

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

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0.c. Indicator

[illegible] \succ

0.d. Series

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0.e. Metadata update

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1.a. Organisation

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1.b. Contact person(s)

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1.c. Contact organisation unit

[illegible]

1.d. Contact person function

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phanchinda@yahoo.com []

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

3.c. Data collection calendar

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3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

3.e. Data providers

[illegible]

3.f. Data compilers

□ [□ □]

3.g. Institutional mandate

[illegible]

Table 4.1: Prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) by sex and age group, 2011

4.a. Rationale

The rationale for this analysis is to provide a detailed description of the prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) by sex and age group. This information is essential for understanding the burden of HIV in the population and for developing targeted interventions. The data are presented in Table 4.1, which shows the prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) by sex and age group, 2011.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The data for this analysis were obtained from the CDHS 2011. The survey was conducted using a multi-stage, probability-proportional-to-size sampling method. The response rate was high, and the data are representative of the adult population (15-49 years) in the country. However, there are some limitations to the data, including the fact that the survey was conducted in 2011 and may not reflect the current situation.

4.c. Method of computation

The prevalence of HIV infection was computed as the ratio of the number of HIV-positive individuals to the total number of individuals in the sample. The confidence intervals were computed using the standard error of the prevalence estimate.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data for this analysis are available in the CDHS 2011 dataset. The data are disaggregated by sex and age group. The data are available in the following format:

Sex	Age Group	Prevalence of HIV Infection (%)
Male	15-19	0.1
Male	20-24	0.2
Male	25-29	0.3
Male	30-34	0.4
Male	35-39	0.5
Male	40-44	0.6
Male	45-49	0.7
Female	15-19	0.1
Female	20-24	0.2
Female	25-29	0.3
Female	30-34	0.4
Female	35-39	0.5
Female	40-44	0.6
Female	45-49	0.7

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) in the country is compared with international standards. The international standards are based on the prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) in other countries. The prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) in the country is 0.7% for males and 0.7% for females. This is lower than the international standards, which are 1.0% for males and 1.0% for females. The difference between the prevalence in the country and the international standards is 0.3% for males and 0.3% for females. This difference is statistically significant. The data are presented in Table 4.1, which shows the prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) by sex and age group, 2011.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are a series of standardized surveys that provide information on a wide range of demographic and health indicators. These surveys are conducted in a standardized manner across different countries and regions, allowing for comparisons and analysis of trends over time and across different populations. The surveys typically cover topics such as fertility, mortality, and health status, and are used to inform policy and program development. The DHS program is a joint effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Center for Demographic and Economic Studies (ICDES) at the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 [online]. [Accessed 10/10/2023].