.050 | 1.025 | 99 | 0.000 | 0.046 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 97 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.024 | 0.002 | 0.081 | 0.009 | 0.094 | 61 | 0.020 | 0.028 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.078 | 0.008 | 0.091 | 86 | 0.012 | 0.016 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 42 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.707 | 1.047 | 1.023 | 168 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.042 | 0.013 | 0.303 | 0.712 | 0.844 | 189 | 0.016 | 0.067 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 107 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 39 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.045 | 0.021 | 0.464 | 1.094 | 1.046 | 99 | 0.003 | 0.086 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.006 | 0.006 | 1.005 | 0.491 | 0.701 | 97 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.038 | 0.005 | 0.118 | 0.030 | 0.174 | 61 | 0.029 | 0.047 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.078 | 0.008 | 0.091 | 86 | 0.012 | 0.016 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | 42 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.039 | 0.015 | 0.378 | 0.909 | 0.953 | 168 | 0.009 | 0.068 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.046 | 0.013 | 0.285 | 0.832 | 0.912 | 240 | 0.020 | 0.072 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.332 | 0.125 | 0.354 | 150 | 0.002 | 0.011 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.458 | 0.140 | 0.374 | 79 | 0.001 | 0.013 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.037 | 0.021 | 0.552 | 1.408 | 1.186 | 102 | 0.000 | 0.079 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.028 | 0.011 | 0.397 | 0.427 | 0.654 | 104 | 0.006 | 0.050 |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.042 | 0.012 | 0.273 | 0.245 | 0.494 | 105 | 0.019 | 0.065 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.554 | 0.246 | 0.496 | 123 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.025 | 0.009 | 0.359 | 0.322 | 0.568 | 90 | 0.007 | 0.042 |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.053 | 0.018 | 0.341 | 0.939 | 0.969 | 177 | 0.017 | 0.090 |

**Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Early childbearing — women**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.303 | 0.033 | 0.109 | 1.089 | 1.044 | 213 | 0.237 | 0.369 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.209 | 0.046 | 0.221 | 1.412 | 1.188 | 110 | 0.116 | 0.301 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.282 | 0.064 | 0.227 | 1.156 | 1.075 | 60 | 0.154 | 0.409 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.323 | 0.067 | 0.208 | 1.391 | 1.179 | 57 | 0.189 | 0.458 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | (0.299) | (0.055) | (0.186) | (0.430) | (0.656) | 27 | (0.188) | (0.409) |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.242 | 0.028 | 0.116 | 0.715 | 0.846 | 179 | 0.186 | 0.298 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.284 | 0.036 | 0.127 | 0.719 | 0.848 | 121 | 0.212 | 0.357 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.181 | 0.042 | 0.233 | 0.959 | 0.980 | 82 | 0.097 | 0.265 |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth | 0.315 | 0.045 | 0.142 | 1.199 | 1.095 | 120 | 0.226 | 0.404 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.022 | 0.012 | 0.527 | 1.360 | 1.166 | 213 | 0.000 | 0.046 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.065 | 0.028 | 0.425 | 1.375 | 1.173 | 110 | 0.010 | 0.121 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.031 | 0.026 | 0.833 | 1.265 | 1.125 | 60 | 0.000 | 0.082 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.076 | 0.040 | 0.528 | 1.528 | 1.236 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.155 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | (0.000) | (0.000) | . | . | . | 27 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.030 | 0.015 | 0.500 | 1.304 | 1.142 | 179 | 0.000 | 0.060 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.035 | 0.018 | 0.512 | 1.048 | 1.024 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.070 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.037 | 0.026 | 0.703 | 1.521 | 1.233 | 82 | 0.000 | 0.089 |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Are pregnant with first child | 0.039 | 0.021 | 0.530 | 1.485 | 1.218 | 120 | 0.000 | 0.080 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.325 | 0.034 | 0.104 | 1.106 | 1.052 | 213 | 0.258 | 0.393 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.274 | 0.039 | 0.142 | 0.835 | 0.914 | 110 | 0.196 | 0.352 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.312 | 0.048 | 0.154 | 0.621 | 0.788 | 60 | 0.216 | 0.409 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.399 | 0.058 | 0.145 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 57 | 0.283 | 0.515 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | (0.299) | (0.055) | (0.186) | (0.430) | (0.656) | 27 | (0.188) | (0.409) |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.272 | 0.027 | 0.098 | 0.603 | 0.777 | 179 | 0.218 | 0.325 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.319 | 0.030 | 0.093 | 0.453 | 0.673 | 121 | 0.260 | 0.378 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.218 | 0.042 | 0.191 | 0.817 | 0.904 | 82 | 0.135 | 0.302 |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth before age 15 | 0.354 | 0.044 | 0.125 | 1.116 | 1.056 | 120 | 0.265 | 0.442 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.025 | 0.008 | 0.315 | 0.533 | 0.730 | 213 | 0.009 | 0.040 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.035 | 0.022 | 0.634 | 1.583 | 1.258 | 110 | 0.000 | 0.079 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.049 | 0.039 | 0.793 | 1.846 | 1.359 | 60 | 0.000 | 0.126 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.024 | 0.006 | 0.242 | 0.095 | 0.309 | 57 | 0.012 | 0.035 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | (0.000) | (0.000) | . | . | . | 27 | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.028 | 0.013 | 0.457 | 0.998 | 0.999 | 179 | 0.002 | 0.053 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.039 | 0.023 | 0.581 | 1.538 | 1.240 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.085 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.041 | 0.021 | 0.516 | 0.908 | 0.953 | 82 | 0.000 | 0.083 |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 15–19 years who Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.690 | 0.662 | 0.813 | 120 | 0.000 | 0.025 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.462 | 0.040 | 0.086 | 1.243 | 1.115 | 200 | 0.382 | 0.541 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.263 | 0.039 | 0.150 | 1.094 | 1.046 | 133 | 0.184 | 0.341 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.357 | 0.042 | 0.118 | 0.579 | 0.761 | 73 | 0.273 | 0.441 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.527 | 0.099 | 0.189 | 2.084 | 1.444 | 50 | 0.328 | 0.725 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | (0.307) | (0.089) | (0.291) | (1.394) | (1.181) | 35 | (0.128) | (0.486) |
| South/East | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.359 | 0.029 | 0.082 | 0.626 | 0.791 | 175 | 0.301 | 0.418 |
| DPA | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.386 | 0.034 | 0.088 | 0.667 | 0.817 | 139 | 0.318 | 0.454 |
| IPA | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.309 | 0.028 | 0.090 | 0.294 | 0.542 | 84 | 0.253 | 0.365 |
| TPA | Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 0.422 | 0.062 | 0.146 | 1.776 | 1.333 | 110 | 0.298 | 0.545 |

**Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Participation rate in organized learning — lower secondary**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | NAR — lower secondary | 0.980 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 1.323 | 1.150 | 456 | 0.964 | 0.995 |
| Richest 40% | NAR — lower secondary | 0.994 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 1.070 | 1.034 | 347 | 0.986 | 1.000 |
| Belgrade | NAR — lower secondary | 0.990 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.349 | 1.161 | 164 | 0.972 | 1.000 |
| Vojvodina | NAR — lower secondary | 0.984 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 1.510 | 1.229 | 203 | 0.963 | 1.000 |
| Sumadija | NAR — lower secondary | 0.984 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 1.014 | 1.007 | 220 | 0.968 | 1.000 |
| South/East | NAR — lower secondary | 0.989 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.347 | 1.161 | 216 | 0.970 | 1.000 |
| DPA | NAR — lower secondary | 0.990 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.889 | 0.943 | 270 | 0.979 | 1.000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPA | NAR — lower secondary | 0.991 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.569 | 1.253 | 183 | 0.974 | 1.000 |
| TPA | NAR — lower secondary | 0.980 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.409 | 1.187 | 350 | 0.962 | 0.998 |
| Primary or none | NAR — lower secondary | 0.946 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 1.408 | 1.187 | 120 | 0.895 | 0.997 |
| Secondary | NAR — lower secondary | 0.996 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.107 | 1.052 | 460 | 0.991 | 1.000 |
| Higher | NAR — lower secondary | 0.985 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 1.149 | 1.072 | 223 | 0.968 | 1.000 |
| Male | NAR — lower secondary | 0.990 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.088 | 1.043 | 425 | 0.980 | 1.000 |
| Female | NAR — lower secondary | 0.981 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 1.259 | 1.122 | 378 | 0.965 | 0.997 |
| Three or more | NAR — lower secondary | 0.980 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 1.051 | 1.025 | 223 | 0.961 | 1.000 |
| One or two | NAR — lower secondary | 0.988 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 1.701 | 1.304 | 290 | 0.972 | 1.000 |
| None | NAR — lower secondary | 0.989 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.139 | 1.067 | 290 | 0.975 | 1.000 |
| Poorest 60% | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.614 | 0.579 | 0.761 | 456 | 0.000 | 0.008 |
| Richest 40% | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 347 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 164 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vojvodina | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 203 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Sumadija | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.983 | 0.373 | 0.611 | 220 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| South/East | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.745 | 0.639 | 0.799 | 216 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| DPA | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.986 | 0.375 | 0.612 | 270 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| IPA | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.982 | 0.781 | 0.884 | 183 | 0.000 | 0.013 |
| TPA | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.996 | 0.335 | 0.579 | 350 | 0.000 | 0.003 |
| Primary or none | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.014 | 0.008 | 0.597 | 0.552 | 0.743 | 120 | 0.000 | 0.030 |
| Secondary | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 460 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Higher | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 223 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Male | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 425 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Female | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.621 | 0.592 | 0.769 | 378 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Three or more | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.616 | 0.584 | 0.764 | 223 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| One or two | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 290 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| None | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 290 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

**Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Participation rate in organized learning — lower secondary**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deff*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | NAR — lower secondary | 0.788 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 1.847 | 1.359 | 420 | 0.734 | 0.843 |
| Richest 40% | NAR — lower secondary | 0.813 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 0.816 | 0.903 | 209 | 0.764 | 0.861 |
| Belgrade | NAR — lower secondary | 0.748 | 0.051 | 0.068 | 1.736 | 1.318 | 143 | 0.646 | 0.850 |
| Vojvodina | NAR — lower secondary | 0.875 | 0.035 | 0.041 | 1.516 | 1.231 | 114 | 0.804 | 0.946 |
| Sumadija | NAR — lower secondary | 0.884 | 0.055 | 0.062 | 1.871 | 1.368 | 62 | 0.774 | 0.994 |
| South/East | NAR — lower secondary | 0.765 | 0.031 | 0.040 | 1.634 | 1.278 | 310 | 0.703 | 0.827 |
| DPA | NAR — lower secondary | 0.712 | 0.036 | 0.050 | 1.322 | 1.150 | 236 | 0.641 | 0.784 |
| IPA | NAR — lower secondary | 0.737 | 0.041 | 0.056 | 1.439 | 1.199 | 166 | 0.655 | 0.819 |
| TPA | NAR — lower secondary | 0.907 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 2.109 | 1.452 | 227 | 0.853 | 0.960 |
| None | NAR — lower secondary | 0.718 | 0.044 | 0.061 | 1.284 | 1.133 | 152 | 0.631 | 0.806 |
| Primary | NAR — lower secondary | 0.811 | 0.023 | 0.029 | 1.522 | 1.234 | 424 | 0.764 | 0.857 |
| Secondary or higher | NAR — lower secondary | 0.873 | 0.042 | 0.049 | 0.957 | 0.978 | 53 | 0.788 | 0.958 |
| Male | NAR — lower secondary | 0.816 | 0.025 | 0.031 | 1.260 | 1.123 | 306 | 0.766 | 0.866 |
| Female | NAR — lower secondary | 0.778 | 0.027 | 0.035 | 1.388 | 1.178 | 323 | 0.723 | 0.833 |
| Three or more | NAR — lower secondary | 0.794 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 1.858 | 1.363 | 525 | 0.746 | 0.842 |
| One or two | NAR — lower secondary | 0.786 | 0.063 | 0.080 | 1.764 | 1.328 | 71 | 0.660 | 0.912 |
| None | NAR — lower secondary | (0.854) | (0.075) | (0.088) | (1.580) | (1.257) | 33 | (0.704) | (1.000 |
| Poorest 60% | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.081 | 0.020 | 0.252 | 2.328 | 1.526 | 420 | 0.040 | 0.122 |
| Richest 40% | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.092 | 0.019 | 0.211 | 0.950 | 0.975 | 209 | 0.053 | 0.131 |
| Belgrade | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.084 | 0.035 | 0.421 | 2.052 | 1.432 | 143 | 0.013 | 0.155 |
| Vojvodina | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.033 | 0.024 | 0.744 | 2.469 | 1.571 | 114 | 0.000 | 0.082 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumadija | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.069 | 0.042 | 0.611 | 1.734 | 1.317 | 62 | 0.000 | 0.152 |
| South/East | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.110 | 0.023 | 0.207 | 1.643 | 1.282 | 310 | 0.065 | 0.156 |
| DPA | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.101 | 0.027 | 0.269 | 1.708 | 1.307 | 236 | 0.046 | 0.155 |
| IPA | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.137 | 0.037 | 0.269 | 1.900 | 1.379 | 166 | 0.063 | 0.210 |
| TPA | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.037 | 0.017 | 0.469 | 2.120 | 1.456 | 227 | 0.002 | 0.072 |
| None | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.137 | 0.041 | 0.296 | 1.898 | 1.378 | 152 | 0.056 | 0.218 |
| Primary | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.069 | 0.015 | 0.222 | 1.574 | 1.255 | 424 | 0.038 | 0.099 |
| Secondary or higher | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.080 | 0.040 | 0.500 | 1.286 | 1.134 | 53 | 0.000 | 0.160 |
| Male | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.077 | 0.018 | 0.234 | 1.389 | 1.179 | 306 | 0.041 | 0.112 |
| Female | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.092 | 0.018 | 0.197 | 1.269 | 1.126 | 323 | 0.056 | 0.129 |
| Three or more | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.087 | 0.018 | 0.206 | 2.100 | 1.449 | 525 | 0.051 | 0.123 |
| One or two | Out of school — lower secondary | 0.074 | 0.032 | 0.432 | 1.121 | 1.059 | 71 | 0.010 | 0.138 |
| None | Out of school — lower secondary | (0.070) | (0.066) | (0.939) | (2.299) | (1.516) | 33 | (0.000) | (0.202) |

**Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Age for grade — lower secondary**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.397 | 0.831 | 0.912 | 470 | 0.002 | 0.021 |
| Richest 40% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.018 | 0.008 | 0.452 | 1.412 | 1.188 | 355 | 0.002 | 0.034 |
| Belgrade | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.757 | 1.380 | 1.175 | 171 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Vojvodina | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.018 | 0.009 | 0.484 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 206 | 0.001 | 0.035 |
| Sumadija | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.009 | 0.006 | 0.641 | 0.862 | 0.928 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.020 |
| South/East | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.019 | 0.012 | 0.653 | 1.466 | 1.211 | 227 | 0.000 | 0.043 |
| DPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.020 | 0.010 | 0.488 | 1.425 | 1.194 | 280 | 0.000 | 0.040 |
| IPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.015 | 0.011 | 0.706 | 1.457 | 1.207 | 189 | 0.000 | 0.036 |
| TPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.010 | 0.004 | 0.404 | 0.542 | 0.736 | 356 | 0.002 | 0.017 |
| Primary or none | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.019 | 0.011 | 0.594 | 0.754 | 0.868 | 118 | 0.000 | 0.042 |
| Secondary | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.350 | 0.772 | 0.879 | 461 | 0.004 | 0.023 |
| Higher | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.016 | 0.010 | 0.607 | 1.419 | 1.191 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.036 |
| Three or more | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.020 | 0.009 | 0.457 | 0.990 | 0.995 | 236 | 0.002 | 0.038 |
| One or two | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.018 | 0.008 | 0.476 | 1.213 | 1.101 | 297 | 0.001 | 0.035 |
| None | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.838 | 1.509 | 1.228 | 292 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Male | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.402 | 0.870 | 0.933 | 430 | 0.002 | 0.021 |
| Female | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.018 | 0.008 | 0.450 | 1.381 | 1.175 | 395 | 0.002 | 0.034 |
| Poorest 60% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.069 | 0.015 | 0.213 | 1.498 | 1.224 | 470 | 0.039 | 0.098 |
| Richest 40% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.016 | 0.006 | 0.368 | 0.824 | 0.908 | 355 | 0.004 | 0.028 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgrade | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.042 | 0.019 | 0.463 | 1.644 | 1.282 | 171 | 0.003 | 0.080 |
| Vojvodina | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.055 | 0.016 | 0.284 | 1.095 | 1.046 | 206 | 0.024 | 0.086 |
| Sumadija | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.024 | 0.014 | 0.572 | 1.900 | 1.378 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.052 |
| South/East | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.060 | 0.021 | 0.345 | 1.369 | 1.170 | 227 | 0.019 | 0.101 |
| DPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.034 | 0.014 | 0.414 | 1.728 | 1.314 | 280 | 0.006 | 0.062 |
| IPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.068 | 0.020 | 0.295 | 1.214 | 1.102 | 189 | 0.028 | 0.109 |
| TPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.040 | 0.012 | 0.299 | 1.304 | 1.142 | 356 | 0.016 | 0.065 |
| Primary or none | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.154 | 0.039 | 0.253 | 1.280 | 1.131 | 118 | 0.076 | 0.231 |
| Secondary | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.035 | 0.011 | 0.308 | 1.583 | 1.258 | 461 | 0.013 | 0.057 |
| Higher | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.017 | 0.010 | 0.584 | 1.372 | 1.171 | 221 | 0.000 | 0.037 |
| Three or more | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.091 | 0.024 | 0.260 | 1.573 | 1.254 | 236 | 0.044 | 0.138 |
| One or two | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.041 | 0.013 | 0.315 | 1.255 | 1.120 | 297 | 0.015 | 0.067 |
| None | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.564 | 1.087 | 1.042 | 292 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Male | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.044 | 0.012 | 0.264 | 1.445 | 1.202 | 430 | 0.021 | 0.067 |
| Female | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.045 | 0.012 | 0.259 | 1.182 | 1.087 | 395 | 0.022 | 0.069 |

**Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Age for grade — lower secondary**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deft*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deft*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.363 | 0.746 | 0.864 | 376 | 0.004 | 0.025 |
| Richest 40% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.757 | 1.004 | 1.002 | 197 | 0.000 | 0.023 |
| Belgrade | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.960 | 1.093 | 1.045 | 117 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| Vojvodina | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.991 | 0.996 | 0.998 | 119 | 0.000 | 0.022 |
| Sumadija | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.020 | 0.020 | 1.014 | 1.280 | 1.131 | 63 | 0.000 | 0.060 |
| South/East | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.374 | 0.554 | 0.744 | 274 | 0.004 | 0.025 |
| DPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.729 | 0.904 | 0.951 | 201 | 0.000 | 0.023 |
| IPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.181 | 0.032 | 0.180 | 136 | 0.005 | 0.010 |
| TPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.018 | 0.008 | 0.445 | 0.935 | 0.967 | 236 | 0.002 | 0.034 |
| None | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.992 | 0.779 | 0.883 | 124 | 0.000 | 0.021 |
| Primary | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.009 | 0.005 | 0.518 | 0.966 | 0.983 | 388 | 0.000 | 0.018 |
| Secondary or higher | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.053 | 0.024 | 0.455 | 0.644 | 0.803 | 52 | 0.005 | 0.101 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three or more | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.013 | 0.004 | 0.340 | 0.714 | 0.845 | 481 | 0.004 | 0.021 |
| One or two | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 60 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| None | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | (0.039) | (0.038) | (0.979) | (1.219) | (1.104) | 32 | (0.000) | (0.115) |
| Male | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.731 | 0.723 | 0.850 | 288 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Female | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under age for grade | 0.021 | 0.008 | 0.364 | 0.809 | 0.899 | 285 | 0.006 | 0.037 |
| Poorest 60% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.495 | 0.039 | 0.078 | 2.262 | 1.504 | 376 | 0.418 | 0.572 |
| Richest 40% | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.347 | 0.038 | 0.109 | 1.229 | 1.108 | 197 | 0.271 | 0.423 |
| Belgrade | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.511 | 0.041 | 0.080 | 0.716 | 0.846 | 117 | 0.429 | 0.593 |
| Vojvodina | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.489 | 0.087 | 0.179 | 4.101 | 2.025 | 119 | 0.314 | 0.664 |
| Sumadija | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.321 | 0.074 | 0.232 | 1.577 | 1.256 | 63 | 0.172 | 0.469 |
| South/East | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.425 | 0.035 | 0.083 | 1.368 | 1.170 | 274 | 0.355 | 0.496 |
| DPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.552 | 0.043 | 0.077 | 1.340 | 1.158 | 201 | 0.466 | 0.637 |
| IPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.397 | 0.047 | 0.120 | 1.267 | 1.126 | 136 | 0.302 | 0.492 |
| TPA | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.394 | 0.057 | 0.144 | 3.430 | 1.852 | 236 | 0.281 | 0.507 |
| None | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.540 | 0.045 | 0.084 | 0.903 | 0.950 | 124 | 0.449 | 0.630 |
| Primary | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.433 | 0.036 | 0.084 | 2.157 | 1.469 | 388 | 0.360 | 0.506 |
| Secondary or higher | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.255 | 0.052 | 0.205 | 0.797 | 0.893 | 52 | 0.151 | 0.359 |
| Three or more | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.469 | 0.035 | 0.074 | 2.324 | 1.524 | 481 | 0.400 | 0.539 |
| One or two | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.313 | 0.056 | 0.180 | 0.917 | 0.958 | 60 | 0.201 | 0.426 |
| None | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | (0.334) | (0.087) | (0.259) | (1.062) | (1.030) | 32 | (0.161) | (0.507) |
| Male | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.506 | 0.040 | 0.080 | 1.904 | 1.380 | 288 | 0.426 | 0.587 |
| Female | Lower secondary school: Percent of children under over for grade | 0.380 | 0.034 | 0.088 | 1.329 | 1.153 | 285 | 0.313 | 0.447 |

**Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Participation rate in organized learning — upper secondary**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | NAR — upper secondary | 0.906 | 0.016 | 0.018 | 1.165 | 1.079 | 393 | 0.873 | 0.938 |
| Richest 40% | NAR — upper secondary | 0.991 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.306 | 1.143 | 241 | 0.977 | 1.000 |
| Belgrade | NAR — upper secondary | 0.951 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 1.348 | 1.161 | 121 | 0.906 | 0.995 |
| Vojvodina | NAR — upper secondary | 0.936 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 1.155 | 1.075 | 166 | 0.898 | 0.974 |
| Sumadija | NAR — upper secondary | 0.956 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 1.344 | 1.159 | 182 | 0.921 | 0.992 |
| South/East | NAR — upper secondary | 0.919 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 1.021 | 1.010 | 165 | 0.872 | 0.966 |
| DPA | NAR — upper secondary | 0.979 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.681 | 0.825 | 202 | 0.963 | 0.995 |
| IPA | NAR — upper secondary | 0.930 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 0.565 | 0.751 | 114 | 0.895 | 0.966 |
| TPA | NAR — upper secondary | 0.919 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 1.517 | 1.232 | 318 | 0.881 | 0.957 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary or none | NAR — upper secondary | 0.787 | 0.035 | 0.044 | 0.612 | 0.783 | 94 | 0.717 | 0.856 |
| Secondary | NAR — upper secondary | 0.968 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 1.247 | 1.117 | 311 | 0.946 | 0.991 |
| Higher | NAR — upper secondary | 0.971 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.855 | 0.925 | 121 | 0.944 | 0.998 |
| Male | NAR — upper secondary | 0.947 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 1.031 | 1.015 | 334 | 0.922 | 0.972 |
| Female | NAR — upper secondary | 0.933 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 1.244 | 1.115 | 300 | 0.901 | 0.966 |
| Three or more | NAR — upper secondary | 0.841 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 1.051 | 1.025 | 179 | 0.782 | 0.900 |
| One or two | NAR — upper secondary | 0.962 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 1.379 | 1.174 | 245 | 0.933 | 0.991 |
| None | NAR — upper secondary | 0.990 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.070 | 1.034 | 210 | 0.977 | 1.000 |
| Poorest 60% | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.065 | 0.014 | 0.221 | 1.256 | 1.120 | 393 | 0.036 | 0.094 |
| Richest 40% | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 241 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.070 | 0.001 | 0.035 | 121 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| Vojvodina | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.045 | 0.016 | 0.355 | 1.137 | 1.066 | 166 | 0.013 | 0.077 |
| Sumadija | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.037 | 0.017 | 0.450 | 1.377 | 1.173 | 182 | 0.004 | 0.070 |
| South/East | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.064 | 0.023 | 0.369 | 1.267 | 1.125 | 165 | 0.017 | 0.111 |
| DPA | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.062 | 0.006 | 0.079 | 202 | 0.007 | 0.009 |
| IPA | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.025 | 0.009 | 0.372 | 0.411 | 0.641 | 114 | 0.006 | 0.043 |
| TPA | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.063 | 0.017 | 0.269 | 1.507 | 1.228 | 318 | 0.029 | 0.097 |
| Primary or none | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.156 | 0.029 | 0.188 | 0.556 | 0.745 | 94 | 0.097 | 0.214 |
| Secondary | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.724 | 1.955 | 1.398 | 311 | 0.000 | 0.029 |
| Higher | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.089 | 0.010 | 0.098 | 121 | 0.007 | 0.011 |
| Male | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.036 | 0.010 | 0.263 | 0.891 | 0.944 | 334 | 0.017 | 0.055 |
| Female | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.040 | 0.013 | 0.324 | 1.280 | 1.131 | 300 | 0.014 | 0.066 |
| Three or more | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.123 | 0.026 | 0.214 | 1.040 | 1.020 | 179 | 0.070 | 0.175 |
| One or two | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.017 | 0.011 | 0.630 | 1.686 | 1.298 | 245 | 0.000 | 0.038 |
| None | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 210 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

**Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Participation rate in organized learning — upper secondary**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deff*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | NAR — upper secondary | 0.230 | 0.036 | 0.158 | 2.869 | 1.694 | 376 | 0.157 | 0.302 |
| Richest 40% | NAR — upper secondary | 0.392 | 0.037 | 0.095 | 1.116 | 1.057 | 203 | 0.317 | 0.466 |
| Belgrade | NAR — upper secondary | 0.272 | 0.087 | 0.320 | 3.904 | 1.976 | 116 | 0.098 | 0.446 |
| Vojvodina | NAR — upper secondary | 0.261 | 0.086 | 0.329 | 4.738 | 2.177 | 102 | 0.089 | 0.432 |
| Sumadija | NAR — upper secondary | 0.377 | 0.077 | 0.205 | 1.389 | 1.178 | 57 | 0.223 | 0.531 |
| South/East | NAR — upper secondary | 0.280 | 0.036 | 0.128 | 1.895 | 1.377 | 304 | 0.208 | 0.352 |
| DPA | NAR — upper secondary | 0.256 | 0.054 | 0.210 | 2.852 | 1.689 | 210 | 0.149 | 0.364 |
| IPA | NAR — upper secondary | 0.278 | 0.045 | 0.162 | 1.634 | 1.278 | 164 | 0.188 | 0.369 |
| TPA | NAR — upper secondary | 0.310 | 0.056 | 0.181 | 3.381 | 1.839 | 205 | 0.197 | 0.422 |
| None | NAR — upper secondary | 0.209 | 0.056 | 0.266 | 1.956 | 1.398 | 111 | 0.098 | 0.321 |
| Primary | NAR — upper secondary | 0.318 | 0.037 | 0.115 | 2.041 | 1.429 | 327 | 0.245 | 0.391 |
| Secondary or higher | NAR — upper secondary | (0.542) | (0.124) | (0.228) | (2.050) | (1.432) | 31 | (0.295) | (0.790) |
| Male | NAR — upper secondary | 0.300 | 0.040 | 0.132 | 2.212 | 1.487 | 296 | 0.221 | 0.380 |
| Female | NAR — upper secondary | 0.266 | 0.036 | 0.135 | 1.875 | 1.369 | 283 | 0.194 | 0.338 |
| Three or more | NAR — upper secondary | 0.265 | 0.032 | 0.119 | 2.556 | 1.599 | 500 | 0.202 | 0.328 |
| One or two | NAR — upper secondary | (0.401) | (0.080) | (0.199) | (1.142) | (1.069) | 46 | (0.242) | (0.560) |
| None | NAR — upper secondary | (0.411) | (0.110) | (0.267) | (1.622) | (1.273) | 33 | (0.191) | (0.630) |
| Poorest 60% | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.616 | 0.034 | 0.055 | 1.896 | 1.377 | 376 | 0.547 | 0.684 |
| Richest 40% | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.480 | 0.033 | 0.070 | 0.858 | 0.926 | 203 | 0.413 | 0.547 |
| Belgrade | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.543 | 0.095 | 0.174 | 3.681 | 1.919 | 116 | 0.354 | 0.732 |
| Vojvodina | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.559 | 0.063 | 0.112 | 1.984 | 1.409 | 102 | 0.434 | 0.685 |
| Sumadija | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.476 | 0.067 | 0.141 | 0.992 | 0.996 | 57 | 0.342 | 0.611 |
| South/East | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.602 | 0.035 | 0.058 | 1.528 | 1.236 | 304 | 0.532 | 0.672 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DPA | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.530 | 0.051 | 0.097 | 1.992 | 1.411 | 210 | 0.427 | 0.633 |
| IPA | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.648 | 0.050 | 0.077 | 1.782 | 1.335 | 164 | 0.548 | 0.748 |
| TPA | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.549 | 0.047 | 0.086 | 2.071 | 1.439 | 205 | 0.455 | 0.644 |
| None | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.632 | 0.060 | 0.094 | 1.591 | 1.262 | 111 | 0.513 | 0.751 |
| Primary | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.495 | 0.033 | 0.066 | 1.398 | 1.183 | 327 | 0.430 | 0.560 |
| Secondary or higher | Out of school — upper secondary | (0.345) | (0.096) | (0.279) | (1.365) | (1.168) | 31 | (0.153) | (0.538) |
| Male | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.534 | 0.044 | 0.082 | 2.250 | 1.500 | 296 | 0.447 | 0.621 |
| Female | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.608 | 0.032 | 0.053 | 1.232 | 1.110 | 283 | 0.544 | 0.673 |
| Three or more | Out of school — upper secondary | 0.584 | 0.030 | 0.052 | 1.892 | 1.375 | 500 | 0.524 | 0.645 |
| One or two | Out of school — upper secondary | (0.490) | (0.060) | (0.123) | (0.634) | (0.796) | 46 | (0.369) | (0.611) |
| None | Out of school — upper secondary | (0.469) | (0.107) | (0.229) | (1.514) | (1.231) | 33 | (0.254 | (0.684) |

**Table SE.26: Sampling errors: children under age 10–13 by the number of children's books present in the household and children who receive help with homework**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.769 | 0.033 | 0.043 | 1.426 | 1.194 | 236 | 0.702 | 0.835 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.947 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 1.506 | 1.227 | 221 | 0.911 | 0.984 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.901 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 0.660 | 0.813 | 94 | 0.851 | 0.951 |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.889 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 1.073 | 1.036 | 121 | 0.832 | 0.947 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.802 | 0.037 | 0.046 | 1.184 | 1.088 | 124 | 0.728 | 0.875 |
| South/East | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.854 | 0.060 | 0.071 | 2.835 | 1.684 | 118 | 0.733 | 0.974 |
| DPA | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.924 | 0.023 | 0.025 | 1.311 | 1.145 | 161 | 0.878 | 0.970 |
| IPA | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.843 | 0.041 | 0.049 | 1.333 | 1.155 | 116 | 0.761 | 0.925 |
| TPA | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.800 | 0.036 | 0.045 | 1.430 | 1.196 | 180 | 0.727 | 0.872 |
| Primary or none | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.421 | 0.087 | 0.206 | 1.778 | 1.334 | 57 | 0.247 | 0.594 |
| Secondary | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.885 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 1.123 | 1.060 | 254 | 0.841 | 0.928 |
| Higher | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.980 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.841 | 0.917 | 146 | 0.959 | 1.000 |
| Male | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.861 | 0.024 | 0.028 | 1.210 | 1.100 | 240 | 0.813 | 0.910 |
| Female | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.853 | 0.036 | 0.042 | 2.160 | 1.470 | 217 | 0.781 | 0.925 |
| Three or more | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.748 | 0.061 | 0.081 | 2.190 | 1.480 | 105 | 0.627 | 0.869 |
| One or two | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.874 | 0.028 | 0.032 | 1.153 | 1.074 | 167 | 0.818 | 0.930 |
| None | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.911 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 1.240 | 1.113 | 185 | 0.864 | 0.958 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.581 | 0.037 | 0.063 | 1.252 | 1.119 | 235 | 0.507 | 0.654 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.585 | 0.039 | 0.067 | 1.452 | 1.205 | 220 | 0.506 | 0.664 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.570 | 0.044 | 0.077 | 0.747 | 0.864 | 93 | 0.482 | 0.658 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vojvodina | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.513 | 0.053 | 0.104 | 1.401 | 1.184 | 120 | 0.407 | 0.620 |
| Sumadija | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.612 | 0.045 | 0.073 | 1.158 | 1.076 | 124 | 0.523 | 0.701 |
| South/East | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.642 | 0.057 | 0.088 | 1.355 | 1.164 | 118 | 0.529 | 0.755 |
| DPA | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.591 | 0.036 | 0.061 | 1.333 | 1.155 | 239 | 0.518 | 0.663 |
| IPA | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.574 | 0.035 | 0.062 | 1.069 | 1.034 | 216 | 0.503 | 0.645 |
| TPA | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.482 | 0.091 | 0.188 | 1.911 | 1.382 | 57 | 0.300 | 0.663 |
| Primary or none | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.588 | 0.034 | 0.057 | 1.133 | 1.064 | 253 | 0.521 | 0.655 |
| Secondary | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.613 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 1.018 | 1.009 | 145 | 0.533 | 0.693 |
| Higher | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.622 | 0.033 | 0.052 | 0.794 | 0.891 | 160 | 0.557 | 0.687 |
| Male | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.569 | 0.053 | 0.093 | 1.176 | 1.084 | 115 | 0.462 | 0.675 |
| Female | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.552 | 0.042 | 0.076 | 1.261 | 1.123 | 180 | 0.467 | 0.636 |
| Three or more | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.542 | 0.060 | 0.110 | 1.581 | 1.257 | 104 | 0.422 | 0.661 |
| One or two | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.580 | 0.046 | 0.078 | 1.387 | 1.178 | 167 | 0.489 | 0.671 |
| None | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.610 | 0.037 | 0.060 | 1.028 | 1.014 | 184 | 0.537 | 0.684 |

**Table SE.27: Sampling errors: children under age 10–13 by the number of children's books present in the household and children who receive help with homework**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.101 | 0.028 | 0.276 | 1.468 | 1.212 | 164 | 0.046 | 0.157 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.170 | 0.045 | 0.262 | 1.093 | 1.045 | 86 | 0.081 | 0.259 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | (0.205) | (0.083) | (0.405) | (1.889) | (1.374) | 46 | (0.039) | (0.370) |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | (0.157) | (0.064) | (0.407) | (1.540) | (1.241) | 46 | (0.029) | (0.285) |
| Sumadija | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | (0.281) | (0.086) | (0.307) | (0.940) | (0.970) | 30 | (0.108) | (0.453) |
| South/East | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.050 | 0.023 | 0.456 | 1.400 | 1.183 | 128 | 0.004 | 0.095 |
| DPA | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.156 | 0.047 | 0.300 | 1.459 | 1.208 | 93 | 0.062 | 0.249 |
| IPA | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.082 | 0.046 | 0.555 | 1.861 | 1.364 | 67 | 0.000 | 0.174 |
| TPA | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.121 | 0.038 | 0.313 | 1.264 | 1.124 | 90 | 0.045 | 0.197 |
| None | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | (0.021) | (0.016) | (0.755) | (0.559) | (0.748) | 47 | (0.000) | (0.054) |
| Primary | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.138 | 0.032 | 0.229 | 1.481 | 1.217 | 178 | 0.075 | 0.201 |
| Secondary or higher | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | (*) |
| Male | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.096 | 0.026 | 0.273 | 1.087 | 1.043 | 137 | 0.043 | 0.148 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home | 0.156 | 0.040 | 0.257 | 1.367 | 1.169 | 113 | 0.076 | 0.236 |
| Poorest 60% | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.489 | 0.055 | 0.113 | 1.883 | 1.372 | 145 | 0.379 | 0.600 |
| Richest 40% | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.514 | 0.067 | 0.129 | 1.242 | 1.114 | 81 | 0.381 | 0.647 |
| Belgrade | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | (0.529) | (0.111) | (0.210) | (2.059) | (1.435) | 42 | (0.307) | (0.750) |
| Vojvodina | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | (0.498) | (0.129) | (0.259) | (3.144) | (1.773) | 44 | (0.240) | (0.755) |
| Sumadija | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | (0.494) | (0.044) | (0.090) | (0.188) | (0.434) | 28 | (0.405) | (0.583) |
| South/East | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.486 | 0.061 | 0.125 | 1.644 | 1.282 | 112 | 0.365 | 0.607 |
| DPA | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.580 | 0.063 | 0.109 | 1.274 | 1.129 | 82 | 0.454 | 0.706 |
| IPA | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.499 | 0.088 | 0.176 | 1.703 | 1.305 | 56 | 0.323 | 0.675 |
| TPA | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.426 | 0.076 | 0.179 | 2.195 | 1.481 | 88 | 0.273 | 0.579 |
| None | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | (0.367) | (0.089) | (0.243) | (1.285) | (1.133) | 40 | (0.189) | (0.546) |
| Primary | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.494 | 0.047 | 0.096 | 1.453 | 1.206 | 163 | 0.399 | 0.589 |
| Secondary or higher | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| Male | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.494 | 0.061 | 0.124 | 1.897 | 1.377 | 124 | 0.371 | 0.616 |
| Female | Percentage of children who receive help with homework | 0.501 | 0.053 | 0.106 | 1.127 | 1.062 | 102 | 0.395 | 0.608 |

**Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Participation in school–related activities — adolescents aged 10–13 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Private lessons for classes | 0.130 | 0.025 | 0.191 | 1.252 | 1.119 | 236 | 0.080 | 0.180 |
| Richest 40% | Private lessons for classes | 0.257 | 0.028 | 0.110 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 221 | 0.201 | 0.313 |
| Belgrade | Private lessons for classes | 0.231 | 0.044 | 0.192 | 1.041 | 1.020 | 94 | 0.142 | 0.319 |
| Vojvodina | Private lessons for classes | 0.231 | 0.041 | 0.177 | 1.194 | 1.093 | 121 | 0.149 | 0.313 |
| Sumadija | Private lessons for classes | 0.186 | 0.028 | 0.153 | 0.735 | 0.857 | 124 | 0.129 | 0.243 |
| South/East | Private lessons for classes | 0.118 | 0.029 | 0.242 | 0.764 | 0.874 | 118 | 0.061 | 0.176 |
| DPA | Private lessons for classes | 0.226 | 0.033 | 0.144 | 1.074 | 1.036 | 161 | 0.161 | 0.291 |
| IPA | Private lessons for classes | 0.185 | 0.043 | 0.233 | 1.287 | 1.134 | 116 | 0.099 | 0.271 |
| TPA | Private lessons for classes | 0.166 | 0.025 | 0.150 | 0.786 | 0.886 | 180 | 0.116 | 0.216 |
| Primary or none | Private lessons for classes | 0.063 | 0.036 | 0.578 | 1.288 | 1.135 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.135 |
| Secondary | Private lessons for classes | 0.189 | 0.023 | 0.124 | 0.880 | 0.938 | 254 | 0.142 | 0.236 |
| Higher | Private lessons for classes | 0.250 | 0.032 | 0.127 | 0.814 | 0.902 | 146 | 0.187 | 0.313 |
| Male | Private lessons for classes | 0.197 | 0.026 | 0.130 | 1.027 | 1.014 | 240 | 0.146 | 0.248 |
| Female | Private lessons for classes | 0.189 | 0.026 | 0.135 | 0.892 | 0.944 | 217 | 0.138 | 0.241 |
| Three or more | Private lessons for classes | 0.081 | 0.029 | 0.352 | 1.233 | 1.110 | 105 | 0.024 | 0.139 |
| One or two | Private lessons for classes | 0.208 | 0.035 | 0.167 | 1.195 | 1.093 | 167 | 0.139 | 0.278 |
| None | Private lessons for classes | 0.250 | 0.027 | 0.107 | 0.691 | 0.832 | 185 | 0.196 | 0.303 |
| Private lessons for classes — No | HDI | 0.794 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.987 | 0.994 | 362 | 0.788 | 0.799 |
| Private lessons for classes — Yes | HDI | 0.803 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.714 | 0.845 | 95 | 0.794 | 0.811 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private lessons for classes — No | GNI | 0.754 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 1.023 | 1.011 | 362 | 0.747 | 0.761 |
| Private lessons for classes — Yes | GNI | 0.767 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.675 | 0.821 | 95 | 0.756 | 0.778 |
| Private lessons for classes — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.201 | 1.096 | 362 | 0.853 | 0.856 |
| Private lessons for classes — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.856 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.244 | 1.115 | 95 | 0.852 | 0.859 |
| Private lessons for classes — No | Education expectancy index | 0.778 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.895 | 0.946 | 362 | 0.771 | 0.785 |
| Private lessons for classes — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.789 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.694 | 0.833 | 95 | 0.776 | 0.802 |
| Poorest 60% | Extended school stay | 0.009 | 0.005 | 0.555 | 0.608 | 0.780 | 236 | 0.000 | 0.018 |
| Richest 40% | Extended school stay | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 221 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Belgrade | Extended school stay | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.005 | 0.875 | 0.935 | 94 | 0.000 | 0.027 |
| Vojvodina | Extended school stay | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.027 | 0.675 | 0.822 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.015 |
| Sumadija | Extended school stay | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.077 | 0.003 | 0.053 | 124 | 0.003 | 0.004 |
| South/East | Extended school stay | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 118 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| DPA | Extended school stay | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.654 | 0.569 | 0.755 | 161 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| IPA | Extended school stay | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 116 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TPA | Extended school stay | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.999 | 0.639 | 0.799 | 180 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Primary or none | Extended school stay | 0.011 | 0.011 | 1.004 | 0.650 | 0.806 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.033 |
| Secondary | Extended school stay | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.650 | 0.561 | 0.749 | 254 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Higher | Extended school stay | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 146 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Male | Extended school stay | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.722 | 0.784 | 0.886 | 240 | 0.000 | 0.015 |
| Female | Extended school stay | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.071 | 0.002 | 0.049 | 217 | 0.002 | 0.003 |
| Three or more | Extended school stay | 0.008 | 0.008 | 1.004 | 0.871 | 0.933 | 105 | 0.000 | 0.023 |
| One or two | Extended school stay | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.587 | 0.382 | 0.618 | 167 | 0.000 | 0.015 |
| None | Extended school stay | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 185 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Poorest 60% | Sports | 0.263 | 0.029 | 0.111 | 1.004 | 1.002 | 236 | 0.205 | 0.321 |
| Richest 40% | Sports | 0.659 | 0.035 | 0.052 | 1.209 | 1.099 | 221 | 0.590 | 0.728 |
| Belgrade | Sports | 0.634 | 0.058 | 0.091 | 1.371 | 1.171 | 94 | 0.518 | 0.750 |
| Vojvodina | Sports | 0.427 | 0.046 | 0.108 | 1.091 | 1.044 | 121 | 0.335 | 0.519 |
| Sumadija | Sports | 0.482 | 0.045 | 0.094 | 1.133 | 1.064 | 124 | 0.392 | 0.573 |
| South/East | Sports | 0.303 | 0.039 | 0.130 | 0.711 | 0.843 | 118 | 0.225 | 0.382 |
| DPA | Sports | 0.606 | 0.039 | 0.064 | 1.099 | 1.048 | 161 | 0.529 | 0.683 |
| IPA | Sports | 0.471 | 0.051 | 0.109 | 1.098 | 1.048 | 116 | 0.368 | 0.573 |
| TPA | Sports | 0.307 | 0.038 | 0.124 | 1.200 | 1.095 | 180 | 0.231 | 0.384 |
| Primary or none | Sports | 0.137 | 0.041 | 0.299 | 0.818 | 0.905 | 57 | 0.055 | 0.219 |
| Secondary | Sports | 0.403 | 0.033 | 0.081 | 1.099 | 1.048 | 254 | 0.337 | 0.468 |
| Higher | Sports | 0.677 | 0.038 | 0.056 | 1.007 | 1.004 | 146 | 0.601 | 0.753 |
| Male | Sports | 0.534 | 0.036 | 0.068 | 1.314 | 1.146 | 240 | 0.461 | 0.606 |
| Female | Sports | 0.373 | 0.036 | 0.097 | 1.162 | 1.078 | 217 | 0.301 | 0.446 |
| Three or more | Sports | 0.204 | 0.030 | 0.149 | 0.642 | 0.802 | 105 | 0.143 | 0.265 |
| One or two | Sports | 0.467 | 0.044 | 0.094 | 1.269 | 1.126 | 167 | 0.379 | 0.555 |
| None | Sports | 0.614 | 0.038 | 0.062 | 1.105 | 1.051 | 185 | 0.538 | 0.690 |
| Sports — No | HDI | 0.787 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.004 | 1.002 | 248 | 0.781 | 0.792 |
| Sports — Yes | HDI | 0.805 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.941 | 0.970 | 209 | 0.799 | 0.812 |
| Sports — No | GNI | 0.745 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 1.081 | 1.040 | 248 | 0.736 | 0.753 |
| Sports — Yes | GNI | 0.770 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.930 | 0.964 | 209 | 0.761 | 0.779 |
| Sports — No | Life expectancy index | 0.853 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.372 | 1.171 | 248 | 0.851 | 0.855 |
| Sports — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.857 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.922 | 0.960 | 209 | 0.856 | 0.859 |
| Sports — No | Education expectancy index | 0.768 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.902 | 0.950 | 248 | 0.760 | 0.776 |
| Sports — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.794 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.908 | 0.953 | 209 | 0.784 | 0.804 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poorest 60% | Foreign language lessons | 0.114 | 0.022 | 0.195 | 1.128 | 1.062 | 236 | 0.070 | 0.159 |
| Richest 40% | Foreign language lessons | 0.277 | 0.030 | 0.107 | 1.007 | 1.003 | 221 | 0.218 | 0.337 |
| Belgrade | Foreign language lessons | 0.286 | 0.038 | 0.134 | 0.684 | 0.827 | 94 | 0.209 | 0.363 |
| Vojvodina | Foreign language lessons | 0.227 | 0.044 | 0.193 | 1.378 | 1.174 | 121 | 0.139 | 0.315 |
| Sumadija | Foreign language lessons | 0.156 | 0.027 | 0.177 | 0.794 | 0.891 | 124 | 0.101 | 0.210 |
| South/East | Foreign language lessons | 0.124 | 0.039 | 0.315 | 1.363 | 1.167 | 118 | 0.046 | 0.202 |
| DPA | Foreign language lessons | 0.243 | 0.028 | 0.114 | 0.738 | 0.859 | 161 | 0.187 | 0.298 |
| IPA | Foreign language lessons | 0.141 | 0.027 | 0.193 | 0.641 | 0.801 | 116 | 0.087 | 0.196 |
| TPA | Foreign language lessons | 0.181 | 0.036 | 0.201 | 1.565 | 1.251 | 180 | 0.108 | 0.253 |
| Primary or none | Foreign language lessons | 0.057 | 0.044 | 0.763 | 2.036 | 1.427 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.144 |
| Secondary | Foreign language lessons | 0.178 | 0.026 | 0.145 | 1.118 | 1.057 | 254 | 0.126 | 0.229 |
| Higher | Foreign language lessons | 0.277 | 0.030 | 0.110 | 0.702 | 0.838 | 146 | 0.216 | 0.338 |
| Male | Foreign language lessons | 0.188 | 0.026 | 0.138 | 1.090 | 1.044 | 240 | 0.136 | 0.240 |
| Female | Foreign language lessons | 0.204 | 0.028 | 0.137 | 1.001 | 1.001 | 217 | 0.148 | 0.260 |
| Three or more | Foreign language lessons | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.324 | 0.168 | 0.409 | 105 | 0.005 | 0.023 |
| One or two | Foreign language lessons | 0.225 | 0.033 | 0.148 | 1.040 | 1.020 | 167 | 0.159 | 0.292 |
| None | Foreign language lessons | 0.282 | 0.029 | 0.103 | 0.755 | 0.869 | 185 | 0.224 | 0.340 |
| Foreign language lessons — No | HDI | 0.792 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.007 | 1.003 | 357 | 0.787 | 0.797 |
| Foreign language lessons — Yes | HDI | 0.809 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.733 | 0.856 | 100 | 0.799 | 0.818 |
| Foreign language lessons — No | GNI | 0.752 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 1.039 | 1.019 | 357 | 0.745 | 0.759 |
| Foreign language lessons — Yes | GNI | 0.773 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.748 | 0.865 | 100 | 0.761 | 0.786 |
| Foreign language lessons — No | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.098 | 1.048 | 357 | 0.853 | 0.856 |
| Foreign language lessons — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.857 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.303 | 1.142 | 100 | 0.854 | 0.860 |
| Foreign language lessons — No | Education expectancy index | 0.775 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.916 | 0.957 | 357 | 0.768 | 0.782 |
| Foreign language lessons — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.800 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.703 | 0.839 | 100 | 0.786 | 0.813 |
| Poorest 60% | Music class | 0.044 | 0.015 | 0.350 | 1.289 | 1.135 | 236 | 0.013 | 0.075 |
| Richest 40% | Music class | 0.035 | 0.014 | 0.412 | 1.401 | 1.184 | 221 | 0.006 | 0.064 |
| Belgrade | Music class | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.754 | 1.088 | 1.043 | 94 | 0.000 | 0.050 |
| Vojvodina | Music class | 0.022 | 0.013 | 0.567 | 0.931 | 0.965 | 121 | 0.000 | 0.048 |
| Sumadija | Music class | 0.077 | 0.029 | 0.371 | 1.595 | 1.263 | 124 | 0.020 | 0.135 |
| South/East | Music class | 0.027 | 0.011 | 0.398 | 0.420 | 0.648 | 118 | 0.005 | 0.048 |
| DPA | Music class | 0.044 | 0.017 | 0.394 | 1.259 | 1.122 | 161 | 0.009 | 0.079 |
| IPA | Music class | 0.048 | 0.023 | 0.479 | 1.221 | 1.105 | 116 | 0.002 | 0.095 |
| TPA | Music class | 0.029 | 0.016 | 0.537 | 1.533 | 1.238 | 180 | 0.000 | 0.061 |
| Primary or none | Music class | 0.000 | 0.000 | . | . | . | 57 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Secondary | Music class | 0.032 | 0.014 | 0.442 | 1.572 | 1.254 | 254 | 0.004 | 0.060 |
| Higher | Music class | 0.067 | 0.022 | 0.334 | 1.215 | 1.102 | 146 | 0.022 | 0.111 |
| Male | Music class | 0.020 | 0.006 | 0.306 | 0.471 | 0.687 | 240 | 0.008 | 0.032 |
| Female | Music class | 0.063 | 0.021 | 0.333 | 1.547 | 1.244 | 217 | 0.021 | 0.105 |
| Three or more | Music class | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.109 | 0.002 | 0.046 | 105 | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| One or two | Music class | 0.074 | 0.026 | 0.348 | 1.573 | 1.254 | 167 | 0.022 | 0.125 |
| None | Music class | 0.032 | 0.012 | 0.365 | 0.797 | 0.893 | 185 | 0.009 | 0.055 |
| Poorest 60% | Extra classes | 0.370 | 0.032 | 0.086 | 0.987 | 0.994 | 236 | 0.307 | 0.434 |
| Richest 40% | Extra classes | 0.448 | 0.030 | 0.067 | 0.831 | 0.912 | 221 | 0.388 | 0.508 |
| Belgrade | Extra classes | 0.485 | 0.058 | 0.119 | 1.270 | 1.127 | 94 | 0.369 | 0.601 |
| Vojvodina | Extra classes | 0.301 | 0.039 | 0.129 | 0.911 | 0.954 | 121 | 0.223 | 0.379 |
| Sumadija | Extra classes | 0.491 | 0.031 | 0.063 | 0.527 | 0.726 | 124 | 0.429 | 0.552 |
| South/East | Extra classes | 0.359 | 0.044 | 0.122 | 0.810 | 0.900 | 118 | 0.271 | 0.446 |
| DPA | Extra classes | 0.518 | 0.041 | 0.079 | 1.192 | 1.092 | 161 | 0.436 | 0.600 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPA | Extra classes | 0.397 | 0.041 | 0.102 | 0.723 | 0.850 | 116 | 0.316 | 0.479 |
| TPA | Extra classes | 0.306 | 0.028 | 0.092 | 0.648 | 0.805 | 180 | 0.250 | 0.363 |
| Primary or none | Extra classes | 0.318 | 0.088 | 0.275 | 2.044 | 1.430 | 57 | 0.143 | 0.494 |
| Secondary | Extra classes | 0.334 | 0.028 | 0.082 | 0.836 | 0.914 | 254 | 0.279 | 0.389 |
| Higher | Extra classes | 0.564 | 0.036 | 0.063 | 0.789 | 0.889 | 146 | 0.492 | 0.635 |
| Male | Extra classes | 0.372 | 0.033 | 0.090 | 1.182 | 1.087 | 240 | 0.305 | 0.438 |
| Female | Extra classes | 0.453 | 0.036 | 0.080 | 1.094 | 1.046 | 217 | 0.381 | 0.526 |
| Three or more | Extra classes | 0.323 | 0.050 | 0.156 | 1.300 | 1.140 | 105 | 0.223 | 0.424 |
| One or two | Extra classes | 0.389 | 0.035 | 0.090 | 0.830 | 0.911 | 167 | 0.319 | 0.458 |
| None | Extra classes | 0.480 | 0.033 | 0.069 | 0.803 | 0.896 | 185 | 0.414 | 0.547 |
| Extra classes — No | HDI | 0.793 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.194 | 1.093 | 272 | 0.787 | 0.799 |
| Extra classes — Yes | HDI | 0.798 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.748 | 0.865 | 185 | 0.792 | 0.805 |
| Extra classes — No | GNI | 0.754 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 1.271 | 1.128 | 272 | 0.746 | 0.763 |
| Extra classes — Yes | GNI | 0.759 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.812 | 0.901 | 185 | 0.750 | 0.768 |
| Extra classes — No | Life expectancy index | 0.854 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.996 | 0.998 | 272 | 0.852 | 0.855 |
| Extra classes — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.857 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.708 | 0.842 | 185 | 0.855 | 0.858 |
| Extra classes — No | Education expectancy index | 0.777 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 1.051 | 1.025 | 272 | 0.768 | 0.786 |
| Extra classes — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.784 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.709 | 0.842 | 185 | 0.775 | 0.794 |
| Poorest 60% | School sections and clubs | 0.494 | 0.035 | 0.071 | 1.132 | 1.064 | 236 | 0.424 | 0.565 |
| Richest 40% | School sections and clubs | 0.596 | 0.037 | 0.062 | 1.277 | 1.130 | 221 | 0.523 | 0.670 |
| Belgrade | School sections and clubs | 0.592 | 0.060 | 0.102 | 1.420 | 1.192 | 94 | 0.472 | 0.712 |
| Vojvodina | School sections and clubs | 0.565 | 0.048 | 0.085 | 1.192 | 1.092 | 121 | 0.469 | 0.662 |
| Sumadija | School sections and clubs | 0.529 | 0.048 | 0.090 | 1.265 | 1.125 | 124 | 0.433 | 0.624 |
| South/East | School sections and clubs | 0.497 | 0.059 | 0.119 | 1.363 | 1.167 | 118 | 0.378 | 0.615 |
| DPA | School sections and clubs | 0.561 | 0.042 | 0.075 | 1.273 | 1.128 | 161 | 0.477 | 0.645 |
| IPA | School sections and clubs | 0.593 | 0.044 | 0.075 | 0.852 | 0.923 | 116 | 0.504 | 0.681 |
| TPA | School sections and clubs | 0.501 | 0.046 | 0.092 | 1.477 | 1.215 | 180 | 0.409 | 0.593 |
| Primary or none | School sections and clubs | 0.514 | 0.094 | 0.182 | 2.032 | 1.426 | 57 | 0.326 | 0.701 |
| Secondary | School sections and clubs | 0.513 | 0.035 | 0.068 | 1.198 | 1.094 | 254 | 0.443 | 0.582 |
| Higher | School sections and clubs | 0.610 | 0.039 | 0.064 | 0.964 | 0.982 | 146 | 0.532 | 0.687 |
| Male | School sections and clubs | 0.434 | 0.033 | 0.075 | 1.082 | 1.040 | 240 | 0.368 | 0.499 |
| Female | School sections and clubs | 0.678 | 0.034 | 0.050 | 1.097 | 1.048 | 217 | 0.610 | 0.746 |
| Three or more | School sections and clubs | 0.494 | 0.056 | 0.113 | 1.397 | 1.182 | 105 | 0.382 | 0.605 |
| One or two | School sections and clubs | 0.524 | 0.039 | 0.074 | 0.991 | 0.996 | 167 | 0.446 | 0.602 |
| None | School sections and clubs | 0.597 | 0.039 | 0.065 | 1.130 | 1.063 | 185 | 0.519 | 0.674 |
| School sections and clubs — No | HDI | 0.793 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.913 | 0.956 | 218 | 0.786 | 0.799 |
| School sections and clubs — Yes | HDI | 0.797 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.246 | 1.116 | 239 | 0.790 | 0.804 |
| School sections and clubs — No | GNI | 0.752 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.902 | 0.950 | 218 | 0.743 | 0.761 |
| School sections and clubs — Yes | GNI | 0.760 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.318 | 1.148 | 239 | 0.750 | 0.769 |
| School sections and clubs — No | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.706 | 0.840 | 218 | 0.853 | 0.857 |
| School sections and clubs — Yes | Life expectancy index | 0.855 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.420 | 1.192 | 239 | 0.852 | 0.857 |
| School sections and clubs — No | Education expectancy index | 0.777 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.885 | 0.941 | 218 | 0.768 | 0.786 |
| School sections and clubs — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.783 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.162 | 1.078 | 239 | 0.772 | 0.793 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poorest 60% | Remedial classes | 0.270 | 0.027 | 0.099 | 0.823 | 0.907 | 236 | 0.217 | 0.324 |
| Richest 40% | Remedial classes | 0.226 | 0.028 | 0.126 | 1.054 | 1.027 | 221 | 0.169 | 0.283 |
| Belgrade | Remedial classes | 0.256 | 0.043 | 0.169 | 0.932 | 0.965 | 94 | 0.170 | 0.343 |
| Vojvodina | Remedial classes | 0.303 | 0.041 | 0.135 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 121 | 0.221 | 0.385 |
| Sumadija | Remedial classes | 0.194 | 0.034 | 0.176 | 1.026 | 1.013 | 124 | 0.126 | 0.263 |
| South/East | Remedial classes | 0.247 | 0.037 | 0.150 | 0.714 | 0.845 | 118 | 0.173 | 0.321 |
| DPA | Remedial classes | 0.189 | 0.029 | 0.156 | 0.998 | 0.999 | 161 | 0.130 | 0.248 |
| IPA | Remedial classes | 0.294 | 0.045 | 0.155 | 1.039 | 1.019 | 116 | 0.203 | 0.384 |
| TPA | Remedial classes | 0.282 | 0.033 | 0.116 | 0.916 | 0.957 | 180 | 0.217 | 0.347 |
| Primary or none | Remedial classes | 0.304 | 0.071 | 0.233 | 1.370 | 1.170 | 57 | 0.162 | 0.445 |
| Secondary | Remedial classes | 0.289 | 0.030 | 0.105 | 1.104 | 1.051 | 254 | 0.228 | 0.350 |
| Higher | Remedial classes | 0.162 | 0.026 | 0.162 | 0.774 | 0.880 | 146 | 0.109 | 0.214 |
| Male | Remedial classes | 0.282 | 0.028 | 0.099 | 0.960 | 0.980 | 240 | 0.226 | 0.338 |
| Female | Remedial classes | 0.208 | 0.028 | 0.133 | 0.966 | 0.983 | 217 | 0.153 | 0.263 |
| Three or more | Remedial classes | 0.259 | 0.046 | 0.178 | 1.238 | 1.113 | 105 | 0.167 | 0.351 |
| One or two | Remedial classes | 0.255 | 0.031 | 0.120 | 0.807 | 0.898 | 167 | 0.194 | 0.317 |
| None | Remedial classes | 0.236 | 0.033 | 0.140 | 1.091 | 1.045 | 185 | 0.170 | 0.302 |
| Remedial classes — No | HDI | 0.797 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.642 | 0.801 | 340 | 0.793 | 0.801 |
| Remedial classes — Yes | HDI | 0.797 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.017 | 1.008 | 117 | 0.788 | 0.806 |
| Remedial classes — No | GNI | 0.755 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.727 | 0.853 | 340 | 0.749 | 0.761 |
| Remedial classes — Yes | GNI | 0.760 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.970 | 0.985 | 117 | 0.748 | 0.772 |
| Remedial classes — No | Education expectancy index | 0.779 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.555 | 0.745 | 340 | 0.773 | 0.785 |
| Remedial classes — Yes | Education expectancy index | 0.782 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.013 | 1.007 | 117 | 0.768 | 0.796 |

**Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Participation in school–related activities — adolescents aged 10–13 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Value (*r*)** | **Standard error (*se*)** | **Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)** | **Design effect (*deff*)** | **Square root of design effect (*deft*)** | **Unweighted count** | **Lower bound r – 2se** | **Upper bound r + 2se** |
| Poorest 60% | Sports | 0.027 | 0.013 | 0.467 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 147 | 0.002 | 0.052 |
| Richest 40% | Sports | 0.154 | 0.048 | 0.312 | 1.246 | 1.116 | 81 | 0.058 | 0.250 |
| DPA | Sports | 0.042 | 0.025 | 0.580 | 1.173 | 1.083 | 83 | 0.000 | 0.092 |
| IPA | Sports | 0.058 | 0.029 | 0.497 | 0.852 | 0.923 | 57 | 0.000 | 0.116 |
| TPA | Sports | 0.091 | 0.033 | 0.364 | 1.236 | 1.112 | 88 | 0.025 | 0.158 |
| None | Sports | (0.051) | (0.035) | (0.677) | (0.945) | (0.972) | 41 | (0.000) | (0.121) |
| Primary | Sports | 0.054 | 0.015 | 0.269 | 0.679 | 0.824 | 164 | 0.025 | 0.083 |
| Secondary or higher | Sports | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| Male | Sports | 0.104 | 0.031 | 0.297 | 1.302 | 1.141 | 126 | 0.042 | 0.165 |
| Female | Sports | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.754 | 1.066 | 1.032 | 102 | 0.000 | 0.046 |
| Three or more | Sports | 0.042 | 0.015 | 0.347 | 0.990 | 0.995 | 185 | 0.013 | 0.072 |
| One or two | Sports | 0.155 | 0.067 | 0.432 | 1.025 | 1.012 | 29 | 0.021 | 0.288 |
| None | Sports | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 14 | (*) | (*) |

**Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Support for child learning at school — adolescents aged 10–13 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.776 | 0.034 | 0.044 | 1.527 | 1.236 | 236 | 0.708 | 0.844 |
| Richest 40% | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.919 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 1.147 | 1.071 | 221 | 0.881 | 0.958 |
| Belgrade | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.836 | 0.042 | 0.050 | 1.214 | 1.102 | 94 | 0.752 | 0.920 |
| Vojvodina | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.846 | 0.032 | 0.038 | 1.024 | 1.012 | 121 | 0.781 | 0.911 |
| Sumadija | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.890 | 0.032 | 0.036 | 1.461 | 1.209 | 124 | 0.826 | 0.954 |
| South/East | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.801 | 0.054 | 0.068 | 1.806 | 1.344 | 118 | 0.692 | 0.910 |
| DPA | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.895 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 1.434 | 1.198 | 161 | 0.840 | 0.950 |
| IPA | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.813 | 0.037 | 0.045 | 0.919 | 0.959 | 116 | 0.740 | 0.886 |
| TPA | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.820 | 0.040 | 0.049 | 1.884 | 1.373 | 180 | 0.741 | 0.900 |
| Primary or none | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.722 | 0.095 | 0.131 | 2.578 | 1.606 | 57 | 0.533 | 0.911 |
| Secondary | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.844 | 0.024 | 0.028 | 1.042 | 1.021 | 254 | 0.797 | 0.892 |
| Higher | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.900 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 1.344 | 1.159 | 146 | 0.844 | 0.957 |
| Male | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.850 | 0.024 | 0.028 | 1.127 | 1.062 | 240 | 0.802 | 0.898 |
| Female | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.844 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 1.707 | 1.307 | 217 | 0.779 | 0.910 |
| Three or more | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.772 | 0.056 | 0.073 | 2.024 | 1.423 | 105 | 0.659 | 0.884 |
| One or two | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.845 | 0.032 | 0.038 | 1.298 | 1.139 | 167 | 0.781 | 0.910 |
| None | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.897 | 0.026 | 0.029 | 1.298 | 1.139 | 185 | 0.845 | 0.948 |
| Poorest 60% | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.705 | 0.035 | 0.050 | 1.354 | 1.164 | 236 | 0.634 | 0.775 |
| Richest 40% | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.876 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 1.020 | 1.010 | 221 | 0.832 | 0.920 |
| Belgrade | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.725 | 0.046 | 0.064 | 1.012 | 1.006 | 94 | 0.633 | 0.817 |
| Vojvodina | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.783 | 0.037 | 0.047 | 1.027 | 1.013 | 121 | 0.709 | 0.858 |
| Sumadija | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.871 | 0.032 | 0.037 | 1.295 | 1.138 | 124 | 0.806 | 0.936 |
| South/East | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.747 | 0.053 | 0.071 | 1.431 | 1.196 | 118 | 0.642 | 0.853 |
| DPA | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.822 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 0.984 | 0.992 | 161 | 0.765 | 0.879 |
| IPA | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.775 | 0.043 | 0.055 | 1.100 | 1.049 | 116 | 0.690 | 0.861 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPA | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.767 | 0.040 | 0.052 | 1.572 | 1.254 | 180 | 0.686 | 0.847 |
| Primary or none | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.614 | 0.090 | 0.147 | 1.973 | 1.405 | 57 | 0.434 | 0.794 |
| Secondary | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.795 | 0.026 | 0.033 | 1.039 | 1.019 | 254 | 0.743 | 0.848 |
| Higher | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.849 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 1.133 | 1.064 | 146 | 0.787 | 0.911 |
| Male | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.789 | 0.026 | 0.033 | 0.983 | 0.991 | 240 | 0.738 | 0.841 |
| Female | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.791 | 0.034 | 0.043 | 1.422 | 1.192 | 217 | 0.724 | 0.858 |
| Three or more | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.677 | 0.056 | 0.083 | 1.621 | 1.273 | 105 | 0.565 | 0.789 |
| One or two | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.793 | 0.034 | 0.043 | 1.170 | 1.082 | 167 | 0.724 | 0.862 |
| None | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.858 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 1.206 | 1.098 | 185 | 0.801 | 0.915 |
| Poorest 60% | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.819 | 0.034 | 0.041 | 1.752 | 1.324 | 236 | 0.751 | 0.886 |
| Richest 40% | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.900 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.808 | 0.899 | 221 | 0.864 | 0.935 |
| Belgrade | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.785 | 0.040 | 0.051 | 0.882 | 0.939 | 94 | 0.706 | 0.864 |
| Vojvodina | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.814 | 0.032 | 0.039 | 0.840 | 0.916 | 121 | 0.750 | 0.877 |
| Sumadija | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.930 | 0.028 | 0.030 | 1.614 | 1.270 | 124 | 0.875 | 0.985 |
| South/East | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.889 | 0.059 | 0.066 | 3.394 | 1.842 | 118 | 0.771 | 1.000 |
| DPA | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.887 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 0.835 | 0.914 | 161 | 0.843 | 0.931 |
| IPA | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.852 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 0.786 | 0.887 | 116 | 0.791 | 0.914 |
| TPA | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.835 | 0.042 | 0.050 | 2.212 | 1.487 | 180 | 0.752 | 0.918 |
| Primary or none | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.753 | 0.099 | 0.131 | 3.037 | 1.743 | 57 | 0.555 | 0.951 |
| Secondary | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.865 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.931 | 0.965 | 254 | 0.823 | 0.907 |
| Higher | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.890 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 1.200 | 1.095 | 146 | 0.834 | 0.945 |
| Male | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.870 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 1.060 | 1.030 | 240 | 0.827 | 0.914 |
| Female | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.846 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 1.735 | 1.317 | 217 | 0.780 | 0.912 |
| Three or more | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.799 | 0.054 | 0.068 | 2.047 | 1.431 | 105 | 0.690 | 0.907 |
| One or two | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.853 | 0.029 | 0.034 | 1.106 | 1.052 | 167 | 0.795 | 0.912 |
| None | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.902 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 1.012 | 1.006 | 185 | 0.857 | 0.946 |

**Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Support for child learning at school — adolescents aged 10–13 years**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.621 | 0.049 | 0.079 | 1.599 | 1.264 | 147 | 0.523 | 0.719 |
| Richest 40% | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.721 | 0.054 | 0.074 | 1.004 | 1.002 | 81 | 0.613 | 0.828 |
| DPA | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.694 | 0.061 | 0.088 | 1.378 | 1.174 | 83 | 0.572 | 0.816 |
| IPA | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.625 | 0.091 | 0.146 | 1.994 | 1.412 | 57 | 0.442 | 0.808 |
| TPA | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.633 | 0.059 | 0.093 | 1.368 | 1.170 | 88 | 0.515 | 0.750 |
| None | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | (0.551) | (0.081) | (0.147) | (1.016) | (1.008) | 41 | (0.389) | (0.713) |
| Primary | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.641 | 0.047 | 0.074 | 1.585 | 1.259 | 164 | 0.547 | 0.736 |
| Secondary or higher | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.876 | 0.056 | 0.065 | 0.741 | 0.861 | 23 | 0.763 | 0.989 |
| Male | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.618 | 0.052 | 0.084 | 1.445 | 1.202 | 126 | 0.514 | 0.721 |
| Female | Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council | 0.696 | 0.048 | 0.069 | 1.096 | 1.047 | 102 | 0.600 | 0.793 |
| Poorest 60% | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.585 | 0.051 | 0.088 | 1.707 | 1.307 | 147 | 0.482 | 0.688 |
| Richest 40% | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.707 | 0.052 | 0.074 | 0.925 | 0.962 | 81 | 0.603 | 0.812 |
| DPA | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.682 | 0.058 | 0.085 | 1.226 | 1.107 | 83 | 0.566 | 0.799 |
| IPA | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.580 | 0.088 | 0.152 | 1.793 | 1.339 | 57 | 0.403 | 0.757 |
| TPA | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.598 | 0.066 | 0.110 | 1.664 | 1.290 | 88 | 0.467 | 0.730 |
| None | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | (0.546) | (0.082) | (0.149) | (1.023) | (1.012) | 41 | (0.383) | (0.709) |
| Primary | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.609 | 0.050 | 0.081 | 1.693 | 1.301 | 164 | 0.510 | 0.709 |
| Secondary or higher | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| Male | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.597 | 0.052 | 0.087 | 1.410 | 1.188 | 126 | 0.494 | 0.700 |
| Female | Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports | 0.656 | 0.053 | 0.081 | 1.254 | 1.120 | 102 | 0.550 | 0.763 |
| Poorest 60% | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.491 | 0.056 | 0.114 | 1.968 | 1.403 | 147 | 0.379 | 0.603 |
| Richest 40% | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.592 | 0.054 | 0.091 | 0.844 | 0.918 | 81 | 0.485 | 0.700 |
| DPA | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.488 | 0.061 | 0.125 | 1.177 | 1.085 | 83 | 0.366 | 0.611 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPA | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.403 | 0.075 | 0.186 | 1.305 | 1.143 | 57 | 0.253 | 0.553 |
| TPA | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.623 | 0.062 | 0.100 | 1.534 | 1.239 | 88 | 0.498 | 0.748 |
| None | Attended school celebration or a sport event | (0.432) | (0.074) | (0.172) | (0.854) | (0.924) | 41 | (0.283) | (0.580) |
| Primary | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.547 | 0.044 | 0.081 | 1.294 | 1.138 | 164 | 0.459 | 0.636 |
| Secondary or higher | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.498 | 0.126 | 0.252 | 1.602 | 1.266 | 23 | 0.247 | 0.750 |
| Male | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.563 | 0.057 | 0.101 | 1.687 | 1.299 | 126 | 0.449 | 0.677 |
| Female | Attended school celebration or a sport event | 0.471 | 0.049 | 0.105 | 0.972 | 0.986 | 102 | 0.372 | 0.569 |

**Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Perception of a better life — women aged 15–19**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2019

| | | | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Improved during the last one year | 0.518 | 0.031 | 0.059 | 0.668 | 0.817 | 189 | 0.457 | 0.579 |
| Richest 40% | Improved during the last one year | 0.466 | 0.039 | 0.083 | 0.701 | 0.837 | 107 | 0.388 | 0.543 |
| Belgrade | Improved during the last one year | (0.505) | (0.067) | (0.133) | (0.823) | (0.907) | 39 | (0.371) | (0.639) |
| Vojvodina | Improved during the last one year | 0.461 | 0.041 | 0.090 | 0.745 | 0.863 | 99 | 0.378 | 0.543 |
| Sumadija | Improved during the last one year | 0.485 | 0.041 | 0.084 | 0.578 | 0.760 | 97 | 0.403 | 0.567 |
| South/East | Improved during the last one year | 0.583 | 0.057 | 0.098 | 0.735 | 0.857 | 61 | 0.468 | 0.697 |
| DPA | Improved during the last one year | 0.491 | 0.044 | 0.090 | 0.722 | 0.850 | 86 | 0.403 | 0.579 |
| IPA | Improved during the last one year | (0.571) | (0.053) | (0.092) | (0.492) | (0.701) | 42 | (0.466) | (0.677) |
| TPA | Improved during the last one year | 0.481 | 0.034 | 0.070 | 0.713 | 0.844 | 168 | 0.414 | 0.548 |
| Primary or none | Improved during the last one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Secondary | Improved during the last one year | 0.460 | 0.026 | 0.056 | 0.587 | 0.766 | 226 | 0.408 | 0.511 |
| Higher | Improved during the last one year | 0.650 | 0.047 | 0.072 | 0.577 | 0.760 | 51 | 0.557 | 0.744 |
| Three or more | Improved during the last one year | 0.388 | 0.048 | 0.123 | 0.710 | 0.843 | 81 | 0.293 | 0.484 |
| One or two | Improved during the last one year | 0.537 | 0.042 | 0.079 | 0.860 | 0.928 | 116 | 0.452 | 0.622 |
| None | Improved during the last one year | 0.530 | 0.036 | 0.068 | 0.539 | 0.734 | 99 | 0.457 | 0.602 |
| Poorest 60% | Will get better after one year | 0.859 | 0.023 | 0.026 | 0.755 | 0.869 | 189 | 0.814 | 0.904 |
| Richest 40% | Will get better after one year | 0.852 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.090 | 0.300 | 107 | 0.833 | 0.872 |
| Belgrade | Will get better after one year | (0.764) | (0.054) | (0.071) | (0.747) | (0.864) | 39 | (0.656) | (0.873) |
| Vojvodina | Will get better after one year | 0.832 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 0.660 | 0.813 | 99 | 0.773 | 0.890 |
| Sumadija | Will get better after one year | 0.929 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.119 | 0.345 | 97 | 0.910 | 0.948 |
| South/East | Will get better after one year | 0.869 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.055 | 0.234 | 61 | 0.847 | 0.890 |
| DPA | Will get better after one year | 0.926 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.046 | 0.214 | 86 | 0.915 | 0.938 |
| IPA | Will get better after one year | (0.851) | (0.024) | (0.028) | (0.190) | (0.436) | 42 | (0.804) | (0.898) |
| TPA | Will get better after one year | 0.817 | 0.025 | 0.030 | 0.643 | 0.802 | 168 | 0.767 | 0.866 |
| Primary or none | Will get better after one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Secondary | Will get better after one year | 0.837 | 0.015 | 0.018 | 0.372 | 0.610 | 226 | 0.806 | 0.867 |
| Higher | Will get better after one year | 0.912 | 0.031 | 0.034 | 0.708 | 0.841 | 51 | 0.851 | 0.974 |
| Three or more | Will get better after one year | 0.873 | 0.033 | 0.038 | 0.740 | 0.860 | 81 | 0.807 | 0.940 |
| One or two | Will get better after one year | 0.900 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.366 | 0.605 | 116 | 0.867 | 0.934 |
| None | Will get better after one year | 0.794 | 0.022 | 0.028 | 0.307 | 0.554 | 99 | 0.749 | 0.838 |

**Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Perception of a better life — women aged 15–19**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Poorest 60% | Improved during the last one year | 0.423 | 0.040 | 0.094 | 1.392 | 1.180 | 213 | 0.343 | 0.503 |
| Richest 40% | Improved during the last one year | 0.478 | 0.048 | 0.100 | 1.002 | 1.001 | 110 | 0.383 | 0.574 |
| Belgrade | Improved during the last one year | 0.637 | 0.080 | 0.125 | 1.583 | 1.258 | 60 | 0.478 | 0.797 |
| Vojvodina | Improved during the last one year | 0.407 | 0.084 | 0.206 | 1.951 | 1.397 | 57 | 0.239 | 0.574 |
| Sumadija | Improved during the last one year | (0.685) | (0.024) | (0.036) | (0.080) | (0.284) | 27 | (0.636) | (0.733) |
| South/East | Improved during the last one year | 0.347 | 0.038 | 0.110 | 1.077 | 1.038 | 179 | 0.270 | 0.423 |
| DPA | Improved during the last one year | 0.502 | 0.050 | 0.099 | 1.107 | 1.052 | 121 | 0.403 | 0.602 |
| IPA | Improved during the last one year | 0.333 | 0.059 | 0.177 | 1.255 | 1.120 | 82 | 0.215 | 0.450 |
| TPA | Improved during the last one year | 0.457 | 0.055 | 0.120 | 1.582 | 1.258 | 120 | 0.347 | 0.567 |
| None | Improved during the last one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10 | (*) | (*) |
| Primary | Improved during the last one year | 0.411 | 0.035 | 0.084 | 1.068 | 1.034 | 218 | 0.342 | 0.480 |
| Secondary or higher | Improved during the last one year | 0.501 | 0.063 | 0.126 | 1.516 | 1.231 | 95 | 0.375 | 0.627 |
| Three or more | Improved during the last one year | 0.443 | 0.035 | 0.079 | 1.413 | 1.188 | 284 | 0.373 | 0.514 |
| One or two | Improved during the last one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 21 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Improved during the last one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 18 | (*) | (*) |
| Poorest 60% | Will get better after one year | 0.860 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 0.878 | 0.937 | 213 | 0.815 | 0.905 |
| Richest 40% | Will get better after one year | 0.878 | 0.034 | 0.038 | 1.150 | 1.072 | 110 | 0.811 | 0.946 |
| Belgrade | Will get better after one year | 0.902 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.382 | 0.618 | 60 | 0.853 | 0.950 |
| Vojvodina | Will get better after one year | 0.820 | 0.033 | 0.040 | 0.492 | 0.702 | 57 | 0.754 | 0.886 |
| Sumadija | Will get better after one year | (0.911) | (0.026) | (0.029) | (0.246) | (0.496) | 27 | (0.859) | (0.963) |
| South/East | Will get better after one year | 0.865 | 0.029 | 0.034 | 1.242 | 1.114 | 179 | 0.806 | 0.924 |
| DPA | Will get better after one year | 0.865 | 0.025 | 0.029 | 0.592 | 0.770 | 121 | 0.815 | 0.915 |
| IPA | Will get better after one year | 0.921 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 0.801 | 0.895 | 82 | 0.867 | 0.975 |
| TPA | Will get better after one year | 0.834 | 0.033 | 0.040 | 1.018 | 1.009 | 120 | 0.768 | 0.900 |
| None | Will get better after one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10 | (*) | (*) |
| Primary | Will get better after one year | 0.875 | 0.023 | 0.026 | 1.066 | 1.033 | 218 | 0.829 | 0.921 |
| Secondary or higher | Will get better after one year | 0.839 | 0.034 | 0.040 | 0.797 | 0.893 | 95 | 0.771 | 0.906 |
| Three or more | Will get better after one year | 0.873 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 0.818 | 0.904 | 284 | 0.837 | 0.909 |
| One or two | Will get better after one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 21 | (*) | (*) |
| None | Will get better after one year | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 18 | (*) | (*) |

**Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Education of parents — higher education — adolescents aged 10–19**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia 2014 and 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
| DPA | Mother — higher education | 0.480 | 0.036 | 0.075 | 2.587 | 1.609 | 486 | 0.408 | 0.552 |
| IPA | Mother — higher education | 0.238 | 0.034 | 0.142 | 1.965 | 1.402 | 312 | 0.170 | 0.305 |
| TPA | Mother — higher education | 0.146 | 0.021 | 0.141 | 2.227 | 1.492 | 665 | 0.105 | 0.188 |
| Belgrade | Mother — higher education | 0.527 | 0.045 | 0.086 | 2.437 | 1.561 | 292 | 0.436 | 0.618 |
| Vojvodina | Mother — higher education | 0.229 | 0.032 | 0.138 | 2.450 | 1.565 | 375 | 0.165 | 0.292 |
| Sumadija | Mother — higher education | 0.191 | 0.038 | 0.196 | 3.783 | 1.945 | 406 | 0.116 | 0.267 |
| South/East | Mother — higher education | 0.232 | 0.026 | 0.110 | 1.174 | 1.084 | 390 | 0.181 | 0.283 |
| DPA | Father — higher education | 0.352 | 0.030 | 0.086 | 1.982 | 1.408 | 486 | 0.291 | 0.412 |
| IPA | Father — higher education | 0.168 | 0.034 | 0.202 | 2.563 | 1.601 | 312 | 0.100 | 0.235 |
| TPA | Father — higher education | 0.104 | 0.016 | 0.152 | 1.754 | 1.324 | 665 | 0.072 | 0.136 |
| Belgrade | Father — higher education | 0.363 | 0.036 | 0.100 | 1.673 | 1.293 | 292 | 0.291 | 0.436 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vojvodina | Father — higher education | 0.179 | 0.030 | 0.166 | 2.591 | 1.610 | 375 | 0.119 | 0.238 |
| Sumadija | Father — higher education | 0.140 | 0.027 | 0.189 | 2.428 | 1.558 | 406 | 0.087 | 0.193 |
| South/East | Father — higher education | 0.163 | 0.025 | 0.154 | 1.478 | 1.216 | 390 | 0.113 | 0.214 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| DPA | Mother — higher education | 0.289 | 0.037 | 0.127 | 2.950 | 1.718 | 424 | 0.216 | 0.362 |
| IPA | Mother — higher education | 0.228 | 0.036 | 0.160 | 2.933 | 1.713 | 406 | 0.155 | 0.300 |
| TPA | Mother — higher education | 0.110 | 0.019 | 0.173 | 2.365 | 1.538 | 649 | 0.072 | 0.148 |
| Belgrade | Mother — higher education | 0.284 | 0.050 | 0.178 | 3.445 | 1.856 | 257 | 0.183 | 0.385 |
| Vojvodina | Mother — higher education | 0.187 | 0.031 | 0.165 | 2.428 | 1.558 | 412 | 0.125 | 0.248 |
| Sumadija | Mother — higher education | 0.155 | 0.028 | 0.177 | 2.507 | 1.583 | 436 | 0.100 | 0.210 |
| South/East | Mother — higher education | 0.186 | 0.031 | 0.164 | 2.328 | 1.526 | 374 | 0.125 | 0.247 |
| DPA | Father — higher education | 0.280 | 0.037 | 0.131 | 3.023 | 1.739 | 424 | 0.206 | 0.354 |
| IPA | Father — higher education | 0.130 | 0.023 | 0.180 | 1.882 | 1.372 | 406 | 0.083 | 0.177 |
| TPA | Father — higher education | 0.104 | 0.020 | 0.194 | 2.785 | 1.669 | 649 | 0.064 | 0.145 |
| Belgrade | Father — higher education | 0.170 | 0.040 | 0.234 | 3.071 | 1.753 | 257 | 0.091 | 0.249 |
| Vojvodina | Father — higher education | 0.142 | 0.031 | 0.221 | 3.154 | 1.776 | 412 | 0.079 | 0.205 |
| Sumadija | Father — higher education | 0.153 | 0.029 | 0.191 | 2.867 | 1.693 | 436 | 0.094 | 0.211 |
| South/East | Father — higher education | 0.197 | 0.030 | 0.150 | 2.081 | 1.442 | 374 | 0.138 | 0.256 |

**Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Education of parents — higher education — adolescents aged 10–19**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma settlements 2019

| | | Value (*r*) | Standard error (*se*) | Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) | Design effect (*deff*) | Square root of design effect (*deft*) | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Lower bound r – 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| DPA | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.108 | 0.028 | 0.263 | 3.458 | 1.860 | 462 | 0.051 | 0.165 |
| IPA | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.070 | 0.018 | 0.258 | 1.666 | 1.291 | 331 | 0.034 | 0.107 |
| TPA | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.067 | 0.013 | 0.190 | 1.290 | 1.136 | 448 | 0.042 | 0.093 |
| Belgrade | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.106 | 0.046 | 0.438 | 5.153 | 2.270 | 259 | 0.013 | 0.198 |
| Vojvodina | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.071 | 0.016 | 0.218 | 0.975 | 0.988 | 223 | 0.040 | 0.102 |
| Sumadija | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.157 | 0.041 | 0.260 | 1.495 | 1.223 | 123 | 0.075 | 0.238 |
| South/East | Mother — secondary or higher education | 0.063 | 0.011 | 0.181 | 1.378 | 1.174 | 636 | 0.040 | 0.086 |
| DPA | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.120 | 0.024 | 0.203 | 2.307 | 1.519 | 462 | 0.071 | 0.168 |
| IPA | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.134 | 0.028 | 0.211 | 2.274 | 1.508 | 331 | 0.077 | 0.190 |
| TPA | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.119 | 0.027 | 0.222 | 3.331 | 1.825 | 448 | 0.066 | 0.173 |
| Belgrade | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.087 | 0.026 | 0.302 | 1.992 | 1.411 | 259 | 0.035 | 0.140 |
| Vojvodina | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.115 | 0.040 | 0.345 | 4.145 | 2.036 | 223 | 0.036 | 0.195 |
| Sumadija | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.127 | 0.026 | 0.206 | 0.735 | 0.857 | 123 | 0.074 | 0.179 |
| South/East | Father — higher education or higher education | 0.139 | 0.020 | 0.143 | 2.059 | 1.435 | 636 | 0.100 | 0.179 |

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# INEQUALITY IN THE LIVES OF ADOLESCENTS IN SERBIA