Cambodian Youth Policy Survey:
What do young people think about key government policies affecting their lives?

31 October 2022
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Research’s background
A youthful nation...

• Despite recent demographic shifts, Cambodia remains a youthful nation

(Source: National Institute of Statistics, 2020)
Changes in youth population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of population below 30</th>
<th>2008 Census</th>
<th>2019 Census</th>
<th>EU-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of population aged 15-30</th>
<th>2008 Census</th>
<th>2019 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: National Institute of Statistics, 2020; Eurostat, 2020)
How government policies affect youth

• Investment in youth is key to promoting growth (World Bank, 2007)
• Failing to focus on young people induces substantial economic, social, and political costs (World Bank, 2010)
• Government policies, especially concerning education, employment, and health, decisively impact youths (USAID, 2012)
• Huge gaps exist between youth policy and implementation (Youth Policy Labs, 2012)
In Cambodia, there is an extensive policy framework that aims at improving youth situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies/policies</th>
<th>Launching year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Development Frameworks</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular strategy Phase 4</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Employment Policy</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Migration Policy</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Policy on Youth Development</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Youth Action Plan</td>
<td>2015</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Policy framework concerning youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies/policies</th>
<th>Launching year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sectoral</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Policy on Non-Formal Education</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Friendly School Policy</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Health Policy</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy and Strategy on Information and Communication Technology in Education</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthcare</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health strategic plan 2016-2020</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Policy for Quality in Health</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVET Policy 2017-2025</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Migration Policy 2019-2023</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Plan of Action on Child Labour Reduction and Elimination of the Worst Form of Child Labour 2016-2025</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policy Goals of the National Policy on Youth Development (2011)

**Overarching Goal:** 'Youth have opportunities to develop their potential to access education, employment, and health services and to participate in decision-making and to contribute to family, community, national, and global development.'

**Policy Goal 1:** Provide opportunities to get equitable access to quality education and vocational training.

**Policy Goal 2:** Motivate youth to develop their sense of initiative, creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

**Policy Goal 3:** Promote gender equity and equality and the creation of opportunities to empower young females in particular.

**Policy Goal 4:** Assist youth in their personal development in terms of physical strength, knowledge, morals, etc.

**Policy Goal 5:** Enable youth to share their perspectives, opinions, and decisions in their community and in the broader national development context.

**Policy Goal 6:** Mobilize efforts from all relevant ministries, institutions, development partners, civil society, communities, parents, or guardians towards youth development.

*Source: RGC, 2011*
Gaps between policies and implementation

• However, there are significant discrepancies between policy and implementation
• Research shows that Cambodian youths encounter substantial challenges, especially in
  – Education
  – Health
  – Employment
  – Political participation

Research objectives

• **Measure** youth’s **knowledge** of major policies concerning youth’s healthcare, education, employment and civic participation.

• **Understand** youth’s **experiences** and **perceptions** of the implementation of youth policies.

• **Draw evidence-based implications** for policies, programmes, and interventions pertaining to healthcare, education, employment and civic engagement of young people.
Methodology

• A face-to-face survey of 1,600 youths, aged between 15 and 30
  – Randomly selected from among 200 villages, spread over 100 communes, across 25 provinces

• Four-stage stratified random selection

• A highly experienced survey firm conducted field data collection, from November to December, 2021
  – Using a Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) software and digital devices

• Interviews took place at the home of respondents.
Consultative approach to the research

• An **Advisory Committee** was formed to provide advice on this research project
  – Members consisted of **10** experts from across **media**, **academia**, **civil society**, and **donor community**

• The Committee provided detailed feedback on key stages of the research process
  – Through **consultative meetings** and **written submission**
Collective Actions Against Corruption

The **National Policy on Youth Development (2011)** provides the main framework for the questionnaire.

Questionnaire focuses on gathering knowledge, experiences, opinions of Cambodian youth on key policies, namely, education, healthcare, employment and civic participation.

Questionnaire contains a total of **113** questions distributed across **10** sections.

Average length of the interview: **35 min**.
Respondents’ Profile
Respondents’ profile

**Gender**

- Total: 1600
- Male: 800
- Female: 800

**Location**

- Urban: 27%
- Rural: 73%

**Age (year-old)**

- 15 - 19: 40.5%
- 20 - 24: 26.0%
- 25 - 30: 33.5%

*N=1600*
Respondents’ profile

**Family Monthly Income (USD)**

- Low (< 250): 22.8%
- Medium (250 - 499): 42.3%
- High (> 499): 29.7%
- N/A: 5.2%

**Level of Education**

- Primary: 21.0%
- Secondary: 69.6%
- Higher: 9.4%

**Religion**

- Buddhism: 97.90%
- Islam: 1.30%
- Christianity: 0.80%

*N=1600*
Key Findings
Collective Actions Against Corruption

Section 1

Standard of Living

Key takeaway: The majority of youth saw their standard of living as improving. A significant minority, however, viewed their standard of living as either stagnating or declining.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much better</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat better</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat worse</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much worse</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/refuse to answer</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 1

Youth Financial Situation

How worried are you about NOT being able to pay medical costs for normal healthcare?

- Very worried: 36.8%
- Somewhat worried: 41.6%
- Not too worried: 12.6%
- Not worried at all: 8.9%
- Doesn’t apply: 0.1%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 0.1%

How worried are you about NOT being able to maintain the standard of living you enjoy?

- Very worried: 33.3%
- Somewhat worried: 44.3%
- Not too worried: 14.9%
- Not worried at all: 7.1%
- Doesn’t apply: 0.1%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 0.3%
Section 1

Youth Financial Situation

How worried are you about NOT having enough money to pay for your education? (Among student respondents)

- Very worried: 13.9%
- Somewhat worried: 16.7%
- Not too worried: 12.1%
- Not worried at all: 12.8%
- Doesn't apply: 43.9%
- Don't know/refuse to answer: 0.6%

How worried are you about NOT having enough to pay your normal monthly bills?

- Very worried: 24.1%
- Somewhat worried: 38.2%
- Not too worried: 22.2%
- Not worried at all: 12.0%
- Doesn't apply: 3.4%
- Don't know/refuse to answer: 0.1%
## Youth Financial Situation

### How worried are you about NOT being able to pay medical costs for normal healthcare?

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<td>Not too worried</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not worried at all</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not too worried</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not worried at all</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn't apply</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/refuse to answer</td>
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<td>Not too worried</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
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<td>12.8%</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not worried at all</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn't apply</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/refuse to answer</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
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</table>

**Key takeaway:** Youth were worried about meeting basic financial needs.
## Knowledge of Key Government Policies and Strategies

**Key takeaway:** Youth knowledge of key government’s development strategies was low.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
<th>Don’t know/refuse to answer (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever heard of the Rectangular Strategy IV?</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever heard of the National Strategic Development Plan?</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever heard of the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals?</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever heard of the National Policy on Youth Development?</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over the past year, the amount YOU paid for your healthcare has:

- Gone up a lot: 4.9%
- Gone up a little: 18.8%
- Not changed: 36.4%
- Gone down a little: 19.8%
- Gone down a lot: 19.1%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 1.0%

Percentage who said their healthcare’s expenses had increased by gender:

- Female: 30%
- Male: 18%
Within the last 12 months, have you put off any sort of medical treatment because of the cost you would have to pay?

Yes: 14%
No: 86%

Key takeaway: Female, rural, low-income and less educated youth were more likely to delay their medical treatment compared to male, urban, high-income, and well educated youth.
One of the key objectives of the National Youth Development Policy is to enhance health service provision for youth. To what extent do you think this objective has been achieved so far?

- Fully achieved: 2.3%
- Largely achieved: 26.9%
- Partially achieved: 30.6%
- Minimally achieved: 7.6%
- Not at all achieved: 1.5%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 31.1%

**Key takeaway:** A sizable proportion of youth thought that government efforts to strengthen health service provision for youth remained insufficient.
Key takeaway: Youth viewed poor services (including corrupt and unequal services) as the most critical challenge facing public healthcare, followed by a lack of facility and human resources, and high cost.
One of the key objectives of the National Youth Development Policy is to provide youth with opportunity to get quality education and vocational training. To what extent do you think this objective has been achieved so far?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully achieved</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largely achieved</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially achieved</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimally achieved</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all achieved</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/refuse to answer</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key takeaway: Many youth were of the view that the government had not done enough to promote quality education for youth.
In the past three years, have you been discriminated because of your gender identity (women, LGBTIQ+) or vulnerability (poor, disability or ethnicity) during your schooling time?

- Yes: 9%
- No: 91%

In the past three years, have you been sexually harassed because of your gender identity (women, LGBTIQ+) or vulnerability (poor, disability or ethnicity) during your schooling time?

- Yes: 10%
- No: 90%

**Key takeaway:** Small proportions of youth reported experiencing discrimination or harassment based on their gender identity or vulnerability at schools.
Key takeaway: Higher education was viewed as essential but unaffordable by many youths.

Section 4

To what extent do you agree with the statements: "The education I want to achieve is beyond my financial means."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/refuse to answer</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How much education do you think a person needs in order to get along in this society?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enough to read and write</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than a high school diploma (primary)</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A high school diploma</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training certificate</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/refuse to answer</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In your opinion, what is the most pressing issue facing public education in the country?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access and environment</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching quality</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient national budget</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No issue</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/refuse to answer</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key takeaway: Access and environment, costs, and teaching quality ranked as the three biggest problems facing public education, according to youth.
Section 5

Employment

**What makes it easier to find a job in the public sector?**

- The right education: 74.4%
- Personal connection and money: 11.0%
- On-the-job experience: 7.4%
- The right attitude/personality: 1.9%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 5.3%

**Key takeaway:** The right education and skillsets were viewed as the key to securing a job in the public sector, followed by personal connection and money, and on the job experience.
Section 5

Employment

Do you think workplaces in Cambodia offer sufficient job opportunity for youth with disability?

- Yes: 39%
- No: 50%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 11%

Key takeaway: Many youth thought that workplaces in Cambodia had not provided adequate job opportunity for youth with disability.
If currently employed, have you been discriminated because of your gender identity (women, LGBTIQ+) or vulnerability (poor, disability or ethnicity) at your workplace?

- Yes: 9%
- No: 91%

If currently employed, have you been sexually harassed because of your gender identity (women, LGBTIQ+) or vulnerability (poor, disability or ethnicity) at your workplace?

- Yes: 7%
- No: 93%

**Key takeaway:** Small numbers of youth reported that they had been discriminated or harassed based on their gender identity or vulnerability at work.
To what extent do you agree with the statement: “I don’t receive adequate information about jobs”?

- Strongly agree: 18.6%
- Somewhat agree: 54.4%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 9.8%
- Somewhat disagree: 9.1%
- Strongly disagree: 3.8%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 4.4%
To what extent do you agree with the statement: “I am worried that I lack necessary skills to get any job”?

- Strongly agree: 27.0%
- Somewhat agree: 57.4%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 7.3%
- Somewhat disagree: 4.6%
- Strongly disagree: 1.6%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 2.1%
To what extent do you agree with the statement: “The hardest challenge for my generation is finding a well-paid job”?

- Strongly agree: 37.4%
- Somewhat agree: 49.0%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 6.8%
- Somewhat disagree: 4.1%
- Strongly disagree: 1.3%
- Don't know/refuse to answer: 1.4%
One of the key objectives of the National Youth Development Policy is to promote employment amongst youth. To what extent do you think this objective has been achieved so far?

- Fully achieved: 2.5%
- Largely achieved: 34.4%
- Partially achieved: 29.4%
- Minimally achieved: 8.4%
- Not at all achieved: 1.3%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 24.1%

Key takeaway: A considerable proportion of youth thought that more could be done to promote youth employment in Cambodia.
**Key takeaway:** The top three issues in the employment sector were low salaries, skill shortages and mismatches, and insufficient job opportunities.
Civic and Political Engagement

Are you aware that you have the rights to participate in the following activities?

- Monitoring the implementation of commune/district development plans
  - No: 58%
  - Yes: 36%
  - Don't know/refuse to answer: 6%

- Attending meetings/workshops/forums organized by local communes/districts
  - No: 59%
  - Yes: 35%
  - Don't know/refuse to answer: 6%

- Developing commune/district development plan
  - No: 51%
  - Yes: 45%
  - Don't know/refuse to answer: 4%

**Key takeaway:** The majority of youth were not aware of the rights to participate in local governance.
Section 6

Civic and Political Engagement

Have you participated in the following activities?

Q64 - Developing commune/district development plan
- 14% Done this recently
- 2% Done this in a more distant past
- 83% Have never done this
- 1% Don't know/refuse to answer

Q65 - Attending monthly council meetings (commune/district) and community/neighborhood workshops/forums organized by local officials (commune/district)
- 10% Done this recently
- 1% Done this in a more distant past
- 88% Have never done this
- 1% Don't know/refuse to answer

Q66 - Monitoring the implementation of commune/district development plans
- 8% Done this recently
- 1% Done this in a more distant past
- 90% Have never done this
- 1% Don't know/refuse to answer

Key takeaway: The level of local participation was low among youth.
Key takeaway: The top three barriers that kept youth from engaging include not being invited, a lack of information and being too limited on time.
### Civic and Political Engagement

#### Have you done the following activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Done this recently</th>
<th>Have never done this</th>
<th>Done in a more distant past</th>
<th>Don’t know/refuse to answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q68- Voiced needs/issues to public officials?</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q69- Signed a petition, either online or offline?</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q70- Donated money for social cause?</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q71- Donated money for political cause?</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q72- Participated in volunteer activities?</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q73- Participated in protest activities?</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q74- Attended political campaigns or rallies?</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key takeaway:** The level of civic and political participation was low among youth.
Key takeaway: Youth’s interest in government and public affairs was low.

Key takeaway: Poor knowledge about politics was the top reason preventing many youth from taking an interest in politics. A sizable number of youth found politics dangerous.
When you get together with your family members or friends, how often do you discuss political matters?

- Always: 0.3%
- Frequently: 4.7%
- Occasionally: 18.6%
- Rarely: 17.4%
- Never: 58.3%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 0.9%

**Key takeaway:** Only a small percentage of youth discussed politics at home or with friends.
Do you own a social media account?

Key takeaway: The vast majority of youth had a social media account.
Section 6

Civic and Political Engagement

Key takeaway: Despite social media being an indispensable part of youth’s everyday lives, only a small share of them used it to follow contents or express their views about politics.

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How often do you use social media to do the Post, share, comment or discuss politics and government on social media?

- Never: 78.9%
- Less than once a month: 11.9%
- Once a week: 4.4%
- A few times week: 3.9%
- Everyday: 0.4%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 0.6%

Collective Actions Against Corruption
One of the key objectives of the National Youth Development Policy is to enable youth to fully participate in the country’s social and political development. To what extent do you think this objective has been achieved so far?

- Fully achieved: 2.8%
- Largely achieved: 22.2%
- Partially achieved: 32.1%
- Minimally achieved: 13.8%
- Not at all achieved: 3.4%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 25.8%

**Key takeaway:** Many youth felt that the government’s efforts to promote youth civic and political engagement remain insufficient.
Key takeaway: When it comes to civic political participation, the top three issues youth identified were, on the supply side, lack of opportunities (including unfavorable political climate and a lack of mechanisms for participation), and, on the demand side, lack of knowledge about participation, and lack of capacity and resources to participate.
If you are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with public services you receive (healthcare, documents, infrastructure, etc.), how likely are you personally to take action on it, such as contact an official or agency or report the issue on your social media.

- Very likely: 6.0%
- Somewhat likely: 18.6%
- Not too likely: 14.8%
- Not at all likely: 59.3%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 1.4%

**Key takeaway:** A substantial majority of youth were not willing to complain about public services.
Key takeaway: Youth were optimistic that public services will change for the better in the next five years. A sizable proportion of youth were less hopeful about the future when it comes to natural resources and environment protection.
Collective Actions Against Corruption

Section 7

Perceptions on government performance

Now, I’d like to ask you about priorities of the government over the next five years?

- Curb corruption: 50.1%
- Increase employment: 43.4%
- Reduce poverty: 40.3%
- Increase quality of education: 37.9%
- Reduce crimes, drug, alcohols: 34.6%
- Improve public infrastructure: 18.8%
- Promote human rights and freedom: 18.8%
- Protect the environment/natural resources: 12.4%
- Improve healthcare service: 11.8%
- Promote public safety: 9.6%
- Maintain peace: 7.5%
- Solve immigration issues: 5.8%
- Improve electricity and clean water services: 5.4%
- Find the agriculture market with the acceptable price: 0.6%
- Improve the economic: 0.2%
- Improve the tourism sector: 0.1%
- Addressing the COVID-19 epidemic: 0.1%
- Don’t know/refuse to answer: 0.3%

Key takeaway: Curbing corruption, reducing poverty, and increasing employment topped the Cambodian youth’s policy agenda for the next five years.
Recommendations
• Increase youth interest, knowledge and engagement in key public policies
• Develop indicators to track progress in the implementation of the National Policy on Youth Development
• Make higher education and vocation training affordable for youth
• Increase job information for youth
• Promote employment of youth with disabilities
• Adopt non-discrimination and equal treatment charters
• Promote equal access to public sector positions for young people
• Improve the legal, policy and political environments for youths to participate in the civic and political life of the country.
• Enhance efforts to contain corruption and promote good governance
References

• Eurostat, *Being young in Europe today - demographic trends* (Eurostat, 2020)
THANK YOU!

Q&A