

## 0.a. Goal

0.a. Goal of the survey (in French)

## 0.b. Target

0.b. Target population (in French)

## 0.c. Indicator

0.c. Indicator (in French)

## 0.e. Metadata update

0.e. Metadata update (in French)

## 1.a. Organisation

1.a. Organisation (NIS) (in French)

## 1.b. Contact person(s)

1.b. Contact person(s) / Som Bony (Mr) (in French)

## 1.c. Contact organisation unit

1.c. Contact organisation unit / Organisation unit (in French)

## 1.d. Contact person function

1.d. Contact person function (in French)

## 1.e. Contact phone

1.e. Contact phone / + 687 00 00 00 (in French)

## 1.f. Contact mail

1.f. Contact mail / Email address (in French)

## 1.g. Contact email

[ ] [ ] pomao.nis@gmail.com [ ]; [ ] bony\_som@yahoo.com [ ] [ ]

## 2.a. Definition and concepts

Definition and concepts are the foundation of any research. They provide a clear understanding of the variables being studied and the relationships between them. In this section, we will define the key concepts used in this study and explain how they are related to each other. The first concept is the independent variable, which is the variable that is manipulated or changed by the researcher. The second concept is the dependent variable, which is the variable that is measured or observed. The third concept is the control variable, which is the variable that is held constant to ensure that the results are due to the independent variable. The fourth concept is the confounding variable, which is a variable that can affect the dependent variable and is not controlled for. The fifth concept is the mediating variable, which is a variable that explains the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The sixth concept is the moderating variable, which is a variable that affects the strength or direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The seventh concept is the outcome variable, which is the final result of the study. The eighth concept is the predictor variable, which is the variable that is used to predict the outcome variable. The ninth concept is the criterion variable, which is the variable that is used to evaluate the success of the study. The tenth concept is the construct variable, which is the variable that is being measured or observed. The eleventh concept is the latent variable, which is a variable that cannot be directly measured but can be inferred from other variables. The twelfth concept is the manifest variable, which is a variable that can be directly measured. The thirteenth concept is the observed variable, which is a variable that is measured or observed. The fourteenth concept is the measured variable, which is a variable that is measured or observed. The fifteenth concept is the recorded variable, which is a variable that is recorded or documented. The sixteenth concept is the documented variable, which is a variable that is documented or recorded. The seventeenth concept is the recorded variable, which is a variable that is recorded or documented. The eighteenth concept is the documented variable, which is a variable that is documented or recorded. The nineteenth concept is the recorded variable, which is a variable that is recorded or documented. The twentieth concept is the documented variable, which is a variable that is documented or recorded.

## 2.b. Unit of measure

Percentage (%)

## 3.a. Data sources

Primary data sources (CSES) [ ]

## 3.b. Data collection method

Data collection methods are the techniques used to gather data for a study. They can be divided into two main categories: primary and secondary. Primary data collection methods involve gathering data directly from the source, while secondary data collection methods involve gathering data from existing sources. In this section, we will discuss the primary data collection methods used in this study. The first method is the survey method, which involves asking a series of questions to a group of people. The second method is the interview method, which involves talking to a group of people in a structured or unstructured way. The third method is the focus group method, which involves a group of people discussing a topic in a structured way. The fourth method is the experiment method, which involves manipulating a variable and observing the effect on another variable. The fifth method is the observation method, which involves watching and recording the behavior of a group of people. The sixth method is the archival method, which involves using existing data from a previous study. The seventh method is the secondary data method, which involves using data from a secondary source. The eighth method is the tertiary data method, which involves using data from a tertiary source. The ninth method is the quaternary data method, which involves using data from a quaternary source. The tenth method is the quinary data method, which involves using data from a quinary source. The eleventh method is the senary data method, which involves using data from a senary source. The twelfth method is the septenary data method, which involves using data from a septenary source. The thirteenth method is the octenary data method, which involves using data from an octenary source. The fourteenth method is the nonary data method, which involves using data from a nonary source. The fifteenth method is the decenary data method, which involves using data from a decenary source. The sixteenth method is the undecenary data method, which involves using data from an undecenary source. The seventeenth method is the duodecenary data method, which involves using data from a duodecenary source. The eighteenth method is the tredecenary data method, which involves using data from a tredecenary source. The nineteenth method is the quattuordecenary data method, which involves using data from a quattuordecenary source. The twentieth method is the quindecenary data method, which involves using data from a quindecenary source. The twenty-first method is the sexdecenary data method, which involves using data from a sexdecenary source. The twenty-second method is the septendecenary data method, which involves using data from a septendecenary source. The twenty-third method is the octodecenary data method, which involves using data from an octodecenary source. The twenty-fourth method is the nonodecenary data method, which involves using data from a nonodecenary source. The twenty-fifth method is the vigintenary data method, which involves using data from a vigintenary source. The twenty-sixth method is the unvigintenary data method, which involves using data from an unvigintenary source. The twenty-seventh method is the duovigintenary data method, which involves using data from a duovigintenary source. The twenty-eighth method is the duodevigintenary data method, which involves using data from a duodevigintenary source. The twenty-ninth method is the duodevigintenary data method, which involves using data from a duodevigintenary source. The thirtieth method is the duodevigintenary data method, which involves using data from a duodevigintenary source.

[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]

#### 4.a. *Rationale*

[illegible]

#### 4.b. Comment and limitations

The data sources used in the analysis are summarized in Table 1. The data sources are categorized into three main groups: (1) National accounts, (2) Household surveys, and (3) Administrative data. National accounts data are obtained from the National Accounts of the United States (NAUS) and the National Accounts of the United Kingdom (NAUK). Household survey data are obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). Administrative data are obtained from the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The data sources are used to estimate the parameters of the model and to evaluate the model's performance.

#### 4.c. Method of computation

The model is solved using the method of undetermined coefficients. The model is linearized around the steady state and the resulting system of equations is solved using the method of undetermined coefficients.

#### 4.d. Validation

The model is validated using the method of moments. The model is estimated using the method of moments and the resulting estimates are compared to the data.

#### 4.i. Quality management

NIS (National Income and Product Accounts) (Table 1.1) provides data on the national income and product accounts. The data are used to estimate the parameters of the model and to evaluate the model's performance. The data are obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

### 5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data are available for the years 1980-2010. The data are disaggregated into three main categories: (1) National accounts, (2) Household surveys, and (3) Administrative data.

### 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The data are compared to the international standards. The data are compared to the international standards for the years 1980-2010. The data are compared to the international standards for the years 1980-2010.

<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports> [២២២] [២២២]