

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

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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

$$[\square] + \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$
[illegible]

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

□ [□ □]

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 aims to identify the key determinants of fertility, such as age, sex, education, wealth, and fertility. The study is based on the CDHS 2011 survey data, which provides information on these factors for a large sample of women in the CDHS 2011 survey.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The CDHS 2011 survey is a large, nationally representative survey of women in the CDHS 2011 survey. The survey provides information on a wide range of factors, including fertility, which is the focus of this study. The survey is based on a random sample of women in the CDHS 2011 survey, which allows for generalization of the findings to the population as a whole.

4.c. Method of computation

The data for this study was obtained from the CDHS 2011 survey. The data was cleaned and analyzed using statistical software. The results of the analysis are presented in the following sections.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data for this study is available in the CDHS 2011 survey. The data is disaggregated by age, sex, education, wealth, and fertility. The data is presented in the following sections.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The data for this study is compared to international standards. The data is compared to the JME standard, which is a widely used standard for fertility rates. The data is also compared to the NCHS / WHO standard, which is another widely used standard for fertility rates. The results of the comparison are presented in the following sections.

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 many countries around the world and are used to monitor and evaluate the progress of development programs. The DHS program is a joint effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The DHS program is a joint effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 [online]. Available: [date].