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2012

COMMUNICATIONS & MULTIMEDIA POCKET BOOK OF STATISTICS



Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission



People First
Performance Now

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COMMISSION, 2012**

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Off Persiaran Multimedia

63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Tel: +60 3 86 88 80 00 Fax: +60 3 86 88 10 06

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10 NATIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMMUNICATIONS & MULTIMEDIA INDUSTRY

- 1 To establish Malaysia as a major global centre and hub for communications and multimedia information and content services**
- 2 To promote a civil society where information based services will provide the basis of continuing enhancements to quality of work and life**
- 3 To grow and nurture local information resources and cultural representation that facilitates the national identity and global diversity**
- 4 To regulate for the long-term benefit of the end user**
- 5 To promote a high level of consumer confidence in service delivery from the industry**
- 6 To ensure an equitable provision of affordable services over ubiquitous national infrastructure**
- 7 To create a robust applications environment for end users**
- 8 To facilitate the efficient allocation of resources such as skilled labour, capital, knowledge and national assets**
- 9 To promote the development of capabilities and skills within Malaysia's convergence industries**
- 10 To ensure information security and network reliability and integrity**

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Where a table is not accompanied by a source acknowledgement, that table carries data that emanated solely from the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC).

Preliminary figures are italicised.

Revised figures are underscored.

Figures presented in tables are as at the end of the period. Hence a penetration rate for a given year is calculated using the number of subscriptions and estimated population as at the end of the year. This is different from the Malaysian demographic practice of using the mid-year population as the population for that year. If the practices need to be synchronised to the demographic norm, then the penetration rates as at end June of that year must be used.

Numbers and percentages may not add up because of rounding.

Symbols and Abbreviations

...	-	Not available
Qtr	-	Quarter
MCMC	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
MICC	-	Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture
BNM	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
DOS	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ITU	-	International Telecommunication Union



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BASIC INDICATORS

1. MALAYSIA BASIC INDICATORS

Year	Qtr	Population (million)	Households (‘000)	GDP (RM)		Consumer Price Index (CPI)
				Current prices (billion)	Constant prices (billion)	
Note		a			b	c
2011		28.70	6,675	881.080	709.261	103.2
2012	1	28.78	6,693	224.450	178.058	104.5

Source : DOS, BNM

Explanatory notes:

- a. Population projections as at end of period, based on census 2000
- b. Base year is 2005.
- c. Base year is 2010.

The CPI reported against a quarter, refers to the average index for the period spanning 1st January to the end of that quarter.

2. PENETRATION RATES AT A GLANCE

Year	Qtr	Broadband		Cellular Phone	DEL
		per 100 inhabitants	per 100 households	per 100 inhabitants	per 100 households
Note		a	b	c	d
2011		19.4	62.3	127.7	37.3
2012	1	19.6	62.9	128.7	36.6

Explanatory Notes:

- The broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants is calculated by dividing the sum of household and non-household subscriptions by the number of inhabitants and multiplying by 100. Public Wi Fi subscriptions are not taken into account.
- The broadband penetration rate per 100 households is calculated by dividing the number of subscriptions used in private households by the number of private households and multiplying by 100. Non- private household subscriptions and public WiFi subscriptions are not taken into account.
- The penetration rate refers to the total subscriptions divided by the total population and multiplied by 100. A penetration rate over 100% can occur because of multiple subscriptions.
- The DEL penetration rate per 100 households is calculated by dividing the number of private household subscriptions by the number of private households and multiplying by 100.

3. NUMBER OF LICENCES AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	No. of Licences		
	Individual	Class	Total
Network Facilities Provider (NFP)	119	25	144
Network Service Provider (NSP)	120	26	146
Applications Service Provider (ASP)		584	584
Content Applications Service Provider (CASP)	36	31	67
Total	275	666	941

The background features a light teal color with a large, faint bar chart on the left side. The chart has two bars, with the first bar being significantly taller than the second. Various large numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 21, 22, 25) are scattered across the background in a light teal color, some appearing to be part of the chart's data or labels.

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INDUSTRY PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

4. VALUE ADDED AND CONTRIBUTION TO GDP, TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

('000)

Year	Revenue	Value of gross output	Cost of input	Value added	Percentage contribution to GDP
2008	44,390,682	40,803,819	18,147,847	22,655,972	3.1
2009	40,778,965	41,532,019	18,619,641	22,912,378	3.4

Source : DOS

Explanatory notes for tables 4 and 5 :

Telecommunications includes the transmission of sounds, images, data or other information via cables, broadcasting, relay or satellite. Also includes the maintenance of the network. Covers Class 6420 of the Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification 2000 (MSIC 2000) and items as follows:

- 64201 Telephone services (public and mobile) including telegraph and telex communications and facsimile transmission
- 64202 Television and radio transmission services. Excludes production of radio and television programmes, whether or not combined with broadcasting.
- 64203 Data communications service including network operations.
- 64204 Paging service
- 64209 Other telecommunication services not elsewhere classified in the MSIC 2000.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

Year	Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period			Salaries and wages paid ('000)
	Total	Employees		
		Full-time	Part-time	
2008	40,133	40,008	125	2,201,388
2009	40,146	39,988	158	2,241,733

Explanatory notes :

Please see notes for table 4.

The background of the top half of the page features a light teal color with large, semi-transparent numbers and letters scattered across it. Visible elements include a large '1' on the left, a '2' in the center, a '3' to the left of the '2', a '6' on the far left, and various other smaller numbers like '4', '21', '15', '12', '10', '25', and '22'.

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BROADBAND & THE INTERNET

6. NUMBER OF BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Fixed (Wired) ('000)	Wireless ('000)	1 Malaysia Netbook ('000)	Total ('000)
Note		a	b		
Total					
2011		2,004.2	3,403.5	279.2	5,686.9
2012	1	2,052.4	3,418.6	279.2	5,750.2
Total population ('000)					28,779.8
Population penetration rate					19.6
Households					
2011		1,636.6	2,354.6	279.2	4,270.4
2012	1	1,685.3	2,359.8	279.2	4,324.3
Total number of households ('000)					6,693.0
Household penetration rate^c					62.9
Non-Households					
2011		367.6	1,043.8		1,416.5
2012	1	367.1	1,058.8		1,425.9

Explanatory notes:

a. Including ADSL, SDSL, VDSL, Fiber, satellite and fixed wireless

b. Including Mobile Broadband, Pay Per Use, WiMax and EDVO

c. The household penetration rate is calculated based on households and not subscriptions. A household with multiple subscription is counted as 1.

7. BROADBAND PENETRATION RATE PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

State	2011	2012
		Qtr 1
Johor	60.7	61.4
Kedah	56.5	56.9
Kelantan	45.3	44.7
Melaka	66.4	67.2
Negeri Sembilan	76.0	75.6
Pahang	49.0	49.4
Perak	52.2	52.8
Perlis	84.9	83.7
Pulau Pinang	82.8	83.4
Selangor	74.8	75.5
Terengganu	58.6	58.8
Sabah	32.7	32.9
Sarawak	47.5	47.5
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	107.4	112.1
W.P. Labuan	73.1	71.1
Malaysia	62.3	62.9

Explanatory notes:

A penetration rate of over 100% can occur because of multiple subscriptions.

8. COMMUNITY ACCESS

State	Community Broadband Centre (CBC)		Mini Community Broadband Centre (Mini CBC)	Community Broadband Library (CBL)	<i>Kampung Tanpa Wayar</i>		
	Num. of centres	Members			MCMC CSR	CBC To Home	CBA
Johor	45	38,820	8	6	2	251	37
Kedah	20	19,193	7	17		148	
Kelantan	20	17,233	10	11		108	13
Melaka	13	8,005	2	5	1	91	38
Negeri Sembilan	16	12,351	3	7	11	127	12
Pahang	37	25,697	11	6		198	46
Perak	15	13,212	11			102	15
Perlis	3	2,412				20	
Pulau Pinang			1		4		10
Selangor	12	12,902	6	11		106	35
Terengganu	17	13,720	6	9		93	32
Sabah	19	21,236	23	1	1	164	74
Sarawak	34	31,803	33	26	50	144	
WP KL							2
WP Putrajaya							
Total	251	216,584	121	99	69	1,552	314

EXPLANATORY NOTES :

Community Broadband Centres (CBC) provide collective community Internet access to underserved areas identified under the Universal Service Provision (USP) programme. Each CBC is equipped with IT equipment including personal computers connected to the Internet via broadband to allow rural communities to enjoy the benefits of the Internet as enjoyed by those living in urban areas. It is hoped that the CBC will contribute towards achieving success in national initiatives to bridge the digital divide between urban and rural communities.

Mini Community Broadband Centres (Mini CBC) is a project under USP programme to close the digital divide. Mini CBCs are co-located with Information Department offices all over the country and cover communities living near the mini CBC. Each mini CBC is equipped with 5 personal computers and broadband access.

Community Broadband Libraries (CBL). The provision of broadband Internet access to libraries is a project implemented under the USP. The purpose of the implementation is to provide Internet access in underserved areas throughout the country. Initially, the focus of the project is to assist libraries in providing facilities to the marginalised community of digital development in rural areas through access to communications and training. This project also aims to expand the functions of library staff from only focusing on the physical books and resources in a library's possession to encompass electronic and Internet-based resources and thus empowering them to be an agent of change in improving the socio-economic condition of society through new ways of learning facilitated by the Internet.

Kampung Tanpa Wayar is a project under USP programme. Its objective is to provide wireless broadband access by installing WiFi antennas in strategic places.

9. NUMBER OF HOTSPOT LOCATIONS BY STATE

2State	2011	2012
		Qtr 1
Johor	1,732	1,945
Kedah	2,371	2,371
Kelantan	1,123	1,123
Melaka	444	444
Negeri Sembilan	550	538
Pahang	1,386	1,386
Perak	1,975	1,975
Perlis	16	16
Pulau Pinang	2,126	3,045
Selangor	2,537	2,530
Terengganu	1,381	1,381
Sabah	1,854	1,854
Sarawak	2,393	2,405
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	1,729	1,575
W.P. Labuan	11	11
W.P. Putrajaya	84	55
Malaysia	21,712	22,654

10. NUMBER OF HOTSPOT AND WIFI BROADBAND PROJECT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Hotspot subscriptions ('000)	WiFi broadband project subscriptions ('000)
Note			a
2011		366.2	382.9
2012	1	1,158.6 ^b	311.5

Explanatory Notes :

a. WiFi broadband include Wireless@KL, WiFi@Perak, MyBroadband WiFi@Penang and DANAWA

b. Statistical correction by service providers

11. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

(%)

Year	Urban	Rural
2008	85.3	14.7
2009	89.7	10.3

Explanatory Notes :

Tables 11-15, are from the Household Use of the Internet surveys conducted by the MCMC in 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009.

The survey covers only users from private households in Malaysia that access the Internet through ADSL and/or dial-up.

12. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY GENDER

(%)

Year	Male	Female
2008	51.9	48.1
2009	51.3	48.7

13. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY AGE CATEGORY

(%)

Age category	2008	2009
Under 15	6.8	8.1
15-19	17.9	19.2
20-24	15.7	14.2
25-29	11.9	12.9
30-34	11.7	11.4
35-39	11.2	9.5
40-44	9.3	9.4
45-49	6.1	5.1
50 and above	9.4	10.2

Explanatory Notes :

Please see notes accompanying Table 11

14. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY NUMBER OF HOURS OF USE PER WEEK (%)

	2008	2009
Less than 4 hours	28.0	12.4
4 but less than 8 hours	23.2	22.5
8 but less than 15 hours	19.3	23.6
15 but less than 22 hours	8.4	13.4
22 but less than 28 hours	5.2	8.0
28 hours and above	16.0	20.1

15. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY MAIN USE (%)

	2008	2009
Getting information	94.4	76.9
Communication by text	84.7	74.8
Leisure	63.5	50.1
Education	64.5	46.0
Financial activities	31.8	27.2
Public services	29.2	19.6
e-government transactions	19.8
Online stock trading	5.9
Others	0.7	7.6

Explanatory Notes :

Please see notes accompanying Table 11.

16. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PERSONAL COMPUTER BY STATE

State	2007	2009
Johor	28.1	28.9
Kedah	20.2	25.7
Kelantan	14.9	19.6
Melaka	36.2	40.4
Negeri Sembilan	29.7	31.8
Pahang	23.1	28.9
Perak	23.6	28.0
Perlis	28.2	26.8
Pulau Pinang	41.7	42.5
Selangor	47.3	49.9
Terengganu	21.4	25.8
Sabah	22.1	29.5
Sarawak	26.5	29.8
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	42.3	49.4
Malaysia	31.3	35.1

Source : DOS

17. WIRED BROADBAND PER 100 INHABITANTS, ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	Singapore	Malaysia	Brunei Darussalam	Viet Nam	Thailand
2010	24.7	7.3	5.4	4.1	3.9

Year	Philippines	Indonesia	Cambodia	Lao P.D.R.	Myanmar
2010	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0

18. WIRED BROADBAND PER 100 INHABITANTS COMPARED WITH 10 BIGGEST TRADING PARTNERS, MALAYSIA

Year	South Korea	Germany	Hong Kong SAR	USA	Japan	Singapore
2010	36.6	31.6	30.2	26.9	26.3	24.7

Year	Taiwan	Malaysia	China	Thailand	Indonesia
2010	22.7	7.3	9.4	3.9	0.8

Source : MCMC, ITU

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CELLULAR TELEPHONES

19. NUMBER OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Postpaid ('000)	Prepaid ('000)	Total ('000)	Penetration rate per 100 inhabitants
2011		7,067	29,595	36,661	127.7
2012	1	7,718	29,910	37,028	128.7

Explanatory notes :

The penetration rate refers to the total number of subscriptions divided by total population and multiplied by 100. A penetration rate of over 100% can occur because of multiple subscriptions. Includes 3G. Please see Table 21.

20. CELLULAR TELEPHONE PENETRATION RATE PER 100 INHABITANTS BY STATE

State	2009	2010
Johor	105.9	112.8
Kedah	92.1	117.2
Kelantan	88.1	83.3
Melaka	120.4	128.9
Negeri Sembilan	115.7	148.8
Pahang	90.2	101.7
Perak	105.5	107.7
Perlis	112.3	92.0
Pulau Pinang	110.5	125.5
Selangor *	104.3	138.5
Terengganu	84.2	107.8
Sabah **	77.8	92.6
Sarawak	73.3	74.3
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	163.8	208.6

Explanatory Notes :

* Including W. P. Putrajaya

** Including W. P. Labuan

21. NUMBER OF 3G SUBSCRIPTIONS

('000)

Year	Qtr	Postpaid	Prepaid	Total
2011		3,920	6,415	10,335
2012	1	3,791	7,499	11,290

Explanatory Notes :

3G subscriptions shown above are also counted in Table 19.

22. MOBILE NUMBER PORTABILITY

('000)

Year	Qtr	Number of porting request	Successful porting
2011		1,002.3	704.9
2012	1	262.4	195.0

23. PERCENTAGE OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE USERS BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Urban	Rural
2006	78.0	22.0
2007	73.7	26.3

Explanatory Notes :

Tables 23-24, are from the Hand Phone Users Survey conducted by MCMC annually.

24. PERCENTAGE OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE USERS BY GENDER

Year	Male	Female
2009	55.7	44.3
2010	58.6	41.4

25. SHORT MESSAGE SERVICES (SMS)

Year	Qtr	Total (million)	Per subscription
Note		a	
2011		93,120.5	2,540
2012	1	22,507.0	619

Explanatory Notes:

a. Figure refers to the number of SMSes sent within the period.

26. CELLULAR TELEPHONE PER 100 INHABITANTS, ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	Viet Nam	Singapore	Malaysia	Brunei Darussalam	Thailand
2009	113.0	139.1	105.4	105.4	96.0
2010	175.3	143.7	119.2	109.1	100.8

Year	Indonesia	Philippines	Lao P.D.R.	Cambodia	Myanmar
2009	67.1	82.4	52.9	44.8	1.1
2010	91.7	85.7	64.6	57.7	1.2

27. CELLULAR TELEPHONE PER 100 INHABITANTS COMPARED WITH 10 BIGGEST TRADING PARTNERS, MALAYSIA

Year	Hong Kong SAR	Singapore	Germany	Taiwan	Malaysia	South Korea
2009	180.3	139.1	127.4	116.4	105.4	100.0
2010	190.2	143.7	127.0	119.9	119.2	105.4

Year	Thailand	Japan	Indonesia	USA	China
2009	96.0	90.8	67.1	89.2	56.0
2010	100.8	95.4	91.7	89.9	64.0

Source : MCMC, ITU

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DEL AND PUBLIC PAYPHONES

28. NUMBER OF DEL CONNECTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Household		Non - Household ('000)	Total ('000)
		Number of subscriptions ('000)	Penetration rate (per 100 households)		
2011		2,491	37.3	1,600	4,091
2012	1	2,448	36.6	1,583	4,031

Explanatory Notes :

Direct Exchange Line (DEL) connects a customer's equipment to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and has a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.

29. DEL PENETRATION RATE PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

Negeri	2011	2012
		Qtr 1
Johor	44.0	44.2
Kedah dan Perlis	30.9	31.2
Kelantan	18.7	19.2
Melaka	58.3	54.4
Negeri Sembilan	48.8	49.5
Pahang	29.0	28.8
Perak	48.1	56.1
Pulau Pinang	55.5	46.8
Selangor *	43.2	38.6
Terengganu	32.9	33.2
Sabah	17.4	17.7
Sarawak	25.8	26.4
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	26.1	22.7
W. P. Labuan	35.4	36.6
Malaysia	37.3	36.6

Explanatory Notes :

* Including W.P. Putrajaya

30. PERCENTAGE DEL HOUSEHOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Urban	Rural
2010	76.1	23.9
2011	77.8	22.1

31. DEL NETWORK, CAPACITY USED

Year	Qtr	Capacity used (%)	Waiting list ('000)
2011		48.1	40
2012	1	59.5	39

32. NUMBER OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES

Year	Qtr	Total ('000)	per 1,000 inhabitants
2011		44	1.53
2012	1	41	1.42

Explanatory Notes :

Payphones refer to all types of public telephones including coin, card-operated ones and combos. No distinction is made between operational and non-operational payphones.

33. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Urban	Rural
2009	75.0	25.0
2011	73.9	26.1

34. NUMBER OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES PER 1000 INHABITANTS BY STATE

State	2009	2011
Johor	4.05	1.42
Kedah	1.77	1.49
Kelantan	2.33	1.47
Melaka	3.82	2.63
Negeri Sembilan	2.67	1.80
Pahang	2.38	1.95
Perak	3.07	1.61
Perlis	2.50	2.01
Pulau Pinang	4.52	2.51
Selangor *	3.24	1.31
Terengganu	2.98	2.01
Sabah **	1.36	0.79
Sarawak	1.72	1.19
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.04	1.16

Explanatory Notes :

* Including W.P. Putrajaya

** Including W.P. Labuan

35. MAIN TELEPHONE LINES PER 100 INHABITANTS, ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	Singapore	Brunei Darussalam	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Malaysia
2009	38.9	20.6	34.9	14.3	15.1
2010	39.0	20.0	18.7	15.8	15.4

Year	Thailand	Philippines	Cambodia	Lao P.D.R.	Myanmar
2009	10.5	7.4	0.4	1.6	1.6
2010	10.10	7.30	2.50	1.70	1.30

36. MAIN TELEPHONE LINES PER 100 INHABITANTS FOR 10 BIGGEST TRADING PARTNERS

Year	Taiwan	Hong Kong SAR	South Korea	Germany	USA	Singapore
2009	68.4	61.2	56.1	57.6	49.7	38.9
2010	70.8	61.6	59.2	55.4	48.7	39.0

Year	Japan	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
2009	35.1	23.5	14.3	15.1	10.5
2010	31.9	22.0	15.8	15.4	10.1

Source : MCMC, ITU

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RADIO AND TV

37. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO RADIO/HI-FI BY STATE

State	2007	2009
Johor	86.8	79.1
Kedah	72.7	70.4
Kelantan	81.8	72.4
Melaka	88.5	80.2
Negeri Sembilan	87.0	80.4
Pahang	85.0	77.5
Perak	88.8	80.4
Perlis	70.5	73.0
Pulau Pinang	77.1	67.9
Selangor	83.7	77.7
Terengganu	71.5	60.7
Sabah	70.5	58.8
Sarawak	76.7	72.7
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	84.2	73.6
Malaysia	81.4	73.9

Source : DOS

38. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO TELEVISION BY STATE

State	2007	2009
Johor	98.7	98.8
Kedah	96.8	96.7
Kelantan	95.4	95.0
Melaka	98.4	99.2
Negeri Sembilan	98.0	97.7
Pahang	97.3	97.6
Perak	98.3	97.9
Perlis	96.3	97.2
Pulau Pinang	98.1	98.2
Selangor	98.9	98.9
Terengganu	95.5	96.7
Sabah	90.5	90.1
Sarawak	92.8	94.1
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	99.0	99.2
Malaysia	96.9	97.1

Source : DOS

39. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO VCR/VCD/DVD BY STATE

State	2007	2009
Johor	84.0	77.8
Kedah	72.8	67.7
Kelantan	65.6	54.3
Melaka	81.6	74.6
Negeri Sembilan	83.1	75.6
Pahang	75.0	72.8
Perak	78.1	75.4
Perlis	68.7	69.4
Pulau Pinang	85.7	81.2
Selangor	87.8	83.1
Terengganu	64.2	58.1
Sabah	72.5	66.1
Sarawak	77.1	75.4
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	79.8	84.6
Malaysia	79.4	75.0

Source : DOS

40. NUMBER OF BROADCAST MINUTES, FREE TO AIR TV

Year	Qtr	TV Stations							
		RTM 1	RTM 2	TV3	NTV7	8TV	Channel 9	TV Alhijrah	Total
2011		438,683	525,818	524,525	413,212	416,193	406,596	...	2,725,027
2012	1	107,340	131,820	129,979	105,206	103,823	101,179	131,040	810,387

Source : AGB Nielsen

41. NUMBER OF PAY TV SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Number of subscriptions ('000)			Penetration rate per 100 household
		Household	Non-household	Total	
2011		3,039	11	3,050	45.5
2012	1	3,104	10	3,114	46.4

42. NUMBER OF IPTV SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Number of subscriptions ('000)		
		Household	Non-household	Total
2011		198.0	34.6	232.6
2012	1	261.5	45.5	307.0

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DIGITAL SIGNATURE

43. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATION AUTHORITIES

Year	Qtr	Number of licences
2011		2
2012	1	2

Explanatory Notes :

Refers to Certification Authorities licensed under the Digital Signature Act 1997.

44. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY TYPE

Year	Qtr	Domestic holder			Foreign holder	Total
		Individual	Organisation		Organisation	
			Corporate	Government	Corporate	
2011		8,151	130,884	4,111,018	836	4,250,889
2012	1	8,155	155,459	4,271,457	864	4,435,935



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MALAYSIA RANKING FOR ICT RELATED INDICES

45. MALAYSIA RANKING FOR ICT RELATED INDICES

Year	<i>Connectivity Scorecard</i>	<i>Networked Readiness Index (NRI)</i>	<i>Digital Economy Ranking (before 2010 e-reading Index)</i>
2006		26	37
2007		26	36
2008	1	28	34
2009	1	27 ¹	38
2010	1	28 ²	36
2011	1		
2012		29	

Year	<i>e-Government Readiness Index</i>	<i>World Competitiveness Scoreboard</i>	<i>ICT Development Index</i>
2006	34		
2007		23	55
2008		19	57
2009		18	
2010	32	10	58
2011		16	
2012	40		

EXPLANATORY NOTES :

The Connectivity Scorecard looks at quality and quantity of ICT usage and infrastructure and relates it to a country's social and economic prosperity. 25 'Resource and Efficiency Driven' and 25 'Innovation Driven' economies are studied (as defined by the World Economic Forum (WEF)). Study commissioned by Nokia Siemens Networks. Malaysia is in the "Resource and Efficiency Driven" group of economies. (<http://www.connectivityscorecard.org>)

Digital Economy Ranking is the readiness of a country's information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and the ability of its consumers, businesses and government to use ICT to their benefit. The index has been compiled for 70 economies by Economist Intelligence Unit. Prior to 2010 it was known as the e-readiness index. (<http://www.graphics.eiu.com>)

Networked Readiness Index (NRI) measures the propensity for countries to exploit the opportunities offered by ICT. The index has been compiled for 115 economies by World Economic Forum. (<http://weforum.org>)

e-Government Readiness Index. e-government is being deployed not only to provide citizen services but for public sector efficiency purposes, improving transparency and accountability in government functions and allowing for cost savings in government administration. This index is created by the UN Public Administration Network. (<http://www2.unpan.org/egovkb/index.aspx>)

World Competitiveness SCOREBOARD publishes competitiveness of nations, ranking and analysing how a nation manages its resources and competencies. Published since 1989 it compares the competitiveness of 59 economies on the basis of over 331 criteria. The scoreboard is published by the IMD Business School, Switzerland. (<http://www.imd.org>)

ICT Development Index (IDI) captures the level of advancement of ICTs. It also measures the global digital divide and examines how it has developed in recent years. This index is produced by the International Telecommunication Union. (<http://www.itu.int>)

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FOR MORE STATISTICS

WEBSITE

The MCMC website contains extracts of statistics pertaining to the communications & multimedia and postal & courier industry. This is updated quarterly/half yearly.

The MCMC website is at www.skmm.gov.my

OTHER STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Statistical Bulletins:

1. **Communications & Multimedia: Pocket Book of Statistics (ISSN:2180-4656)**, a quarterly bulletin of the communications & multimedia industry.
2. **Postal & Courier Services: Selected Facts & Figures (ISSN: 1823-9919)** a half yearly bulletin of the postal & courier industry.

Statistical Brief:

Statistical Briefs disseminate findings of surveys conducted by MCMC.

Contact MCMC for more details.

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

ACTING SENIOR DIRECTOR	Koay Hock Eng
STATISTICIAN	Azilawati bt. Masri

Please contact the Statistics Department MCMC if you have any queries regarding the statistics published in this pocket book through the following email address:

statistics@cmc.gov.my

