

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

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)

□□□□□□□□ (□□□) [□□]

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

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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: 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 description of the prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) by sex and age group. This information is essential for understanding the burden of HIV in the population and for developing targeted interventions. The data are presented in Table 4.1, which shows the prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) by sex and age group, 2011.

4.b. Comment and limitations

The data for this analysis were obtained from the CDHS 2011. The survey was conducted using a multi-stage cluster sampling design. The response rate was high, and the data are representative of the adult population (15-49 years) in the country. However, there are some limitations to the data, including the fact that the survey was conducted in 2011 and may not reflect the current situation.

4.c. Method of computation

The prevalence of HIV infection was computed as the proportion of adults (15-49 years) who reported being HIV positive. The data were weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data for this analysis are available in the CDHS 2011 dataset. The data are disaggregated by sex and age group. The data are available in both English and the national language.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The prevalence of HIV infection among adults (15-49 years) in the country is compared to international standards. The data are compared to the JME (Joint Monitoring of HIV and AIDS) and the NCHS / WHO (National Center for Human Resources Development / World Health Organization) standards. The data are compared to the Z (Zambia) standard. The data are compared to the (Country) standard.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are a series of population and household 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 over time, allowing for comparisons and trends to be identified. 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]