

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、
 本報告書作成後に発生した事実や状況の変化を反映していません。

0.b. Target

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0.c. Indicator

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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)

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1.c. Contact organisation unit

[illegible]

1.d. Contact person function

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phanchinda@yahoo.com []

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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 table is presented in a tabular format with columns for the variable name, the number of observations, the number of missing values, and the percentage of missing values.

4.a. Rationale

The rationale for the study is to understand the factors that influence fertility rates in the context of the CDHS 2011. The study aims to identify the key determinants of fertility, such as age, sex, education, wealth, and fertility itself. The study is based on a representative sample of the population, and the data is analyzed using a series of statistical models. The results of the analysis are presented in a series of tables and figures, which provide a comprehensive overview of the findings. The study is important because it provides valuable information on the factors that influence fertility, which can be used to inform policy and practice.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The comment and limitations of the study are discussed in this section. The comment highlights the strengths of the study, such as the use of a representative sample and the inclusion of a wide range of variables. The limitations discuss the potential weaknesses of the study, such as the use of self-reported data and the lack of information on certain variables. The study is limited by the fact that it is based on a cross-sectional design, which means that it cannot establish causality. However, the study provides valuable insights into the factors that influence fertility rates.

4.c. Method of computation

The method of computation is described in this section. The data is analyzed using a series of statistical models, including logistic regression and multinomial regression. The results of the analysis are presented in a series of tables and figures, which provide a comprehensive overview of the findings. The study is important because it provides valuable information on the factors that influence fertility rates.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data availability and disaggregation are discussed in this section. The data is available in a series of tables and figures, which provide a comprehensive overview of the findings. The data is disaggregated by age, sex, education, wealth, and fertility. The study is important because it provides valuable information on the factors that influence fertility rates.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The comparability/deviation from international standards is discussed in this section. The study is compared to international standards, such as the JME and the NCHS / WHO. The results of the analysis are presented in a series of tables and figures, which provide a comprehensive overview of the findings. The study is important because it provides valuable information on the factors that influence fertility rates. The study is compared to international standards, such as the JME and the NCHS / WHO. The results of the analysis are presented in a series of tables and figures, which provide a comprehensive overview of the findings. The study is important because it provides valuable information on the factors that influence fertility rates.

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 surveys typically cover topics such as fertility, mortality, and health status, and are used to inform policy and program development. The DHS program is a joint effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Center for Demographic and Health Surveys (ICDHS).

7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) [10]
https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 [10] [10]