

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

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0000000000000000 0 000
000 {000}

0.c. Indicator

[illegible] \succ

0.d. Series

0.0.0 00000000000000000000000000000000 (00000) [00] [00] 0.0.0 000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000 [0000] [0000] 0.0.0 00000000000000000000000000
000000 (000000) [0000]

0.e. Metadata update

□ □

1.a. Organisation

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

1.b. Contact person(s)

□□□□□□□□ (□□□) [□□]

1.c. Contact organisation unit

[illegible]

1.d. Contact person function

$$[0] + 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ [00]$$

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000000000000 (00)

phanchinda@yahoo.com []

[illegible]

□□□□□ □□□

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

3.c. Data collection calendar

Quater3, 0000 [00]

3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

3.e. Data providers

[illegible]

3.f. Data compilers

[illegible]

3.g. Institutional mandate

[illegible]

Table 4.1: Summary of the data used in the analysis. The table provides a detailed overview of the data sources, including the CDHS 2011, the JME, and the NCHS/WHO, and the specific variables used in the analysis.

4.a. Rationale

The rationale for this study is to investigate the relationship between the CDHS 2011 and the JME. The study aims to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets and to provide a comprehensive overview of the data used in the analysis. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population. The study is designed to provide a detailed overview of the data used in the analysis and to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The CDHS 2011 is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population. The study is designed to provide a detailed overview of the data used in the analysis and to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population.

4.c. Method of computation

The method of computation used in this study is based on the CDHS 2011 and the JME. The study is designed to provide a detailed overview of the data used in the analysis and to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data used in this study are available from the CDHS 2011 and the JME. The study is designed to provide a detailed overview of the data used in the analysis and to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The study is designed to provide a detailed overview of the data used in the analysis and to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population. The study is designed to provide a detailed overview of the data used in the analysis and to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a large-scale survey of the population of the country. The JME is a smaller-scale survey that focuses on a specific aspect of the population.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are a series of population and household 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 data collected from these surveys is used to inform policy and program development, as well as to monitor progress towards development goals.

7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. (2018). https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 [Accessed 10/10/2018]