TRAINING COURSE ON

Introduction of Information Society

for

National Bureau of Statistics of Maldives

24th - 27th May 2021
Outline

01. INTRODUCTION

02. STATISTICAL VIEW

03. ICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX

04. BENEFIT FOR SOCIETY

05. COUNTRIES PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION SOCIETY
Introduction

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

ICT Infrastructure and access
- 12 indicators

Access and use of ICT by household and individuals
- 13 indicators

Use of ICT by business
- 12 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1</th>
<th>Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants</th>
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<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants</td>
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<td>A3</td>
<td>Computers per 100 inhabitants</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants</td>
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<td>A5</td>
<td>Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants</td>
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<td>A6</td>
<td>International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant (bits)</td>
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<td>A7</td>
<td>Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony</td>
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<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Internet access tariffs (20 hours per month), in US$ (A8a), and as a percentage of per capita income (A8b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Mobile cellular tariffs (100 minutes of use per month), in US$ (A9a), and as a percentage of per capita income (A9b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Percentage of localities with public Internet access centers (PIACs) by number of inhabitants (rural/urban)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Radio sets per 100 inhabitants</td>
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<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>Television sets per 100 inhabitants</td>
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## Access and Use of ICT by Households and Individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HH1</th>
<th>Proportion of households with a radio</th>
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<tr>
<td>HH2</td>
<td>Proportion of households with a TV</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH3</td>
<td>Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH4</td>
<td>Proportion of households with a mobile cellular telephone</td>
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<td>HH5</td>
<td>Proportion of households with a computer</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH6</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals who use a computer (from any location) in the last 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH7</td>
<td>Proportion of households with Internet access at home</td>
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<td>HH8</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months</td>
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<td>HH9</td>
<td>Location of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months</td>
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<td>HH10</td>
<td>Internet activities undertaken by individuals in the last 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH11</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile telephone</td>
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<td>HH12</td>
<td>Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH13</td>
<td>Frequency of individual access to the Internet in the last 12 months (from any location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHR1</td>
<td>Proportion of households with electricity</td>
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</table>

### Location of Individual Use of the Internet in the Last 12 Months
- At home
- At work
- Place of education
- At another person’s home
- Community Internet access facility
- Commercial Internet access facility
- Others

### Internet Activities Undertaken by Individuals in the Last 12 Months
- Getting information:
  - About goods or services
  - Related to health or health services
  - From government organizations/public authorities via websites or email
  - Other information or general web browsing
- Communicating
- Purchasing or ordering Internet banking
- Education or learning activities
- Dealing (interacting) with government organizations/public authorities
- Leisure activities

### Frequency of Individual Access to the Internet in the Last 12 Months
- At least once a day
- At least once a week but not everyday
- At least once a month but not every week
- Less than once a month
## Use of ICT by Businesses

| B1 | Proportion of businesses using computers |
| B3 | Proportion of businesses using the Internet |
| B5 | Proportion of businesses with a web presence |
| B7 | Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet |
| B9 | Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of access |
| B11 | Proportion of businesses with an extranet |
| B2 | Proportion of employees using computers |
| B4 | Proportion of employees using the Internet |
| B6 | Proportion of businesses with an intranet |
| B8 | Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet |
| B10 | Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN) |
| B12 | Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of activity |

### Activities

- 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

### Access Types

- Narrowband access
- Broadband access

See Annex 4 for detailed categories.
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 imports as a percentage of total imports

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

ICT goods exports as a percentage of total exports
ICT Development Index (IDI)

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.
Conceptual Framework IDI

Three Stages In The Evolution Towards An Information Society

ICT Development Index (IDI)

ICT Readiness (infrastructure, access)

ICT Use (intensity)

ICT Capability (skills)

ICT Impact (outcomes)

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

**SOCIETY**
Countries Performance

IDI Ranking for selected country, 2017

- Korea (Rep)
  - 2017: 2 (8.85)
  - 2016: 1 (8.80)

- Hong Kong
  - 2017: 6 (8.61)
  - 2016: 6 (8.47)

- Japan
  - 2017: 10 (8.43)
  - 2016: 11 (8.32)

- Singapore
  - 2017: 18 (8.05)
  - 2016: 20 (7.85)

- Indonesia
  - 2017: 111 (4.33)
  - 2016: 114 (3.85)

- Thailand
  - 2017: 78 (5.67)
  - 2016: 79 (5.31)

- Malaysia
  - 2017: 63 (6.38)
  - 2016: 62 (6.22)

- Thailand
  - 2017: 78 (5.67)
  - 2016: 79 (5.31)

The IDI 2017 comprised data for 176 countries.

Globally, Iceland recorded the highest score 8.98 and ranked 1st in the world in 2017.

Malaysia is currently ranked 63th out of 176 countries.

Malaysia dropped one rungs on the IDI, settling in 63th position for 2017 compared to 62th a year earlier.

Source: Measuring the Information Society Report, 2017
THANK YOU

BANCI MALAYSIA