

Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

COMMUNICATIONS & MULTIMEDIA POCKET BOOK OF STATISTICS

2011 **Q4**





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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
- To promote a civil society where information based services will provide the basis of continuing enhancements to quality of work and life
- 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
- 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

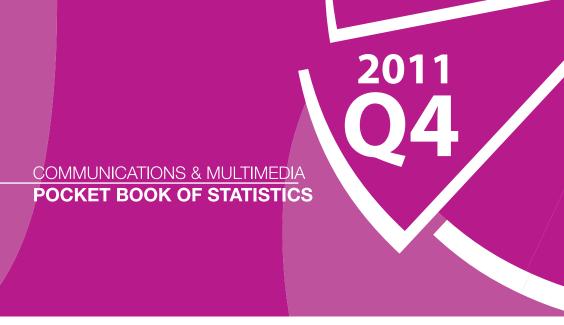
MCMC - Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

MICC - Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture

BNM - Central Bank of Malaysia

DOS - Department of Statistics, Malaysia

ITU - International Telecommunication Union



BASIC INDICATORS

1. MALAYSIA BASIC INDICATORS

Year	Qtr	Population	Households	GDP (RM)		Consumer Price Index
	pric		Current prices (billion)	Constant prices (billion)	(CPI)	
Note		а			b	С
2010		28.40	6,605	765.965	559.554	101.2
2011	1	28.48	6,623	203.959	<u>140.911</u>	102.2
	2	28.55	6,640	209.964	144.898	102.5
	3	28.63	6,657	<u>216.801</u>	<u>150.325</u>	102.9
	4	28.70	6,675			103.2

Source: DOS, BNM

Explanatory notes:

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

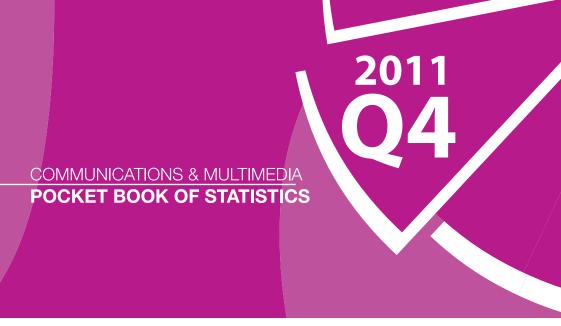
Year	Qtr Broadband		pand	Cellular Phone	DEL
		per 100 inhabitants	per 100 households	per 100 households	per 100 inhabitants
Note		а	b	С	d
2010		16.6	55.6	119.2	42.5
2011	1	17.3	57.6	121.0	40.1
	2	18.9	60.1	123.6	39.5
	3	19.2	61.4	124.7	38.4
	4	19.4	62.3	127.7	37.3

Explanatory Notes:

- a. 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 WiFi subscriptions are not taken into account.
- b. The broadband penetration rate per 100 households is calculated by dividing the estimated number of private households with broadband access by the number of private households and multiplying by 100. Non- private household subscriptions and public WiFi subscriptions are not taken into account.
- c. The cellular telephone 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.
- d. 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 DECEMBER 2011

		No. of Licences	
	Individual	Class	Total
Network Facilities Provider (NFP)	116	25	141
Network Service Provider (NSP)	117	27	144
Applications Service Provider (ASP)		712	712
Content Applications Service Provider (CASP)	36	31	67
Total	269	795	1,064



INDUSTRY PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

4. VALUE ADDED AND CONTRIBUTION TO GDP, TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

(RM '000)

Year	Revenue	Value of gross output	Cost of input	Value added	Percentage contribution to GDP
2007	40,118,196	38,852,840	20,031,672	18,825,168	2.9
2008	44,390,682	40,803,819	18,147,847	22,655,972	3.1
2009	40,778,968	41,532,019	18,619,641	22,912,378	3.4

Source: DOS

64202

Explanatory notes for tables 4 to 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:

Covers Class 6	420 of the Maiaysian Standard Industrial Classification 2000 (MSIC 2000) and Items as follows:
64201	Telephone services (public and mobile) including telegraph and telex communications and facsimile transmission

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

Other telecommunication services not elsewhere classified in the MSIC 2000.

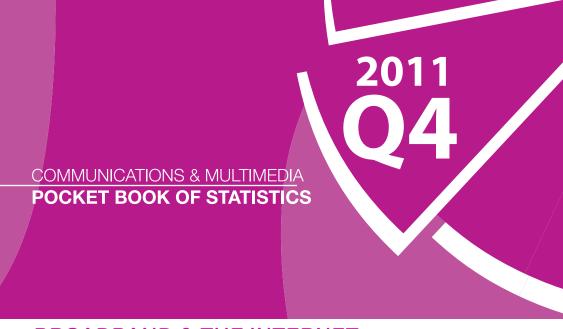
5. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

Year	Total number	of persons engaged d or the last pay period		Salaries and wages paid
	Total Employees		(RM '000)	
		Full-time	Part-time	
2007	44,303	43,951	352	2,385,533
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.





BROADBAND & THE INTERNET

6. NUMBER OF BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

V	Otr Fixed (Wired) ('000)		Wireless ('000)			1Malaysia Netbook	Total ('000)			
Year	Qtr	ADSL	SDSL	Fiber	Others ¹	Mobile	Pay Per Use	Others	('000)	
						Total				
2011	1	1,733.4	9.6	68.4	14.6	2,071.2	601.7	290.4	123.0	4,912.3
	2	1,764.3	9.4	118.9	14.0	2,307.4	601.7	301.7	279.2	5,396.6
	3	1,762.7	9.2	176.3	14.0	2,423.3	601.7	324.5	279.2	5,590.9
	4	1,737.8	6.4	249.5	10.5	2,442.9	601.7	358.9	279.2	5,686.9
Total po	Total population ('000)							28,704.8		
Populati	Population penetration rate							19.4		
					ı	Household	S			
2011	1	1,448.2	0.5	59.6	5.5	1,295.2	601.7	283.7	123.0	3,817.4
	2	1,473.9	0.4	101.7	5.5	1,332.6	601.7	295.3	279.2	4,090.3
	3	1,445.8	0.3	150.2	5.4	1,390.0	601.7	317.6	279.2	4,190.2
	4	1,423.2	0.2	211.4	1.8	1,399.1	601.7	353.8	279.2	4,270.4
Total nu	mber of	househol	ds ('000)						6,675.5
Househ	old pene	etration ra	te ²							62.3
					No	n-Househo	olds			
2011	1	285.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	776.0		6.7		1,094.9
	2	290.4	9.0	17.2	8.5	974.8		6.4		1,306.3
	3	316.9	8.9	26.1	8.6	1,033.3		6.9		1,400.7
	4	314.6	6.2	38.1	8.7	1,043.8		5.1		1,416.5

Explanatory notes: Beginning this issue, broadband subscriptions are recategorised into Fixed (wired) and Wireless. WiMax falls under Wireless.

- 1. Including satellite, fixed wireless and VDSL
- 2. 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	2010				
		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Johor	51.5	54.2	57.6	59.1	60.7
Kedah	44.7	46.4	54.2	56.0	56.5
Kelantan	38.9	40.1	44.7	45.1	45.3
Melaka	58.3	61.3	64.1	65.5	66.4
Negeri Sembilan	66.4	68.7	73.1	74.9	76.0
Pahang	44.5	46.5	47.5	48.5	49.0
Perak	43.2	45.2	50.5	51.5	52.2
Perlis	61.5	63.4	84.3	84.4	84.9
Pulau Pinang	75.5	77.3	81.7	81.9	82.8
Selangor	67.3	70.1	71.1	73.6	74.8
Terengganu	49.8	52.6	56.8	57.6	58.6
Sabah	25.6	26.3	31.9	32.1	32.7
Sarawak	40.2	41.3	45.9	46.6	47.5
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	123.0	125.2	106.6	107.2	107.4
W.P. Labuan	70.1	72.0	72.8	72.5	73.1
Malaysia	55.6	57.6	60.1	61.4	62.3

Explanatory notes:

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

8. COMMUNITY ACCESS

Community Broadband Centre (CBC)		Mini Community Broadband	Community Broadband	Kampung Tanpa Wayar	
Numbers of centres	Members Centre	(CBL)	MCMC CSR	CBC TO HOME	
45	34046	8	6	2	251
20	13168	7	17		148
20	10439	10	11		108
13	5330	2	5	1	91
16	12351	3	7	11	127
37	21886	11	6		198
15	11916	11			102
3	2173				20
		1		4	0
12	11850	6	11		96
17	10979	6	9		93
19	18150	23	1	1	164
34	24220	33	26	50	144
251	176,508	121	99	69	1,542
	8 Proadband Cer Numbers of centres 45 20 20 13 16 37 15 3 12 17 19 34	Numbers of centres	Broadband Centre (CBC) Community Broadband Centre (Mini CBC) Numbers of centres Members Centre (Mini CBC) 45 34046 8 20 13168 7 20 10439 10 13 5330 2 16 12351 3 37 21886 11 15 11916 11 3 2173 1 12 11850 6 17 10979 6 19 18150 23 34 24220 33	Broadband Centre (CBC)	Numbers of centres

Source: MCMC, MICC

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.

<u>COMMUNITY BROADBAND LIBRARIES (CBL)</u>. 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.

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.

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

State	2010	2011				
		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	
Johor	910	962	998	1,486	1,732	
Kedah	448	480	918	937	2,371	
Kelantan	352	552	593	617	1,123	
Melaka	387	473	706	754	444	
Negeri Sembilan	833	863	883	1,097	550	
Pahang	406	409	432	436	1,386	
Perak	415	420	494	539	1,975	
Perlis	7	7	11	18	16	
Pulau Pinang	832	1,086	1,269	2,494	2,126	
Selangor	2,849	3,044	4,193	4,222	2,537	
Terengganu	214	452	491	530	1,381	
Sabah	1,056	1,097	1,108	1,125	1,854	
Sarawak	756	1,237	1,343	1,368	2,393	
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	1, 759	2,908	3,304	3,320	1,729	
W.P. Labuan	11	11	11	11	11	
W.P. Putrajaya	56	60	97	97	84	
Malaysia	11,291	14,061	16,851	19,051	21,712	

10. NUMBER OF HOTSPOT AND WIFI BROADBAND PROJECT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Hotspot subscriptions ('000)	WiFi broadband project subscriptions ('000)
2010		437.8	371.8
2011	1	435.0	351.3
	2	435.7	371.6
	3	438.9	377.1
	4	366.2	382.9

Explanatory Notes:

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

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.

4. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER	NET 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
B 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
	10.0	20.1
	10.0	20.1
		(%)
5. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER	RNET BY MAIN USE	(%)
5. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER	RNET BY MAIN USE	(%) 2009
5. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER Getting information Communication by text	2008 94.4	(%) 2009 76.9
5. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER Getting information Communication by text Leisure	2008 94.4 84.7	(%) 2009 76.9 74.8 50.1
5. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER Getting information Communication by text Leisure Education	2008 94.4 84.7 63.5	(%) 2009 76.9 74.8
5. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTER Getting information Communication by text Leisure Education Financial activities Public services	2008 94.4 84.7 63.5 64.5	(%) 2009 76.9 74.8 50.1 46.0

19.8

5.9

0.7

Explanatory Notes: Please see notes accompanying Table 11.

e-government transactions

Online stock trading

Others

17

....

....

7.6

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

State	2004	2007
Johor	27.9	28.1
Kedah	23.5	20.2
Kelantan	16.2	14.9
Melaka	25.3	36.2
Negeri Sembilan	25.1	29.7
Pahang	21.5	23.1
Perak	20.4	23.6
Perlis	20.7	28.2
Pulau Pinang	29.9	41.7
Selangor	43.9	47.3
Terengganu	19.8	21.4
Sabah	21.2	22.1
Sarawak	35.5	26.5
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	39.5	42.3
Malaysia	28.2	31.3
Source: DOS		

17. FIXED (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

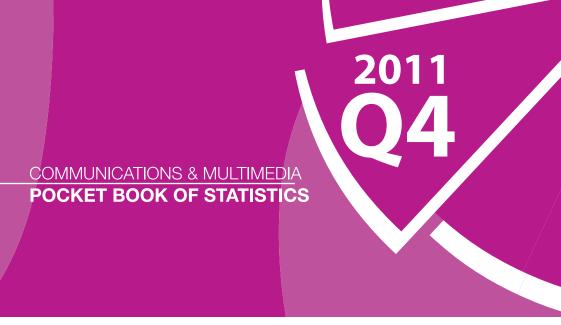
18. FIXED (WIRED) BROADBAND PER 100 INHABITANTS COMPARED WITH 10 BIGGEST TRADING PARTNERS, MALAYSIA

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

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

Source: MCMC, ITU





CELLULAR TELEPHONES

19. NUMBER OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Postpaid ('000)	Prepaid ('000)	Total ('000)	Penetration rate per 100 inhabitants
2010		6,716	27,143	33,859	119.2
2011	1	6,794	27,662	34,456	121.0
	2	6,855	28,446	35,301	123.6
	3	6,933	28,774	35,707	124.7
	4	7,067	29,595	36,661	127.7

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 36. Please see Table 21.

20. CELLULAR TELEPHONE PENETRATION RATE PER 100 INHABITANTS BY STATE

State	2008	2009	2010
Johor	101.3	105.9	112.8
Kedah	88.1	92.1	117.2
Kelantan	70.6	88.1	83.3
Melaka	102.7	120.4	128.9
Negeri Sembilan	92.4	115.7	148.8
Pahang	86.4	90.2	101.7
Perak	85.9	105.5	107.7
Perlis	94.8	112.3	92.0
Pulau Pinang	101.4	110.5	125.5
Selangor *	96.4	104.3	138.5
Terengganu	62.6	84.2	107.8
Sabah **	58.5	77.8	92.6
Sarawak	65.7	73.3	74.3
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	151.8	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
2010		3,601	5,601	9,202
2011	1	3,679	5,989	9,668
	2	3,781	5,975	9,756
	3	3,793	6,211	10,004
	4	3,920	6,415	10,335

Explanatory Notes: 36 subscriptions shown above are also counted in Table 19.

22. NUMBER PORTABILITY

(000)

Year	Qtr	Number of porting request	Successful porting
2010		978.7	696.9
2011	1	229.1	155.9
	2	243.4	167.3
	3	254.4	181.0
	4	275.4	200.7

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

Year	Urban	Rural
2006	78.0	22.0
2007	73.7	26.3

24. PERCENTAGE OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE USERS BY GENDER

Year	Male	Female
2008	56.3	43.7
2009	55.7	44.3

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

25. SHORT MESSAGE SERVICES (SMS)

Year	Qtr	Total (million)	Per subscription
Note		a	
2010		96,795.6	2,859
2011	1	23,556.0	684
	2	22,083.8	626
	3	23,741.0	665
	4	23,739.7	648

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
2010 175.2 142.7 110.2 100.1 100.1	2009	113.0	139.1	105.4	105.4	96.0
2010 175.5 145.7 119.2 109.1 100	2010	175.3	143.7	119.2	109.1	100.8

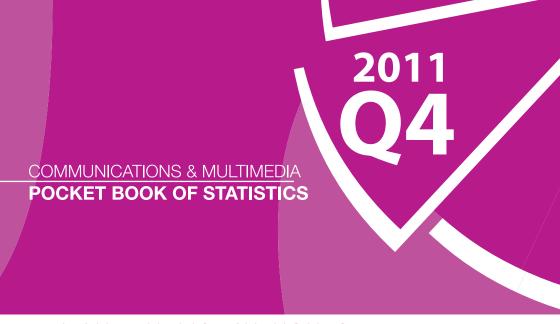
Year	Indonesia	Philippines	Lao P.D.R.	Cambodia	Myanmar
2009	67.1	82.4	52.9	44.8	1.1
2010	91.7	85.7	64.6	57.7	1.2

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



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)		
2010		2,804	42.5	1,600	4,404
2011	1	2,655	40.1	1,654	4,309
	2	2,623	39.5	1,645	4,268
	3	2,558	38.4	1,621	4,179
	4	2,491	37.3	1,600	4,091

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

State	2010			2011	
		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Johor	47.7	45.7	45.7	45.3	44.0
Kedah and Perlis	34.9	32.0	32.2	32.1	30.9
Kelantan	24.2	21.8	20.5	20.2	18.7
Melaka	59.8	58.1	57.1	56.1	58.3
Negeri Sembilan	51.9	50.5	50.6	50.7	48.8
Pahang	32.1	37.0	30.2	29.7	29.0
Perak	52.1	49.5	48.6	47.8	48.1
Pulau Pinang	61.3	57.8	57.9	57.1	55.5
Selangor *	49.3	46.9	45.5	43.6	43.2
Terengganu	37.6	36.2	35.7	35.3	32.9
Sabah	18.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.4
Sarawak	28.2	26.8	26.8	26.7	25.8
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	33.1	29.0	28.1	27.0	26.1
W. P. Labuan	38.8	36.8	37.1	37.1	35.3
Malaysia	42.5	40.1	39.5	38.4	37.3

Explanatory Notes: * Including W.P. Putrajaya

30. PERCENTAGE DEL HOUSEHOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Urban	Rural
2008	75.8	24.2
2010	76.1	23.9

31. DEL NETWORK, CAPACITY USED

Year	Qtr	Capacity used (%)	Waiting list ('000)
2010		48.1	42
2011	1	48.1	37
	2	48.1	40
	3	48.1	40
	4	48.1	40

32. NUMBER OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES

Year	Qtr	Total ('000)	per 1,000 inhabitants
2010		39	1.37
2011	1	42	1.47
	2	40	1.41
	3	40	1.40
	4	44	1.53

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
2008	76.7	23.3
2009	75.0	25.0

34. NUMBER OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES PER 1000 INHABITANTS BY STATE

State	2007	2009
Johor	3.10	4.05
Kedah	2.05	1.77
Kelantan	2.07	2.33
Melaka	4.73	3.82
Negeri Sembilan	2.99	2.67
Pahang	2.68	2.38
Perak	3.15	3.07
Perlis	3.97	2.50
Pulau Pinang	4.14	4.52
Selangor *	2.88	3.24
Terengganu	2.92	2.98
Sabah **	1.59	1.36
Sarawak	2.14	1.72
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.92	3.04

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	10.1	7.3	2.5	1.7	1.3

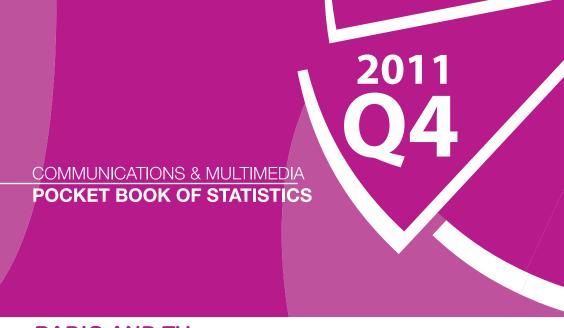
36. MAIN TELEPHONE LINES PER 100 INHABITANTS COMPARED WITH 10 BIGGEST TRADING PARTNERS, MALAYSIA

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





RADIO AND TV

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

State	2004	2007
Johor	87.1	86.8
Kedah	81.5	72.7
Kelantan	85.1	81.8
Melaka	90.8	88.5
Negeri Sembilan	90.3	87.0
Pahang	84.0	85.0
Perak	88.2	88.8
Perlis	84.3	70.5
Pulau Pinang	86.2	77.1
Selangor	88.2	83.7
Terengganu	73.2	71.5
Sabah	73.6	70.5
Sarawak	83.4	76.7
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	88.0	84.2
Malaysia	84.5	81.4

Source: DOS

38. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO TELEVISION BY STATE

State	2004	2007
Johor	95.4	98.7
Kedah	96.5	96.8
Kelantan	94.0	95.4
Melaka	97.8	98.4
Negeri Sembilan	96.6	98.0
Pahang	95.9	97.3
Perak	98.1	98.3
Perlis	95.5	96.3
Pulau Pinang	97.1	98.1
Selangor	97.8	98.9
Terengganu	92.6	95.5
Sabah	87.1	90.5
Sarawak	97.3	92.8
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	93.8	99.0
Malaysia	95.2	96.9

Source: DOS

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

State	2004	2007
Johor	78.9	84.0
Kedah	71.6	72.8
Kelantan	68.1	65.6
Melaka	78.7	81.6
Negeri Sembilan	81.7	83.1
Pahang	75.1	75.0
Perak	76.9	78.1
Perlis	71.0	68.7
Pulau Pinang	83.5	85.7
Selangor	85.8	87.8
Terengganu	62.4	64.2
Sabah	68.1	72.5
Sarawak	84.7	77.1
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	83.5	79.8
Malaysia	77.4	79.4

Source: DOS

40. NUMBER OF BROADCAST MINUTES, FREE TO AIR TV

Year	Qtr		TV Stations					
		RTM 1	RTM 2	TV3	NTV7	8TV	Channel 9	Total
2010		446,194	524,804	527,448	406,213	417,990	405,462	2,728,111
2011	1	106,175	129,326	129,313	100,927	102,406	98,097	666,244
	2	107,354	131,021	131,135	102,447	103,900	98,626	674,483
	3	116,456	132,272	131,630	105,167	104,903	110,300	700,728
	4	108,698	133,199	132,447	104,671	104,984	99,573	683,572

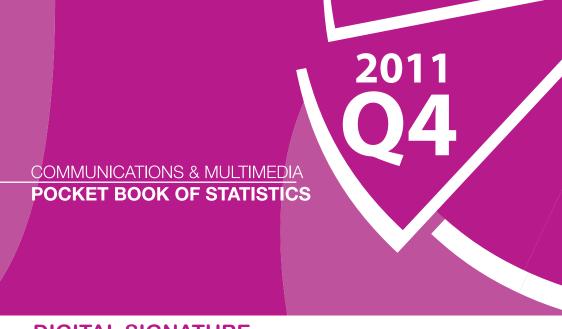
Source: AGB Nielsen

41. NUMBER OF PAY TV SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr Number of subscri		r Number of subscriptions ('000)))	Penetration rate per 100
		Household	Non-household	Total	household
2010		2,946	9	2,955	44.6
2011	1	2,930	10	2,940	44.2
	2	2,961	10	2,971	44.6
	3	2,996	10	3,006	45.0
	4	3,039	11	3,050	45.5

42. NUMBER OF IPTV SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Number of subscriptions ('000)		
		Household	Non-household	Total
2010		25.6	3.6	29.2
2011	1	50.5	7.6	58.1
	2	91.7	15.9	107.6
	3	139.2	24.6	163.8
	4	198.0	34.6	232.6



DIGITAL SIGNATURE

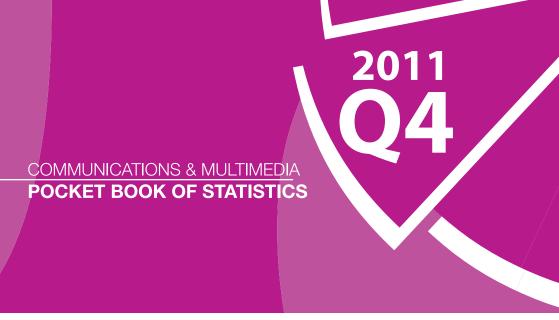
43. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATION AUTHORITIES

Year	Qtr	Number of licences
2010		2
2011	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	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		Domestic holder		Total
			Organis	Organisation		
		Individual	Corporate	Government	Corporate	
2010		8,123	130,778	3,436,115	711	3,575,727
2011	1	8,131	134,837	3,538,243	762	3,681,973
	2	8,145	139,817	4,037,260	777	4,185,999
	3	8,145	144,669	4,061,236	777	4,214,827
	4	8,151	130,884	4,111,018	836	4,250,889



MALAYSIA RANKING FOR ICT RELATED INDICES

Year	Connectivity Scorecard	Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	Digital Economy Ranking (before 2010 e-Readiness Index)
2005		24	35
2006		26	37
2007		26	36
2008	1		34
2009	1	271	38
2010	1	28 ²	36
2011	1		

Year	e-Government Readiness Index	World Competitiveness Scoreboard	ICT Development Index
2005	43		
2006			
2007		23	55
2008	34	19	57
2009		18	
2010	32	10	58
2011		16	

Explanatory Notes:

- 1. Networked Readiness Index 2009-2010
- 2. Networked Readiness Index 2010-2011

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)

<u>DIGITAL ECONOMY RANKING</u> 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)

<u>E-GOVERNMENT READINESS INDEX</u>. 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)

<u>WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD</u> 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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Contact MCMC for more details.

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