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Data-Driven Public Policy for Society 5.0: A Comparative Analysis of Health, Technology, and Governance Indicators Across Asean Countries

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Abstract: Transformation policy public data-driven public policy becomes element key in realizing a welfare oriented Society 5.0 human. However, its implementation in the ASEAN region is ongoing in context capacity economy, quality of governance, and readiness very diverse technologies. Research This aim analyze and compare readiness as well as performance policy public based on data in ASEAN countries with focus on three dimensions main, namely health, technology, and governance government. Research use approach qualitative with analysis content against secondary data scale large source from international databases standardized, such as Our World in Data, World Bank, WHO, UNDP, and OECD. Analysis done in a way descriptive comparative for identify pattern difference, gap structural, as well as implications policy cross- country. Research results show that the country with capacity economy high, strong governance quality, and penetration extensive digital infrastructure tend more effective in integrate data into in the formulation process policies and achieve results development more human good. On the other hand, limitations fiscal, weak institutions, and the digital divide becomes obstacle main in data utilization for policy public in a number of ASEAN countries. Findings This confirm that Society 5.0 is a socio technical process that is not only depends on adoption technology, but also on strengthening institutions, justice social, and orientation human centered policies.

Keywords: Data-driven public policy, Society 5.0; ASEAN, governance, digital transformation, health policy

Introduction

Development rapidly digital technology has push transformation paradigm policy public from approach conventional based intuition going to approach data-driven public policy. In a global context, the concept of Society 5.0 was first introduced in Japan (Narvaez Rojas et al., 2021). emphasize integration between room cyber and space physique with objective main increase welfare man through utilization technology intelligent such as big data, intelligence artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), and analytics advanced (Fukuyama, 2018) . Within the framework this, policy public No Again just responsive to problem social, but rather proactive, predictive, and precise based proof empirical results generated from cross- data sector. Countries in the Southeast Asia (ASEAN) region are facing challenge unique in adopt approach policy public data- based because heterogeneity level development economy, capacity institutions, quality of governance, and gap adoption digital technology. Health sector, technology, and governance public is three dimensions very decisive strategy success transformation towards Society 5.0, because all three each other intertwined in form ecosystem policy inclusive, effective and sustainable public (OECD, 2019; UNDP, 2021) . Therefore that, analysis comparative across ASEAN countries to become crucial for understand How variation indicator health, technology, and governance influence implementation policy public data -based in Society 5.0 framework.

A number of study previously show that utilization of big data and analytics policy contribute significant to improvement effectiveness policy public, especially in the sector health and governance governance. For example, a study by Janssen et al. (2017) confirm that big data analytics allows government designing more policies adaptive , based evidence, and responsive to dynamics social. In the sector health, use of digital data and systems information health proven increase efficiency service, detection early disease, and accuracy allocation source Power (Kruk, Gage and Arsenault, 2018) . Meanwhile that, literature about Society 5.0 emphasizes that success transformation social based technology is highly dependent on the quality of governance, readiness digital infrastructure, as well as capacity source Power man (Deguchi *et al.* , 2020) . Comparative study cross-country also shows that the country with higher governance index Good like transparency , effectiveness government, and control corruption tend more succeed integrate digital technology to in the formulation process policy public (Mergel, Edelmann and Haug, 2019) . In the ASEAN region, several study highlight digital divide and variation capacity institutional as factor main influencing factors adoption policy data- based (Bank, 2020, 2022) . However, some big studies the Still nature sectoral or focus on one dimensions certain areas, such as e-government or digital health, without link it in a way systematic in a holistic Society 5.0 framework.

Although literature about policy public data- driven, digital transformation, and Society 5.0 continue developing, there are a number of gap significant research. First, still limited study empirically which explicit integrate the concept of Society 5.0 with analysis policy public based on data in developing countries, especially in the ASEAN region. Most of Society 5.0 studies are still ongoing focusing on the context of developed countries like Japan and OECD countries, so that not enough represent dynamics social, economic, and institutional aspects in Southeast Asia. Second, research previously tend analyze indicator health, technology, and governance in a way separate, without approach comparative cross comprehensive sector and cross- country. In fact, the implementation policy public Data -based in Society 5.0 is multidimensional and interconnected related. Third, there are still very few studies that use approach quantitative comparative based indicator international for measure readiness and performance of ASEAN countries in implementing data-driven public policy. As a result, understanding about position relative to each ASEAN country and factor determinant his success Still nature partial and normative.

Study This offer a number of contribution good novelty in a way theoretical and empirical. First, the article This integrate data-driven public policy concept with Society 5.0 framework in the context of ASEAN countries, which is still seldom discussed in literature international. Second, research This develop analysis comparative cross- country with combine three dimensions key health, technology, and governance based on indicator international standards and can compared. Approach This allows more mapping holistic about readiness and performance policy public based on data in the ASEAN region. Third, the study This No only describe difference between countries, but also analyze implications policy from variation indicator the to effort transformation towards Society 5.0. With Thus, research This expand literature about policy digital public with give an empirical, systematic, and data- based regional perspective.

Focus main study This is analyze and compare implementation policy public data -based in Society 5.0 framework in ASEAN countries with focus on indicators health, technology, and governance government. Research objectives This is: (1) identify pattern differences and similarities performance indicator health, technology, and governance between ASEAN countries; (2) analyze relatedness between quality indicator the with readiness implementation of data-driven public policy; and (3) formulating implications policy for speed up transformation towards an inclusive and sustainable Society 5.0 in the ASEAN region. Questions proposed research includes: (a) how variation indicator health, technology, and governance in ASEAN countries? (b) to what extent are the indicators the support implementation policy public data -based in Society 5.0 framework? and (c) policy strategic what can recommended based on findings comparative the research method used? is approach quantitative-comparative with utilizing secondary data from source international reputable such as the World Bank, WHO, UNDP, and OECD. Analysis done use technique statistics descriptive and comparative for identify patterns and tendencies across countries, which then interpreted in framework theory policy public and Society 5.0.

Literature Review

Paradi *Data-driven public policy* refers to the process of formulating, implementing, and evaluating policies that rely on the use of data (administrative, sensor/IoT, digital transactions, platforms, surveys, and *open data*) to produce more accurate, adaptive, and accountable decisions. Within *the Society 5.0 framework*, data-driven policy is not merely the digitalization of services, but rather a transformation of governance that integrates cyber-physical space so that technology is oriented towards human well-being, inclusivity, and sustainability (Adel & HS Alani, 2024). The literature emphasizes that Society 5.0 demands a policy ecosystem capable of converting data into public knowledge and action: from real-time detection of community needs, precise intervention design, to monitoring the impact of policies based on cross-sectoral indicators. (Deguchi *et al.* , 2020) . However, implementing data-driven policies does not automatically improve policy quality; it requires prerequisites such as data quality, interoperability, analytical capacity, and strong data governance to ensure validity, transparency, and accountability (Janssen, van der Voort, and Wahyudi, 2017) .

Global research shows that the adoption of *big data analytics* in the public sector promises to improve the quality of policy decisions, but also introduces new complexities. Case studies and research syntheses demonstrate that the quality of big data-based decisions is influenced by data characteristics (variety, velocity, and uncertainty/veracity), inter-agency data chain governance, and relational-contractual mechanisms for maintaining data quality and context (Janssen, van der Voort, and Wahyudi, 2017) . In the early stages of implementation, public organizations often face "readiness" issues that are not only technical but also organizational: conflicting goals, bureaucratic cultural resistance, limited analytical competency, and unclear accountability as decisions increasingly rely on models/algorithms (Klievink *et al.* , 2017) . Therefore, the success of *data-driven public administration* tends to be higher when public institutions develop human capacity (data literacy), build cross-unit data architectures, and enforce clear data governance policies (Konstantinidis *et al.* , 2024) .

Global research also emphasizes that data-driven policies are increasingly linked to *open government data*, transparency *dashboards, and the use of AI for prediction and decision automation. Open data policies* are seen as a prerequisite for promoting transparency, participation, service innovation, and *public value*, but their implementation is variable and often hampered by inconsistent data standards, quality issues, and limited user capacity (Zuiderwijk and Janssen, 2014) . At the practical level, *data-driven dashboards* are used to support government decisions and public communication; however, their effectiveness depends on indicator design, clarity of objectives, and accountability mechanisms to prevent dashboards from becoming "cosmetic tools" (Matheus, Janssen, and Maheshwari, 2020) . Furthermore, the AI literature emphasizes that the benefits of AI for governance must be weighed against the risks of bias, blurred accountability, and inequity resulting from weak data governance regimes; the research agenda recommends a more empirical, public-sector-based approach, focused on impact measurement and risk management (Zuiderwijk, Chen, and Salem, 2021) . Public managers' perceptions also vary: some *techno-enthusiasts* see big data as an opportunity for efficiency and innovation, while *techno-skeptics* highlight the risks of legitimacy, privacy, and uncertainty of data quality, indicating that data-driven transformation is a political-organizational process, not simply an IT project (Guenduez, Mettler and Schedler, 2020) .

In the ASEAN context, research shows significant progress *in e-government* and digital services, but with significant disparities between countries. A comparative study based on data from *the United Nations E-Government Survey* (2014–2024) shows an increase in e-government and e-participation indices in some countries (e.g., Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia), while others experienced more moderate improvements. Common challenges include unequal internet access, low digital literacy, urban- rural disparities, and low public trust in digital platforms (Tissayakorn, 2025) . These findings indicate that data-driven public policy in ASEAN cannot be understood solely in terms of "technology availability," but must also consider the governance ecosystem, social capacity, and public legitimacy that underpin the use of data for policy decisions. Furthermore, studies from *the digital government research community* emphasize that digital transformation in government is a rapidly evolving, interdisciplinary field, but often faces conceptual fragmentation and variations in implementation across country contexts (Gil-Garcia, Dawes, and Pardo, 2018) . This is relevant for ASEAN because government digital reforms often run parallel to bureaucratic reforms and uneven governance.

At the country level, ASEAN literature demonstrates a variety of strategies for integrating data, technology, and governance. Singapore is often cited for its *smart governance approach* and adaptive policies toward disruptive technologies, including the use of governance instruments (e.g., adaptive regulation and cross-actor coordination) to accelerate technology adoption while managing risks (Tan and Taeihagh, 2021) . However, even in developed contexts, issues of cross-institutional *data sharing* and technology ecosystem governance remain complex policy challenges (e.g., interoperability, incentives, and accountability). In the health sector, regional global literature emphasizes the importance of health data governance, public trust, and secure data-sharing mechanisms for strengthening health systems and AI readiness in healthcare; this need is particularly acute in Southeast Asia, where capacity is heterogeneous (Tun *et al.* , 2025) . Studies on the availability and accessibility of health data in ASEAN countries also highlight issues of data ownership, openness, and institutional readiness, which determine whether data can be effectively used for health policy analysis (Mon *et al.* , 2025) . Thus, to understand *data-driven public policy for Society 5.0* in ASEAN, digital health and health data governance indicators

need to be read alongside technology and public governance indicators.

Based on the global and ASEAN literature above, several significant *research gaps remain. First, many studies discuss data-driven public administration*, *open data*, AI, or e-government separately, but few studies explicitly integrate all three within the human-centered and cross-functional Society 5.0 framework (Zuiderwijk, Chen, and Salem, 2021) . Second, comparative ASEAN research often uses the e-government index as a proxy for digital transformation, but has not systematically linked it to health and governance indicators (e.g., government effectiveness, control of corruption, rule of law) to explain why data-driven policy capacity differs across countries (Tissayakorn, 2025) . Third, implementation literature points to organizational and accountability challenges in the early phases of data-driven policymaking, but few studies map these challenges in a cross-country *comparative model* based on standardized indicators (Sesana *et al.* , 2024) . Fourth, in the health sector, research emphasizes governance and *data sharing* as prerequisites for AI and precision policy, but cross-country mapping of ASEAN countries linking *digital health governance* with technological readiness and the quality of public governance is still relatively rare (Tun *et al.* , 2025) .

Your research offers novelty in three ways. First, it positions *data-driven public policy* as a key mechanism towards Society 5.0 by emphasizing the interconnectedness of three pillars: health, technology, and governance, in line with the literature that states that data-driven transformation is a socio-technical process that requires organizational capacity and governance (Janssen, van der Voort, and Wahyudi, 2017) . Second, this article adds to the ASEAN-based empirical work through a cross-country comparative approach that combines globally common indicators (e.g., e-government/e-participation indicators, digital readiness, health indicators, and governance indicators), thereby identifying patterns of convergence and divergence that are not visible when using only one index (Tissayakorn, 2025) . Third, the novelty also lies in strengthening the bridge between the digital government literature and the digital health governance literature, which is increasingly important as AI-based health policies require a secure, equitable, and publicly trusted data sharing regime (Gotsadze *et al.* , 2024) . Thus, this study is not simply "comparing scores," but rather laying out arguments about the structural and institutional prerequisites for data to truly fuel Society 5.0 policies.

Based on the literature synthesis, a research framework can be constructed as follows: (1) Technological capacity (e.g., digital infrastructure, connectivity, and e-government maturity) provides the foundation for data collection and digital service delivery; this is related to the varying progress of e-government and digital participation in ASEAN (Tissayakorn, 2025) . (2) The quality of governance moderates whether data and technology are used effectively—through regulation, accountability, public trust, and cross-agency coordination; literature shows that without strong governance, big data/AI actually gives rise to legitimacy risks and policy bias (Zuiderwijk and Janssen, 2014; Guenduez, Mettler and Schedler, 2020) . (3) The condition and capacity of the health sector (outcome indicators/service capacity, and health data governance) determine the urgency and ability of countries to utilize data for precision policy; good digital health governance is needed to maximize the value of health data and negotiate secure data sharing (Gotsadze *et al.* , 2024) . These three dimensions then shape the maturity of data-driven public policy (e.g., data quality, interoperability, analytical capacity, use of dashboards/AI for decisions), which ultimately influence the performance of Society 5.0 policies (human-centered outcomes: service effectiveness, inclusiveness, crisis response, and sustainability). This framework is consistent with the finding that the quality of data-driven decisions is influenced by the data chain, organizational context, and governance mechanisms (Janssen, van der Voort and Wahyudi, 2017) , as well as transparency and accountability practices through instruments such as dashboards that must be designed with clear objectives and indicators (Matheus, Janssen and Maheshwari, 2020) . With this framework, a comparative analysis of ASEAN can map country *clusters* (e.g., high-tech/high-governance vs. high-tech/low-governance), and then draw different policy implications for accelerating Society 5.0.

Method

This study uses a qualitative research approach with a qualitative content analysis approach because the study aims to generate an in-depth understanding of the *patterns, meanings, and contexts of data-driven public policies within the framework of Society 5.0* in ASEAN that cannot be fully expressed through numbers or statistics alone. Qualitative research allows researchers to capture behavior, policy context, and social interpretations of data-driven policy phenomena, thus aligning with the principles of qualitative research that emphasize understanding social phenomena from a contextual perspective (*naturalistic inquiry*). Qualitative research provides flexibility in understanding more complex processes and dynamics compared to quantitative approaches that often only measure separate variables without in-depth context. This method has been recognized as an important approach in the social sciences and public policy disciplines for investigating phenomena involving the experiences of data fishermen and social actors' interpretations of certain phenomena, including data-driven policies and digital transformation in government (Martens and Zscheischler, 2022) .

In the context of this research, the data used is large-scale and comes from various cross-sectoral indicators (health, technology, governance) sourced from global online databases. Although the data source is intrinsically quantitative (indicator numbers), the analytical approach applied is qualitative, focusing on the narratives/texts and the contextual meaning of these indicators. Therefore, this research applies big data qualitative analysis, an approach to handling large volumes of data information through more interpretive qualitative insights. Qualitative big data

encompasses strategies for processing large datasets that go beyond testing statistical hypotheses and emphasize the development of categories, themes, and narrative patterns that emerge from the available information, such as policy trends, indicator narratives, and relationships between variables across countries and across public sectors (Chandrasekar *et al.* , 2024) .

The primary data source for this study comes from Our World in Data (OWID) an *open access platform* that presents and combines global datasets from various international data providers, including the World Bank, WHO, UN, and other institutions, which are then normalized and visualized for research, education, and public policy purposes. OWID focuses on major global issues such as health, economics, technology, education, and governance with cross-country data that is freely downloadable for scholarly analysis and academic publications of Our World Data. In this study, OWID is used as a systematic and standardized secondary data source to access indicators relevant to three main research dimensions: (1) health indicators (e.g., life expectancy, ratio of doctors per 1,000 population, prevalence of major diseases), (2) technology indicators (e.g., internet penetration, digital technology adoption rate, digital infrastructure readiness), and (3) governance indicators (e.g., government effectiveness index or specific available governance indicators). OWID data is retrieved via structured CSV/JSON files according to the most recent period to ensure temporal relevance and comparability across ASEAN countries.

Results

Results section study This serve findings empirical about dynamics indicator health, technology, and governance governance in ASEAN countries as base for evaluate effectiveness policy public data -based in support the realization of Society 5.0. Analysis focused on five indicators main, namely Human Development Index (HDI), Product Gross Domestic Product per capita, Rule of Law Index, level Internet use by residents, as well expenditure health as percentage to GDP. Fifth indicator the represent dimensions welfare social, capacity economy, quality institutions, readiness digital infrastructure, and priorities policy sector health. Through approach descriptive-comparative, section This aim identify pattern development, gap structural between countries, as well as the implications to implementation policy public data -based in the ASEAN region, in particular in context human - oriented development as emphasized in Society 5.0 concept.

Human Development as a Result of Public Policy

Human Development Index (HDI) shows that all ASEAN countries are experiencing improvement quality life since early 1990s, although with different levels and speeds. Singapore as a whole consistent be in position highest with HDI value is close to 0.95. This is reflect success integration policy education, health and welfare social designed and evaluated in a way systematic data- based.

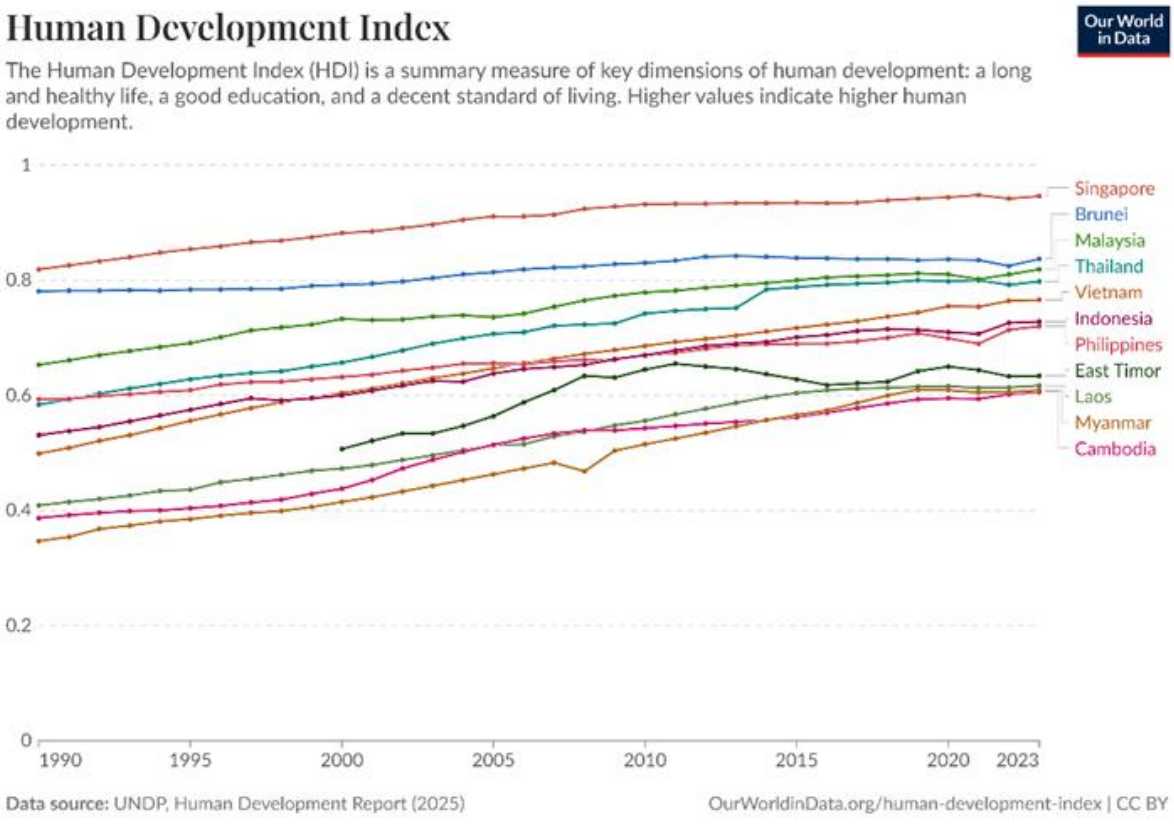

Figure 1. Data Human Development Index of ASEAN Countries

Brunei and Malaysia are in the group of countries with a high HDI (above 0.80). Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia are in the group medium with HDI values range between 0.70 to 0.78, shows progress significant especially in access education basic and services health, but still face challenge in equality quality interregional and intergroup social.

Philippines shows higher HDI growth slow and fluctuating, while Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Timor Leste are in the position lowest although the trend increased. Findings This show that improvement development man No happen in a way automatic through growth economy or progress technology solely, but it really depends on the capacity policy public in manage and utilize data effectively effective.

Economic Capacity as Prerequisite Policy Data -Driven

This subsection examines economic capacity as a fundamental enabling condition for the implementation of data-driven public policy. GDP per capita is employed as a proxy for fiscal space and economic strength, which influence a government's ability to invest in digital infrastructure, data systems, and human resources. The comparative analysis highlights how disparities in economic capacity across ASEAN countries shape their readiness to institutionalize evidence-based and data driven policymaking practices.

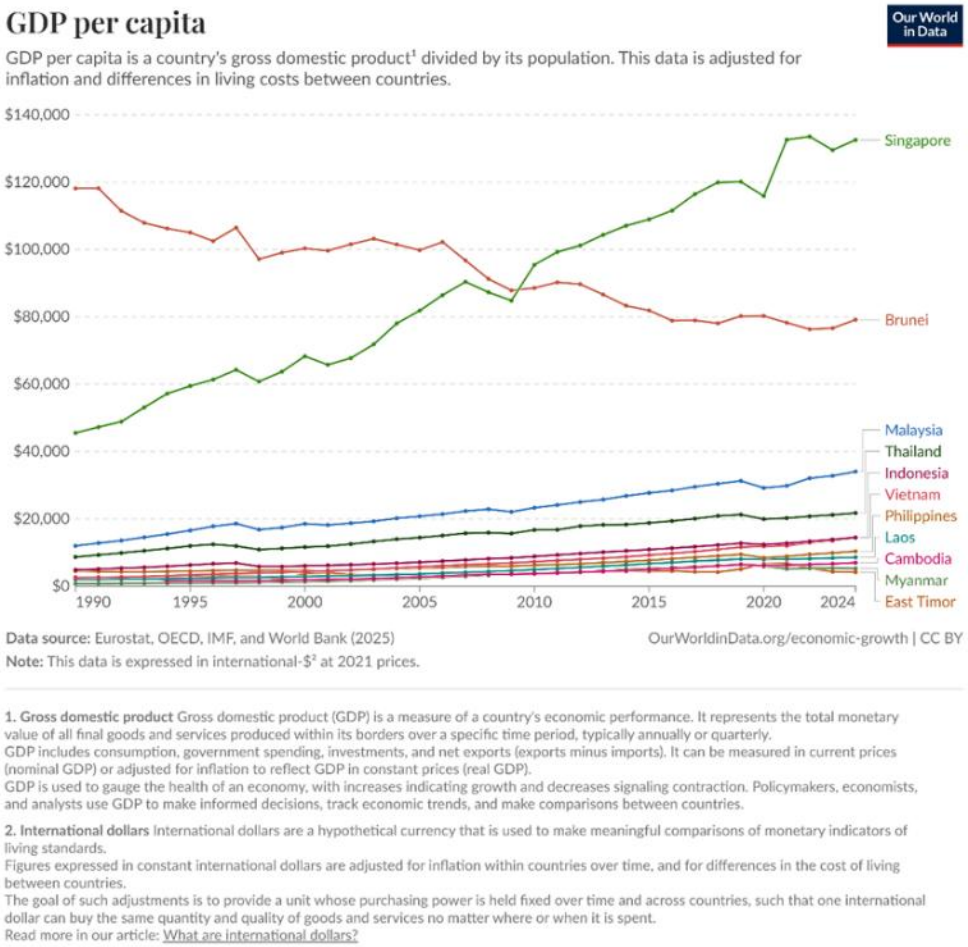

Figure 2. GDP per Capita of ASEAN Countries

GDP per capita show existence gap very sharp economy between ASEAN countries. Singapore experienced very rapid increase until reach more from USD 130,000 (PPP), reflecting transformation going to economy based knowledge and technology high. Brunei shows stagnation relatively consequence dependence on the sector oil and gas. Malaysia and Thailand are at the level medium above, allows sufficient investment big in digital infrastructure and services public. Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines are at the level of medium lower with stable growth, but room fiscal per capita for development national data system Still limited. Low-income countries low such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Timor Leste are facing limitations significant fiscal, which hampers development system information public, digital services, and policy based evidence. This is show that policy public data -driven requires foundation adequate economy to be able to walk effective.

Legal Governance as Foundation Implementation Policy

This subsection focuses on the role of legal governance in supporting the effective and ethical use of data in public policy. The Rule of Law Index is analyzed to assess the extent to which institutional quality, legal certainty, transparency, and accountability create a conducive environment for data-driven decision making. Differences in governance performance across ASEAN countries are discussed to demonstrate how weak legal frameworks may constrain the responsible use of data and undermine public trust in data driven policies.

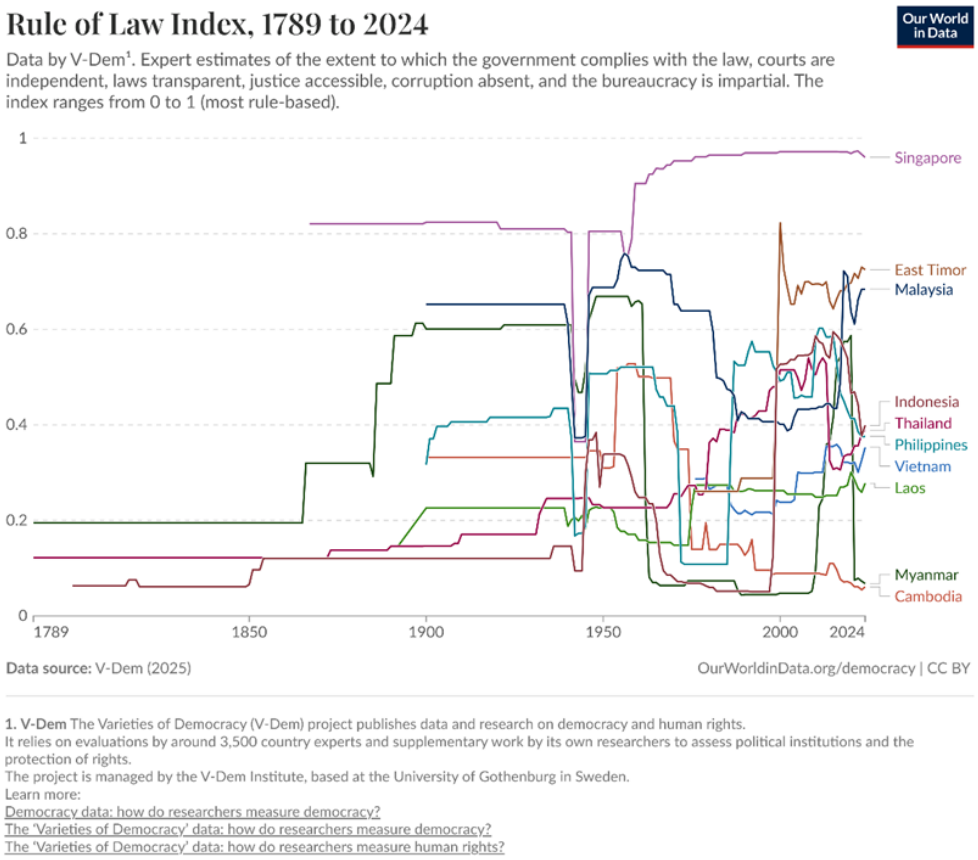

Figure 3. Rule of Law Index of ASEAN countries

Rule of Law Index shows that quality of governance laws very greatly across the ASEAN region. Singapore in particular consistent own mark highest, reflecting certainty law, transparency, and effectiveness high bureaucracy. Malaysia and Thailand are at the level medium with fluctuations that are influenced dynamics political domestic. Indonesia shows repair gradually since the reform era, although still face challenge in consistency enforcement law. The Philippines and Vietnam are at the same level medium below, while Myanmar and Cambodia are in the bottom position. lowest. This result show that without governance strong law, utilization of data for policy public risky cause injustice, abuse power, as well as low trust public.

Digital Infrastructure as The pillars of Society 5.0

This subsection explores digital infrastructure as a key pillar enabling the realization of Society 5.0. Internet usage rates are used as an indicator of digital access and connectivity, which are essential for data generation, digital service delivery, and citizen participation in policymaking processes. The analysis compares levels of internet penetration across ASEAN countries to reveal persistent digital divides and their implications for inclusive and effective data-driven public policy.

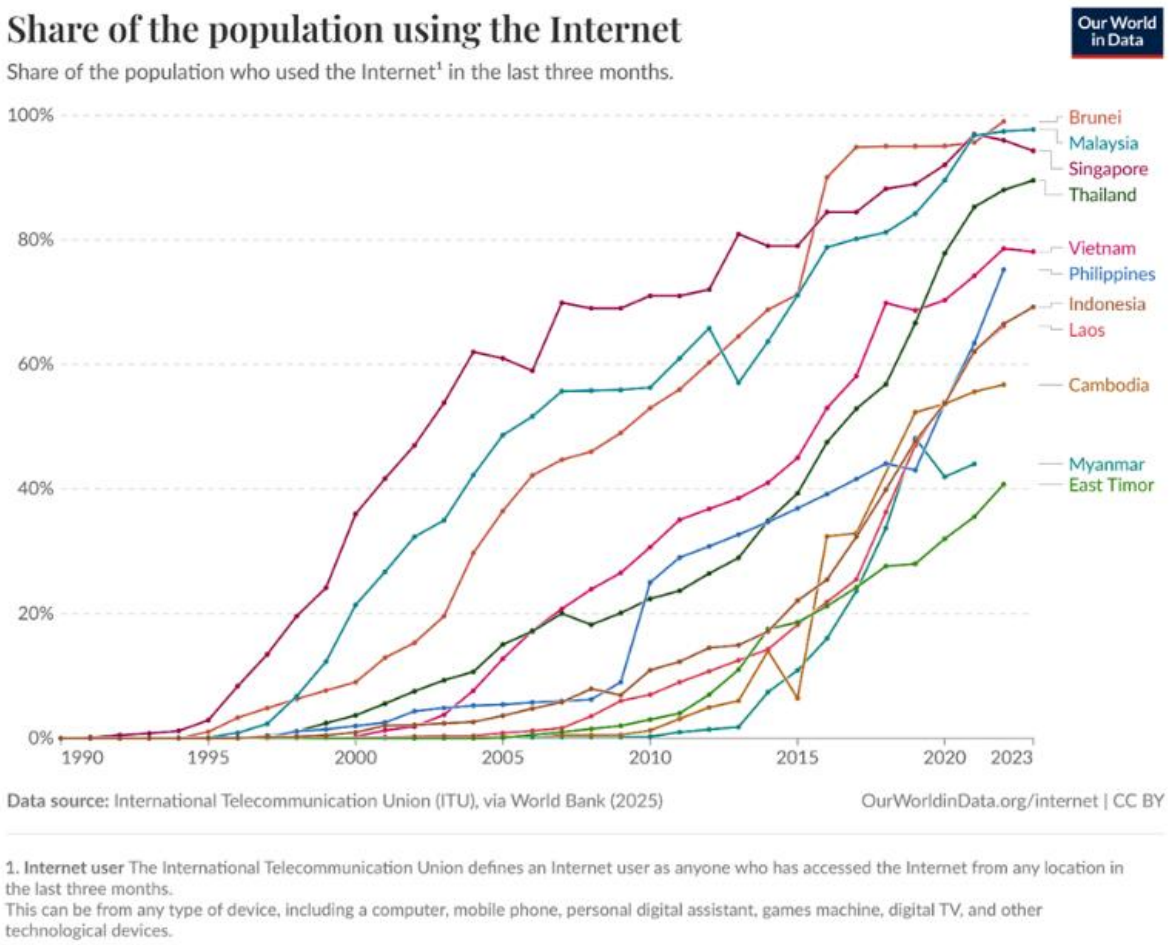

Figure 4. Internet user in ASEAN countries

Percentage resident internet users are increasing rapidly throughout ASEAN since early 2000s. Singapore, Brunei, and Malaysia reached level penetration almost 100 percent. Thailand and Vietnam followed with levels above 80 percent. Indonesia and the Philippines are increasing significant, but still face regional and social disparities. Low-income countries low left behind in a way significant, showing existence structural digital divide. This impact directly to the limitations access public to service digital public, online education, and participation in the policy process.

Health Expenditure as Reflection Priority Social

Expenditure health as GDP percentage shows great variety between countries. Thailand and Singapore show commitment tall to health public. Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines are at the level of middle class, while Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar are relatively low. Timor Leste shows improvement sharp post-2020, which is likely related with response to pandemic. Differences This show that priority policy health is very important results development humans and resilience social.

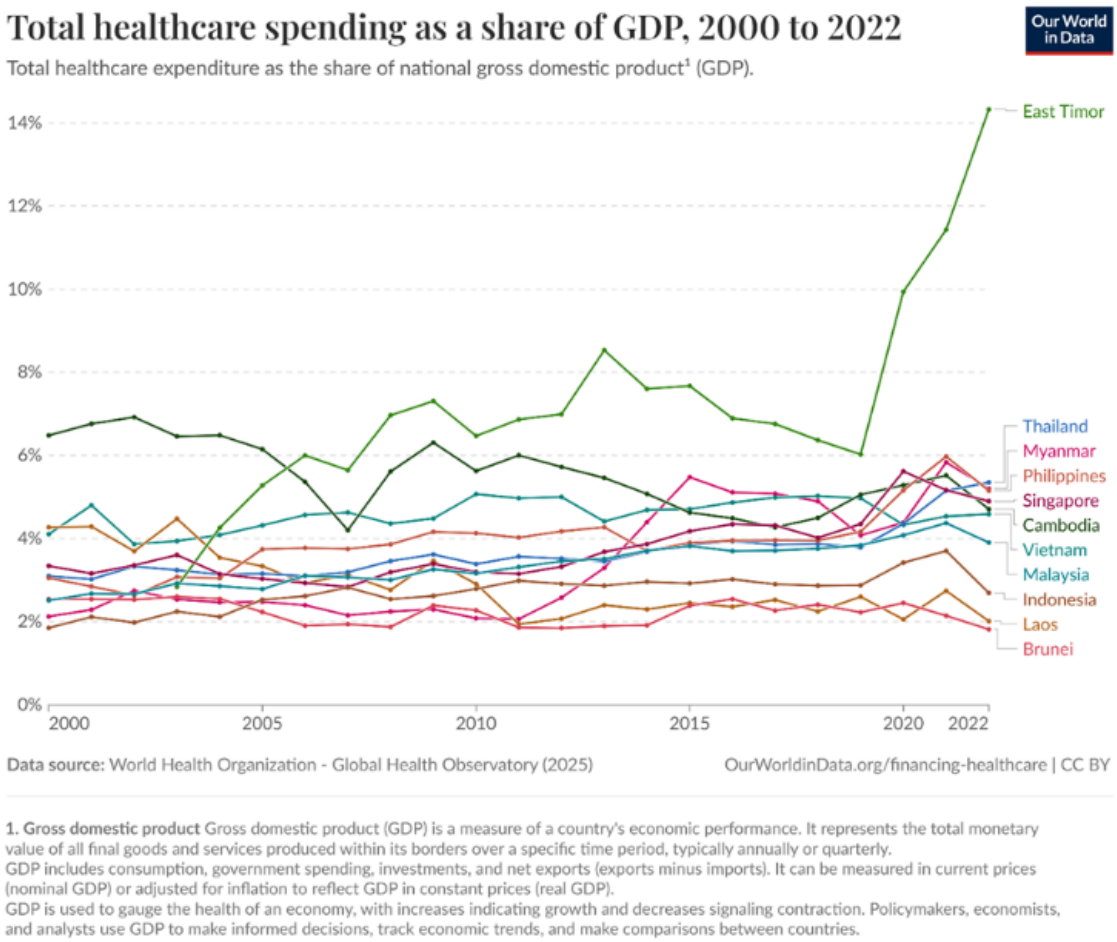

Figure 5. Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP of ASEAN Countries

Discussion

This Research show that implementation policy public data -based in Society 5.0 framework in the ASEAN region yet develop in a way evenly, but is greatly influenced by capacity economy, quality of governance governance, and readiness digital infrastructure of each country. Countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and parts of Thailand are able to integrate deep data system formulation policy in a way more effective, which is reflected from height achievements Human Development Index, internet penetration, and quality of governance law. Findings This in line with OECD (2019) argument which states that policy data -driven improvement quality decision public through use proof systematic and institutionalized empirical research. In addition , the concept of Society 5.0 as formulated by Fukuyama (2018) who emphasizes orientation man in transformation technology looks more realized in countries with capacity strong institutional .

However, the findings this also shows limitations from approach technology-centric when applied to the context of developing countries. In countries such as Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and parts of the Philippines, increased access technology and data yet followed by an increase development man in a way proportional. This is support criticism Heeks (2018) that Lots digital projects in developing countries nature succeed in a way technical, but fail in a way social Because No accompanied by institutional and policy reforms redistributive. With Thus, research This confirm that technology and data are not variables independent which is automatic produce development inclusive, but very context - dependent political, economic, and social.

Findings about role capacity the economy also strengthens Mazzucato's argument (2018) about importance the role of the state in invest in a way strategic in infrastructure technology and data systems. Countries with GDP per capita tall own room more fiscal big for build system information public, strengthening digital bureaucracy, and develop source Power man. On the other hand, countries with limitations fiscal face difficulty in institutionalize policy data - based sustainable. This is in line with Piketty (2014) who stated that growth economy without policy redistribution tend strengthen inequality, including in access to technology and services public.

From the governance side government, results study show that quality of Rule of Law correlates strong with

effectiveness policy data- based. Countries with certainty high law, transparency and accountability more capable using data in a ethical and trustworthy public. Although internet penetration is increasing across ASEAN, research shows This show that the digital divide remains become problem structural. Unauthorized access evenly between urban and rural areas and between group social enlarge risk exclusion policy. Findings This consistent with Van Dijk (2020) stating that the digital divide is not only related with access physical, but also the abilities , literacy , and benefits obtained from technology. Therefore that, policy public based on data that is not accompanied by digital literacy programs and strengthening capacity social potential deepen inequality.

In a way overall, discussion This show that Society 5.0 in ASEAN at the moment This more reflect transformation that is not even and uniform asymmetrical. Findings study This confirm optimistic literature about potential policy data-based, but at a time strengthen criticism to a neglectful approach context structural and justice social. Therefore that, so that the policy public truly data - driven contribute to inclusive development, it is necessary a more approach reflective, contextual, and reinforcement - oriented institutions, equality access, as well as protection to rights citizen.

Conclusion

This Study show that implementation policy public data -based in the Society 5.0 framework in the ASEAN region is underway No evenly distributed and greatly influenced by capacity economy, quality of governance government, as well as readiness digital infrastructure. Countries with income high, governance strong, and penetration technology wide tend more succeed integrate data into in formulation policies and convert them become improvement development man. On the other hand, countries with limitations fiscal, weakness institutional, and the digital divide still exists face obstacle in utilize data effectively productive, so that digital transformation has not yet fully contribute to inclusive development. Findings This confirm that adoption technology solely No Enough For realizing a human - oriented Society 5.0.

Contribution study This lies in integration analysis policy data -based with Society 5.0 framework in heterogeneous ASEAN context. This study show that Society 5.0 is a socio-technical process that is highly dependent on institutions and design policy, not just transformation technology. With combine indicator health, technology and governance, research This give description comprehensive about readiness and performance policy data- based and highlight importance policy redistributive and strengthening institutions in ensure that benefit digitalization No enlarge inequality.

Study This limited by the use of secondary data aggregate and approach descriptive that has not been allows withdrawal conclusion causal. Therefore that, research advanced recommended for combine method quantitative and qualitative, expanding indicator to dimensions social and ethical, as well as examine implementation policy data- based at the level sectoral and local approaches This important For deepen understanding about how Society 5.0 can realized in a way more inclusive and sustainable development in the ASEAN region.

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