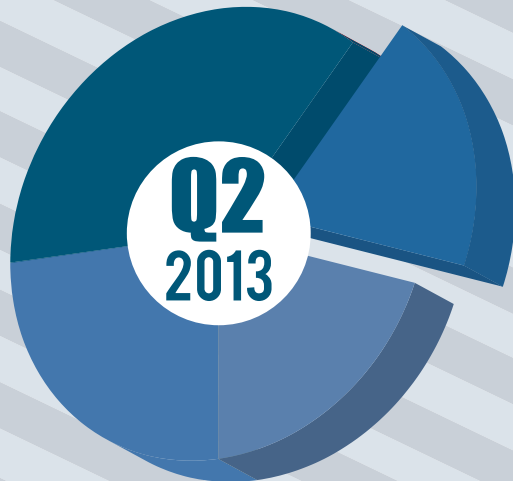


COMMUNICATIONS & MULTIMEDIA
**POCKET BOOK OF
STATISTICS**



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COMMUNICATIONS & MULTIMEDIA

POCKET BOOK OF STATISTICS

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
MCMM	–	Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia
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)	
Notes		a			b	c
2012		29.00	6,744	941.237	751.471	105.5
2013	1	29.62	6,873	232.294	186.742	106.2
	2	29.71	6,895	106.3

Source : DOS, BNM

Explanatory notes:

- a. Population projections as at end of period, based on census 2010.
- 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
2012		21.7	66.0	142.5	34.4
2013	1	22.2	66.6	143.3	<u>33.4</u>
	2	22.3	66.8	143.4	32.8

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. Also see notes on page 22.
- 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 30 JUNE 2013

	No. of Licences		
	Individual	Class	Total
Network Facilities Provider (NFP)	129	21	150
Network Service Provider (NSP)	124	22	146
Applications Service Provider (ASP)		870	870
Content Applications Service Provider (CASP)	40	26	66
Total	293	939	1,232

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BROADBAND & THE INTERNET

4. NUMBER OF BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Fixed (Wired) ('000)	Wireless ('000)	1 Malaysia Netbook ('000)	Total ('000)
Note		a	b		
Total					
2013	1	2,258.2	3,756.9	196.8	6,211.6
	2	2,311.6	3,741.9	187.1	6,240.6
Population penetration rate					22.3
Households					
2013	1	1,865.0	2,417.5	196.8	4,479.0
	2	1,909.8	2,408.3	187.1	4,505.2
Households penetration rate					66.8
Non-Households					
2013	1	393.2	1,339.4		1,732.6
	2	401.8	1,333.6		1,735.4

Explanatory notes:

a. Including ADSL, SDSL, VDSL, Fiber, Satellite and Fixed Wireless.

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

5. NUMBER OF BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE, Q2 2013

State	Subscriptions				Penetration rate
	Private household subscriptions	Household Equivalent		Total	
		CBC	KTW		
Johor	485.6	17.5	31.9	535.1	64.3
Kedah	234.3	8.5	10.6	253.5	53.9
Kelantan	133.5	7.5	7.3	148.2	43.4
Melaka	123.4	3.8	8.9	136.0	64.9
Negeri Sembilan	171.8	5.8	12.1	189.7	74.7
Pahang	176.7	13.5	19.0	209.2	61.3
Perak	291.1	5.4	14.6	311.1	51.7
Perlis	34.4	1.1	2.8	38.4	67.8
Pulau Pinang	327.2	0.0	2.3	329.5	80.0
Selangor	1,111.5	5.6	9.3	1,126.4	77.6
Terengganu	120.7	6.3	9.8	136.8	59.0
Sabah	202.0	9.3	30.2	241.5	55.9
Sarawak	265.0	13.2	37.3	315.5	55.0
WPKL	501.7	0.0	0.4	502.0	108.3
WP Labuan	12.3	0.0	0.5	12.8	65.2
WP Putrajaya	19.3	0.0	0.1	19.4	81.9
Unknown	0.1	0.0			
Malaysia	4,210.5	97.4	197.2	4,505.1	66.8

Explanatory notes:

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

6. COMMUNITY ACCESS

State	1 Malaysia Community Broadband Centre (CBC)		Mini Community Broadband Centre (Mini CBC)	1 Malaysia Community Broadband Library (CBL)	<i>Kampung Tanpa Wayar 1 Malaysia</i>
	Num. of centres	Members			
Johor	49	51,688	8	6	553
Kedah	31	23,662	7	17	222
Kelantan	27	20,867	10	11	183
Melaka	16	10,277	2	5	160
Negeri Sembilan	19	16,443	3	7	226
Pahang	44	36,860	11	6	426
Perak	18	15,169	11	271	28
Perlis	3	3,290		47	271
Pulau Pinang			1	28	47
Selangor	16	15,460	6	11	165
Terengganu	22	17,324	6	9	214
Sabah	47	41,115	23	1	817
Sarawak	46	38,299	33	26	875
WP KL	1				5
WP Labuan					18
WP Putrajaya					
Malaysia	339	290,454	121	99	4,210

Explanatory notes :

1Malaysia 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.

1Malaysia 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 1Malaysia is a project under USP programme. Its objective is to provide wireless broadband access by installing WiFi antennas in strategic places.

7. NUMBER OF HOTSPOT LOCATIONS BY STATE

State	2012	2013	
		Qtr 1	Qtr 2
Johor	3,645	3,566	3,496
Kedah	1,706	2,323	2,323
Kelantan	1,184	1,130	1,272
Melaka	1,014	1,319	1,272
Negeri Sembilan	555	558	557
Pahang	1,576	1,493	1,481
Perak	1,591	2,010	1,973
Perlis	7	57	141
Pulau Pinang	6,613	6,265	6,195
Selangor	4,961	5,052	5,096
Terengganu	1,511	1,505	1,482
Sabah	1,228	1,067	999
Sarawak	1,941	1,933	1,941
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	3,876	3,610	6,223
W.P. Labuan	8	8	8
W.P. Putrajaya	77	78	58
Total	31,493	31,974	34,372

8. NUMBER OF HOTSPOT AND WIFI BROADBAND PROJECT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Hotspot subscriptions ('000)	WiFi broadband project subscriptions ('000)
Note			a
2012		1,290.5	362.4
2013	1	1,359.7	344.5
	2	1,430.8	333.1

Explanatory notes :

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

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

(%)

Year	Urban	Rural
2008	85.3	14.7
2009	89.7	10.3
2011	82.2	17.8

Explanatory notes :

Tables 9-13, are from the Household Use of the Internet surveys conducted by the MCMC in 2008, 2009 and 2011. The survey covers only users from private households in Malaysia that access the Internet through ADSL and/or dial-up.

10. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY GENDER

(%)

Year	Male	Female
2008	51.9	48.1
2009	51.3	48.7
2011	53.9	46.1

11. HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET BY AGE CATEGORY

(%)

Age category	2009	2011
Under 15	8.1	11.0
15-19	19.2	8.6
20-24	14.2	16.5
25-29	12.9	17.5
30-34	11.4	15.7
35-39	9.5	10.4
40-44	9.4	7.1
45-49	5.1	5.8
50 and above	10.2	7.4

Explanatory notes :

Please see notes accompanying Table 9.

12. 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

13. 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 9.

14. 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

15. FIXED (WIRED) BROADBAND PER 100 INHABITANTS, ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Viet Nam	Brunei Darussalam
2011	25.5	7.0	5.4	4.3	5.5
2012	26.1	8.4	5.2	5.0	4.8

Year	Philippines	Lao P.D.R.	Indonesia	Cambodia	Myanmar
2011	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
2012	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.0

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

Year	South Korea	Germany	Hong Kong SAR	USA	Japan	Singapore
2011	36.9	32.5	31.5	28.8	27.4	25.5
2012	37.6	34.0	31.6	28.0	27.9	26.1

Year	Taiwan	China	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia
2011	23.7	11.6	7.0	5.4	1.1
2012	23.9	13.0	8.4	5.2	1.2

Source : MCMC, ITU

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CELLULAR TELEPHONES

17. NUMBER OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Postpaid (‘000)	Prepaid (‘000)	Total (‘000)	Penetration rate per 100 inhabitants
2012		7,375	33,950	41,325	142.5
2013	1	7,471	34,974	42,445	143.3
	2	7,534	35,070	42,604	143.4

Explanatory notes :

The penetration rate refers to the total subscriptions divided by the total population and multiplied by 100. A penetration rate is over 100% can occur because of multiple subscriptions.

Includes 3G.

18. CELLULAR TELEPHONE PENETRATION RATE PER 100 INHABITANTS BY STATE

State	2011	2012
Johor	126.5	128.7
Kedah	116.4	118.8
Kelantan	103.3	107.8
Melaka	182.3	143.6
Negeri Sembilan	158.4	144.7
Pahang	91.7	134.8
Perak	119.7	114.6
Perlis	124.5	139.6
Pulau Pinang	123.9	142.3
Selangor ^a	145.4	154.4
Terengganu	125.3	132.6
Sabah ^b	88.8	87.6
Sarawak	94.8	105.7
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	229.0	203.5
W.P. Labuan		120.6
W.P. Putrajaya		87.0

Explanatory notes :

^a Including W. P. Putrajaya in 2011

^b Including W. P. Labuan in 2011

19. NUMBER OF 3G SUBSCRIPTIONS

('000)

Year	Qtr	Postpaid	Prepaid	Total
2012		4,055	10,506	14,562
2013	1	4,176	11,378	15,554
	2	4,385	12,030	16,415

Explanatory notes : 3G subscriptions shown above are also counted in Table 17.

20. MOBILE NUMBER PORTABILITY

('000)

Year	Qtr	Number of porting request	Successful porting
2012		1,171.8	880.3
2013	1	279.6	203.8
	2	323.9	234.4

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

Year	Urban	Rural
2007	73.7	26.3
2012	68.8	31.2

Explanatory notes :

Tables 21-22, are from the Hand Phone Users Survey conducted by MCMC annually.

22. PERCENTAGE OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE USERS BY GENDER

Year	Male	Female
2011	55.2	44.8
2012	56.5	43.5

23. SHORT MESSAGE SERVICES (SMS)

Year	Qtr	Total (million)	Per subscription
Note		a	
2012		90,983.6	2,202
2013	1	<u>20,965.7</u>	<u>494</u>
	2	20,076.3	471

Explanatory notes:

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

24. CELLULAR TELEPHONE PER 100 INHABITANTS, ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	Singapore	Viet Nam	Malaysia	Cambodia	Thailand
2011	149.5	143.4	127.7	69.9	113.2
2012	153.4	149.4	142.5	132.0	120.3

Year	Indonesia	Brunei Darussalam	Philippines	Lao P.D.R.	Myanmar
2011	97.7	109.2	92.0	87.2	2.6
2012	115.2	113.8	106.8	101.9	11.2

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

Year	Hong Kong SAR	Singapore	German	Malaysia	Taiwan	Thailand
2011	209.6	149.5	132.3	127.7	124.1	113.2
2012	227.9	153.4	131.3	142.5	126.5	120.3

Year	South Korea	Japan	USA	Indonesia	China
2011	108.5	102.7	105.9	97.7	73.2
2012	110.4	109.4	98.2	115.2	81.2

Source : MCMC, ITU

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DEL AND PUBLIC PAYPHONES

26. NUMBER OF DEL CONNECTIONS AND PENETRATION RATE

Year	Qtr	Household		Non - Household (‘000)	Total (‘000)
		Number of subscriptions (‘000)	Penetration rate (per 100 households)		
2012		2,320	34.4	1,544	3,864
2013	1	2,298	33.4	1,532	3,830
	2	2,263	32.8	1,510	3,773

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.

27. DEL PENETRATION RATE PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

State	2012	2013	
		Qtr 1	Qtr 2
Johor	43.5	<u>41.9</u>	41.4
Kedah dan Perlis	30.1	<u>28.8</u>	28.1
Kelantan	17.0	<u>16.6</u>	16.5
Melaka	53.6	<u>47.1</u>	47.0
Negeri Sembilan	45.6	<u>43.3</u>	43.0
Pahang	27.9	<u>29.8</u>	29.2
Perak	45.7	<u>43.6</u>	42.7
Pulau Pinang	56.2	<u>52.4</u>	51.7
Selangor *	34.5	<u>31.7</u>	30.8
Terengganu	31.7	<u>30.9</u>	30.1
Sabah	17.6	<u>19.8</u>	19.7
Sarawak	26.6	<u>25.9</u>	25.8
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	29.2	<u>25.7</u>	24.9
W. P. Labuan	37.4	<u>36.9</u>	37.5
Malaysia	34.4	<u>33.4</u>	32.8

Explanatory Notes :

* Including W.P. Putrajaya

28. PERCENTAGE DEL HOUSEHOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Urban	Rural
2010	76.1	23.9
2011	77.8	22.1
2012	76.7	23.3

29. DEL NETWORK, CAPACITY USED

Year	Qtr	Capacity used (%)	Waiting list ('000)
2013	1	58.5	...
	2	58.8	...

30. NUMBER OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES

Year	Qtr	Total ('000)	per 1,000 inhabitants
2012		42	1.45
2013	1	39	1.32
	2	28	0.98

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.

31. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC PAYPHONES BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Urban	Rural
2009	75.0	25.0
2011	73.9	26.1

32. 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 ^a	3.24	1.31
Terengganu	2.98	2.01
Sabah ^b	1.36	0.79
Sarawak	1.72	1.19
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.04	1.16

Explanatory notes :

- ^a Including W.P. Putrajaya.
^b Including W.P. Labuan.

33. MAIN TELEPHONE LINES PER 100 INHABITANTS, ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	Singapore	Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Viet Nam
2011	38.9	19.7	15.9	14.3	11.5
2012	37.9	17.2	15.5	13.3	11.4

Year	Thailand	Philippines	Cambodia	Lao P.D.R.	Myanmar
2011	9.7	7.2	3.7	1.7	1.1
2012	9.1	4.1	4.0	1.8	1.1

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

Year	Taiwan	South Korea	Germany	Hong Kong SAR	Japan	USA
2011	72.7	60.9	63.1	61.1	51.1	47.9
2012	68.7	62.0	61.8	60.6	50.8	44.0

Year	Singapore	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
2011	38.9	21.2	15.9	14.3	9.7
2012	37.9	18.8	15.5	13.3	9.1

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RADIO AND TV

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

State	2007	2009	2012
Johor	86.8	79.1	84.2
Kedah	72.7	70.4	66.1
Kelantan	81.8	72.4	67.1
Melaka	88.5	80.2	80.0
Negeri Sembilan	87.0	80.4	65.7
Pahang	85.0	77.5	75.4
Perak	88.8	80.4	78.0
Perlis	70.5	73.0	58.0
Pulau Pinang	77.1	67.9	69.8
Selangor	83.7	77.7	61.3
Terengganu	71.5	60.7	57.6
Sabah	70.5	58.8	48.6
Sarawak	76.7	72.7	72.6
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	84.2	73.6	78.1
W. P. Labuan			52.8
W. P. Putrajaya			45.1
Malaysia	81.4	73.9	68.9

Source : DOS

36. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO TELEVISION BY STATE

State	2007	2009	2012
Johor	98.7	98.8	99.0
Kedah	96.8	96.7	97.7
Kelantan	95.4	95.0	96.8
Melaka	98.4	99.2	99.1
Negeri Sembilan	98.0	97.7	97.9
Pahang	97.3	97.6	98.2
Perak	98.3	97.9	98.3
Perlis	96.3	97.2	98.1
Pulau Pinang	98.1	98.2	98.3
Selangor	98.9	98.9	98.1
Terengganu	95.5	96.7	95.6
Sabah	90.5	90.1	93.9
Sarawak	92.8	94.1	95.9
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	99.0	99.2	99.5
W. P. Labuan			98.2
W. P. Putrajaya			99.4
Malaysia	96.9	97.1	97.7

Source : DOS

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

State	2007	2009	2012
Johor	84.0	77.8	74.3
Kedah	72.8	67.7	58.2
Kelantan	65.6	54.3	44.0
Melaka	81.6	74.6	69.9
Negeri Sembilan	83.1	75.6	51.0
Pahang	75.0	72.8	61.5
Perak	78.1	75.4	62.4
Perlis	68.7	69.4	46.8
Pulau Pinang	85.7	81.2	72.0
Selangor	87.8	83.1	70.7
Terengganu	64.2	58.1	42.4
Sabah	72.5	66.1	62.0
Sarawak	77.1	75.4	71.8
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	79.8	84.6	75.3
W. P. Labuan			65.2
W. P. Putrajaya			62.6
Malaysia	79.4	75.0	65.4

Source : DOS

38. NUMBER OF BROADCAST MINUTES, FREE TO AIR TV

Year	Qtr	TV Stations							
		RTM 1	RTM 2	TV3	NTV7	8TV	Channel 9	TV Alhijrah	Total
2012		476,930	530,540	524,462	422,079	417,877	423,432	527,040	3,322,360
2013	1	130,986	130,283	128,944	103,899	102,059	102,217	129,600	827,988
	2	131,457	131,872	129,842	103,342	103,286	103,634	131,040	834,473

39. NUMBER OF PAY TV SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Number of subscriptions ('000)			Penetration rate per 100 household
		Household	Non-household	Total	
2012		3,399	16	3,415	49.2
2013	1	3,570	17	3,587	51.9
	2	3,637	19	3,656	52.3

40. NUMBER OF IPTV SUBSCRIPTIONS

Year	Qtr	Number of subscriptions ('000)		
		Household	Non-household	Total
2012		436.9	82.8	519.7
2013	1	446.8	83.6	530.4
	2	481.5	92.2	573.7

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DIGITAL SIGNATURE

41. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATION AUTHORITIES

Year	Qtr	Number of licences
2012		2
2013	1	2
	2	2

Explanatory notes :

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

42. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY TYPE

Year	Qtr	Domestic holder			Foreign holder	Total
		Individual	Organisation		Organisation	
			Corporate	Government	Corporate	
2012		8,280	173,117	4,982,542	952	5,164,891
2013	1	8,334	178,582	5,127,302	985	5,315,203
	2	8,346	185,171	5,843,482	1,000	6,037,999

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**MALAYSIA RANKING FOR
ICT RELATED INDICES**

43. MALAYSIA RANKING FOR ICT RELATED INDICES

Year	<i>Connectivity Scorecard</i>	<i>Networked Readiness Index (NRI)</i>	<i>Digital Economy Ranking (before 2010 e-readiness Index)</i>
2007		26	36
2008	1	28	34
2009	1	27 ^a	38
2010	1	28 ^b	36
2011	1		
2012		29	
2013		30	

Year	<i>e-Government Readiness Index</i>	<i>World Competitiveness Scoreboard</i>	<i>ICT Development Index</i>
2007		23	55
2008		19	57
2009		18	
2010	32	10	58
2011		16	58
2012	40	14	
2013		15	

Explanatory notes :

^a Network Readiness Index 2009-2010.^b Network 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>)

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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