Cambodian citizens report high satisfaction with the education and healthcare systems

In 2017, 90% of Cambodian citizens reported being satisfied with their education system and schools, the highest level in Southeast Asia. On average, 83% of citizens in the region were satisfied. A large percentage of Cambodian citizens were also satisfied with the healthcare system (82%), higher than the SEA regional (79%) and OECD (71%) averages. For both systems, the overall citizen satisfaction level had increased in Cambodia since 2007.

Collecting employee performance data would support human resource management efforts

Cambodia is the only SEA country that does not collect employee performance data. Based on its score on the index on performance assessments in human resources decisions (0.36/1), Cambodia uses performance assessments the least among countries in the region (the SEA average is 0.7/1).

Cambodia could support better policies and services by making more government data available

Cambodia has one of the lowest scores (0.14/1) on the OURdata index in Southeast Asia (0.4/1). It scores particularly low for data availability and government support for the reuse of open government data, and is one of the few countries without public servant training on the reuse of open government data. Improving in this area could help the government design and deliver better policies and services, and better anticipate changing user needs.
Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance (2016) % of GDP

- Cambodia: -1.7%

Government expenditures (2016) % of GDP

- Cambodia: 21.5%

Government revenues (2016) % of GDP

- Cambodia: 19.9%

Government investment* (2016) % of GDP

- Cambodia: 7.2%

Public Employment and Women’s Representation

Employment in public sector (2016)* % of total employment

- Cambodia: n.a.

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

- Cambodia: 15.4%

Share of women parliamentarians (2018)*

- Cambodia: 20.3%

Share of women ministers (2017)

- Cambodia: 9.1%

Budget

Fiscal rules: Types and legal foundation (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>In how many countries do these types of rules exist?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NO | 7
| YES | 6

Legal foundations:
- Constitution
- International Treaty
- Primary and/or Secondary Legislation
- Internal Rules/Policies
- Political commitment
- Other

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>In how many countries do these types of support exist?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| YES | 5
| NO | 4

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

Budgetary information made publicly available (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget approved</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget circular</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget proposal</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methodology and economic assumptions for establishing fiscal projections</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-budget report</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensitivity analyses of fiscal and/or macroeconomic models</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Independent reviews/analyses of macroeconomic and/or fiscal assumptions</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long term perspective on total revenue and expenditure</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In how many countries is this information publicly available?

- Cambodia: 10
- SEA: 33

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of public private partnerships</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dedicated PPP unit reporting to Ministry of Finance</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No dedicated PPP unit exists in central/federal government</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dedicated PPP units reporting to line ministries</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other PPP unit</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of relative value for money assessments for PPPs</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of absolute value for money assessments for PPPs</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of absolute value for money assessments for TIPs</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In how many countries does this practice exist?

- Cambodia: 10
- SEA: 26

Strategic Human Resources Management

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

- Cambodia: 0.41
- SEA: 0.11

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

- Cambodia: 0.52
- SEA: 0.50

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

- Cambodia: 0.70
- SEA: 0.36

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

- Cambodia: 0.75
- SEA: 0.64

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

- Cambodia: 0.68
- SEA: 0.35

Open Government

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

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

In how many countries is this a national objective?

- Cambodia: 6
- SEA: 10

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

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


* See Notes
### Open Government Data

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

- **Cambodia:**
  - Data availability: 0.15
  - Data accessibility: 0.40
  - Government support to re-use: 0.54

Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data

### Digital Government

**Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and of a legally recognised digital identification (e.g. digital signature) mechanism (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of countries where it exists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong> 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong> 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD survey on digital government performance 2018

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>In how many countries are these measurements used?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>NO 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD survey on digital government performance

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Service</th>
<th>% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>82% 79% 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial system</td>
<td>59% 69% 56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education system</td>
<td>90% 83% 68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Source: Gallup World Poll (database)

### Digital Government

**Cambodia**

- **Cambodia**
- **SEA**
- **Number of countries where it exists**

### 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, Viet Nam.
  - 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)