

### ***0.a. Goal***

በሰነዱ ላይ በተጠቀሱት የጥቅምት መብቶች መካከል፣ በሰነዱ ላይ በተጠቀሱት የጥቅምት መብቶች መካከል (በሰነዱ)

### ***0.b. Target***

(C) 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

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### 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

□ [□ □]

### 3.f. Data compilers

☐ [ ☐ ☐ ]

### 3.q. Institutional mandate

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 000000000000000000000000 {000} {000} 000000000000000000000000000000  
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Table 4.1: Summary of the data used in the analysis. The table provides a detailed overview of the data sources, including the CDHS 2011, the JME, and the NCHS/WHO, and the specific variables used in the analysis.

#### 4.a. Rationale

The rationale for this study is to examine the relationship between the CDHS 2011 and the JME. The study aims to identify the factors that influence the relationship between the two datasets and to provide a comprehensive overview of the data used in the analysis. The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a nationally representative survey of the population of the country. The JME is a secondary data source that provides information on the health and demographic characteristics of the population. The study is designed to be a descriptive study, providing a detailed overview of the data and the relationship between the two datasets.

#### 4.b. Comment and limitations

The study is based on the CDHS 2011, which is a nationally representative survey of the population of the country. The JME is a secondary data source that provides information on the health and demographic characteristics of the population. The study is designed to be a descriptive study, providing a detailed overview of the data and the relationship between the two datasets. The study is limited by the availability of data and the quality of the data. The study is also limited by the fact that it is a descriptive study and does not provide any causal inferences.

#### 4.c. Method of computation

The method of computation used in the study is the Pearson correlation coefficient. The Pearson correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. It is calculated as the ratio of the covariance of the two variables to the product of their standard deviations.

### 5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data used in the study are available in the CDHS 2011 and the JME. The data are disaggregated by sex, age, and education level. The data are also disaggregated by region and by urban/rural status. The data are available in both English and French.

### 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The study is compared to international standards using the Z-score method. The Z-score method is a statistical method that compares the results of a study to the results of other studies. It is calculated as the difference between the study result and the international standard, divided by the standard deviation of the international standard. The study is compared to the NCHS/WHO standard, which is the international standard for the relationship between the CDHS 2011 and the JME. The study is also compared to the JME standard, which is the international standard for the relationship between the JME and the CDHS 2011. The study is found to be comparable to the international standards, with no significant deviations.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are a series of population and household surveys that provide information on a wide range of demographic, health, and socioeconomic indicators. These surveys are conducted in many countries around the world and are used to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The DHS program is a joint effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The surveys are conducted by national statistical agencies and are designed to be representative of the population. The data collected from these surveys is used to inform policy and program development, as well as to monitor progress towards the SDGs.

## 7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, [https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry\\_id=6](https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6) [online]. [Accessed 10/10/2023].