



Department of Statistics  
M A L A Y S I A

# TRAINING COURSE ON Introduction of Information Society

for

National Bureau of Statistics of Maldives

24<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> May 2021



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## 01 INTRODUCTION

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# INFORMATION SOCIETY



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## Information Society (IS)

The term “information society” is increasingly used nowadays, because of the importance and necessity of information in today's dynamic environment. Since IT became commercial in the early 1990s, it has diffused rapidly in developed countries but generally slowly in developing ones.

## Also known as

Information Society also known as Knowledge Society, Network Society, Global Information Society.

## Survey/ Administrative data

- Household and establishment surveys are an important source of ICT statistics as they provide invaluable insights into how and where people access and use ICTs, and help in assessing how ICTs impact people's lives.
- Measuring ICT access and use by households, individuals and workers is important to monitoring the progress of countries towards becoming information societies.

## Importance

The recognition that ICTs are a driver of social and economic development has led to an increasing demand for accurate, reliable, comprehensive and comparable data and statistics to support government and industry policy decisions.

## Information & Communication Technology

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. This includes the Internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums.
- ICT has and will play a tremendous role in the development of a IS



# The Global Information Society: A Statistical View (Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development)



Statistical data based on a core set of internationally agreed information and communication technology (ICT) indicators

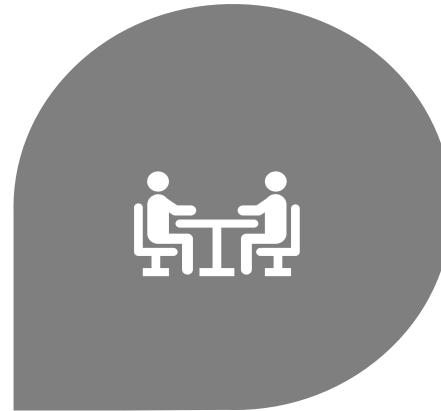
## ICT Infrastructure and access

12 indicators



## Use of ICT by business

12 indicators



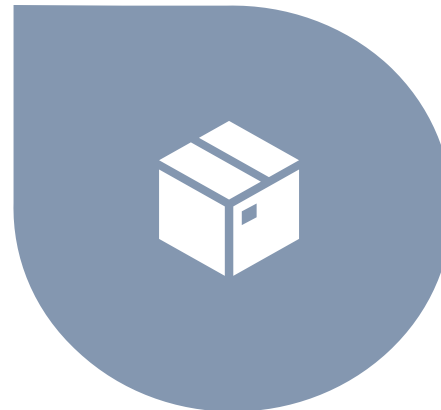
## Access and use of ICT by household and individuals

13 indicators



## ICT sector and trade

4 indicators



Sources:





# Core Indicators on ICT Infrastructure and Access



There are few Basic Core indicator on ICT infrastructure and access. These indicators are collected by International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

A1

Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants

A2

Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants

A3

Computers per 100 inhabitants

A4

Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants

A5

Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants

A6

International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant (bits)

A7

Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony

A8

Internet access tariffs (20 hours per month), in US\$ (A8a), and as a percentage of *per capita* income (A8b)

A9

Mobile cellular tariffs (100 minutes of use per month), in US\$ (A9a), and as a percentage of *per capita* income (A9b)

A10

Percentage of localities with public Internet access centers (PIACs) by number of inhabitants (rural/urban)

A11

Radio sets per 100 inhabitants

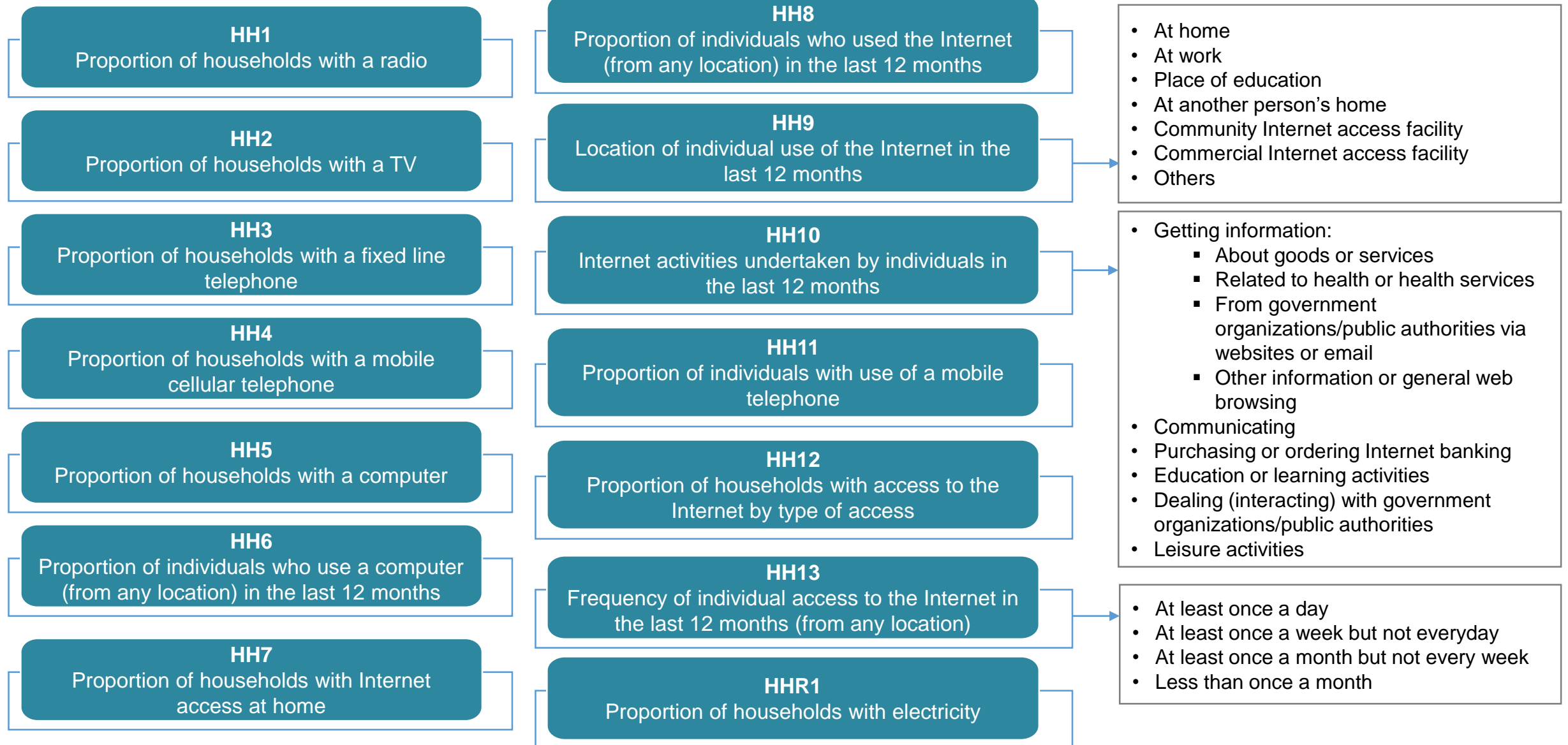
A12

Television sets per 100 inhabitants



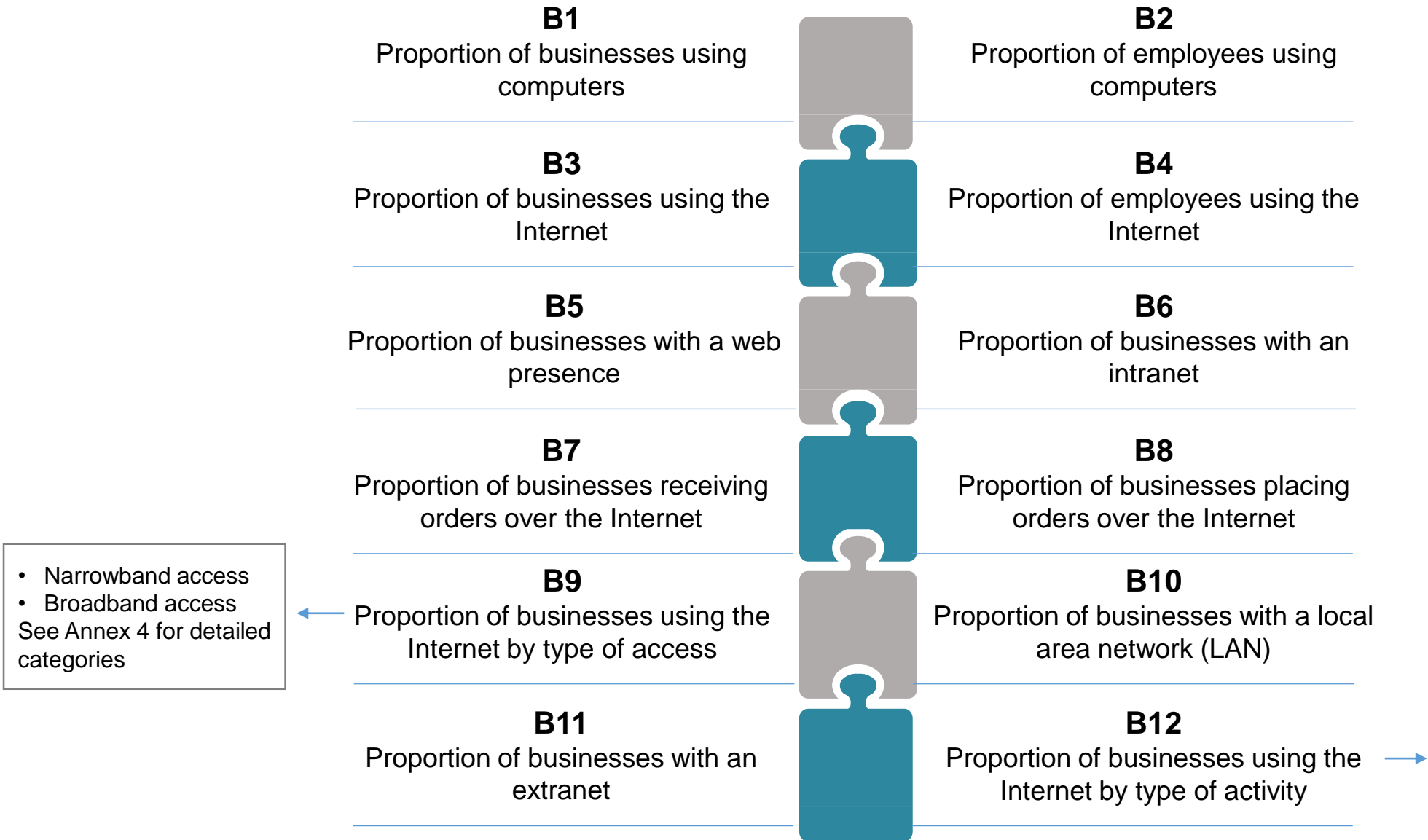


# Access and Use of ICT by Households and Individuals





# Use of ICT by Businesses



- Narrowband access
- Broadband access

See Annex 4 for detailed categories

- Sending or receiving email
- Getting information about goods or services
- Getting information from government organizations/public authorities via websites or email
- Performing Internet banking or accessing other financial services
- Interacting with government organizations/public authorities
- Providing customer services
- Delivering products on line
- Other information searches or research activities



## Proportion of total business sector workforce involved in the ICT sector

ICT workforce (or ICT employment) consists of those persons employed in businesses that are classified as belonging to the ICT sector. Total business workforce represents all persons engaged in domestic production in the business sector.

## Value added in the ICT sector

Value added for a particular industry represents its contribution to national GDP. It is sometimes referred to as GDP by industry and is not directly measured (but is estimated in a national accounts framework).

ICT goods are defined by the OECD's ICT goods classification

ICT goods imports as a percentage of total imports

ICT goods exports as a percentage of total exports





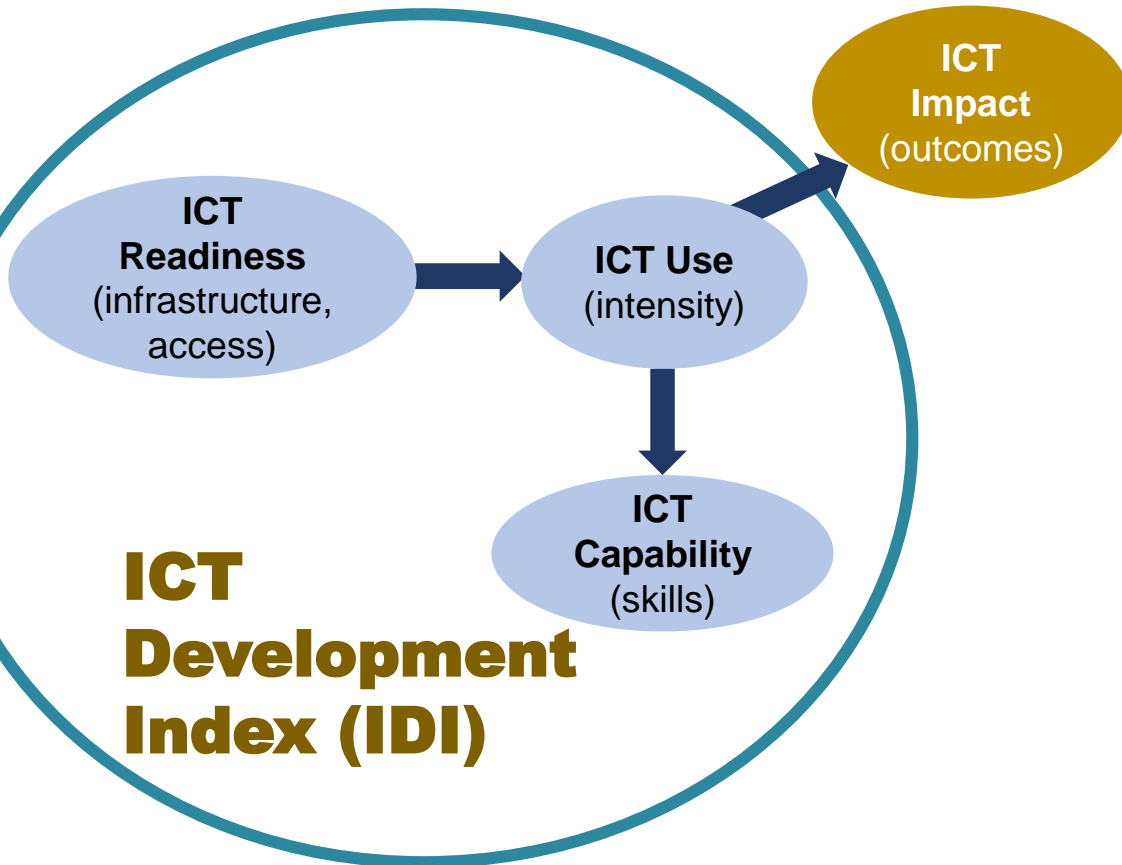
**IDI is a tool for monitoring the global digital divide. It is a composite index combining 11 indicators into one composite benchmark measure that serves to capture the level of advancement of ICTs between countries.**

**The IDI was developed by ITU in 2008 and first presented in the 2009 edition of Measuring the Information Society**

## 4 MAIN OBJECTIVES

- 1** The level and evolution over time of ICT developments in countries and relative to other countries;
- 2** progress in ICT development in both developed and developing countries: the index should be global and reflect changes taking place in countries at different levels of ICT development;
- 3** the digital divide, i.e. differences between countries with different levels of ICT development;
- 4** the development potential of ICTs or the extent to which countries can make use of ICTs to enhance growth and development, based on available capabilities and skills.

## Three Stages In The Evolution Towards An Information Society



## Indicators ICT Development Index

### ICT ACCESS

1. Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
2. Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
3. International Internet bandwidth (bit/s) per Internet user
4. Percentage of households with a computer
5. Percentage of households with Internet access

### ICT USE

6. Percentage of individuals using the Internet
7. Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
8. Wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

### ICT SKILLS

9. Adult literacy rate
10. Secondary gross enrolment ratio
11. Tertiary gross enrolment ratio

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



# Benefit for the Society

**CONSUMERS** : a vibrant digital Single Market and high-speed internet access

**ICT INDUSTRY** : research and innovation for the digital economy

**SMALL & MEDIUM-SIZE ENTERPRISES (SMEs)** : eGovernment to ease the functioning of SMEs

**PATIENTS & DOCTOR** : using ICT for sustainable healthcare

**RESEARCHERS** : increased and joined-up ICT research funding

**ARTISTS, AUTHORS, MUSICIANS** : a unique platform for creation and distribution of cultural content by creating opportunities for authors

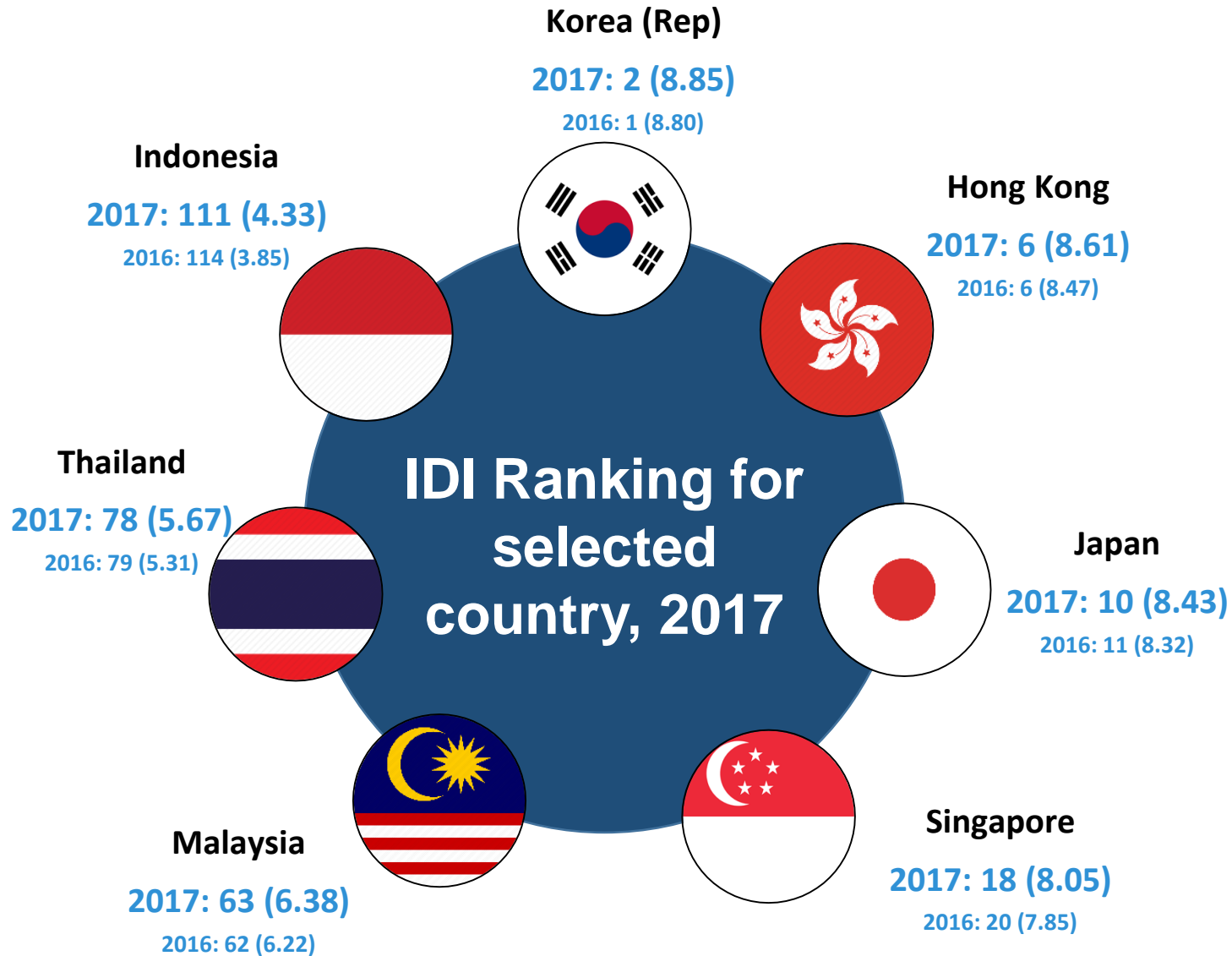
**ENVIRONMENT** : using ICT to reduce our environmental footprint

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY** : the opportunities of an interoperable digital economy

**WORKERS** : right skills for the digital era

**PEOPLE IN RURAL AND REMOTE AREAS** : connecting communities





- The IDI 2017 comprised data for 176 countries.
- Globally, Iceland recorded the highest score 8.98 and ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the world in 2017.
- Malaysia is currently ranked 63<sup>th</sup> out of 176 countries.
- Malaysia dropped one rungs on the IDI, settling in 63<sup>th</sup> position for 2017 compared to 62<sup>th</sup> a year earlier.

Source: Measuring the Information Society Report, 2017



# THANK YOU

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