Citizen satisfaction with both the health care system and the education system is high in Thailand

Citizen satisfaction with the education system was 86% in Thailand in 2017, higher than both the SEA average of 82.9% and the OECD average of 68.4%. In the same year, citizen satisfaction with the health care system stood at 84%, the second-highest in the SEA region, where the average was 78.8%. Overall, the health system performs relatively well; for example, estimated cancer mortality rates decreased for both men and women from 2010 to 2016.

Thailand’s digital government strategy is comprehensive, but lacks formal co-ordination

Thailand’s current digital government strategy applies to the central, regional and local levels and covers common policy areas including general public services, education and social protection. Funding sources are also diverse, ranging from the ministry in charge of co-ordinating the strategy to other sources, depending on specific ICT projects. However, Thailand is the only country that does not have a mutual co-ordination process formally in place among units responsible for public sector ICT projects in 2018.

There is a strong performance focus in the management of the civil service in Thailand

Performance assessments in human resource management (HRM) decisions are used in the central government to identify development objectives and to encourage better performance through feedback. In 2018, Thailand’s scored 0.9 out of 1 on the index on performance assessment decisions in human resources management, higher than both the SEA average of 0.7 and the 2016 OECD average of 0.65. In 2018, the use of performance-related pay in central government is the second-highest in the region, with a score of 0.85 on the composite indicator for the use of performance related pay; this is higher than the SEA average of 0.52 and the 2016 OECD average of 0.66.
### Public Finance and Economics

#### Fiscal balance (2016-2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
<th>SEA Average</th>
<th>Range of SEA countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-10% to 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Government revenues (2016-2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Government investment (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Public Employment and Women’s Representation

#### Employment in public sector (2016)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Share of public sector employment filled by women (2016)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Share of women parliamentarians (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Budget

#### Fiscal rules: Types and legal foundation (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Do these types of rules exist?</th>
<th>If yes, what is the legal foundation?</th>
<th>In how many countries do these types of rules exist?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
<td>7/33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Who provides specialised budget analysis to the legislature? (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Support</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialised staff of Budget/Finance Committee</td>
<td>YES 5/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary Budget Office or specialised research unit</td>
<td>YES 4/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual member’s staff</td>
<td>YES 3/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised staff in political party secretariats</td>
<td>YES 1/20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See notes

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures for Asian Countries, updated in 2018

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices, updated in 2018
### Budget

#### Budgetary information made publicly available (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thailand</th>
<th>SEA</th>
<th>In how many countries is this information publicly available?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget approved</td>
<td>YES 10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget circular</td>
<td>YES 7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget proposal</td>
<td>YES 6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology and economic assumptions for establishing fiscal projections</td>
<td>YES 5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-budget report</td>
<td>NO 5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity analyses of fiscal and/or macroeconomic models</td>
<td>NO 3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent reviews/analyses of macroeconomic and/or fiscal assumptions</td>
<td>YES 3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term perspective on total revenue and expenditure</td>
<td>NO 1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures for Asian Countries, updated in 2018

#### Dedicated PPP units and value for money assessments of PPPs and TIPs (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of public private partnerships</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
<th>SEA</th>
<th>In how many countries does this practice exist?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>YES 10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated PPP unit reporting to Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>YES 4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No dedicated PPP unit exists in central/federal government</td>
<td>NO 3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated PPP units reporting to line ministries</td>
<td>NO 2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other PPP unit</td>
<td>NO 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of relative value for money assessments for PPPs</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of absolute value for money assessments for PPPs</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of absolute value for money assessments for TIPs</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures for Asian Countries, updated in 2018

### Strategic Human Resources Management

#### Type of recruitment system used in central government (2018)*

| Thailand | SEA | 0.41 |

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

* See Notes

#### Extent of delegation of HRM practices in central government (2018)*

| Thailand | 0.56 |

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

* See Notes

#### Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions in central government (2018)*

| Thailand | 0.90 |

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

* See Notes

#### Collection and availability of administrative HR data in central government (2018)*

| Thailand | 0.75 |

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

* See Notes

#### Extent of the use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants in central government (2018)*

| Thailand | 0.73 |

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

* See Notes

### Open Government

#### Top five national policy objectives of open government initiatives (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National policy objectives</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
<th>SEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve accountability of public sector</td>
<td>YES 6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve transparency of public sector</td>
<td>YES 6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve responsiveness to citizens / business</td>
<td>NO 5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve citizen participation in policymaking</td>
<td>YES 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve effectiveness of public sector</td>
<td>NO 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the efficiency of the public sector</td>
<td>YES 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase citizen trust in public institutions</td>
<td>NO 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent and fight corruption</td>
<td>YES 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate economic growth</td>
<td>NO 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* See Notes

#### Existence of a single national open government strategy (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>0.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Yes
2. No, but open government initiatives are integrated in other strategies
3. No, there is no single strategic document including open government initiatives, nor are they integrated in other strategies


* See Notes
### Digital Government

**OURdata Index:**
Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017)*
Composite index: from 0 lowest to 1 highest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Data availability</th>
<th>Data accessibility</th>
<th>Government support to re-use</th>
<th>Index (OURdata)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See notes

Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data

### Measurement of direct financial benefits of ICT projects for central government, businesses and citizens (2018)

- **In how many countries are these measurements used?**
  - Thailand: YES 3
  - Norway: NO 3
  - Mexico: NO 3

Source: OECD Survey on digital government performance

### Serving Citizens

**Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2017)*

- **Health care:**
  - Thailand: 84%
  - SEA average: 79%
  - South East Asia: 71%

- **Judicial system:**
  - Thailand: 65%
  - SEA average: 69%
  - South East Asia: 56%

- **Education system:**
  - Thailand: 86%
  - SEA average: 83%
  - South East Asia: 68%

* See notes

Source: Source: Gallup World Poll (database)

### Notes
- Government investment data for Viet Nam is for 2013. Data is recorded on a cash basis and refer to the government sector of budgetary central government.
- Types and legal foundation of fiscal rules - Viet Nam’s revenue rules are referring to National Assembly’s resolutions for a 10-year financial strategy and a 5 year socioeconomic development plan.
- Top five national policy objectives of open government initiatives - Countries selected the top five national policy objectives out of nine.
- Satisfaction and confidence across public services - Health care and education data for Viet Nam are for 2016. Due to missing data, the SEA average does not include the countries listed for the following charts:
  - Government investment - Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Viet Nam.
  - Employment in public sector - Cambodia.
  - Share of public sector employment filled by women - Cambodia.
  - Share of women parliamentarians - Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar.
  - Strategic HRM - Myanmar.
  - Top five national policy objectives of open government initiatives - Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar.
  - Existence of a single national open government strategy - Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar.
  - OURdata index - Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar.
  - Satisfaction and confidence across public services - Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Viet Nam (for judicial system).

### Government at a Glance Southeast Asia 2019

This first edition of Government at a Glance Southeast Asia 2019 draws on data collections from 10 Southeast Asian countries to better inform public sector reforms and evidence-based policy making in the region, with a key focus on a citizen-centric public service. The comparable data presented here also supports peer-to-peer learning between countries. This dashboard of key indicators aims to help policy makers and citizens analyse the relative performance of governments in this highly diverse and fast-developing region. Comparisons are also made against OECD countries in the region such as Australia, Korea, Japan and New Zealand. The 34 indicators cover key aspects of public management, including public finance and economics, public employment, budgeting practices and procedures, strategic human resources management, digital and open government, and citizen-centric services.

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The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance Southeast Asia 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: [https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264305915-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264305915-en)

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: [http://oe.cd/gov-data-sea](http://oe.cd/gov-data-sea)