cambodian center for independent media

Perceptions of
Online Freedom of Expression
and Political Engagement:

STUDY OF INTERNET CONNECTED CAMBODIANS

Amanda King, Cambodian Center for Independent Media
Jayson W. Richardson, University of Kentucky
Jonh B. Nash, University of Kentucky

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This report attempts to address a shortage of information regarding Cambodian Internet users' online behaviors and perceptions of Internet rights and freedoms. The intended outcome is to facilitate a more informed debate about the future of the Internet in Cambodia. Data for this report were gathered through an electronic survey of 895 Cambodian Internet users conducted from March 12 to 18, 2015, as well as through three follow-up focus group discussions with 14 survey respondents.

The study was designed to answer to three key research questions:

1. How do Internet-connected Cambodians report using the Internet?

2. What are the perceptions of Internet-connected Cambodians regarding online freedom of expression?

3. Do Internet-connected Cambodians feel the Internet has played a role in increasing political participation in their country, and how would an increase in government control of the Internet affect this trend?

Respondents' answers shed light on public opinion of issues ranging from proposed government actions for monitoring and controlling the Internet, to the role of the Internet in politics and society, and to users' social media preferences. Key findings of the study include:

- Cambodians find the Internet to be useful for personal, professional and civic interests, with the majority of respondents agreeing that the Internet makes their job easier (78.8%) and helps in their education and studies (73.7%).

- 75.3% of Cambodians report the Internet provides them with access to news and information they cannot find elsewhere in Cambodia's mainstream, offline media.

- The majority of Cambodian Internet users (62.7%) feel "very" or "somewhat" free to express their opinions online without fear of repercussions.

- Of respondents who said they were "somewhat" or "very" fearful of repercussions for engaging in free expression online, the majority were concerned by legal threats (65.6%), but fears of physical harassment (36.8%) and threats to economic well-being (30.6%) were also reported.

- Government efforts to monitor online activity could have a crippling effect on online free expression, with the majority of users (88.4%) saying they would not feel free to engage in online expression if such efforts were enacted.

- All but four survey respondents reported having a Facebook account. Moreover, more than four out of five Cambodian Internet users check their Facebook account several times a day.

- 77.7% of respondents reported that their smartphone was their preferred device for accessing the Internet.

This report details the full findings from the survey and the focus group discussions. The report concludes with recommendations for policy, practice, and future research. Most germane are:

1. There is a need for more conversation and education about Internet rights, surveillance, privacy, and other issues commonly addressed in Internet legislation.

2. Online freedom of expression needs to be protected under Cambodian law.

3. Cambodian development partners should prioritize Internet- and ICT-based approaches to development, especially those geared toward youth.

4. A mobile-first or mobile-friendly approach to web development is critical for Cambodian Internet audiences.

5. The Royal Government of Cambodia should make concerted efforts to increase the amount of official public information available online.

6. There is a need for widespread media literacy education throughout the Kingdom, specifically related to Internet-based media.

7. SMS-based approaches to survey dissemination should be replicated in future research in Cambodia and possibly other Southeast Asian countries.

Introduction

Internet penetration in Cambodia is increasing at a rapid rate, with the percentage of Cambodians accessing the Internet climbing by 42.7% in 2014. Today's penetration rate reaches 25% of the population, or roughly 3.8 million subscribers, up from just 2.7 million in 2013.[1] In response to this growing population of Internet users and to alleged crimes of spreading misinformation online, in 2014 the Cambodian government proposed a number of measures to monitor and control the Internet. Efforts to control and monitor include the widely criticized (and now officially 'scrapped') draft Cybercrime Law, the announcement of plans to install surveillance equipment in the Kingdom's Internet Service Providers, and the creation of Cyber War Teams to monitor the web – and particularly social media – for misinformation.

Current conversations about Internet rights and Internet controls in the Cambodia however are constrained by a distinct lack of quantitative data surrounding Cambodians' online behavior as well as their perceptions of the applications and limitations of the Internet in their daily lives, politics and society. This research project aimed to address this shortage of information by seeking the opinions of Cambodian Internet users on key issues in order to facilitate more informed debate on the future of the Internet in Cambodia. Based on a power analysis, a minimum of 385 respondents per survey form was needed to generalize findings to the population of interest with 95% confidence. Based on the sampling methodology, data was collected from a minimum of 507 respondents per survey form.

The current study is constrained to Cambodian Internet users who access the Internet through mobile devices. The study did not target those who access the Internet via computer kiosk stores in order to ensure the user is Cambodian and that the user takes the survey only once. The study was implemented nationally in all provinces and was disseminated randomly to all data subscribers of a major mobile phone provider.

---

[1]www.cambodiadaily.com/news/one-third-of-cambodians-now-online-thanks-to-mobile-phones-79547/

Methods

Through this mixed-methods study, the Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM) investigated how Cambodians use the Internet, their perceptions of online freedom, and their perceptions of the government's role in controlling Internet activities. This study was developed to understand the perceptions and use patterns of the general population. A quantitative survey was developed by the research team with input from various stakeholders. A qualitative focus group protocol was also developed by the research team with input from various stakeholders.

Research Questions

This study was designed to understand how Cambodians use the Internet, their perceptions of freedom of expression via the Internet, and their perceptions of the intersection between the Internet and political participation. To understand this problem, we asked three research questions.

> **Key Research Questions:**
>
> 1. How do Internet-connected Cambodians report using the Internet?
>
> 2. What are the perceptions of Internet-connected Cambodians regarding online freedom of expression?
>
> 3. Do Internet-connected Cambodians feel the Internet has played a role in increasing political participation in their country, and how would an increase in government control of the Internet affect this trend?

Sample

The population for this study was mobile-Internet-using Cambodians. We choose to reach this population via text messages to Internet-enabled smartphones. CCIM contracted with Smart Axiata to achieve this task. At the time of survey dissemination, Smart Axiata was Cambodia's second largest mobile provider in terms of subscribers and remains the country's only telecom offering 4G LTE for high-speed mobile browsing.[2] Smart Axiata has more than 5 million subscribers nationwide, covering an estimated 96% of the population.[3] In terms of geography, Smart provides complete or partial coverage to all of Cambodia's 25 provinces.

Survey

The survey was developed iteratively by the research team, with ongoing support from many members of the CCIM team located in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and with advice and guidance from various stakeholders. The survey was piloted in two rounds to ensure the question sets measured the intended constructs. Each pilot round included a set of participants engage in cognitive interviews and another set

---

[2] http://www.axiata.com/investor-relations/2013/ar/operating-companies/smart

[3] http://www.axiata.com/operating/company/smart

engage in the mobile-delivered online survey. In each round, the English survey was created, translated into Khmer, then back-translated into English.

Survey Design and Dissemination

To lower the cost of data collection and reduce participant time burdens to take the survey, a planned missing data design was utilized.[4] All participants were asked a set of questions, referred to as Z-block questions, about demographics. All participants were additionally asked to complete X-block questions that focused on online freedom of expression (Research Question 2). A-block questions focused on Internet use and access (Research Question 1). B-block questions focused on social media use personally and around political issues (Research Question 1). C-block questions focused on freedom of the Internet and politics (Research Question 3). Table 1 describes the three-form approach

TABLE 1: Three-form Design

	Block Z	Block X	Block A	Block B	Block C
Research Question	Demographics	No. 2	No. 1	No. 1	No. 3
Total No. Questions	5	5	7	8	15
Form 1 (AB)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Form 2 (AC)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Form 3 (BC)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

A URL link to an online survey, hosted by the online survey company Survey Monkey, was sent via a bulk SMS to Smart Axiata subscribers who had an Internet-enabled smartphones. The SMS was disseminated on March 12, 2015, to 35,000 randomly chosen mobile smartphone users. From March 12 through March 16, 2015, 884 responses were received. A follow-up SMS also containing a link to the survey URL was sent on March 17, 2015, to 32,375 of the initial recipients who had not yet completed the survey. From March 17-18, 2015, an additional 243 responses were received. In total, 895 Cambodians participated in the study.[5] Of that number, 464 completed Block A, 429, completed Block B, and 429 completed Block C. Response rates per form are reported in Table 2.

---

[4] Graham et al (2006). Planned Missing Data Designs in Psychological Research. Psychological Methods 2006, Vol. 11, No. 4, 323–343.

[5] The introductory page of the survey was in Khmer and English. From that page, respondents could opt to take the survey in either Khmer or English. Respondents who chose English were redirected to a separate, but identical, English-language survey. This technique caused day-to-day response rates to be higher than the total number of respondents due to English respondents being initially counted twice (once on the language preference question of the initial Khmer survey and once on the actual completed English survey).

TABLE 2: Response Rate by Block

Block*	Surveys Started	Surveys Completed	% Complete
A	530	464	85%
B	507	429	88%
C	531	429	81%

*Response times include completion of mandatory Z and X Blocks.

Table 3 details the response times by language. The English version took respondents an average of just under 16 minutes to complete, while the Khmer version took respondents an average of just over 24 minutes to complete.

TABLE 3: Survey Response Times

Response Time *	English	Khmer
AB Blocks	0:13:38	0:22:36
AC Blocks	0:16:39	0:29:13
BC Blocks	0:17:52	0:20:14
Average across all blocks	**0:15:54**	**0:24:07**

*19 respondents removed because they remained active in the survey for multiple days

Focus Groups

At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they were willing to be contacted to participate in a follow-up focus group discussion. These focus group discussions were used to better understand the quantitative survey data and to allow participants an opportunity to discuss Internet freedom. The focus group discussion protocol can be found in Appendix 3 (English version) and Appendix 4 (Khmer version). Of the 311 respondents who indicated they would be willing to participate in such a discussion, 60 were contacted for participation. Due to scheduling conflicts, only 14 respondents were able to participate in one of three focus group discussions.

Limitations

The study has two noted limitations. First, Cambodians often have more than one mobile number and more than one mobile data subscription. Thus, we are uncertain how many of the Smart subscribers targeted in this study were duplicates. Second, participants had to use their own data to participate in the study. This may have limited the number of participants.

Findings

The data from both the focus group discussions and the SMS-delivered survey are presented in this section. The data are presented with an overview of the demographic data from the survey, followed by a presentation of data that inform each research question.

Demographics

Linguistic Preferences

Roughly 75% of respondents selected to take the survey in Khmer. The remaining 25% chose to be redirected to an English-language version of the same survey, which featured an additional question confirming the respondent's Cambodian citizenship before starting the normal survey questions. Nine non-citizens were disqualified from participation.

Table 4: In which language would you like to take this survey?

	N	Percent
Khmer	735	74.8
English	248	25.2
Total	**983**	**100.0**

Age

Respondents' average age was approximately 25 years old. This finding is in line with national data that indicates that the country's population is relatively young, with about 60% of Cambodians under the age of 30.

TABLE 5: What is your age?

	Age
Mean	24.8
Median	24.0

Gender

632 respondents (74.9%) were male whereas 186 (22%) were female.

TABLE 6: What is your gender?

	N	Percent
Male	632	74.9
Female	186	22.0
Other	8	0.9
Prefer not to answer	18	2.1
Total	**844**	**100.0**

Place of Residence

The survey gathered respondents from 22 of the country's 25 provinces (missing were Kep, Mondulkiri, and Stung Treng). Notably, 66.6% of respondents were from Phnom Penh where Internet access is widespread. Other provinces drawing substantial amounts of respondents, including Siem Reap (6.2%) have urban towns, or, in the case of Kandal (5.9%), are located close to the capital city of Phnom Penh.

TABLE 7: In which province do you currently live?

Province	N	Percent	Province	N	Percent
Phnom Penh	552	66.6	Oddar Meanchey	3	0.4
Banteay Meanchey	3	0.4	Pailin	1	0.1
Battambang	12	1.4	Preah Sihanouk	12	1.4
Kampong Cham	31	3.7	Preah Vihear	2	0.2
Kampong Chhnang	6	0.7	Pursat	7	0.8
Kampong Speu	18	2.2	Prey Veng	12	1.4
Kampong Thom	8	1.0	Ratanakiri	3	0.4
Kampot	13	1.6	Siem Reap	51	6.2
Kandal	49	5.9	Svay Rieng	8	1.0
Koh Kong	9	1.1	Takeo	18	2.2
Kratie	5	0.6	Tbong Khmum	6	0.7
Total				829	100.0

Education

Survey respondents were better educated than the general population with just over 55% of respondents having completed their bachelor's degree, and with 25.5% having earned their high school diploma. This represents a considerably higher level of education than the general population, wherein only 39.4% of male and 35.8% of female students enroll in secondary school, according to UNICEF.

TABLE 8: What is the highest level of education you have completed?

	N	Percent
Primary school	17	2.1
Secondary school	74	9.0
High school diploma	210	25.5
Bachelor's degree (Master's, PhD)	455	55.2
Graduate degree	69	8.4
Total	825	100.0

Income

The majority of respondents (63.1%) made less than $500 USD per month, with the largest single percentage of respondents (35.2%) indicating that their personal income was between $100 and $299 USD per month. While substantially higher than the Gross National Income per capita of just over $79 USD per month (or $950 USD per year), as reported by the World Bank in 2013, it is also on-par with the current national minimum wage for garment factory workers, which currently stands at $128 USD per month. 25.5% of respondents chose not to answer this question.

TABLE 9: What is your personal monthly income?

	N	Percent
Less than $100 USD	95	11.6
$100 to $299 USD	289	35.2
$300 to $499 USD	134	16.3
$500 to $999 USD	57	7.0
$1,000 to $2,999 USD	27	3.3
$3,000 to $4,999 USD	2	.2
$5,000 USD or more	7	.9
Prefer not to answer	209	25.5
Total	**820**	**100.0**

Findings from Research Question 1:
How do Internet-connected Cambodians report using the Internet?

The following questions address Research Question 1: How do Internet-connected Cambodians report using the Internet? The data focuses on what Cambodians do online, their perceptions of the usefulness of the Internet in their lives, and their use of social media.

Use of ICT Devices

Smartphones

The majority of respondents (97.5%) reported using their smartphone to access the Internet at least occasionally, with 77.6% indicating that their smartphone is their preferred device for accessing the Internet. This confirms statements from the Kingdom's telecom regulator in March 2015 claiming that up to 98% of the country's Internet traffic originates from smartphones.

TABLE 10: Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your smartphone

	N	Percent
I never use this device to access the Internet	13	2.5
I only use this device to access the Internet if another is not available	102	19.8
This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet	399	77.6
Total	**514**	**100.0**

Laptop Computers

Ninety percent of respondents reported using their laptop computer to access the Internet at least occasionally, but only 47.2% identified the laptop as their preferred device for accessing the Internet, with 42.9% saying they only use their laptop if another device is not available, and 10% reported they never use their laptop to access the Internet at all.

TABLE 11: Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your laptop computer

	N	Percent
I never use this device to access the Internet	51	10.0
I only use this device to access the Internet if another is not available	219	42.9
This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet	241	47.2
Total	**511**	**100.0**

Desktop Computers

A desktop computer was the least popular means of accessing the Internet among survey respondents. Around 27% of respondents reporting that they never use a desktop computer to access the Internet and another 44.7% reported that they only use a desktop computer if another Internet-enabled device is not available.

TABLE 12: Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your desktop computer (2.3)

	N	Percent
I never use this device to access the Internet	138	27.2
I only use this device to access the Internet if another is not available	227	44.7
This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet	143	28.1
Total	**508**	**100.0**

Frequency of Internet Access

The majority of respondents (91.2%) reported that they access the Internet at least once per day, with almost 66% accessing the Internet "continuously" through 3G or 4G updates to their phones. This data corresponds with the large number of respondents (97.5%) reporting they prefer to access the Internet via a smartphone in Table 10.

TABLE 13: Overall, how often do you access the Internet? (from any device)

	N	Percent
Infrequently	11	2.2
Weekly	8	1.6
2-4 times per week	25	5.0
More than once per day	127	25.3
Continuously	331	65.9
Total	**502**	**100.0**

Expenditures on Internet Access

Despite frequent Internet use, as shown in Table 13, the majority of respondents (60.9%) spend less than $10 per month to access the Internet. Only 7.2% of respondents report paying $20 USD or more per month. Given the high rate of smartphone use among survey respondents, the low expenditures on Internet data can likely be attributed to Cambodia's highly competitive telecommunications market, where the previous imposition of price floors on domestic calling rates left Internet data as key area for promotions and discounts to attract new customers.

TABLE 14: How much do you normally pay to access the Internet?

	N	Percent
Less than $5 USD per month	144	28.9
$5 to $9 USD per month	160	32.1
$10 to $14 USD per month	104	20.8
$15 to $19 USD per month	55	11.0
$20 to $49 USD per month	26	5.2
$50 USD or more per month	10	2.0
Total	**499**	**100.0**

History of Internet Use

A few respondents were early adopters of the regular Internet use. However, the majority started regularly using the Internet after 2005, with significant year-by-year increases seen from 2010 and on.

CHART 1: In which year did you first start using the Internet regularly?
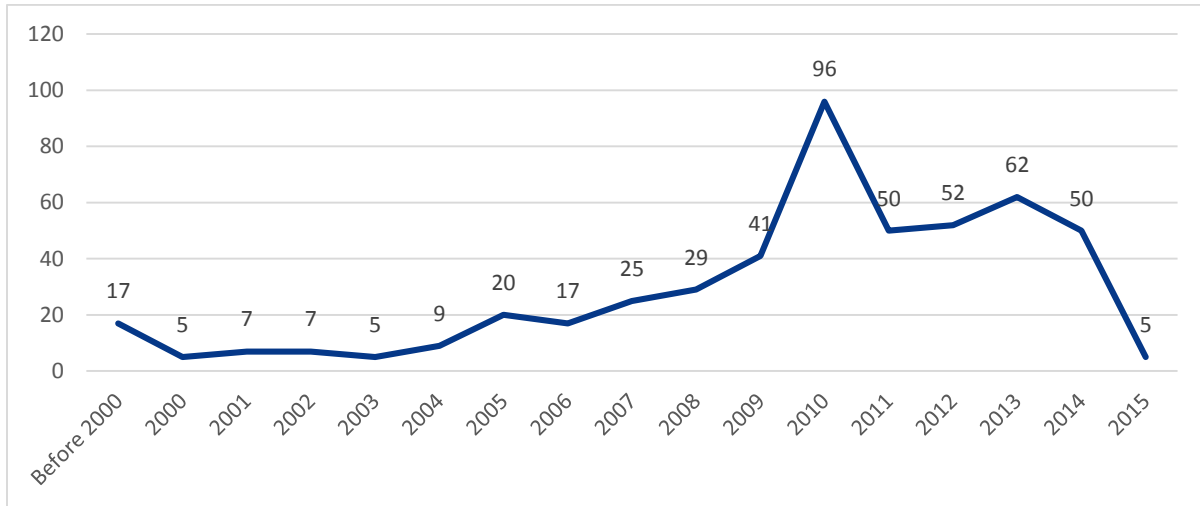
Perceived Benefits of Internet Use

The following data tables report findings about how Cambodians use the Internet. Tables 15 to 17 demonstrate that respondents find the Internet useful in their daily lives in a number of ways, including for improving their performance in their jobs (78.8%) and studies (73.7%), for accessing news (75%), and entertainment (66.1%), and for connecting with friends and family (69.2%). However, fewer respondents found the Internet useful for e-commerce.

TABLE 15: "Does the Internet make your job easier or contribute to your professional development?" and "Does the Internet help in your education and studies?"

	Does the Internet make your job easier or contribute to professional development?		Does the Internet help in your education and studies?	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	387	78.8	362	73.7
No	104	21.2	129	26.3
Total	**491**	**100.0**	**491**	**100.0**

TABLE 16: "Does the Internet help you stay connected with friends and family?" and "Does the Internet provide you with entertainment?"

	Does the Internet help you stay connected with friends and family?		Does the Internet provide you with entertainment?	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	339	69.2	166	33.9
No	151	30.8	342	66.1
Total	**490**	**100.0**	**490**	**100.0**

The majority of respondents (75.3%) said the Internet is useful in providing them with news and information that they cannot find offline in the country's mainstream media. This perception that freedom of information and press is greater online than offline could be partially responsible for respondents' optimistic feelings regarding Cambodian Internet freedom, as shown in Table 28. During focus group discussions, participants further discussed their habits for reading and watching news online. They reported reading news from online sources including *Koh Sontepheap*, Voice of America, and Sabay. Some participants noted that they shared content from these sites on their personal Facebook pages. There was however a sentiment that online news is not entirely trustworthy. One respondent noted, "I do not believe that news. I believe on what I see with my eyes." The following tables detail data from the SMS survey.

TABLE 17: "Does the Internet provide you with access to news and information you cannot find elsewhere?"

	N	Percent
Yes	369	75.3
No	121	24.7
Total	**490**	**100.0**

Notably, only 33.7% of respondents said the Internet makes it easy for them to shop online, and only 29% of respondents reported that the Internet makes it easy for them to manage their finances online via online banking or bill pay.

TABLE 18: "Does the Internet make it easy for you to shop online?" and "Does the Internet allow you to do online banking and pay bills?"

	Does the Internet make it easy for you to shop online?		Does the Internet allow you to do online banking and pay bills?	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	165	33.7	142	29.0
No	325	66.3	348	71.0
Total	**490**	**100.0**	**490**	**100.0**

Social Media Use

The overwhelming majority of respondents reported holding accounts on three or more social media platforms. Remarkably, all but four respondents (99.2%) reported having a Facebook account, and 81.6% reported using Facebook several times per day. This data reflects the growing influence of Facebook in Cambodian society and politics. Focus group participants overwhelmingly used Facebook as a means of reading news and comments on social events.

Though not as popular as Facebook, Google+ demonstrated a wide following among survey respondents, with 88.5% of respondents reporting that they have an account with the social media network. However, Google+ users were less likely to check their accounts as often as Facebook users, with only 28.2% of respondents reporting that they use their Google+ account multiple times per day.

The messaging network Line also proved popular among survey respondents, with 84.7% of respondents reporting having a Line account. Though not as active as Facebook users, Line account holders outpaced Google+ users in terms of use, with 31.2% reporting logging onto Line multiple times per day.

Roughly half of respondents (49.3%) reported holding an Instagram account. However, as with Google+ and Line, Instagram account holders were substantially less active than Facebook account holders, with only 12.4% reporting accessing their Instagram account several times per day.

Twitter was by far the least popular social media platform in the survey, with only 32.4% of respondents reporting having a Twitter account. Moreover, respondents who did have Twitter accounts used them less frequently than Facebook, Google+ or Line users, with the majority of account holders reporting that they used Twitter only "every few weeks or less."

TABLE 19: "How often do you use the following social media platforms?"

	Facebook		Google+		Line		Instagram		Twitter	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No account	4	0.8	54	11.5	74	15.3	246	50.7	330	67.6
Every few weeks or less	2	0.4	77	16.3	69	14.3	66	13.6	79	16.2
1-2 days a week	4	0.8	52	11.0	55	11.4	28	5.8	20	4.1
3-4 days a week	13	2.7	59	12.5	47	9.7	38	7.8	22	4.5
About once per day	66	13.7	96	20.4	88	18.2	47	9.7	28	5.7
Several times per day	394	81.6	133	28.2	151	31.2	60	12.4	9	1.8
Total	**483**	**100**	**471**	**100**	**484**	**100**	**485**	**100**	**488**	**100**

The researchers created a social media use score, derived from an average of the reported use of all social media channels covered in the survey (Facebook, Google+, Line, Twitter, and Instagram). The social media scores range from zero (no use on any channel) to five (use of all channels several times a day). The average social media score across all respondents was 2.57, suggesting that, on average, users engage in

one or more social media channels 3-4 days a week. There is no statistically significant difference in social media use between residents who live in urban provinces versus those who live in rural provinces.

Free Expression Online

60.4% of respondents indicated they have used the Internet at least once in the last 12 months to express an opinion about a social or political issue. Among these were a handful of respondents (17.2%) who reported using the Internet for free expression activities on a fairly regular basis of once or twice per month or more.

TABLE 20: "In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to express an opinion about a social or political issue?"

	N	Percent
Never	188	39.6
Once or twice	125	26.3
Once or twice a month	80	16.8
Every week	41	8.6
Every day	41	8.6
Total	**475**	**100.0**

Expression on Social Media

Closely related to Table 20, the survey also asked three questions directly related to freedom of expression on social media. The results were strikingly similar, with 61.5% of respondents reported having used social media at some point to express their own thoughts and comments on social or political issues (as opposed to 60.4% for the Internet in general), and almost 41.5% said they do so at least once per week. The correlation between responses to the two questions strongly suggests that social media — and specifically Facebook, given the near unanimity of respondents with Facebook accounts — is Cambodians' primary means of expressing social and political opinions online.

The survey also explored the frequency with which social media users shared news articles on social or political issues. Interestingly, slightly more respondents were willing to share articles on social or political issues than to state their own comments on social or political issues, with 73.5% of respondents reported having shared an article at some point. The difference in responses to the two questions indicates that some users may perceive sharing of articles on social or political issues as a safer, or more neutral activity than expressing their own opinions on those same issues.

Likewise, respondents were also questioned regarding their habits of using social media to encourage others to take action on social or political issues. In total, just over 60% of the respondents indicated they used social media at some point to encourage others to take action on a social or political issue. Only 38.9% reported never engaging in such activities. The rate at which respondents report using social media to encourage others to take action on social or political issues that are important to them reflect their responses regarding their sharing of social or political opinions online, indicating that those who do use

social media to share their opinions on issues that are important to them are at least sometimes using the platform to encourage others to take action on the same issues on which they are expressing opinions.

TABLE 21: "How often do you use social media to post or share links to articles on social or political issues for others to read?" and "How often do you use social media to post your own thoughts or comments on social or political issues?" and "How often do you use social media to encourage others to take action on a social or political issue that is important to you?"

| | How often do you use social media to … | | | | | |
| | Post or share links to articles on social or political issues? | | Post your thoughts or comments on social or political issues? | | Encourage others to take action on a social or political issue? | |
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Never	130	26.5	180	38.5	189	38.9
Every few weeks or less	91	8.1	94	20.1	100	20.6
1-2 days a week	49	4.3	36	7.7	51	10.5
3-4 days a week	75	6.7	61	13.0	60	12.3
About once per day	50	4.4	41	8.8	34	7.0
Several times per day	96	8.5	56	12.0	52	10.7
Total	**491**	**100.0**	**468**	**100.0**	**486**	**100.0**

Interestingly, respondents who had previously stated that they are "very fearful" of repercussions for expressing their opinions online (Table 26) were more than twice as likely to report using social media to share their thoughts on social or political issues every day than respondents who felt "very" or "somewhat" free to share their opinions on the Internet. This indicates that these individuals regularly engage in free expression online despite their perceived risk of physical, legal or monetary repercussions.

At the same time, respondents who said they felt "neutral" about potential repercussions for expressing their opinions online were the least likely to share their opinions on social media, with 46% stating they never do so, raising the possibility that these individuals may be actively engaging in self-censorship online.

TABLE 22: Cross tabulation of: "How often do you use social media to post your own thoughts or comments on social or political issues?" and "Do you feel free to express your opinions on the Internet without fear of repercussions?"

		Expressed level of fear for repercussions from online expression											
		Very free		Somewhat free		Neutral		Somewhat fearful		Very fearful		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Frequency of social media opinion-sharing	Never	60	38.5	44	35.2	51	46.4	23	33.3	2	25.0	180	100
	Every few weeks or less	23	14.7	29	23.2	25	22.7	16	23.2	1	12.5	94	100
	1-2 days a week	9	5.8	9	7.2	14	12.7	4	5.8	0	0.0	36	100
	3-4 days a week	26	16.7	13	10.4	11	10.0	10	14.5	1	12.5	61	100
	About once per day	15	9.6	13	10.4	6	5.5	6	8.7	1	12.5	41	100
	Several times per day	23	14.7	17	13.6	3	2.7	10	14.5	3	37.5	56	100
	Total	156	100	125	100	110	100	69	100	8	100	468	

Political Participation Online

Only 28.4% of respondents said they had used the Internet to contact a local or national government official or office over the last year. This is unsurprising considering that most government ministries have been slow to incorporate electronic communications and ICT into their operations, with many offices still requiring that communications and inquiries be filed in hard copy with official stamps.

Substantially more respondents reported having used the Internet to look up information about government services, policies or laws, with 70.6% having done so at least once in the past year and a sizeable 33.4% saying they did so at least once per week. These responses, along with findings from Table 17 strongly support the theory that Cambodians regularly use the Internet to find information they cannot find offline.

Slightly fewer respondents said they used the Internet to look up information about politicians, political candidates or political parties, with just over half (55.9%) saying they had used the Internet for this purpose during the last year. As with the previous question, a smaller percentage (16.5%) reported having done so every day during the last year, providing evidence of a small population base that regularly relies on the Internet for important information that informs their political choices.

TABLE 23: Internet use for seeking political/public information

| | In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to … | | | | | |
| | Contact a local or national government office? | | Look up information about government services, policies or laws? | | Look up information about a politician/political candidate/political party? | |
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Never	341	71.6	141	29.6	174	44.1
Once or twice	52	10.9	99	20.8	95	24.1
Once or twice a month	39	8.2	77	16.2	0[6]	0
Every week	18	3.8	78	16.4	61	15.4
Every day	26	5.5	81	17.0	65	16.5
Total	**476**	**100.0**	**476**	**100.0**	**395**	**100.0**

Most participants (69.2%) had never signed an online petition. However, of the 30.8% of respondents who reported having done so, almost 17% did so on a regular basis of at least once per week.

TABLE 24: In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to sign an online petition?

	N	Percent
Never	301	69.2
Once or twice	61	14.0
Once a week or more	73	16.8
Total	**435**	**100.0**

Despite respondents' overwhelming disagreement with the idea that the Internet increases political participation among Cambodian citizens (85.5% disagreed), as shown in Table 37, the majority of respondents (59.2%) have at some point been prompted to learn more about a social or political issue directly due to something they read on the Internet, and a smaller but sizeable minority (38.9%) have decided to take action on a social or political issue because of something they read on the Internet. This disparity between reported actions and perceptions could suggest that the concept of "political participation" is not well defined among Cambodian Internet users.

---

[6] Due to a translation error, data for this response category had to be eliminated.

TABLE 25: Internet as an instigator of political learning or activity

| | In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you decided to … | | | |
| | Learn more about a social or political issue because of something you read online? | | Take action on a social or political issue because of something you read online? | |
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	227	59.2	178	38.9
No	45	9.6	150	32.8
Uncertain	146	31.2	129	28.2
Total	**468**	**100.0**	**457**	**100.0**

Findings from Research Question 2:

What are the perceptions of Internet-connected Cambodians regarding online freedom of expression?

Focus group participants were relatively satisfied with their current level of freedoms regarding online expression. A main concern was with ensuring truthfulness in reporting. "I think the online local news has been circulated freely and sometimes it becomes unreliable when some people just exaggerate it for fun without considering the fundamental consequences," one respondent said.

Focus group participants also discussed a need for protections against certain cybercrimes / cyber-ethics violations. One participant noted that "I am happy with the development [of] the open and free Internet and social media use, but at the same time, our culture must be protected by not exposing too much unacceptable content such as pornography and hate speech." Another participant said, "I think it is good that the government controls social media because I do want protection from unjustified information." With regard to acting ethically online, one participant noted how "Sometimes information online is dangerous and anarchic; people just use bad words and invade in one another's privacy."

A few people in the focus groups spoke about fears of limiting online expression. "I have used the Internet long enough to say that Cambodians can express freely. However, some of them still have a fear because we do not have law to protect online expression," one respondent said. Another respondent noted "I feel not at ease when I am going to discuss on anything if the government monitors social media. If the reason behind the government monitoring is to protect our culture, then they should consider educating people to not access pornography — not monitoring individual online activity." When asked about government monitoring, one participant said, "If the government monitored online activity, freedom of expression and access to information would be limited. And I am afraid that my online activities would be used to attack me someday."

Perceptions of Online Free Expression

The majority of survey responses (62.7%) indicated that they felt free (either "very" or "somewhat free") to express their opinions online without fear of repercussions. Only 15.9% admitted experiencing some level of fear of repercussions when engaging in freedom of expression online.

TABLE 26: Do you feel free to express your opinions online without fear of repercussions?

	N	Percent
Very free	257	31.6
Somewhat free	253	31.1
Neutral	174	21.4
Somewhat fearful	116	14.3
Very fearful	13	1.6
Total	**813**	**100.0**

Of respondents who admitted feeling "somewhat" or "very fearful" of repercussions for online expression in Table 26, 65.6% pointed to legal threats as being one of the potential repercussions that they find concerning, making this the leading area of concern among the three listed (legal threats, physical harassment, and threats to economic well-being). This points to an awareness among these "fearful" Internet users of issues related to the abuse of Cambodian Penal Code provisions on defamation, incitement and public insult. Potentially contributing to this fear of legal repercussions was the country's first defamation conviction over a Facebook post in February 2014.

Almost 37% of "fearful" Internet users pointed to physical harassment as a repercussion they feared for expressing their opinions online. 2013 and 2014 saw a number of brutal beatings of journalists and activists engaged in offline expression and also saw a leading social media activist threatened for her online expression, indicating that these fears of physical harassment may be at least partially justified.

Finally, of the potential repercussions for online free expression listed (legal threats, physical harassment, and threats to economic well-being), threats to economic well-being were concerning to the least number of self-identified "fearful" Internet users (38 respondents or 30.6%). An analysis of the relationship between reported fear of threats to economic well-being and personal income showed no relationship.

TABLE 27: Are the following repercussions are concerning to you?

	Legal threats		Physical harassment		Threats to economic well-being	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	82	65.6	46	36.8	38	30.6
No	43	34.4	79	63.2	86	69.4
Total	**125**	**100.0**	**125**	**100.0**	**124**	**100.0**

Overall Perceptions of Internet Freedom

The majority of survey respondents (75.7%) agreed that the Internet is increasingly becoming more free. This comes despite almost a year of debate over freedom of expression online that was sparked by the release of a leaked draft Cybercrime Law in April 2014. Nonetheless, it also comes at a time when the Internet is becoming increasingly accessible to many Cambodians for the first time, with Internet penetration increasing to 25% of the population in 2014, and also at a time where Cambodians in general feel freer to express their opinions offline. According to a 2013 Survey of Cambodian Public Opinion by the International Republican Institute, 71% of respondents reported feeling more free to express their opinions during the 2013 national election than in previous elections.

TABLE 28: Do you feel the Internet in Cambodia is increasingly becoming more or less free?

	N	Percent
Becoming more free	538	75.7
Staying the same	135	19.0
Becoming less free	38	5.3
Total	**711**	**100.0**

Perceptions of Internet Surveillance & Controls

Almost 71% of respondents have read a news article on government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity at least once, while 24.2% do so regularly – more than one or two times per month. Nevertheless, the fact that 29.1% of respondents have never done so, despite the leaking of a draft Cybercrime Law in 2014 that civil society groups claimed could have drastically curbed Internet freedoms if passed, indicates that many Cambodian Internet users remain unaware of the debate surrounding their online activities.

The percentage of respondents who reported having engaged in discussions with others regarding government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity was slightly higher than those who read news articles on the subject, with 77.6% having discussed the issue at least once.

TABLE 29: How often do you engage in the following activities regarding government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity?

	Read news articles on the subject		Discuss this subject with others	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Never	215	29.1	129	22.4
Once or twice	226	30.6	208	36.0
Once or twice per month	119	16.1	114	19.8
More than 1-2 times per month	179	24.2	126	21.8
Total	**739**	**100.0**	**577**	**100.0**

A cross tabulation showed no substantial difference with regard to perceptions of Internet freedom between Internet users who regularly read news articles on government efforts to monitor and control the Internet and users who rarely or never do so.

This is a surprising result considering the frequency with which civil society complaints regarding alleged government attempts to control and restrict the Internet — especially in regard to the now "scrapped' draft Cybercrime Law — appeared in the news throughout 2014. One possible explanation for this result is that Internet users are not being regularly exposed to Khmer-language independent media that reports on a wide variety of voices and opinions on this subject. Another possible explanation is that the RGC's announcement in December 2014 that the draft cybercrime law was being 'scrapped' have allayed fears that may have previously existed, despite other announcements around the same time regarding plans for new efforts to monitor and control the web.

A comparative analysis of respondents' reading habits in relationship to their education level revealed a statistically significant but weak relationship between one's level of education and how often they read news articles regarding government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity. (X^2 (12, n=739)=26.47, p<.05). Higher education was associated with higher frequency of reading news articles about the government's efforts.

TABLE 30: Cross tabulation of perceptions of Internet freedom and reading habits related to government efforts to monitor and control the Internet

| | | Perception of Internet freedom trend in Cambodia | | | | | | | |
| | | Becoming more free | | Staying the same | | Becoming less free | | Total | |
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Reading news articles	Never	135	26.9	40	31.7	13	36.1	180	100
	Once or twice	150	29.9	39	31.0	10	27.8	94	100
	Once or twice per month	82	16.4	24	19.0	4	11.1	36	100
	More than 1-2 times per month	134	26.7	23	18.3	9	25.0	61	100
	Total	501	100	126	100	36	100	663	

However, another cross tabulation shows a statistically significant and moderate relationship (Cramer's V = .124) between how often one discusses with others the government's efforts to monitor and control Internet activity and one's belief as to whether the Internet in Cambodia is increasingly becoming more or less free (X^2 (6, n=519)=15.9, p<.05). Those who reported discussing the government's efforts to

monitor and control Internet activity tended to feel the Internet was becoming more free. This could indicate that individuals who believe the Internet is becoming less free are engaging in self-censorship to limit their conversations on what they may perceive as a sensitive topic.

There was no statistically significant relationship between one's level of education and how often one discusses with others government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity.

TABLE 31: Cross tabulation of perceptions of Internet freedom and frequency with which users discuss with others government efforts to monitor and control the Internet

| | | Perception of Internet freedom trend in Cambodia | | | | | | | |
| | | Becoming more free | | Staying the same | | Becoming less free | | Total | |
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Frequency of discussing news articles	Never	69	17.9	36	34.0	6	22.2	**111**	**100**
	Once or twice	144	37.3	30	28.3	12	44.5	**186**	**100**
	Once or twice per month	78	20.2	21	19.8	6	22.2	**105**	**100**
	More than 1-2 times per month	95	24.6	19	17.9	3	11.1	**117**	**100**
	Total	**386**	**100**	**106**	**100**	**27**	**100**	519	

The overwhelming majority of respondents (88.4%) indicated that they would not be willing to express political opinions online if the government began monitoring and controlling Internet activity. These responses are particularly relevant in light of recent government announcements of plans to install surveillance equipment directly into the country's ISPs and to create Cyber War Teams to monitor the Internet, and particularly social media, for anti-government messages.

TABLE 32: Rate your level of agreement with the following statement: I would be willing to express political opinions online if the government began monitoring and controlling Internet activity

	N	Percent
Strongly disagree	153	34.0
Somewhat disagree	245	54.4
Somewhat agree	27	6.0
Strongly agree	25	5.6
Total	**450**	**100.0**

A similar strong majority (89.6%) said they did not believe they would be able to access independent news and information online if the government to begin monitoring and controlling Internet activity. This is especially worrisome given that 75.3% of respondents had previously indicated that they currently use the Internet to access independent news and information that they cannot find elsewhere (Table 17).

TABLE 33: Rate your level of agreement: I would be able to access independent news and information online if the government began monitoring and controlling Internet activity

	N	Percent
Strongly disagree	168	38.0
Somewhat disagree	228	51.6
Somewhat agree	24	5.4
Strongly agree	22	5.0
Total	**442**	**100.0**

Overall, despite focus group respondents' perception that protections are needed against immoral and potentially unlawful material online, survey respondents expressed clear doubts as to the government's ability to address common cybercrime/cyber-ethics via monitoring and controlling of Internet traffic. In particular, one of the most common arguments used by proponents of Internet controls in Cambodia — that monitoring and controlling of online activity would help to reduce the amount of political disinformation — on deaf ears among survey respondents, 89.1% of whom either "strongly" or "somewhat" disagreed with that argument.

Other arguments cited by proponents of Internet controls, including safeguarding of user data and business interests, were not well received by survey respondents, 92% of whom disagreed that their electronic data would be safer if the government began monitoring and controlling the Internet, and 89.7% of whom disagreed that online business or financial interests would be safer in the same situation.

TABLE 34: Rate your level of agreement with the following statements regarding the potential effects of proposed government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity.

	If the government began monitoring and controlling Internet activity …					
	Political disinformation would be reduced		My electronic data would be safer		Online business and financial interests would be safer	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Strongly disagree	147	33.9	180	42.3	168	40.4
Somewhat disagree	239	55.2	212	49.8	205	49.3
Somewhat agree	24	5.5	15	3.5	24	5.8
Strongly agree	23	5.3	19	4.5	19	4.6
Total	**433**	**100.0**	**426**	**100.0**	**416**	**100.0**

Do Internet-connected Cambodians feel the Internet has played a role in increasing political participation in their country, and how would an increase in government control of the Internet affect this trend?

Perceptions of Internet's Role in Politics

Focus group participants were mixed regarding creating laws and imposing governmental control over Internet expression. For example, one person noted "I do not support the government's effort of monitoring and controlling the Internet because it suppresses freedom of expression online." In contrast another participant stated, "I think the government monitoring online has both good and bad consequences. The good one is to protect people from online frauds and other crimes." Yet another participant stated "Government should not limit freedom of expression of Internet users if what they share or comment is true. The author who wrote the article should be held accountable for his work."

Fear was also evident in the focus group discussions. One person noted, "I want to have a [Internet] law, but I am worried about its implementation. If we have a law but people do not follow, then there will be chaos in our society." Participants were however supportive of laws that protect society against cybercrimes. For example, one person discussed that "If the government installs Internet surveillance, I want a law that protects us from any online crimes. The law will give power to the government to govern all bad things that happen online." Additionally, "I think it would be good if the government installs Internet surveillance because it would help to monitor the guilt online." There were additional concerns over protecting Cambodian culture and the need for some level of monitoring and control.

With that said, focus group participants were very worried about censorship. "I do not support the law that prohibits pornography websites or the posting of sexy photos on Facebook. However, a regulation to limit access to such websites would be a good tactic. For example, users under 18 years old should not be allowed to access the website." With regard to censorship, one person noted "I have discussed with my friends on Internet governance. I believe that there will be a strong protest if that really happens." What follows is a presentation of the survey data.

Despite focus group participants' concerns about immoral content, which mirror concerns highlighted recently in the now "scrapped" Cybercrime draft law over the degradation of traditional Cambodian morals on the Internet, the majority of survey respondents (59%) see the Internet as playing a "somewhat" or "very" positive role in Cambodian society. Another 39.4% regard the Internet as playing a "neutral" role in society, and only 1.6% see the Internet's role in society as "very" or "somewhat" negative.

TABLE 35: Overall, do you think the Internet plays a positive or negative role in Cambodian society?

	N	Percent
Very negative	2	0.4
Somewhat negative	6	1.2
Neutral	197	39.4
Somewhat positive	116	23.2
Very positive	179	35.8
Total	**500**	**100.0**

Respondents likewise saw the Internet as playing a positive role in politics. In total, 59.4% of respondents said the Internet plays a "very" or "somewhat" positive role in Cambodian politics, with another 39% saying the medium plays a "neutral" role. These findings run counter to the government narrative outlining a need to control political misinformation online, which emerged following the 2013 national elections. That the Internet and social media in particular played a game-changing role in the 2013 national elections is without question and has already been widely discussed, but these responses show for the first time that the majority of Cambodians perceive the Internet's new role in politics as being a largely positive one.

TABLE 36: Overall, do you think the Internet plays a positive or negative role in Cambodian politics?

	N	Percent
Very negative	3	0.6
Somewhat negative	5	1.0
Neutral	194	39.0
Somewhat positive	156	31.4
Very positive	139	28.0
Total	**497**	**100.0**

Despite the majority of respondents' belief that the Internet plays a positive role in Cambodian politics, respondents overwhelmingly said they do not believe the Internet increases political participation among Cambodian citizens, with 85.8% either "strongly" or "somewhat" disagreeing with a statement to that effect. Nonetheless, this perception is inconsistent with reported political activities online under Research Question 1, wherein 70.4% reported using the Internet to look up information about government services, policies or laws (Table 23) and 59.2% reported deciding to learn more about a social or political issue because of something they read online, with 38.9% reporting having taken action on an issue because of something they read online (Table 25).

TABLE 37: Rate your level of agreement with the following statement: The Internet increases political participation among Cambodian citizens

	N	Percent
Strongly disagree	167	33.9
Somewhat disagree	256	51.9
Somewhat agree	26	5.3
Strongly agree	44	8.9
Total	**493**	**100.0**

Conclusions

The study yielded some interesting results regarding Cambodians' use and perceptions of the Internet and providing insight into each of the three research questions. Key conclusions from this study include the following.

1. *Cambodians tend to use their smartphone as their preferred device access the Internet.*

   ➤ 77.7% of respondents reported that their smartphone was their preferred device for accessing the Internet.

   ➤ 65.9% reported being online "continuously" through their multiple devices.

2. *Cambodians find the Internet to be useful for personal, professional, and civic interests.*

   ➤ 78.8% of respondents agreed that the Internet makes their job easier.

   ➤ 73.7% of respondents agreed that the Internet helped in their educational studies.

   ➤ 75.3% of respondents believed that the Internet allowed them to locate news and information not available elsewhere.

   ➤ Shopping and paying bills online is not a common activity in Cambodia. Only about one-third of respondents reported shopping online and paying bills online.

3. *The majority of Cambodian Internet users feel free to express themselves online.*

   ➤ The majority of Cambodian Internet users (62.7%) feel "very" or "somewhat" free to express their opinions online without fear of repercussions.

   ➤ 60.3% reported using the Internet at least once during the last 12 months to express an opinion on a political or social issue. Of those, 17.2% used the Internet for this purpose once a week or more during the last year.

4. *Cambodians have conflicting feelings regarding Internet controls and monitoring.*

   ➤ Of respondents who said they were "somewhat" or "very" fearful of repercussions for engaging in free expression online, the majority were concerned by legal threats (65.6%), but concerns of physical harassment (36.8%), and threats to economic well-being (30.6%) were also reported.

   ➤ Government efforts to monitor and control online activity could have a crippling effect on online free expression, with the majority of users (88.4%) saying they would not feel free to engage in free expression if such efforts were enacted.

   ➤ At the same time focus group participants expressed concerns about what they perceive as an abundance of disinformation, immorality, and online crime on the Internet. Though participants wished to see these activities limited, they also lacked confidence that the government would be able to address these problems via legislation.

➢ The overwhelming sentiment expressed here against Internet surveillance as well as concerns about online crime indicate a potentially widespread support for an Internet rights framework, as that outlined in the crowd-sourced Great Charter for Cambodian Internet Freedom.

5. *Cambodians see the Internet as becoming increasingly free.*

➢ 75.7% feel the Internet is becoming increasingly free.

➢ The majority of respondents currently feel "very" or "somewhat" free to express their opinions online without fear of repercussions.

6. *Cambodians overwhelmingly view the Internet as a positive force in society and politics*

➢ In terms of societal contribution, 59% of users say the Internet plays a "very" (35.8%) or "somewhat" (23.2%) positive role.

➢ For politics, 59.4% of users say the Internet plays a "very" (28%) or "somewhat" (31.4%) positive role

7. *Social media, and particularly Facebook, is a key medium through which Cambodians engage in online free expression, including political expression.*

➢ All but four survey respondents reported having a Facebook account. Moreover, more than 4 out of 5 Cambodian Internet users check their Facebook account several times a day.

➢ Social media users who expressed the most fear of repercussions for free speech are the same users who engage in political expression most often, indicating that this expression is important enough for them to engage in it despite a perceived risk. (Table 22)

8. *Rapid increases in Internet penetration are being driven by smartphone users who see their phones as their preferred means of accessing the Internet.*

➢ Even when they have access to other devices such as laptop or desktop computers, 77.6% of respondents still prefer to use their smartphones.

➢ Nonetheless, it should be noted that the population for the current survey was Internet connected smartphone users.

9. *Cambodians are using the Internet to access news and information they cannot find offline in the country's mainstream media.*

➢ 75.3% of Cambodians say the Internet is useful for accessing news and information they cannot find elsewhere.

➢ At the same time, the amount of disinformation online has led many Internet users to be highly skeptical of all online news, as expressed by focus group participants.

10. *With regard to research in Cambodia, using a SMS-based survey design was rather successful.*

   ➢ Utilizing the mobile provider's database allowed for dissemination to a randomized selection of Internet users.

   ➢ This method was cost-effective, eliminating the substantial costs associated with travelling to and administering the survey in remote areas, while still gathering respondents from a large geographic area. Survey respondents represented 22 of Cambodia's 25 provinces, including relatively remote locations such as Ratanakiri, Oddar Meanchey, and Koh Kong.

   ➢ The online survey format reduced human resources required for administration of the survey and inputting of results, reducing the potential for human error at the same time.

   ➢ This method allowed for quick turnaround, with total time between initial dissemination of the survey to closing of the survey taking place over six days.

   ➢ The survey required broad distribution in order to achieve desired response rates. Of the 35,000 individuals initially contacted through SMS, a total of 895 respondents began the survey and 73.8% of them completed the survey in its entirety.

   ➢ The length of time required to complete the survey varied drastically from respondent to respondent. Due to the nature of the online survey, some respondents chose to start the survey, only to set it aside and finish it several days later. This resulted in exaggerated completion times, with an average response time of just over 1 hour and 24 minutes. However, when the 19 respondents who took more than one day to complete the survey were eliminated, the average response time dropped significantly, to just over 22 minutes.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions stated above, the research team has recommendations about policy, practice, and research regarding the Internet, online freedom of expression, and governmental monitoring of Internet activities.

1. *There is a need for more conversation and education about Internet rights, surveillance, privacy, and other issues commonly addressed in Internet legislation.*

   While survey respondents overwhelmingly opposed government monitoring and controls of the Internet, respondents in focus groups likewise expressed little to no knowledge of surveillance techniques. In addition, respondents strongly supported free expression online while at the same time supporting restrictions on content they view as immoral. These contradictions suggest that there is a compelling need for deeper discussion of Internet rights and reasonable limitations in order to find a consensus for the Cambodian context. In particular, there is a need for a deeper and more independent review of the subject in the country's Khmer-language news media, with an emphasis on including a wide range of voices in the discussion, including viewpoints from technical, security and human rights experts.

2. *Online freedom of expression needs to be protected under Cambodian law.*

   As with offline speech, online expression of opinions is protected under international law as a basic human right. While the majority of Cambodians feel free to express themselves online, it is notable that some users are still fearful of repercussions for their online expression. In addition, recent government announcements regarding plans for Cyber War Teams and installation of surveillance equipment in the Kingdom's ISPs could reverse this trend of public confidence in engaging in free expression online, as the overwhelming majority of respondents affirmed. Given these concerns, the RGC should take steps to recognize and ensure protection of the right to online free expression. This could be done through amendments to or clarifications of existing constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression or otherwise as part of Internet-specific legislation, such as the draft Great Charter for Cambodian Internet Freedom.

3. *Cambodian development partners should prioritize Internet- and ICT-based approaches to development, especially those geared toward youth.*

   The prevalence of youth survey respondents and their embrace of ICT, and particularly of smartphones, present possibilities for contributions to Cambodian development and human rights enforcement that have only recently begun to be explored. There is a need for international development partners and local Cambodian organizations to work together to ensure these new technologies are used to increase the effectiveness and relevance of local efforts. Specifically, NGOs should prioritize the use of social media, and particularly Facebook, as a way of informing and

educating their beneficiaries, as well as for receiving feedback from stakeholders, given respondents' widespread willingness to express their opinions via social media.

4. *A mobile-first or mobile-friendly approach to web development is critical for Cambodian Internet audiences.*

In order to reach the broadest audience possible, businesses and NGOs in the Cambodian market should ensure their websites and electronic services are easily accessible on mobile devices. Economically, the country's growing Internet penetration and high levels of smartphone use mean there are tremendous opportunities for growth in mobile applications and e-commerce. However, the low percentage of respondents who report using the Internet to shop, pay bills, or manage their finances online, despite availability of online financial services through local banks, suggests that Cambodian Internet users may lack confidence in the security of their financial information online. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) may need to consider strengthening provisions against identity theft and other online financial crime in order for the market to take full advantage of this opportunity for growth in mobile and online.

5. *The Royal Government of Cambodia should make concerted efforts to increase the amount of official public information available online.*

As Internet penetration continues to rise and Cambodians increasingly turn to the Internet for information on government services, laws, policies, politicians and political parties, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) should make efforts to make public information often requested by the public — from the prices of public services to draft laws and policies — available online. The RGC should seriously consider incorporating an online public information disclosure requirement into the Access to Information Law currently being drafted.

6. *There is a need for widespread media literacy education, specifically related to Internet-based media.*

Though the majority of survey respondents reported using the Internet to access news and information, focus group participants expressed broad distrust of all information they read on the Internet. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport should consider integrating media literacy education into standard public school curriculum in order to help students understand the difference between online rumors and online news while also instilling critical thinking skills related to information found online.

7. *The Royal Government of Cambodia should explore a policy of expanding Internet access and penetration rates throughout the Kingdom.*

The benefits survey respondents perceive as receiving from the Internet, in terms of professional development, education, access to news and information, and access to communication tools should not be limited only to the 25% of Cambodians who currently have Internet access, especially as individuals who lack Internet access, especially those in remote areas, suffer from an acute lack of access to information that the Internet would be poised to remedy.

8. *SMS-based approaches to survey dissemination should be replicated in future research in Cambodia and other Southeast Asian countries*

The ease of use, cost-effectiveness, timeliness, efficiency and accuracy of this method make it an ideal one for conducting surveys in Cambodia and other Southeast Asian nations where there are high rates of mobile penetration or when surveyors are particularly targeting specific segments of the population regarding their use of ICT. However, cognitive interviews and pilot surveys using a variety of ICT devices and models are critical to survey success, both in terms of increasing respondent comprehension and troubleshooting issues related to the user interface.

Acknowledgements

Definitions

Free Expression Activities

For the purposes of this survey, "free expression" can be defined as expressing of political opinions online regarding *any* party or policy. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: Commenting on posts on social media, blogs, online forums, or news websites; running a blog that includes political content; sharing posts of a political nature on social media sites.

Accessing the Internet

For the purposes of this survey, "accessing the Internet" can be defined as using a browser on a smartphone, computer or tablet, reading email, checking Facebook, or using apps that connect to the Internet.

Abbreviations

- CCIM   Cambodian Center for Independent Media
- ICT   Information Communications Technology
- IRI   International Republican Institute
- ISP   Internet Service Provider
- NGO   Non-governmental Organization
- RGC   Royal Government of Cambodia
- SPSS   Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
- URL   Uniform Resource Locator (a web address)

Section Z

✱1.0 Are you a Cambodian citizen?

◯ Yes

◯ No

Z - cont'd

✱1.1 What is your age?

[   ]

✱1.2 What is your gender?

◯ Male

◯ Female

◯ Other

◯ Prefer not to anser

Z - cont'd

✱1.3 In which province do you currently live?

◯ Banteay Meanchey	◯ Pailin
◯ Battambang	◯ Phnom Penh
◯ Kampong Cham	◯ Preah Sihanouk
◯ Kampong Chnnang	◯ Prey Veng
◯ Kampong Speu	◯ Pursat
◯ Kampong Thom	◯ Preah Vihear
◯ Kampot	◯ Ratanakiri
◯ Kandal	◯ Siem Reap
◯ Koh Kong	◯ Stung Treng
◯ Kep	◯ Svay Rieng
◯ Kratie	◯ Takeo
◯ Mondulkiri	◯ Tbong Khmum
◯ Oddar Meanchey	

*1.4 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ○ Graduate degree (Master's, PhD)
- ○ Bachelor's degree
- ○ High school diploma
- ○ Secondary school
- ○ Primary school

Z - cont'd

*1.5 What is your personal monthly income?

- ○ Less than $100 USD
- ○ $100 to $299 USD
- ○ $300 to $499 USD
- ○ $500 to $999 USD
- ○ $1,000 to $2,999 USD
- ○ $3,000 to $4,999 USD
- ○ $5,000 USD or more
- ○ Prefer not to answer

Section X

*4.14 Do you feel free to express your opinions on the Internet without fear of repercussions?

- ○ Very free
- ○ Somewhat free
- ○ Neutral
- ○ Somewhat fearful
- ○ Very fearful

4.14 Followup

*4.15 You said you do not always feel completely free to express your opinions online without fear of repercussions. Specifically, which repercussions are concerning to you? Check all that apply.

- ☐ Legal threats
- ☐ Physical harassment
- ☐ Threats to economic well-being

X - cont'd

✱4.16 Do you feel the Internet in Cambodia is increasingly becoming a place where people can express themselves and share ideas without censorship or fear of repercussions?

○ Yes.

○ No. It is staying the same

○ No. It is becoming less like this.

○ Uncertain

X - cont'd

4.17 How often do you take part in the following activities regarding government efforts to monitor and control Internet activity?

	Never	Once or twice	Once or twice per month	More than 1-2 times per month
Read news articles about it	○	○	○	○
Discuss it with others	○	○	○	○

Section AB

✱2.1 Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your smartphone

○ I only use this device to access the Internet if another device is not available

○ This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet

○ I never use this device to access the Internet

AB - cont

✱2.2 Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your laptop computer

○ I never use this device to access the Internet

○ This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet

○ I only use this device to access the Internet if another device is not available

AB - cont

*2.3 Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your desktop computer

- ○ I never use this device to access the Internet
- ○ This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet
- ○ I only use this device to access the Internet if another device is not available

AB - cont

*2.4 Overall, how often do you access the Internet? (from any device)

- ○ Continuously (i.e. my smartphone is always receiving updates)
- ○ More than once per day
- ○ 2-4 times per week
- ○ Weekly
- ○ Infrequently

AB - cont

*2.5 How much do you normally pay to access the Internet?

- ○ Less than $5 USD per month
- ○ $5 to $9 USD per month
- ○ $10 to $14 USD per month
- ○ $15 to $19 USD per month
- ○ $20 to $49 USD per month
- ○ $50 USD or more per month

AB - cont

*2.6 In which year did you first start using the Internet regularly?

○ Before 2000	○ 2005	○ 2011
○ 2000	○ 2006	○ 2012
○ 2001	○ 2007	○ 2013
○ 2002	○ 2008	○ 2014
○ 2003	○ 2009	○ 2015
○ 2004	○ 2010	

AB - cont

∗3.1 How does the Internet contribute to your work and personal life? Check all that apply.

☐ Makes my job easier or contributes to my professional development

☐ Helps me in my education and studies

☐ Provides me with access to news and information I cannot find elsewhere

☐ Helps me connect with friends or family

☐ Provides me with entertainment, including videos, music and games

☐ Makes it easy to shop online

☐ Allows me to do online banking and pay bills

AB - cont

∗3.8 How often do you use Facebook?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

AB - cont

∗3.9 How often do you use Google+?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

AB - cont

*3.10 How often do you use Line?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

AB - cont

*3.11 How often do you use Twitter?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

AB - cont

*3.12 How often do you use Instagram?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

AB - cont

*3.15 How often do you use social media to post or share links to articles on social or political issues for others to read?

○ Several times a day

○ About once a day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ Never

AB - cont

*3.16 How often do you use social media to post your own thoughts or comments on social or political issues?

○ Several times a day

○ About once a day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ Never

AB - final

*3.17 How often do you use social media to encourage others to take action on a social or political issue that is important to you?

○ Several times a day

○ About once a day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ Never

BC

*3.8 How often do you use Facebook?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

BC - cont

*3.9 How often do you use Google+?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

BC - cont

3.10 How often do you use Line?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

BC - cont

*3.11 How often do you use Twitter?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

BC - cont

*3.12 How often do you use Instagram?

○ Several times a day

○ About once per day

○ 3-4 days a week

○ 1-2 days a week

○ Every few weeks or less

○ I do not have an account

*3.15 How often do you use social media to post or share links to articles on social or political issues for others to read?

  ○ Several times a day

  ○ About once a day

  ○ 3-4 days a week

  ○ 1-2 days a week

  ○ Every few weeks or less

  ○ Never

*3.16 How often do you use social media to post your own thoughts or comments on social or political issues?

  ○ Several times a day

  ○ About once a day

  ○ 3-4 days a week

  ○ 1-2 days a week

  ○ Every few weeks or less

  ○ Never

*3.17 How often do you use social media to encourage others to take action on a social or political issue that is important to you?

  ○ Several times a day

  ○ About once a day

  ○ 3-4 days a week

  ○ 1-2 days a week

  ○ Every few weeks or less

  ○ Never

*4.0 Overall, do you think the Internet plays a positive or negative role in Cambodian society?

○ Very positive

○ Somewhat positive

○ Neutral

○ Somewhat negative

○ Very negative

BC - cont

*4.01 Overall, do you think the Internet plays a positive or negative role in Cambodian politics?

○ Very positive

○ Somewhat positive

○ Neutral

○ Somewhat negative

○ Very negative

BC - cont

*4.5 Rate your level of agreement with the following statement: The Internet increases political participation among Cambodian citizens.

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

BC - cont

***4.6 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to contact a local
or national government official or office?**

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

BC - cont

*4.7 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to look up information about government services, policies or laws?

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

BC - cont

*4.8 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to look up information about a politician, political candidate or political party?

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

BC - cont

*4.9 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to sign an online petition?

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

BC - cont

*4.10 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to express an opinion about a social or political issue?

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

*4.12 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you decided to learn more about
a social or political issue because of something you read on the Internet?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Uncertain

*4.13 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you decided to take action on
a social or political issue because of something you read on the Internet?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Uncertain

*4.18 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: I would willing to express political opinions
online if the government began monitoring and controlling the Internet.

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

*4.19 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: I would be able to access independent
news and information online if the government began monitoring and controlling
Internet activity.

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

***4.20 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: If the government began
monitoring and controlling Internet activity, the amount of political disinformation would
be reduced.**

- ○ Strongly agree
- ○ Somewhat agree
- ○ Somewhat disagree
- ○ Strongly disagree

BC - cont

***4.21 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: If the government began
monitoring and controlling Internet activity, my electronic data would be safer.**

- ○ Strongly agree
- ○ Somewhat agree
- ○ Somewhat disagree
- ○ Strongly disagree

BC - final

***4.22 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: If the government began
monitoring and controlling Internet activity, online business and financial interests
would be safer.**

- ○ Strongly agree
- ○ Somewhat agree
- ○ Somewhat disagree
- ○ Strongly disagree

AC

*2.1 Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your smartphone

- ○ This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet
- ○ I only use this device to access the Internet if another device is not available
- ○ I never use this device to access the Internet

AC - cont

*2.2 Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your laptop computer

- ○ This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet
- ○ I only use this device to access the Internet if another device is not available
- ○ I never use this device to access the Internet

AC - cont

*2.3 Please choose the statement that best describes your use of your desktop computer

- ○ This is my preferred device for accessing the Internet
- ○ I only use this device to access the Internet if another device is not available
- ○ I never use this device to access the Internet

AC - cont

*2.4 Overall, how often do you access the Internet? (from any device)

- ○ Continuously (i.e. my smartphone is always receiving updates)
- ○ More than once per day
- ○ 2-4 times per week
- ○ Weekly
- ○ Infrequently

AC - cont

*2.5 How much do you normally pay to access the Internet?

- ○ Less than $5 USD per month
- ○ $5 to $9 USD per month
- ○ $10 to $14 USD per month
- ○ $15 to $19 USD per month
- ○ $20 to $49 USD per month
- ○ $50 USD or more per month

AC - cont

* 2.6 In which year did you first start using the Internet regularly?

○ Before 2000	○ 2005	○ 2011
○ 2000	○ 2006	○ 2012
○ 2001	○ 2007	○ 2013
○ 2002	○ 2008	○ 2014
○ 2003	○ 2009	○ 2015
○ 2004	○ 2010	

AC - cont

* 3.1 How does the Internet contribute to your work and personal life? Check all that apply.

☐ Makes my job easier or contributes to my professional development

☐ Helps me in my education and studies

☐ Provides me with access to news and information I cannot find elsewhere

☐ Helps me connect with friends or family

☐ Provides me with entertainment, including videos, music and games

☐ Makes it easy to shop online

☐ Allows me to do online banking and pay bills

AC - cont

* 4.0 Overall, do you think the Internet plays a positive or negative role in Cambodian society?

○ Very positive

○ Somewhat positive

○ Neutral

○ Somewhat negative

○ Very negative

AC - cont

*4.01 Overall, do you think the Internet plays a positive or negative role in Cambodian politics?

- ○ Very positive
- ○ Somewhat positive
- ○ Neutral
- ○ Somewhat negative
- ○ Very negative

AC - cont

*4.5 Rate your level of agreement with the following statement: The Internet increases political participation among Cambodian citizens.

- ○ Strongly agree
- ○ Somewhat agree
- ○ Somewhat disagree
- ○ Strongly disagree

AC - cont

*4.6 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to contact a local
or national government official or office?

- ○ Every day
- ○ Every week
- ○ Once or twice per month
- ○ Once or twice
- ○ Never

AC - cont

*4.7 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to look up information about government services, policies or laws?

- ○ Every day
- ○ Every week
- ○ Once or twice per month
- ○ Once or twice
- ○ Never

AC - cont

∗4.8 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to look up information about a politician, political candidate or political party?

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

AC - cont

**∗4.9 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to sign an online
petition?**

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

AC - cont

∗4.10 In the past 12 months, how frequently have you used the Internet to express an opinion about a social or political issue?

○ Every day

○ Every week

○ Once or twice per month

○ Once or twice

○ Never

AC - cont

**∗4.12 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you decided to learn more about
a social or political issue because of something you read on the Internet?**

○ Yes

○ No

○ Uncertain

AC - cont

*4.13 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you decided to take action on a social or political issue because of something you read on the Internet?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Uncertain

AC - cont

*4.18 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: I would willing to express political opinions
online if the government began monitoring and controlling the Internet.

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

AC - cont

*4.19 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: I would be able to access independent
news and information online if the government began monitoring and controlling Internet activity.

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

AC - cont

*4.20 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: If the government began
monitoring and controlling Internet activity, the amount of political disinformation would be reduced.

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

AC - cont

***4.21 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: If the government began
monitoring and controlling Internet activity, my electronic data would be safer.**

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

AC - final

***4.22 Please rank your agreement with the following statement: If the government began
monitoring and controlling Internet activity, online business and financial interests
would be safer.**

○ Strongly agree

○ Somewhat agree

○ Somewhat disagree

○ Strongly disagree

Focus Group

***Would you be willing to participate in a focus group discussion on the topics of
Internet use and freedom of expression on the Internet? The discussion will take about
1 hour, and lunch will be provided. Respondents' answers to focus group questions
will remain anonymous.**

○ Yes

○ No

Contact Information

***Please provide a little more information so we can contact you for participation in a
focus group. Note that your contact information will not be linked to your survey
responses, which will remain anonymous.**

Name:

City/Town:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

End of Survey

✱Thank you for completing our survey!

After providing your phone number below, you will automatically be entered into a lucky draw for a Samsung Note 3 and movie tickets. The winner will be announced on March 20. In addition, the first 400 respondents will receive $1 of Smart credit applied to their account within 48 hours of completing the survey.

Please note that your phone number will not be tied to your survey responses, which will remain anonymous.

Phone Number:

Introduction

*តើអ្នកចង់ឆ្លើយសំណួរជាភាសារណាមួយ?

In which language would you like to take this survey?

◯ ខ្មែរ

◯ English

English Survey

To take the survey in English, please click here.

Section Z

*1.0 តើអ្នកជាជនជាតិខ្មែរប្ញ?

◯ បាទ/ចាស

◯ ទេ

Z - cont'd

*1.1 តើអ្នកអាយុប៉ុន្មាន?

[   ]

*1.2 តើអ្នកមានភេទអ្វី?

◯ ប្រុស

◯ ស្រី

◯ ឡេសបៀន

◯ សុំមិនឆ្លើយ

*1.3 តើសព្វថ្ងៃអ្នករស់នៅខេត្ត/ក្រុងណា?

- ◯ បន្ទាយមានជ័យ
- ◯ បាត់ដំបង
- ◯ កំពង់ចាម
- ◯ កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
- ◯ កំពង់ស្ពឺ
- ◯ កំពង់ធំ
- ◯ កំពត
- ◯ កណ្ដាល
- ◯ កោះកុង
- ◯ កែប
- ◯ ក្រចេះ
- ◯ មណ្ឌលគីរី
- ◯ ឧត្តរមានជ័យ

- ◯ ប៉ៃលិន
- ◯ ភ្នំពេញ
- ◯ ព្រះសីហនុ
- ◯ ព្រៃវែង
- ◯ ពោធិ៍សាត់
- ◯ ព្រះវិហារ
- ◯ រតនគីរី
- ◯ សៀមរាប
- ◯ ស្ទឹងត្រែង
- ◯ ស្វាយរៀង
- ◯ តាកែវ
- ◯ ត្បូងឃ្មុំ

Z - cont'd

*1.4 តើអ្នកបានបញ្ចប់ការសិក្សាខ្លស់បំផុតត្រឹមកម្រិតណា?

- ◯ ថ្នាក់ក្រោយឧត្តមសិក្សា (បរិញ្ញាបត្រជាន់ខ្ពស់ បណ្ឌិត)
- ◯ បរិញ្ញាបត្រ
- ◯ សញ្ញាបត្រមធ្យមសិក្សាទុតិយភូមិ
- ◯ អនុវិទ្យាល័យ
- ◯ បឋមសិក្សា

Z - cont'd

*1.5 តើអ្នករកចំណូលផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនបានប៉ុន្មានក្នុងមួយខែ ?

- ◯ តិចជាង ១០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
- ◯ ១០០ ទៅ ២៩៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
- ◯ ៣០០ ទៅ ៩៩៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
- ◯ ៥០០ ទៅ ៩៩៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
- ◯ ១.០០០ ទៅ ២.៩៩៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
- ◯ ៣.០០០ ទៅ ៤.៩៩៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
- ◯ ៥.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ឬច្រើនជាងនេះ
- ◉ សុំមិនឆ្លើយ

ផ្នែក X

✱4.14 តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ជាមានសេរីភាពក្នុងការបញ្ចេញយោបល់របស់អ្នកលើអ៊ីនធើណិតដោយមិនមានការភ័យខ្លាចផលវិបាករៃដរត្រៃទ?

○ មានសេរីភាពទាំងស្រុង

○ មានសេរីភាពខ្លះៗ

○ កណ្តាល

○ ខ្លាចខ្លះៗ

○ ខ្លាចខ្លាំង

✱4.15 អ្នកបាននិយាយថា អ្នកមិនមានសេរីភាពពេញលេញក្នុងការបញ្ចេញមតិតាមអ៊ីនធើណិតដោយគ្មានការភ័យខ្លាចពីផលវិបាកឡើយ ។
សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាតើផលវិបាកអ្វីដែលធ្វើឱ្យអ្នកព្រួយបារម្ភ(អ្នកអាចជ្រើសរើសចំលើយច្រើនជាងមួយ)។

☐ ការតាមដានផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន

☐ ការរៀបរៀងផ្លូវកាយ

☐ ការតាមដានជំពោះសុខុមាលភាពផ្លូវសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

✱4.16 តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ជាអ៊ីនធើណិតនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមានលក្ខណៈសេរីកាន់តែខ្លាំង ឬកាន់តែខ្លឹទ?

○ មានលក្ខណៈសេរីកាន់តែខ្លាំង

○ ទៅតាមដ៍ដែល

○ ទេសេរីភាពបញ្ចេញមតិហាក់គិតជាងមុន

○ មិនប្រាកដ

✱4.17 តើអ្នកចូលរួមសកម្មភាពខាងក្រោមដុំវិញកិច្ចខំប្រឹងប្រែងរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងការតាមដាននិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពអ៊ីនធើណិតញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

	មិនដែលសោះ	ម្តងម្កាលដង	ម្តងប្រហែលខែក្នុងមួយខែ	ច្រើនវេលាជាងអែដងក្នុងមួយខែ
អានអត្ថបទពត៌មានពីបញ្ហានេះ	○	○	○	○
ពិភាក្សាជាមួយមួយអ្នកដៃ	○	○	○	○

✱2.1 សូមជ្រើសរើសឃ្លាដែលត្រូវនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ទូរស័ព្ទស្មាតហ្វ នរបស់អ្នក។

○ នេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍ដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តក្នុងការប្រើអ៊ីនធើណិត

○ ខ្ញុំមិនដែលប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធើណិតឡើយ

○ ខ្ញុំប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធើណិតតែនៅពេលមិនមានឧបករណ៍ផ្សេង ប៉ុណ្ណោះ

✱ ២ . ២ សូមជ្រើសរើសឃ្លាដែលត្រូវនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ កំព្យូទ័រយួរដៃរបស់អ្នក។

   ◯ នេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍ដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិត

   ◯ ខ្ញុំមិនដែលប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិតឡើយ

   ◯ ខ្ញុំប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិតតែនៅពេលមិនមានឧបករណ៍ផ្សេងប៉ុណ្ណោះ

AB - cont

✱ ២ . ៣ សូមជ្រើសរើសឃ្លាដែលត្រូវនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ កំព្យូទ័រលើតុរបស់អ្នក។

   ◯ ខ្ញុំប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិតតែនៅពេលមិនមានឧបករណ៍ផ្សេង ប៉ុណ្ណោះ

   ◯ ខ្ញុំមិនដែលប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិតឡើយ

   ◯ នេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍ដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិត

AB - cont

✱ ២ . ៤ ជាទូទៅ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតតាមឧបករណ៍ណាមួយញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

   ◯ ជាប់ជានិច្ច (ឧ. ស្មាតហ្វូនរបស់ខ្ញុំតែងតែទទួលបានការអាប់ដេតតាម 3G or 4G ជានិច្ច)

   ◯ ច្រើនជាងមួយដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

   ◯ ២ — ៤ ដងក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

   ◯ មួយសប្តាហ៍ម្តង

   ◯ មិនសូវញឹកញាប់

AB - cont

✱ ២ . ៥ ជាធម្មតាតើអ្នកចំណាយការប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតប៉ុន្មាន

   ◯ តិចជាង ៥ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

   ◯ ៥ ទៅ ៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

   ◯ ១០ ទៅ ១៤ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

   ◯ ១៥ ទៅ ១៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

   ◯ ២០ ទៅ ៤៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

   ◯ ៥០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ឬច្រើនជាងនេះ ក្នុងមួយខែ

AB - cont

✶ ២.៦ តើអ្នកចាប់ផ្ដើមប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតជាប្រចាំនៅក្នុងឆ្នាំណា

- ○ មុនឆ្នាំ ២០០០
- ○ ២០០០
- ○ ២០០១
- ○ ២០០២
- ○ ២០០៣
- ○ ២០០៤

- ○ ២០០៥
- ○ ២០០៦
- ○ ២០០៧
- ○ ២០០៨
- ○ ២០០៩
- ○ ២០១០

- ○ ២០១១
- ○ ២០១២
- ○ ២០១៣
- ○ ២០១៤
- ○ ២០១៥

AB - cont

✶ ៣.១ តើអ៊ីនធឺណេតមានប្រយោជន៍ដល់ជីវិតផ្ទាល់ខ្លួននិងការងាររបស់អ្នករបស់អ្នកយ៉ាងណា អ្នកអាចជ្រើសរើសចម្លើយត្រឹនជាងមួយ។

- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតធ្វើឱ្យការងាររបស់ខ្ញុំកាន់តែងាយស្រួលឬ មានទំនាក់ទំនងការអេអិន�្ធរិញ្ញាដឹរៈរបស់ខ្ញុំ
- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតជួយខ្ញុំនៅក្នុងការអប់រំ និងសិក្សារបស់ខ្ញុំ
- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំទទួលបានដំណឹង និងព័ត៌មានដែលខ្ញុំមិនអាចរកនៅកន្លែងផ្សេងបាន
- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតជួយឱ្យខ្ញុំរក្សាទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយនិងមិត្តភ្ក្តិ ឬក្រុមគ្រួសារ
- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតផ្ដល់ឱ្យខ្ញុំនូវការកម្សាន្ត ដូចជាវីដេអូ តន្ត្រី និងហ្គេម
- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតបង្កលក្ខណៈងាយស្រួលដល់ការទិញទំនិញតាមអនឡាញ
- ☐ អ៊ីនធឺណិតអាចមានអាយុឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ធនាគារនិងបង់ប្រាក់អនឡាញ

AB - cont

✶ ៣.៨ តើអ្នកប្រើ F a c e b o o k ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

- ○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ
- ○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្ដង
- ○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍
- ○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍
- ○ តិ ចសង្ហារ៍មួងប្ដិតជាងនេះ
- ○ ខ្ញុំឥតមានគណនី Facebook ទេ

AB - cont

✶ ៣.៩ តើអ្នកប្រើ G o o g l e + ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

- ○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ
- ○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្ដង
- ○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍
- ○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍
- ○ តិ ចសង្ហារ៍មួងប្ដិតជាងនេះ
- ○ ខ្ញុំឥតមានគណនី Google+ ទេ

AB - cont

✱ ៣.១០ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ L i n e ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ពីរ បីសប្តាហ៍ម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Line ទេ

AB - cont

✱ ៣.១១ តើអ្នកប្រើ T w i t t e r ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ពីរ បីសប្តាហ៍ម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Twitter ទេ

AB - cont

✱ ៣.១២ តើអ្នកប្រើ I n s t a g r a m ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ពីរ បីសប្តាហ៍ម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Instagram ទេ

AB - cont

✱ ៣.១៥ តើអ្នកប្រើបណ្ដាញផ្សព្វផ្សាយសង្គមដើម្បី ផ្សាយ (post) ឬ ចែកចាយ (share) អត្ថបទអំពីបញ្ហាសង្គមឬនយោបាយទៅអ្នកទៃ ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ មួយដងថ្ងៃមួង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ ១-២ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ តិ ចជាងទ្បេ ងម្ដងបើ្ចិនជាងនេះ

○ មិនដែល

AB - cont

✱ ៣.១៦ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់បណ្ដាញផ្សព្វផ្សាយសង្គមដើម្បី ផ្សាយ (post) គំនិតឬនយោបល់ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនអំពីបញ្ហាសង្គមឬនយោបាយ ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ មួយដងថ្ងៃមួង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ ១-២ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ តិ ចជាងទ្បេ ងម្ដងបើ្ចិនជាងនេះ

○ មិនដែល

AB - final

✱ ៣.១៧ តើអ្នកប្រើបណ្ដាញផ្សព្វផ្សាយសង្គមដើម្បីលើកទឹកចិត្តអោយអ្នកដទៃចាត់វិធានការលើបញ្ហាសង្គម ឬនយោបាយដែលសំខាន់ចំពោះអ្នកញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណ

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ មួយដងថ្ងៃមួង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ ១-២ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ តិ ចជាងទ្បេ ងម្ដងបើ្ចិនជាងនេះ

○ មិនដែល

BC

✱ ៣.៨ តើអ្នកប្រើ Facebook ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយដងម្ដង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍

○ តិ ចជាងទ្បេ ងម្ដងបើ្ចិនជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Facebook ទេ

BC - cont

* 3.9 តើអ្នកប្រើ G o o g l e + ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Google+ ទេ

BC - cont

* 3.10 តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ L i n e ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Line ទេ

BC - cont

* 3.11 តើអ្នកប្រើ T w i t t e r ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា ?

○ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង

○ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ

○ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Twitter ទេ

BC - cont

✱ ៣.១២ តើអ្នកប្រើ Instagram ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

- ⚪ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ
- ⚪ ប្រហែលមួយថ្ងៃម្តង
- ⚪ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ១-២ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ
- ⚪ ខ្ញុំអត់មានគណនី Instagram ទេ

BC - cont

✱ ៣.១៥ តើអ្នកប្រើបណ្តាញញជួបផ្សព្វផ្សាយសង្គមដើម្បី ផ្សាយ (post) ឬ ចែកចាយ (share) អត្ថបទអំពីបញ្ហាសង្គមឬនយោបាយទៅអ្នកដ៏ទៃ ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

- ⚪ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ
- ⚪ មួយថ្ងៃម្តង
- ⚪ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ១-២ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ
- ⚪ មិនដែល

BC - cont

✱ ៣.១៦ តើអ្នកប្រើព្រាស់បណ្តាញញជួបផ្សព្វផ្សាយសង្គមដើម្បី ផ្សាយ (post) គំនិតឬយោបល់ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនអំពីបញ្ហាសង្គមឬនយោបាយ ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

- ⚪ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ
- ⚪ មួយថ្ងៃម្តង
- ⚪ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ១-២ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ
- ⚪ មិនដែល

BC - cont

✱ ៣.១៧ តើអ្នកប្រើបណ្តាញញជួបផ្សព្វផ្សាយសង្គមដើម្បីលើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យអ្នកដ៏ទៃចាត់វិធានការលើបញ្ហាសង្គម ឬនយោបាយដែលសំខាន់ចំពោះអ្នក ញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

- ⚪ ច្រើនដងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ
- ⚪ មួយថ្ងៃម្តង
- ⚪ ៣-៤ ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ១-២ថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍
- ⚪ ពី បីអាទិត្យម្តងឬតិចជាងនេះ
- ⚪ មិនដែល

✱ 4.0 ញាតិវង្សរបស់អ្នកភាគច្រើនរស់នៅឯណា?

  ◯ វៃដ្ឋមានបំផុត

  ◯ វៃដ្ឋមានខ្លះ១

  ◯ នៅកណ្ដាល

  ◯ អវៃដ្ឋមានខ្លះ១

  ◯ អវៃដ្ឋមានបំផុត

✱ 4.01 ញាតិវង្សរបស់អ្នកភាគច្រើនមានឌូងនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជា?

  ◯ វៃដ្ឋមានបំផុត

  ◯ វៃដ្ឋមានខ្លះ១

  ◯ នៅកណ្ដាល

  ◯ អវៃដ្ឋមានខ្លះ១

  ◯ អវៃដ្ឋមានបំផុត

✱ 4.5 សូមកំណត់កម្រិតយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម៖ ការប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតបង្កើនការចូលរួមរបស់ពលរដ្ឋកម្ពុជាក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយ។

  ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង

  ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះ

  ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះ

  ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

✱ 4.6 ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតដើម្បីទាក់ទងទៅមន្ត្រីឬការិយាល័យរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋានឬថ្នាក់ជាតិញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

  ◯ រាល់ថ្ងៃ

  ◯ រាល់អាទិត្យ

  ◯ ម្ដងឬពីរដងក្នុងមួយខែ

  ◯ ម្ដងឬពីរដង

  ◯ មិនធ្លាប់

✱ 4.7 ក្នុងរយៈពេលខួបខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អុីនធឺណិតដើម្បីចូលមើលព័ត៌មានអំពីសេវាកម្ម គោលនយោបាយ ឬច្បាប់ របស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ⭕ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ⭕ រាល់អាទិត្យ
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដងក្នុងមួយខែ
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដង
- ⭕ មិនដែល

BC - cont

✱ 4.8 ក្នុងរយៈពេលខួបខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អុីនធឺណិតដើម្បីចូលមើលព័ត៌មានអំពីអ្នកនយោបាយ បេក្ខជនតំណាងរាស្ត្រ ឬគណបក្សនយោបាយញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

- ⭕ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ⭕ រាល់អាទិត្យ
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដងក្នុងមួយខែ
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដង
- ⭕ មិនដែល

BC - cont

✱ 4.9 ក្នុងរយៈពេលខួបខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អុីនធឺណិតដើម្បីដាក់ញត្តិតាមអនឡាញញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ⭕ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ⭕ រាល់សប្ដាហ៍
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដងក្នុងមួយខែ
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដង
- ⭕ មិនដែល

BC - cont

✱ 4.10 ក្នុងរយៈពេលខួបខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អុីនធឺណិតដើម្បីបញ្ចេញមតិយោបល់លើបញ្ហាសង្គមឬនយោបាយញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ⭕ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ⭕ រាល់សប្ដាហ៍
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដងក្នុងមួយខែ
- ⭕ ម្ដងឬពីរដង
- ⭕ មិនដែល

BC - cont

✳ ៤.១២ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៣ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ:

តើមានពេលណាមួយដែលអ្នកសំអិតចិត្តយល់�ដឹងបន្ថែមអំពីបញ្ហាសង្គមនិងនយោបាយដោយសារតែអ្វីមួយដែលអ្នកបានអានតាមអុីនធឺណិតឬៈ

  ◯   បាទ/ចាស

  ◯   ទេ

  ◯   មិនច្បាស់

BC - cont

✳ ៤.១៣ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៣ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ: តើធ្លាប់មានពេលណាមួយដែលអ្នកបានសម្រេចចិត្តចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាព

សង្គមឬនយោបាយដោយសារតែអ្វីដែលអ្នកអានលើអុីនធឺណិតដែរឬទ្បៃ

  ◯   បាទ/ចាស

  ◯   ទេ

  ◯   មិនច្បាស់

BC - cont

✳ ៤.១៨ សូមចាត់ថ្នាក់ការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកលើ ការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម: ខ្ញុំនឹងមានអន្តរបញ្ចេញយោបល់ផ្នែកនយោបាយ

ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលចាប់ផ្ដើមតាមដានតឹងត្រង់ត្រង់អុីនធឺណិតៗ

  ◯   យល់ស្របខ្លាំង

  ◯   យល់ស្របខ្លះ

  ◯   មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះ

  ◯   មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

BC - cont

✳ ៤.១៩ សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម:

ខ្ញុំអាចនឹងទទួលបានព័ត៌មានឯកភាគតាមអនឡាញប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលចាប់ផ្ដើមត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអុីនធឺណិតៗ

  ◯   យល់ស្របខ្លាំង

  ◯   យល់ស្របខ្លះដែរ

  ◯   មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះដែរ

  ◯   មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

BC - cont

✱ ៤.២០ សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម៖ ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធានាថាផ្តើមត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណែត

ចំនួននៃការបំពែពត៌មានននយោបាយនឹងត្រូវបានកាត់បន្ថយ។

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

BC - cont

✱ ៤.២១ សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម៖
ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធានាថាផ្តើមត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណែតទិន្នន័យអេឡិចត្រូនិចរបស់ខ្ញុំ នឹងកាន់តែមានសុវត្ថិភាព។

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

BC - final

✱ ៤.២២ សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម៖
ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធានាថាផ្តើមត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណែតអាជីវកម្មឧប្បញ្ញ និងផលប្រយោជន៍ផ្នែកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ នឹងកាន់តែមានសុវត្ថិភាព

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

AC

✱ ២.១ សូមជ្រើសរើសឃ្លាដែលត្រូវនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ទូរស័ព្ទស្មាតហ្ចូនរបស់អ្នក។

- ◯ ខ្ញុំមិនដែលប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះម្តីប្រើអ៊ីនធើណែតឡើយ
- ◯ ខ្ញុំប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធើណែតតែនៅពេលមិនមានឧបករណ៍ផ្សេង ប៉ុណ្ណោះ
- ◯ នេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍ដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តក្នុងការប្រើអ៊ីនធើណែត

AC - cont

✱ ២.២ សូមជ្រើសរើសឃ្លាដែលត្រូវនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់កំព្យូទ័រយួរដៃរបស់អ្នក។

- ◯ ខ្ញុំមិនដែលប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះម្តីប្រើអ៊ីនធើណែតឡើយ
- ◯ នេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍ដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តក្នុងការប្រើអ៊ីនធើណែត
- ◯ ខ្ញុំប្រើឧបករណ៍នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធើណែតតែនៅពេលមិនមានឧបករណ៍ផ្សេង ប៉ុណ្ណោះ

✱ 2 . 3 សូមជ្រើសរើសឃ្លាដែលត្រូវនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់កុំព្យូទ័រលើតុរបស់អ្នក។

○ ខ្ញុំជ្រើសយកពណ៌នេះដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិតតែនៅពេលមិនមានឧបករណ៍ផ្សេង ប៉ុណ្ណោះ

○ ខ្ញុំមិនដែលប្រើឧបករណ៍ដើម្បីប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិតឡើយ

○ នេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍ដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តក្នុងការប្រើអ៊ីនធឺណិត

✱ 2 . 4 ជាទូទៅ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតតាមឧបករណ៍ណាមួយញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

○ ជាប់ជានិច្ច (ឧ. ស្មាតហ្វូនរបស់ខ្ញុំតែងតែទទួលបានការអាប់ដេតតាម 3G or 4G ជានិច្ច)

○ ច្រើនជាងម្តងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ

○ ២ — ៤ ដងក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍

○ មួយសប្តាហ៍ម្តង

○ មិនសូវញឹកញាប់

✱ 2 . 5 ជាធម្មតាតើអ្នកចំណាយការប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតប៉ុន្មាន

○ តិចជាង ៥ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

○ ៥ ទៅ ៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

○ ១០ ទៅ ១៤ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

○ ១៥ទៅ ១៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

○ ២០ ទៅ ៤៩ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ក្នុងមួយខែ

○ ៥០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ឬច្រើនជាងនេះ ក្នុងមួយខែ

✱ 2 . 6 តើអ្នកចាប់ផ្តើមប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតជាប្រចាំនៅក្នុងឆ្នាំណា

○ មុនឆ្នាំ ២000	○ ២00៥	○ ២0១១
○ ២000	○ ២00៦	○ ២0១២
○ ២00១	○ ២00៧	○ ២0១៣
○ ២00២	○ ២00៨	○ ២0១៤
○ ២00៣	○ ២00៩	○ ២0១៥
○ ២00៤	○ ២0១0	

✱ ៣ . ១ តើអុិនធើណេតមានប្រយោជន៍ដល់ជីវិតផ្ទាល់ខ្លួននិងការងាររបស់អ្នកយ៉ាងណា   អ្នកអាចប្រើសជំលើយច្រើនជាងមួយ។

☐ អុិនធើណេតធ្វើឱ្យការងាររបស់ខ្ញុំកាន់តែងាយស្រួលឬ មានចំណេះកដ្ឋយការអភិវឌ្ឍវិជ្ជាជីវៈរបស់ខ្ញុំ

☐ អុិនធើណេតជួយឱ្យនៅក្នុងការអប់រំ និងសិក្សារបស់ខ្ញុំ

☐ អុិនធើណេតធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំទទួលបានដំណឹង និងព័ត៌មានដែលលខ្ញុំមិនអាចរកនៅកន្លែងផ្សេងបាន

☐ អុិនធើណេតជួយឱ្យខ្ញុំក្សាទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយមិត្តភក្ដិ ឬក្រុមគ្រួសារ

☐ អុិនធើណេតតល់ឱ្យខ្ញុំនូវការកម្សាន្ត ដូចជាវីដេអូ តន្ត្រី និងហ្គេម

☐ អុិនធើណេតបណ្ដុះឧកណ:ងាយស្រួលលដល់ការទិញទំនិញតាមអនឡាញ

☐ អុិនធើណេតអាចមកជួយឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ទនោាតានិងបង់ប្រាក់អនឡាញ

AC - cont

✱ ៤ . ០   ជ្ងាធ៎អ្កី៏៎ឯ៎៎៎៎៎៎៎៎៎៎ ?

◯ វិដ្ឋមានល់ផុត

◯ វិដ្ឋមានខ្ទេ៕

◯ នៅកណ្ណាល

◯ អវិដ្ឋមានខ្ទេ៕

◯ អវិដ្ឋមានល់ផុត

AC - cont

✱ ៤ . ០ ១   ជ្ងាធ៎អ្កី៎ើ៎៎វិដ្ឋមានក្នុងប្រហ្មុជា ?

◯ វិញ្ញមានល់ផុត

◯ វិដ្ឋមានខ្ទេ៕

◯ នៅកណ្ណាល

◯ អវិដ្ឋមានខ្ទេ៕

◯ អវិដ្ឋមានល់ផុត

AC - cont

✱ ៤ . ៥ សូមកំណត់កម្រិតយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម: ការប្រើប្រាស់អុិនធើណេតបង្កើនការចូលរួមរបស់ពលរដ្ឋកម្ពុជាក្នុ ០ងវិស័យនយោបាយ។

◯ យល់ស្រប�...ង

◯ យល់ស្របខ្ទេ

◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្ទេ

◯ មិនយល់ស្រប...ង

AC - cont

✱ ៤.៦ ក្នុងរយៈពេល១ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតដើម្បីទាក់ទងទៅមន្ត្រីឬការិយាល័យរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?

- ◯ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ◯ រាល់អាទិត្យ
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅក្នុងមួយខែ
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅង
- ◯ មិន�្បាប់

AC - cont

✱ ៤.៧ ក្នុងរយៈពេល១ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតដើម្បីចូលមើលព័ត៌មានអំពីសេវាកម្ម គោលនយោបាយ ឬច្បាប់ របស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ◯ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ◯ រាល់អាទិត្យ
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅក្នុងមួយខែ
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅង
- ◯ មិនដែល

AC - cont

✱ ៤.៨ ក្នុងរយៈពេល១ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតដើម្បីចូលមើលព័ត៌មានអំពីអ្នកនយោបាយ បេក្ខជនតំណាងរាស្ត្រ ឬគណបក្សនយោបាយញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ◯ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ◯ រាល់អាទិត្យ
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅក្នុងមួយសប្ដាហ៍
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅង
- ◯ មិនដែល

AC - cont

✱ ៤.៩ ក្នុងរយៈពេល១ខែចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធឺណិតដើម្បីដាក់ញត្តិតាមអនឡាញញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ◯ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ◯ រាល់សប្ដាហ៍
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅក្នុងមួយអាទិត្យ
- ◯ ម្ដងប្ដូរនៅង
- ◯ មិនដែល

AC - cont

✱4.10 ក្នុងរយៈពេលៗខែៗចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ៊ីនធើណិតដើម្បីបញ្ចេញមតិយោបល់លើបញ្ហាសង្គមឬនយោបាយញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា

- ⦿ រាល់ថ្ងៃ
- ⦿ រាល់សប្តាហ៍
- ⦿ ម្ដងឬពីរងក្នុងមួយខែ
- ⦿ ម្ដងឬពីរដង
- ⦿ មិនដែល

AC - cont

✱4.12 ក្នុងរយៈពេលៗខែៗចុងក្រោយនេះ:

តើមានពេលណាមួយដែលអ្នកសំអបចល់ ដឹងបន្ថែមអំពីបញ្ហាសង្គមនិងនយោបាយដោយសារតែអ្វីមួយដែលអ្នកបានអានតាមអ៊ីនធើណេីត

- ⦿ បាទ/ចាស
- ⦿ ទេ
- ⦿ មិនច្បាស់

AC - cont

✱4.13 ក្នុងរយៈពេលៗខែៗចុងក្រោយនេះ:

តើធ្លាប់មានពេលណាមួយដែលអ្នកបានសម្រេចចិត្តចូលរួមសកម្មភាពក្នុងសង្គមឬនយោបាយដោយសារតែអ្វីដែលអ្នកបានឃើញអ៊ីនធើណិតដែរឬទេ

- ⦿ បាទ/ចាស
- ⦿ ទេ
- ⦿ មិនច្បាស់

AC - cont

✱4.18 សូមថាត់ធ្នាក់ការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកលើ ការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម: ខ្ញុំនឹងមានអនុវបញ្ចេញយោបល់ផ្ញែកនយោបាយ

ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលថាត់ផ្ដើមតាមដាននិងគ្រប់គ្រងអ៊ីនធើណេត។

- ⦿ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ⦿ យល់ស្របបន្ដះ
- ⦿ មិនយល់ស្របបន្ដះ
- ⦿ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

AC - cont

✱4.19 សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម:

ខ្ញុំអាចនឹងទទួលបានព័ត៌មានឯករាជ្យតាមអនឡាញប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្វើការបង្កើតច្បាប់ត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណេត។

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

AC - cont

✱4.20 សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម: ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្វើការបង្កើតច្បាប់ត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណេត

ចំនួននៃការបំភ្លៃព័ត៌មាននយោបាយនឹងត្រូវបានកាត់បន្ថយ។

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

AC - cont

✱4.21 សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម:

ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្វើការបង្កើតច្បាប់ត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណេតទិន្នន័យអេឡិចត្រូនិចផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនរបស់ខ្ញុំ នឹងកាន់តែមានសុវត្ថិភាព។

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

AC - final

✱4.22 សូមកំណត់កម្រិតនៃការយល់ស្របរបស់អ្នកចំពោះការលើកឡើងខាងក្រោម:

ប្រសិនបើរដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្វើការបង្កើតច្បាប់ត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពលើអ៊ីនធើណេតអាជីវកម្មអនឡាញ និងផលប្រយោជន៍ផ្នែកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ នឹងកាន់តែមានសុវត្ថិភាព

- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លាំង
- ◯ យល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លះៗដែរ
- ◯ មិនយល់ស្របខ្លាំង

Focus Group

✱ ដើម្បីឱ្យទទួលបានប្រូតេអ៊ីនដែលគ្រប់គ្រាន់សម្រាប់ធ្វើឱ្យអ្នក... ? ការពិភាក្សាក្រុមនេះមានរយៈពេលទាល់អស់

ដោយមានអាហារថ្លៃត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនអ្នកចូលរួម។ ចំណែកដែលអ្នកបានផ្តល់ក្នុងការពិភាក្សាក្រុមត្រូវទុកជាចំណេីយនាមិក។

- ◯ បាទ/ចាស
- ◯ ទេ

✱ សូមផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានពីអ្នកបន្ថែមដើម្បីឱ្យយើងអាចទាក់ទងអ្នកមកចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចពិភាក្សាជាក្រុម។

សូមកត់ចំណាំថាអាស័យដ្ឋានទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់អ្នកនឹងមិនត្រូវរក្សាទុកទៅចំណើយក្នុងការស្ទង់មតិទេ ហើយព័ត៌មានទាំងនោះត្រូវទុកជាការសំងាត់។

ឈ្មោះ:	
ទីក្រុង/ទីរួមខេត្ត	
អ៊ីម៉ែល	
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	

អរគុណដែលអ្នកបានចំណាយពេលវេលាដ៏មានប្រយោជន៍ក្នុងការស្ទង់មតិនេះ។ បន្ទាប់ពីបញ្ចប់លេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់អ្នក ត្រូវ�│ន ក្រុមញ្ចុលដោយស្វ័យប្រវត្តិក្នុងការចាប់ឆ្នោតយក ទូរស័ព្ទ Samsung Note 3 និងប័ណ្ណទិញកុន។ អ្នកឈ្នះនិងត្រូវប្រកាសនៅថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមិថុនា លើពីនេះទៀត អ្នកដែលបានបំពេញការស្ទង់មតិនេះ ៤០០
នាក់ដំបូងនិងបានទទួលទឹកប្រាក់មួយប៊ុន្ណក្នុងរយៈពេល៤៨ម៉ោងបន្ទាប់ពីការបំពេញ។ ព័ត៌មានសំរាប់ទាក់ទងអ្នកនិងមិនផ្សាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងចំលើយរបស់អ្នកទេ ដែលមានន័យថាចំលើយរបស់អ្នកជាចំលើយអនាមិក។

P h o n e   n u m b e r

Appendix III: Focus Group Discussion Protocol (English)

Survey of Cambodian Internet Users:
Focus Group Discussion Questions

FGD-3.2	How often do you read or watch news online? Is this your main source of news?

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- How often do you read or watch news online?
- Which online news outlets do you follow? Why those?
- Do you ever get your news from social media? If so, which sites?

Moderator Notes:

FGD - 4.5	Do you feel the Internet in Cambodia is increasingly becoming more or less free? Please give an example.

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- Do you feel more or less free to use the Internet now than when you first started? Why or why not?
- Have you noticed any changes in Internet freedom from 2013, before the National Elections, to 2014, afterward?

Moderator Notes:

FGD-4.4	Do you feel free to express your opinions on the Internet without fear of repercussions? Why or why not? Do you have an example of when this happened?

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- What types of repercussions are concerning to you?
- What causes you to be concerned? Do you have friends or relatives who have been negatively affected by free expression online or offline?

Moderator Notes:

FGD 4.7	If the government began monitoring and controlling Internet activity, how would this affect you?

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- Would you feel free to post your political opinions? Why or why not?
- Do you think you would be able to access independent news and information?
- Would you feel safer? Would your financial interests be safeguarded? Would you feel safe from hackers?

Moderator Notes:

FGD-4.1	What contribution does the Internet make to Cambodian politics?

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- What role did the Internet play in the 2013 National elections?
- Do you think the Internet may have helped to increase voter turnout in 2013? Why?

Moderator Notes:

FGD-4.2	What role does the Internet play in Cambodian society and culture? Is it positive or negative?

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- What moral issues concern you on the Internet, if any?
- Does the Internet diminish or promote traditional Cambodian culture? How so?

Moderator Notes:

FGD-4.3 **In the past 12 months, has there been a social or political issue that you decided to learn more about or take action on because of something you read on the Internet?**

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- How did you originally learn about the issue? What made you interested in learning more?
- What steps did you take to learn more?

Moderator Notes:

FG -4.6 **How comfortable do you feel discussing government attempts to monitor and control online activity? Do you have an example when you felt X?**

Potential follow-up probe(s):

- Are you comfortable discussing it with: Your family? Your friends? Your co-workers?
- Are you comfortable posting your opinions about this online?
-

Moderator Notes:

សណ្ណរសម្រាបការពភាក្សាក្រុម

FGD-3.2
តើអ្នកមើលឬអានពតមានអនឡាញញកញ្ញាបបុរ៉ ? តេវាជាប្រភពពតមានសខានសរាប អ្នកដេរឬទេ?

សណ្ណរស្ងួរបន្ត

- តើអ្នកអានឬមេលញកញ្ញាបបុណ្ណា?
- តើអ្នកតាមដានព័ត៌មានលើបណ្ដាញពតមានមួ ? ហេតុអ្វីអ្នកចូលចត្តុបណ្ដាញ ព័ត៌មានវ ?
- តើអ្នកឆ្លាបទមូលពតមានតាមបណ្ដាញសង្គមទេ?តាមបណ្ដាញសង្គមមួយ ?

សវាបអ្នកសរបស្ងួលកត្ត្រា:

FGD - 4.5
តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ថាអុនធេណេតនៅកម្ពុជាមានសេរភាពតចឬញ្ជ្រនជាងមុន? សូមអោ យនទាហរណ៍៝

សណ្ណរស្ងួរបន្ត:

- តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍មានសេរភាពតចឬញ្ជ្រនជាងមុនចាបតាងពអ្នកប្រេអុនធេណេតឬឡង មក? ហេតុអ្វីអ្នកគិតតង្ឃថ្ជេ?
- តើអ្នកមានឃើញការប្រែប្រួលក្នុងសេរភាពអុនធេណេតកម្ពុជាតាងពមុនការបោះឆ្នោត ២០១៣ មកដល់ប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ នឹងបន្ទាប់មកទៀតទេ៸

សវាបអ្នកសរបស្ងួលកត្ត្រា:

FGD-4.4
តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ថាអាចបញ្ចេញមតដោយសេរលេអុនធេណេតដោយគ្មានខ្លាចឬទេ? ហេតុអ្វីអ្នកគិតតង្ឃថ្ជេ៸?តើអ្នកអាចីលេកនទាហរណាថានទេ?

សណ្ណារស្សរបន្ថ:

- តើអ្នកបារម្ភបញ្ហាអ្វី?
- តើអ្វីដែលធ្វើអោយអ្នកបារម្ភ?តើអ្នកមានមត្តុឬសាចញ្ញាតដែលមានបញ្ហាក្នុងបញ្ចេញមតអ រ
  ម្សាញ្ចូអហ្សា   ?

សរាបអ្នកសរបស្សុលកតគ្រា:

FGD-4.1 តេអុនធេណោតរួមចណោកយាឯណាខ្លៈដលនយោបាយកម្ពុ?

សណ្ណារស្សរបន្ថ:

- អុនធេណោតដេរគូនាមយាឯខ្លៈក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោត២០១៣?
- តើអ្នកគិតថាអុ៊នដើរៃនរតនឹបបផ្លើនអ្នកឬឧបោះឆ្នោតមៅ?បោតុអ្វី?

សរាបអ្នកសរបស្សរួលកតត្រា:

FGD-4.2	តើអុនធេណោតដេតួនាទយ៉ាងណាក្នុងសង្គមនងរប្បធមយ៉ាងណាខ្លះ? តើរមានលក្ខណៈវិជ្ជមានឬអវិជ្ជមាន?

សណ្ណារស្សរបន្ថ:

- តើអ្នកបារម្អរលេសលធមសង្គមអ្វខ្លះតាមរយៈអុនធេណោត?
- តើអុិនធើរណោតជំរុញឬបំផ្លាញរប្បធមិសង្គម?តាមរយៈអ្វីខ្លះ?

សរាបអ្នកសរបស្សរួលកតត្រា:

FGD-4.3	ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខេចុងក្រោយនេះ តើអ្នកបានសអេចចត្តយលផឌបន្ថែមអពបញ្ហាសង្គមនង នយោបាយដោយសារតែអ្នកបានអានអ្វមួយលើអុ៊ិនធេណោតទេ?

សណ្ណារស្សរបន្ថ:

- តើផ្ទួងអ្នកឌឌោយរប្បបល ? តើអ្វជេលផ្ជេអោយអ្នកចឌឌឌបន្ថែម?
- ធ្វើយ៉ាងណាមើបអ្នកឌឹឌបន្ថែម?

សរាបអ្នកសរបស្សរួលកតត្រា:

FG -4.6	តើអ្នកឯងមានអារម្មណ៍សុវត្ថិភាពក្នុងការពភាក្សាអពការគ្រប់គ្រងអនធេណេតពរជ្ឈាភបាល ទេ? តើអ្នកមានឧទាហរណ៍ពេលដែលអ្នកពិភាក្សានោះទេ?

សណ្ណារស្មើរបង្ក:

- តើអ្នកអាចពភាក្សាជាមួយគ្រួសារ មត្តភក្ត ឬអ្នករួមការងារជាមួយអ្នកទេ?
- តើអ្នកអាចថ្លែងគំនិតរបស់អ្នកជុំវិញបញ្ហានេះអនម្បាញបានៗ ?

សរាបអ្នកសរបស្សរុលកតគ្រា: