



# META DATA SAMPLE AND SAMPLING ERRORS

## **TARGET POPULATION AND POPULATION COVERED BY THE SURVEY**

The target population is all private (non-institutional) households and persons on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, without the region of Kosovo and Metohija, which represents a usual population. Excluded are persons in collective households (students' and pupils' dormitories, homes for children and youth with developmental disabilities, homes for socially vulnerable children, retirement homes, homes for disabled adults, monasteries, etc.). The survey population is limited to all households residing in enumeration areas from the 2022 Census where at least 20 households were enumerated at the time of the Census. The survey population has been reduced by 1.8% in relation to the target population.

## **SAMPLE TYPE AND SIZE**

The LFS uses a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach. The sample of enumeration areas (cluster of households) was selected at the first stage. A sample of households was selected in each enumeration area at the second stage.

Enumeration areas as primary sampling units are stratified according to the type of settlements (town and other) and territory at NSTJ 3 level (25 areas: Beogradska oblast, Zapadnobačka oblast, Južnobačanska oblast, Južnobačka oblast, Severnobačanska oblast, Severnobačka oblast, Srednjobanatska oblast, Sremska oblast, Zlatiborska oblast, Kolubarska oblast, Mačvanska oblast, Moravička oblast, Pomoravska oblast, Rasinska oblast, Raška oblast, Šumadijska oblast, Borska oblast, Braničevska oblast, Zaječarska oblast, Jablanička oblast, Nišavska oblast, Pirotska oblast, Podunavska oblast, Pčinjska oblast and Toplička oblast).

The planned sample size is 76 960 households in 7 696 enumeration areas.

## **ROTATION SCHEME AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION**

The LFS is based on the rotation panel design, by which each household participate in the sample for four times. The rotating scheme 2-2-2 was applied

For each quarter four subsamples (rotating groups) are allocated. Each quarter (Q) in the sample is included: one new rotating group, two rotating groups from the previous quarter (Q-1) and one rotating group from Q-3 quarter. Based on the applied rotating scheme, each household and person selected in the sample will be interviewed 4 times within 18 months, i.e. each household and person is in the sample for two consecutive quarters, then for two quarters out of the sample and again for two consecutive quarters in the sample.

The applied rotation scheme based on the overlapping of the sample for two consecutive quarters, as well as for the same quarter in two consecutive years enables an efficient sampling plan for measuring the changes to the previous quarter and for measuring changes to the same quarter of the previous year.

Proportional sample allocation according to the number of persons aged 15 and over, within the type of settlement and territory, has been slightly corrected in order to obtain more precise estimates on the level of areas.

The transition to the continuous periodicity of the survey required the sample distribution over time. Every subsample allocated for a quarter is uniformly and randomly distributed into 13 (14) weeks. In 2025, 53 weeks were observed.

## **SAMPLING FRAME AND SAMPLE SELECTION**

The 2022 Serbian Population Census, was used as the frame for the selection of enumeration areas and households. It was formed by excluding all enumeration areas with 19 or less households. This way, the frame was reduced by 1.8% in relation to the target population.

The annual sample consists of nine independent subsamples, which are selected according to the same

sampling scheme. The first stage units (enumeration areas) are selected systematically with a probability proportional to the number of persons aged 15 and over. Within each stratum enumeration areas were sorted according to the municipality they belong to and the order number within the municipality. This systematic selection provided high level of implicit geographic stratification and ensured effective sample distribution. The second stage units (households) were selected with equal probabilities (simple random selection).

## ESTIMATION SYSTEM

In order to obtain representative results of the observed general population, sample weights were appended for each household and person in the sample. The major component of the weight is the reciprocal value of the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum and represents base weight (design weight). The second component of the weight takes into account the level of non-response for the household. After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated. These were used to adjust the design weights calculated for each enumeration area.

The final weight for a person and household is calculated on the basis of the corrected weight for a household by calibration. Calibration is a procedure which adjusts the sampling weights by factors (calibration factors) so that the obtained estimates agree with known totals. Calibration is a practical approach of incorporating auxiliary information in the phase of estimation, which serves to correct deviations of certain contingents of sample that cannot be avoided during field work. For every quarter, the data obtained on the basis of current demographic estimations are used as auxiliary information.

Requirements which have to be met at in calculation of calibration factors are the following: distribution of population according to gender (two groups), by five-year age groups (14 groups), at the level of territory (level NUTS 3) and distribution of household according to number of household members (six groups), at the level of territory, provided that a household and each person from the relevant household have the same final weight, which assures consistent estimates on the basis of households and on the basis of persons.

Calibration weights are calculated by the “logit” method in ReGenesees software, which is the advanced R package for calibration, estimation and calculation of sampling errors for complex samples, created by Diego Zardetto from the Italian National Institute of Statistics.

Estimates of totals, proportions, as well as errors thereof, are calculated for various indicators.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample drawn for LFS is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected.

Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data. To estimate sampling errors calculated are standard errors, coefficients of variation and confidence intervals for parameters, as a precision measures.

In the dissemination phase it is not possible to publish each estimate with its sampling error. In order to provide users to evaluate the precision of the estimates, approximate values of sampling errors have been calculated based on regression model (Generalized Variance Function method), which parameters are obtained through ReGenesees software. Tables with approximate values of sampling errors for totals and means, method of using the tables and calculation of the CVs for rate and change was prepared according to the “Guide to the Labour Force Survey” of Statistics Canada.



## ➡ APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERRORS FOR SERBIA AND REGIONS (NSTJ2)

Approximate values of the coefficients of variation (hereinafter CV), for the quarterly estimates of totals and annual averages are provided in tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 2. The size of estimates expressed in thousands is presented as a function of the territory and the coefficient of variation. The territory for which the estimate is observed is indicated in table columns, and the corresponding precision level, as CV, is specified in the rows for the size of the estimate.

To determine the CV for the estimate of a size X in a region R, one should find in column R the first estimate that is less or equal to X, and the title of the given row will give the approximate value of the CV. For example, to determine the CV for an estimate of 121 500 of unemployed in Region Beograd, we find the closest but smaller estimate of 112 600, giving a CV of 4.5%. Therefore, the estimate of 121 500 unemployed in Region Beograd has a CV of roughly 4.5%.

**Table 1a.** Example of approximate values of the coefficients of variation for the total score

CV%	Srbija	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije
...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	1488.7	1108.8	1176.3	1166.3	1147.3
1.5	984.6	753.7	797.8	786.2	772.6
2	577.8	458.1	483.5	472.9	464.1
...	...	...	...	...	...
3.5	204.9	174.0	182.6	175.9	172.2
4	160.0	138.1	144.7	138.9	135.9
4.5	128.6	112.6	117.9	112.8	110.3
...	...	...	...	...	...

Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 2 contain rough estimates of sampling errors. The sampling variability is calculated based on a model so that, given an estimate, approximately 75% of the actual CVs (estimated by a complex method for the calculation of sampling errors in ReGenesees software, for example), will be less than or equal to the CVs derived from tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 2. There will, however, be 25% of the actual CVs that will be higher than the ones given in the tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 2.

The CV values given in the tables .1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 are derived from a model based on quarterly survey data in 2025. The CV values given in Table 2, are derived from a model based on annual LFS data for 2025. It is important to bear in mind that those values are approximations.

## ➡ APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERRORS FOR PROPORTIONS

The estimates of proportions or percentages are subject to the sampling variability that is related to the variability of the numerator and denominator of the ratio. Different values of proportions are not treated the same way because some values of the denominator are obtained by calibration and as such do not have an associated sampling error (e.g. the estimated number of persons aged 15-64 in Beogradski region).

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate is the ratio X/Y, of the total number of the unemployed in a group, to the total number of active persons in the same group. The group may be, for instance, region or some group by sex and age. For example, let the estimated number of active persons in Beogradski region was 791 900 individuals, and the estimated number of the unemployed was 121 500, with an unemployment rate of 15.3%.

The CV for the unemployment rate can be estimated with the following formula:

$$[CV(X/Y)]^2 = [CV(X)]^2 + [CV(Y)]^2 - 2\rho[CV(X)][CV(Y)],$$

where in the observed group: CV(X) is the coefficient of variation of the estimated total number of the unemployed, and the CV(Y) is the coefficient of variation of the estimated total number of active persons. The correlation coefficient, denoted  $\rho$ , measures the amount of linear association between X and Y, and its value ranges between -1 and 1. Based on the formula, it is clear that we can expect a larger CV for the unemployment rate when  $\rho$  is negative. When  $\rho$  is not available, we will take the value  $\rho = -1$ , which simplifies the formula, but lead to an overestimation of the CV(X/Y) :

$$CV(X/Y) = CV(X) + CV(Y) \quad (1)$$

In our example an approximate value of the CV for the unemployment rate, based on Table 1, and the value of the CV for the unemployed of 4.5% and the value of the CV for the active persons of 1.5%, for Beogradski region, will be:

$$4,5\% + 1,5\% = 6\%$$

Obtained approximation for a CV of 6% is above the CV of 5.1%, calculated by a complex method for the calculation of sampling errors in ReGenesee software. Although, applied method leads to the overestimation of the CV, the users are provided with approximate value of the CV when analysing the data.

### **ACTIVITY RATE AND EMPLOYMENT RATE**

The activity rate (participation rate) is expressed as a percentage and represents the share of active population in the total population aged 15 and over. The employment rate represents the share of employees in the total population aged 15 and over. For both rates the numerator and the denominator represent the same geographic and demographic group.

Population estimates of Serbia total and for regions (NSTJ2), by age group and sex, are based on the current demographic estimates, thus are not subject to sampling variability. Therefore, the coefficient of variation for activity rate and employment rate, obtained as the rate of the number of active/employed and the total population aged 15 and over in a certain geographic or demographic group, is equal to the corresponding coefficient of variation of the numerator. On the other hand, to determine the CV for the rate of informal employment in agriculture has to be taken into account the variability of both the numerator and denominator because the denominator is no longer a controlled total and is subject to sampling variability, i.e. is calculated similarly to the CV for the unemployment rate.

For Serbia totals, region totals (NSTJ2) and certain groups by sex and age, population estimates are not subject to sampling variability as they were calibrated on the independent source (data based on the current demographic estimates). Therefore, the CV is equal to the corresponding CV for the numerator in the case of the activity rate and employment rate for related geographic and demographic groups.

Subgroups for Serbia, regions by sex and age, for example persons employed in agriculture, represent domains. To determine the CV of rates for the domain, the variability of both the numerator and the denominator has to be taken into account because the denominator is no longer a controlled total and is subject to sampling variability, i.e. it is calculated similarly as the CV for the unemployment rate.

### **VARIABILITY OF ESTIMATES OF CHANGE**

The estimates of the differences for two time periods is the estimate of change that is also subject to sampling variability. The estimate of change, to the previous quarter or to the same quarter of the previous year is based on two samples containing a certain number of same units (households and individuals). The CV of difference (change) depends on the CV of the estimates for both periods and correlation coefficient  $\rho$ , between the periods.



The value of  $\rho$  ranges between -1 and 1, with 1 being the perfect positive linear association. Generally, to approximate the value of the correlation coefficient  $\rho$ , the sample overlap (rate of the same units in two periods) can be used as follows:

- take  $\rho=1/2$  for quarter-to-quarter changes;
- take  $\rho=5/13$  for year-to-year changes;

The analysis of the calculated actual values of the CV and corresponding  $\rho$  shows that the value  $\rho=1/2$  is a good approximation for estimates of unemployed, but for the estimates of employment a value of  $\rho=0.8$  would yield a better approximation for quarter-to-quarter changes.

The CV of estimate of change can be calculated from the following formula:

$$CV(Y_2-Y_1)=\sqrt{1-\rho} \sqrt{Y_1^2 CV(Y_1)^2 + Y_2^2 CV(Y_2)^2} / (Y_2 - Y_1) \quad (2),$$

where  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  are the estimates of the totals for two periods. The value  $\rho$  is the correlation coefficient between  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$ .

When multiplying the CV, obtained by the formula (2), by the estimate of change ( $Y_2-Y_1$ ), where  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  are the calculated values based on the survey, we obtain the standard error (the CV should be expressed in decimals for this calculation), more information in section 5.6.4.

With the standard error, we can see which changes (differences between estimates) are statistically significant and which are not. If the standard error of  $Y_2-Y_1$  is larger in magnitude than the value of  $Y_2-Y_1$  then the difference is not statistically significant.

Also, we should note, that for the change between estimates  $Y_2-Y_1$ , the CVs can be very high, and sometimes negative (which is expected when the difference  $Y_2-Y_1$  is negative). The quality of a negative CV is the same as that of an equal, but positive, CV value.



## APPROXIMATE VALUES OF THE STANDARD ERROR AND THE CONFIDENCE LIMITS

Standard error of the estimate (SE) is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The approximate value of the standard error can be obtained by the calculated approximate value of the CV (expressed in decimals), multiplied by the estimate (Z) calculated on the basis of the survey.

$$SG(z)=CV(z)\% / 100 * z \quad (3)$$

In order to determine the approximate confidence interval with a specified level of confidence, within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, we have to determine the margin of error (MG). Margine of error is calculated by the standard error and level of confidence, as follows:

- for the 95% confidence interval  $MG=2*SE$ . The value of the estimate will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ( $z - 2*SE$ ,  $z + 2*SE$ ) in 95 percent of samples;
- for the 90% confidence interval  $MG=1.6*SE$ . The value of the estimate will fall within a range of plus or minus 1.6 times the standard error ( $z - 1.6*SG$ ,  $z + 1.6*SG$ ) in 90 percent of samples;
- for the 68% confidence interval  $MG=1*SE$ . The value of the estimate will fall within a range of plus or minus one standard error ( $z - SE$ ,  $z + SE$ ) in 68 percent of samples.



## DATA RELIABILITY

When analysing the data and interpreting the CV values, as a measure of the precision of the estimates, the following guidelines is provided:

- estimates where  $CV \leq 15\%$  are data of satisfactory accuracy that no special warnings to users or other restrictions are required;



- estimates where  $15\% < CV \leq 30\%$  are less precise estimates, which are potentially useful for some purposes and should be used with caution;
- estimates where  $CV > 30\%$  are not published and not recommended for use, because the data contain a level of error that makes them misleading for the users. If users insist on data from this category, and despite the warning, they should be aware of it and should not present or publish those data directly or indirectly without the warning.

**Table 1.1.** Coefficient of variation (CV) for estimates of quarterly totals for Serbia and Regions (NSTJ 2) QI 2025

CV%	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije
0.8	3386.0	1993.4	2388.4	2862.2	2177.5
1.0	2242.6	1369.5	1618.1	1923.0	1462.0
1.2	1601.6	1007.8	1177.1	1389.5	1055.8
1.5	1060.7	692.4	797.5	933.5	708.9
2.0	623.6	426.7	482.7	559.1	424.2
2.5	413.0	293.2	327.0	375.6	284.8
3.0	295.0	215.7	237.9	271.4	205.7
3.5	221.9	166.5	181.8	206.2	156.2
4.0	173.4	133.0	144.0	162.5	123.1
4.5	139.5	109.1	117.2	131.8	99.7
5.0	114.8	91.4	97.6	109.2	82.6
6.0	82.0	67.2	71.0	78.9	59.7
7.0	61.7	51.9	54.2	60.0	45.3
8.0	48.2	41.4	43.0	47.3	35.7
9.0	38.8	34.0	35.0	38.3	28.9
10.0	31.9	28.5	29.1	31.7	24.0
11.0	26.8	24.2	24.6	26.8	20.2
12.0	22.8	20.9	21.2	22.9	17.3
13.0	19.7	18.3	18.4	19.9	15.0
14.0	17.2	16.2	16.2	17.4	13.1
<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>
16.5	12.7	12.3	12.1	13.0	9.8
17.5	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.7	8.8
19.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	10.1	7.6
20.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.2	7.0
21.5	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.1
22.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	5.6
24.0	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.0
25.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.2	4.7
26.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	4.2
27.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	3.9
29.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.6
<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>



**Table 1.2.** Coefficient of variation (CV) for estimates of quarterly totals for Serbia and Regions (NSTJ 2) QII 2025

CV%	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije
0.8	3273.5	2016.3	2394.5	2493.5	1785.7
1.0	2160.0	1373.8	1613.8	1683.8	1208.0
1.2	1537.9	1004.2	1169.0	1221.7	877.8
1.5	1014.8	684.2	787.9	825.0	593.8
2.0	593.8	417.2	473.7	497.3	358.8
2.5	391.8	284.3	319.3	335.8	242.7
3.0	279.0	207.8	231.3	243.6	176.4
3.5	209.3	159.4	176.1	185.8	134.7
4.0	163.2	126.7	139.1	146.9	106.6
4.5	131.1	103.5	112.9	119.4	86.7
5.0	107.7	86.3	93.7	99.2	72.1
6.0	76.7	63.1	67.9	72.0	52.4
7.0	57.5	48.4	51.7	54.9	40.0
8.0	44.9	38.5	40.8	43.4	31.7
9.0	36.0	31.4	33.1	35.3	25.8
10.0	29.6	26.2	27.5	29.3	21.4
11.0	24.8	22.3	23.2	24.8	18.1
12.0	21.1	19.2	19.9	21.3	15.6
13.0	18.2	16.7	17.3	18.5	13.5
14.0	15.8	14.7	15.2	16.2	11.9
<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
16.5	11.6	11.1	11.3	12.1	8.9
17.5	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.9	8.0
19.0	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.5	7.0
20.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.7	6.4
21.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.6	5.6
22.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	5.2
24.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	4.6
25.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	4.3
26.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.3	3.9
27.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	3.6
29.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.3
<b>30.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>



**Table 1.3.** Coefficient of variation (CV) for estimates of quarterly totals for Serbia and Regions (NSTJ 2) QIII 2025

CV%	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije
0.8	2876.8	2161.2	2097.1	2250.1	2204.6
1.0	1932.1	1470.2	1431.7	1531.0	1470.6
1.2	1395.7	1073.2	1048.1	1117.8	1056.4
1.5	937.4	730.1	715.6	760.6	704.7
2.0	561.1	444.3	437.5	463.0	418.1
2.5	376.9	302.3	298.7	315.0	278.9
3.0	272.2	220.6	218.6	230.0	200.4
3.5	206.8	169.1	168.0	176.3	151.5
4.0	163.0	134.3	133.7	140.0	118.9
4.5	132.1	109.6	109.3	114.2	96.0
5.0	109.4	91.3	91.3	95.3	79.3
6.0	79.1	66.7	66.8	69.5	57.0
7.0	60.1	51.1	51.3	53.3	43.1
8.0	47.3	40.6	40.8	42.3	33.8
9.0	38.4	33.1	33.4	34.5	27.3
10.0	31.8	27.6	27.9	28.8	22.5
11.0	26.8	23.4	23.7	24.4	19.0
12.0	23.0	20.2	20.4	21.0	16.2
13.0	19.9	17.6	17.8	18.3	14.0
14.0	17.4	15.4	15.7	16.1	12.2
<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>
16.5	13.0	11.6	11.8	12.1	9.1
17.5	11.7	10.5	10.7	11.0	8.2
19.0	10.1	9.1	9.3	9.5	7.0
20.0	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	6.4
21.5	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.7	5.6
22.5	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.1	5.2
24.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.4	4.6
25.0	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.3
26.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.4	3.8
27.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.0	3.6
29.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.3
<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>



**Table 1.4.** Coefficient of variation (CV) for estimates of quarterly totals for Serbia and Regions (NSTJ 2) QIV 2025

CV%	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije
0.8	3432.4	1877.2	2550.9	2631.5	2465.8
1.0	2263.7	1298.1	1715.9	1769.6	1632.4
1.2	1611.0	960.3	1241.1	1279.6	1165.4
1.5	1062.5	664.1	834.8	860.5	771.5
2.0	621.2	412.7	500.7	515.9	453.3
2.5	409.7	285.4	336.8	346.9	300.1
3.0	291.6	211.1	243.6	250.9	214.3
3.5	218.7	163.7	185.2	190.7	161.1
4.0	170.5	131.2	146.1	150.4	125.9
4.5	136.8	108.0	118.5	122.0	101.3
5.0	112.4	90.8	98.3	101.1	83.3
6.0	80.0	67.1	71.1	73.1	59.5
7.0	60.0	52.0	54.1	55.6	44.7
8.0	46.8	41.7	42.6	43.8	35.0
9.0	37.6	34.3	34.6	35.6	28.1
10.0	30.9	28.9	28.7	29.5	23.1
11.0	25.8	24.6	24.2	24.9	19.4
12.0	22.0	21.3	20.7	21.3	16.5
13.0	18.9	18.7	18.0	18.5	14.3
14.0	16.5	16.5	15.8	16.2	12.4
<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
16.5	12.1	12.6	11.8	12.1	9.2
17.5	10.9	11.4	10.6	10.9	8.2
19.0	9.3	10.0	9.2	9.4	7.1
20.0	8.5	9.2	8.4	8.6	6.4
21.5	7.4	8.1	7.4	7.6	5.6
22.5	6.8	7.6	6.8	7.0	5.2
24.0	6.0	6.8	6.1	6.2	4.6
25.0	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.8	4.3
26.5	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.2	3.8
27.5	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.9	3.6
29.0	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.2
<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>

**Table 2.** Coefficient of variations (CV) for estimates of annual averages for Serbia and Regions (NSTJ 2), 2025

CV%	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije
0.5	2213.1	1290.2	1883.8	1798.7	1479.2
0.8	910.2	582.3	811.5	767.6	619.7
1.0	596.9	399.1	544.0	512.4	410.0
1.2	422.9	293.1	392.4	368.2	292.5
1.5	277.4	200.9	263.1	245.8	193.6
2.0	161.0	123.5	157.1	145.9	113.6
2.5	105.6	84.6	105.3	97.4	75.2
3.0	74.8	62.2	76.0	70.0	53.6
3.5	55.9	47.9	57.6	53.0	40.3
4.0	43.4	38.2	45.4	41.6	31.5
4.5	34.8	31.3	36.7	33.6	25.3
5.0	28.5	26.2	30.4	27.7	20.8
6.0	20.2	19.2	21.9	19.9	14.9
7.0	15.1	14.8	16.6	15.1	11.2
8.0	11.7	11.8	13.1	11.8	8.7
9.0	9.4	9.7	10.6	9.6	7.0
10.0	7.7	8.1	8.8	7.9	5.8
11.0	6.4	6.9	7.4	6.7	4.8
12.0	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.7	4.1
13.0	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.9	3.6
14.0	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.1
<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
16.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.3
17.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.0
19.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.8
20.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.6
21.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.4
22.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.3
24.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1
25.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1
26.5	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0
27.5	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9
29.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8
<b>30.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>





## **META DATA SAMPLE AND SAMPLING ERRORS**