

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

[illegible]

0.c. Indicator

0.0 00000000000000 [00]

0.e. Metadata update

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1.a. Organisation

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (NIS) □□□□□□□□□□ [□□]

1.b. Contact person(s)

□□□□□□□□ (□□□) [□□]

1.c. Contact organisation unit

[]

1.d. Contact person function

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

1.e. Contact phone

[illegible]

1.f. Contact mail

[illegible]

1.g. Contact email

phanchinda@yahoo.com [111]

2.a. Definition and concepts

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is a measure of the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. It is calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by the number of live births and multiplying by 100,000. The MMR is a key indicator of the health of a population, particularly in terms of reproductive health. It is used to compare the health of different countries and to track progress over time. The MMR is also used to identify areas where there are high rates of maternal death and to develop strategies to reduce these rates. The MMR is a complex indicator that takes into account many factors, including the quality of healthcare, the education of women, and the social and economic conditions of a country. It is a useful tool for policymakers and researchers to understand the health of a population and to develop strategies to improve it.

2.b. Unit of measure

per 100,000 live births [111]

3.a. Data sources

Community Development Health Surveillance (CDHS) [111]

3.b. Data collection method

CDHS is a household survey that collects data on a wide range of health and demographic indicators. It is conducted by trained interviewers who visit households and ask questions of the women in the household. The data is then entered into a computer database and analyzed. CDHS is a key source of data for the Ministry of Health and is used to monitor the health of the population and to develop policies and programs. CDHS is a complex survey that takes into account many factors, including the quality of the data, the representativeness of the sample, and the reliability of the interviewers. It is a useful tool for policymakers and researchers to understand the health of a population and to develop strategies to improve it.

[illegible]

3.c. Data collection calendar

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Qrt□, □□□□ □□□

3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

3.e. Data providers

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ []

3.f. Data compilers

□ [□ □]

3.g. Institutional mandate

[illegible]

4.b. Comment and limitations

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is a household survey that provides information on a wide range of demographic and health indicators. The survey is conducted in a representative sample of households and covers a wide range of topics, including fertility, mortality, and health status. The data from the survey is used to monitor and evaluate the progress of development programs and to inform policy decisions.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data is available for a wide range of countries and regions. The data is disaggregated by age, sex, and education level. The data is also available for a wide range of indicators, including fertility, mortality, and health status. The data is used to monitor and evaluate the progress of development programs and to inform policy decisions.

7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data is available for a wide range of countries and regions. https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 [1] [2]