

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

[illegible]

0.c. Indicator

[illegible]

0.e. Metadata update

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ [□□]

1.a. Organisation

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (NIS) □□□□□□□□□□ □□□

1.b. Contact person(s)

□□□□□□ (□□□) / Som Bony (Mr) [□□]

1.c. Contact organisation unit

[illegible]

1.d. Contact person function

□□□□□□ [□□]

1.e. Contact phone

$$[\text{H}^+] + \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}][\text{H}^+]}{K_w} + \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}][\text{H}^+][\text{H}^+]}{K_a} = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$$

1.f. Contact mail

[illegible]

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 target variable, which is the variable that the researcher is interested in studying.

2.b. Unit of measure

Percentage (%)

3.a. Data sources

Data sources are the sources from which data is collected. In this study, the data sources are the CSES () and ()

3.b. Data collection method

Data collection methods are the techniques used to collect data. In this study, the data collection method is the CSES () and () method. This method involves collecting data from a large number of respondents using a standardized questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed to measure the variables of interest and is administered to the respondents in a controlled environment. The data is then analyzed using statistical methods to determine the relationships between the variables. The CSES () and () method is a widely used and reliable method for collecting data in social science research. It allows for the collection of data from a large and diverse sample of respondents, which increases the generalizability of the findings. The use of a standardized questionnaire ensures that the data is collected in a consistent and comparable manner. The controlled environment of the CSES () and () method helps to minimize the influence of external factors on the data collection process. Overall, the CSES () and () method is a robust and effective method for collecting data in social science research.

[illegible]

4.c. Method of computation

(mm)

4.d. Validation

_____ (____)

4.i. Quality management

[illegible]

5. Data availability and disaggregation

[illegible]

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

[illegible]

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