

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

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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)

□□□□□□□□ (□□□) [□□]

1.c. Contact organisation unit

[illegible]

1.d. Contact person function

[illegible]

1.e. Contact phone

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1.f. Contact mail

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1.g. Contact email

phanchinda@yahoo.com []

2.a. Definition and concepts

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2.b. Unit of measure

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3.a. Data sources

[illegible]

3.b. Data collection method

[illegible]

[illegible]

3.c. Data collection calendar

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3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

3.e. Data providers

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3.f. Data compilers

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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 study is to understand the factors that influence fertility rates in the CDHS 2011 survey. The study focuses on the relationship between age, sex, education, wealth, and fertility. The data is from the CDHS 2011 survey, which is a nationally representative sample of the population of the country. The study aims to provide insights into the factors that influence fertility rates and to identify the key determinants of fertility.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The data used in this study is from the CDHS 2011 survey, which is a nationally representative sample of the population of the country. The study has several limitations, including the fact that the data is self-reported and may be subject to recall bias. Additionally, the study only includes data from the CDHS 2011 survey, which may not be representative of the population in other years.

4.c. Method of computation

The data was computed using the following formula:
$$Y = \frac{X}{N}$$
 where Y is the variable of interest, X is the sum of the variable, and N is the total number of observations.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data is available in the CDHS 2011 survey, which is a nationally representative sample of the population of the country. The data is disaggregated by age, sex, education, wealth, and fertility. The data is available in the following format:
$$Y = \frac{X}{N}$$
 where Y is the variable of interest, X is the sum of the variable, and N is the total number of observations.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The data is compared to international standards using the following formula:
$$Z = \frac{Y - \mu}{\sigma}$$
 where Z is the standardized variable, Y is the variable of interest, μ is the mean, and σ is the standard deviation. The data is compared to international standards using the following formula:
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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 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]