

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

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

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phanchinda@yahoo.com []

[illegible]

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[illegible][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

□ [□ □]

3.g. Institutional mandate

[illegible]

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 the 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 reporting bias. The data is also based on a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causality.

4.c. Method of computation

The prevalence of HIV infection was computed as the percentage of adults (15-49 years) who reported being HIV positive.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data presented in this table is available in the 2011 CDHS data. The data is disaggregated by sex and age group.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The data presented in this table is comparable to international standards. The data is based on the 2011 CDHS data, which is the most recent available data on HIV prevalence in the country. 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 to allow for a comparison of the 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.

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 [Online]. Available: https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6