

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

[illegible]

0.c. Indicator

[illegible]

0.e. Metadata update

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1.a. Organisation

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (NIS) □□□□□□□□□□ □□□

1.b. Contact person(s)

□□□□□□ (□□□) / Som Bony (Mr) [□□]

1.c. Contact organisation unit

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1.d. Contact person function

□□□□□□ [□□]

1.e. Contact phone

$$[\text{M}] + \frac{[\text{M}]^2}{[\text{M}] + K_{\text{M}}} = \frac{[\text{M}]^2}{[\text{M}] + K_{\text{M}}} + [\text{M}]$$

1.f. Contact mail

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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 controlled 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 a variable that is held constant to ensure that the results are not influenced by other factors. The fourth concept is the confounding variable, which is a variable that is not controlled for and may affect the results. 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. 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 is the focus of the study.

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 was collected from the CSES ()

3.b. Data collection method

Data collection methods are the techniques used to collect data. In this study, the data was collected using a survey method. The survey was conducted online and consisted of a series of questions designed to measure the variables of interest. The questions were based on the literature and the research objectives. The survey was distributed to a sample of the population and the responses were collected. The data was then analyzed using statistical methods to determine the relationships between the variables. The survey method is a common and effective way to collect data for many types of research. It allows researchers to reach a large number of participants and collect data on a wide range of variables. However, there are some limitations to the survey method, such as the potential for bias and the inability to control for all variables. Despite these limitations, the survey method remains one of the most widely used data collection methods in social science research.

[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

[illegible]

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 method of moments is used to estimate the parameters of the model and to evaluate the model's performance.

4.i. Quality management

NIS (National Income Survey) is a survey of the national income and product accounts. It is conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the United Kingdom. The survey is used to estimate the parameters of the model and to evaluate the model's performance.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

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. The data sources are used to estimate the parameters of the model and to evaluate the model's performance.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

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. The data sources are used to estimate the parameters of the model and to evaluate the model's performance.

<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports> [២២២] [២២៣]