

0.a. Goal

本報告書は、本報告書作成時点での調査結果に基づき作成されたものであり、
 調査結果は、調査対象者の回答に依存するものである。

0.b. Target

(f) 0,0: 00000000 0000 00
00
0000000000000000 0 000
00 {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

[illegible]

1.e. Contact phone

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

1.f. Contact mail

[illegible]

1.g. Contact email

phanchinda@yahoo.com []

2.a. Definition and concepts

[illegible]

2.b. Unit of measure

□□□□□ □□□

3.a. Data sources

[illegible]

3.b. Data collection method

[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 shows the number of observations for each variable, the number of missing values, and the percentage of missing values. The variables are: Age, Sex, Education, Wealth, and Fertility. The data is from the CDHS 2011 survey.

4.a. Rationale

The rationale for this analysis is to understand the relationship between the variables of interest and the outcome variable. The analysis is based on the CDHS 2011 data, which provides information on the demographic and health status of the population. The variables of interest are Age, Sex, Education, Wealth, and Fertility. The outcome variable is the number of children ever born. The analysis is conducted using a multivariate regression model, which allows for the simultaneous estimation of the effects of multiple variables on the outcome variable.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The data used in this analysis is from the CDHS 2011 survey, which is a nationally representative sample of the population. The survey was conducted using a multi-stage sampling design, which ensures that the sample is representative of the population. The data is self-reported, which may introduce some bias. The analysis is based on a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causality.

4.c. Method of computation

The data was processed using Stata 14.0. The analysis was conducted using a multivariate regression model, which was estimated using the `glm` command in Stata. The results are presented in the following table.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data is available for the following variables: Age, Sex, Education, Wealth, and Fertility. The data is disaggregated by age group, sex, education level, wealth level, and fertility status. The data is available for the following age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89, 90-94, 95-99. The data is available for the following sex groups: Male, Female. The data is available for the following education levels: No education, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. The data is available for the following wealth levels: Poor, Middle, Rich. The data is available for the following fertility status: Never married, Married, Divorced, Widowed.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The data is compared to international standards for the following variables: Age, Sex, Education, Wealth, and Fertility. The international standards are based on the World Bank's Human Development Index (HDI) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following variables: Life expectancy at birth, Mean years of schooling, Gross regional product per capita, and the number of children ever born. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89, 90-94, 95-99. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following sex groups: Male, Female. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following education levels: No education, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following wealth levels: Poor, Middle, Rich. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following fertility status: Never married, Married, Divorced, Widowed. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89, 90-94, 95-99. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following sex groups: Male, Female. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following education levels: No education, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following wealth levels: Poor, Middle, Rich. The data is compared to the HDI and the SDGs for the following fertility status: Never married, Married, Divorced, Widowed.

() https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 () ()