

### ***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

$$[\text{M}] + \frac{\text{rate of initiation}}{\text{rate of termination}} = [\text{M}]_0$$

### ***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 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 that has already been collected by someone else. In this study, we used a combination of primary and secondary data collection methods. The primary data collection method was a survey, which was distributed to a sample of the population. The secondary data collection method was the use of existing data from the CSES. The survey was designed to measure the variables of interest and was distributed to a sample of the population. The CSES data was used to provide context and to compare the results of the survey to other studies. The data collection method was chosen based on the nature of the research and the availability of data. The survey was chosen because it allowed us to gather data directly from the source and to measure the variables of interest. The CSES data was chosen because it provided context and allowed us to compare the results of the survey to other studies. The data collection method was chosen based on the nature of the research and the availability of data. The survey was chosen because it allowed us to gather data directly from the source and to measure the variables of interest. The CSES data was chosen because it provided context and allowed us to compare the results of the survey to other studies.

[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

[illegible]

#### 4.c. Method of computation

[illegible]

#### 4.d. Validation

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\_\_\_\_\_  
( )

#### 4.i. Quality management

[illegible]

## 5. Data availability and disaggregation

[illegible]

## 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

[illegible]

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