

0.a. Goal

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0.b. Target

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0.c. Indicator

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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 []

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3.c. Data collection calendar

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3.d. Data release calendar

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3.e. Data providers

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3.f. Data compilers

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3.g. Institutional mandate

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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 overview of the HIV prevalence among adults in the country. The data is presented by sex and age group to allow for a comparison of HIV prevalence across different demographic groups. The analysis is based on the 2011 CDHS data, which is the most recent available data on HIV prevalence in the country.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The data presented in this table is based on the 2011 CDHS data. The data is self-reported and may be subject to recall bias. The data is also based on a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causality. The data is presented by sex and age group, but does not include data on other factors that may be associated with HIV prevalence, such as education level and marital status.

4.c. Method of computation

The data was computed using the following formula:
$$\text{HIV Prevalence} = \frac{\text{Number of HIV positive individuals}}{\text{Total number of individuals surveyed}} \times 100$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data is available in the following format:

Sex	Age Group	HIV Prevalence (%)
Male	15-24	1.2
Male	25-34	2.5
Male	35-44	3.8
Male	45-49	4.5
Female	15-24	1.5
Female	25-34	2.8
Female	35-44	4.2
Female	45-49	5.1

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The data is compared to international standards using the following formula:
$$\text{Z-score} = \frac{\text{Country HIV Prevalence} - \text{International HIV Prevalence}}{\text{Standard Deviation of International HIV Prevalence}}$$
 The Z-score is used to determine the deviation of the country's HIV prevalence from the international average. The data is presented for the country and for the international average. The data is also presented for the NCHS / WHO data, which is the most recent available data on HIV prevalence in the country.

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]