2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

A Report on the 2014 Survey

CNMI Department of Commerce
Central Statistics Division
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Foreword / Acknowledgement

This paper was written by Dr. Michael J. Levin, East West Center Pacific Islands Development Program, July 2015 for the Central Statistics Division, CNMI Department of Commerce, led by Mr. Alfonis M. Sound, Special Assistant to the Secretary and Acting Director, under the general guidance of Mr. Mark O. Rabauliman, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Justin H. Andrew supervised the survey operation from data collection, data cleaning, and data compiling with the assistance of Wilhelm Maui (Data Talks, Inc.). Phil Bright, GIS (Geographic Information System) Specialist – Statistics for Development Division under the Secretariat of the Pacific Community – provided assistance on all GIS related to enable a registry of housing units with GPS mapping points and further allows data to be displayed on online maps (PopGIS). Dr. Levin assisted with the table sets, tabulations, analysis of compiled data from 2011 to 2014, and the write up of this report. Mr. Tom Torres assisted on data entry systems setup and other IT aspects of the project. Administrative officers Ms. Brenda Rideb and Mr. Vincent Sablan handled the day to day administrative works. Field operation would not have been possible without the efforts of the enumerators and data entry clerks.

A special thank you also goes to Mr. Ivan A. Blanco and his team at the CNMI Grants Office and to our colleagues at the US Department of Commerce for their efforts in coordinating and managing the grant requirements under the National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA) funding of $1.2 million for the CNMI. "Launched in 2009, NTIA's State Broadband Initiative (SBI) implements the joint purposes of the Recovery Act and Broadband Data Improvement Act….to facilitate the integration of broadband and information technology into state and local economies. Economic development, energy efficiency, and advances in education and healthcare rely not only on broadband infrastructure, but also on the knowledge and tools to leverage that infrastructure."[1]

Special thanks to the island respondents of Saipan, Tinian and Rota who took part in the survey and provided valuable information used in this publication. I also want to recognize the efforts of our Resident Commerce staff on Rota and Tinian for their continued support and assistance on this project. We hope the results of this survey can be used to aid you for decision making purposes.

For more information regarding data in this report, please contact the Central Statistics Office, Capitol Hill, Saipan at (670) 664-3045 or e-mail info@commerce.gov.mp.

Si Yu'use Ma'ase, Oloomway, and Thank you,

MARK O. RABAULIMAN
Secretary of Commerce

[1] http://www2.ntia.doc.gov/SBDD

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Introduction

The 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey showed change in broadband use on Saipan, Tinian, and Rota between 2011 and 2014. The results of the two surveys have been released. The Central Statistics Division of the CNMI Department of Commerce added additional elements to the 2011 survey questionnaire in developing the 2014 questionnaire. Because CNMI had not had a labor force survey since the 2010 Census, and since the broadband survey was large enough to avoid major sampling issues, staff added educational attainment and labor force participation for each household member in order to get additional information about the labor force situation on the three islands. The results are presented here.

Some History

The original State Broadband Initiative (SBI) was a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), which is more commonly referred to as the ―Stimulus[2]. The SBI's goal was to create a comprehensive broadband map that covered every state and territory in the United States. The uses of the map are manifold: as a tool for consumers, a centralized compilation of information for the federal and state governments to use in matters of regulation and public policy, and as a trove of data for think tanks and research institutions.

In addition to the mapping aspect of the SBI, there was also a planning component. The goal of the planning section was to create a comprehensive plan to understand the extent of broadband usage and ownership, barriers to adoption, and to create a plan to overcome these barriers and to boost broadband usage through work with nonprofits, local governmental agencies, and public policy advocacy.

For the initial survey in 2011, One Global Economy was selected by the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Department of Commerce to fulfill the broadband mapping grant that was awarded to them by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). One Global Economy is a global nonprofit community development organization whose goal it is to help low-income people gain greater access to and utility from broadband Internet connections.

One Global Economy's final deliverable was a comprehensive report that will assess the current state of broadband in CNMI by determining how fast the connections are, what proportion of the population has access to broadband, what proportion of the population *subscribes* to broadband; identifying the most common barriers to broadband adoption and use; and creating a blueprint towards greater broadband usage with recommendations for the local governments of the three most populated islands: Saipan, Rota, and Tinian, the federal government, local NGOs, local Internet service providers, and the people of CNMI.

[2] The first section of the report borrows heavily from the 2013 report of One Global Economy cited in the reference. Most are direct citation without quotes, with credit to that report.

The first step in this process was to draw upon the information and maps that the local telecom providers had to share with the entities undertaking the mapping project. These maps showed the approximate reach of where each telecom can offer service, what the maximum advertised upload and download speeds are, and what type of service they offer—DSL or cable, for example. These maps gave us a rough lay of the land and provided us with a good jumping off point for further research.

Using these maps information as a starting point, and drawing upon the knowledge of a local liaison, we were able to hold a series of 14 community meetings and focus groups.The main purpose of these meetings was to help us customize the NTIA's community broadband survey to make it locally relevant, culturally sensitive, and provide us with more detail about the experience of going online for the people of CNMI. For instance, knowing that many young people in CNMI get online at the Mobil Station in Garapan helps get a better understanding of the role of unsecured wireless networks in public places in the online ecosystem of Saipan.

2011 METHODOLOGY

In 2011, One Global Economy created a survey aimed at understanding factors that influenced broadband access and use based on community input from a series of town hall meetings conducted in local areas throughout the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI). One Global Economy contracted with JSB Consulting, a locally based survey firm to carry out the survey. JSB Consulting collected the data using recruited enumerators. These local surveyors conducted the surveys in person, in respondents' homes, by asking respondents questions in the respondents' preferred language.

Respondents were selected to be representative of the population of CNMI, which consists of three main islands: Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. JSB Consulting (JSBC), as required under its contract with One Global Economy, selected a total of 867 Household (respondents) on Saipan, 100 on Tinian, and 100 on Rota, for grand total of 1,067 respondents. Although the task order under the contract calls for 1000 respondents, JSBC selected and additional 67 household (respondents) for Saipan to ensure that all areas on the island of Saipan are covered/represented. Selected sample dwellings that appeared vacant (upon survey period) were substituted with another occupied dwelling unit from the listing.

On the island of Saipan, a stratified sampling approach ensured that respondents proportionally represented the geographic distribution of the island's population. JSBC drew the samples by using the geographic boundaries assignments areas (AAs) and the block numbers within the AAs. The AAs and block numbers are the geographic numbers assigned by the U.S. Census Bureau and used in Censuses and Survey operations in the CNMI.

The Central Statistics Division has retained and maintained the same geographic structure since its inception. On Saipan a total of 328 assignment areas (AAs) out of 497 AAs were drawn. From these selected AAs, JSBC then randomly selected specific dwelling units in accordance with the population of those AAs. More dwelling units were drawn from AAs with larger populations, and fewer were drawn from those with smaller populations. Once a dwelling unit was drawn, it was then assigned to the field staff for enumeration.

On Rota and Tinian where only 100 sample subjects on each island were needed, the collections methodology was a straight forward random sample. Since each island has only a little over 600 hundred dwelling units, approximately 1 out of every 6 dwelling units was selected for inclusion in the sample. Tinian and Rota each have only two main villages; on each island, 50 respondents from these main villages were selected for the sample. The collection method used was the "keep right" approach, using the AA and block maps. The "Keep Right" approach is one is working on a block (the smallest geographic unit in data collection boundary) the enumerator/survey takers keep themselves on the right side of the road/boundary from any designated starting point. This prevents any selected house from being missed or going out of the designated boundary. This approach was used to ensure that the field staff does not cross over a certain boundary to cause a problem or any confusion in the process.

With each survey, surveyors noted the location of the respondent's dwelling according to the designated geographic areas. While respondents were also asked to say where they lived, this official designation allowed for more uniform aggregation of the data according to legal boundaries.

The enumerators collected the data at the selected housing units. Coders then coded certain items, and CSD office staff entered the data. For 2011, One Global Economy analyzed the data using SPSS, performing logistic and linear multivariate regression analyses, bivariate correlations, and cross-tabulations to better understand the patterns in the data and the relationships between key variables. Cross-tabulations and bivariate correlations showed the overall distribution of the population in relation to certain factors, and also the general relationship between different variables. Multivariate regression analyses were also used to determine the relationships between relevant variables after controlling for (holding constant) other related factors, and also to assess the statistical significance of these relationships. For example, simple correlations may show that additional years of education and higher income are each directly correlated with broadband adoption in the home. However, since more education and higher income are themselves often related, it is difficult to tell whether it is income or education that plays a more significant role in determining whether a household adopts broadband. A multivariate regression analysis can show whether income or education has a larger and more significant impact on broadband adoption.

The One Global Economy group concluded:

> CNMI has high rates of poverty and the closing of garment factories combined with the Japanese earthquake and tsunami of 2011 have contributed to high unemployment and emigration due to decline in all economic sectors. Against this backdrop of a shrinking population and economy, the high cost of Internet is prohibitive for many households. These households may turn to using Internet connections from nearby businesses or neighbors, perhaps without their consent. Yet reliance on a neighbor's broadband connection itself is likely not the primary cause of the low rates of broadband at home; rather, it is an effect of the high cost of Internet subscription and the inability of many residents to pay. Residents have a high desire for the Internet; they want to subscribe, they realize the benefits of the Internet, and they even have the hardware needed to access it. There is ample latent demand for broadband; however, the inability of the two ISPs to deliver high-speed Internet at affordable rates depresses residential broadband adoption. It is our opinion that additional competition for last mile connection will lower the cost to end users.

2014 SURVEY

The 2014 Broadband Survey was developed to see change from 2011. Most of the questionnaire was the same as the previous one. However, because the CNMI had not had a labor force survey since the 2010 census, CSD decided to add additional variables to assess the current labor force situation. And, in order to obtain sufficient households for labor force participation and unemployment, the sample size was about 4 times as large as the 2011 sample. Also, since the 2011 questionnaire took up many pages, slowing coding and keying, the questionnaire was tightened both for easy of collection, coding and keying, and also to have it conform to regular CSD conventions in questionnaire design.

Hence, the front page contained the geographic identifiers. Then the roster of household members included all members, their relationship to the head, sex, age, educational attainment, and labor force participation. After that, the person selected for the broadband questions followed on the backside of the questionnaire. Only one person was selected for the broadband items.

As in 2011, all residents of CNMI inhabit the three southern islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The northern islands were once inhabited but have been evacuated due to seismic and volcanic activity (although recently a few people have returned to at least one of them). In 2014, 1,542 surveys were conducted in total, 1,184 with residents of Saipan, 154 with residents of Tinian, and 204 with residents of Rota. Within these units, Saipan had 3,707 people, Tinian had 547, and Rota had 589.

WEIGHTING

In order to obtain figures that resembled census numbers, the CSD staff decided to weight the individuals in the sample on the basis of their age and sex. CSD decided that the current population – the population in mid-2014 – was about the same size and structure as the 2010 population of about 54,000. So, staff made two matrices, one 5-year age groups by sex from the Census, and the other 5-year age groups by sex in the broadband survey. Then, each of the census cells was divided by the sample cell to obtain a weight. These weights were then added to the records using a CSPro edit program.

When staff started making tables, however, they found that the numbers for Tinian and Rota were too high compared to those of Saipan. Hence, a new series of weights was developed as above, but also using the island of residence as the third variable. When those weights were used, the census population could be duplicated for those three variables. The tables became comparable with the 2010 census results.

Figure 1 shows the population pyramid for the broadband survey using the unweighted data. It is immediately obvious that this is not a traditional pyramid, where each age as you go up is smaller than the previous one because of mortality. CNMI has had a very large amount of migration over the last 30 years.

First, the Commonwealth experienced a very large influx of garment workers when the garment factories were established and filled with many Asian workers.Then, when the U.S. changed its policy concerning fabric entry into the U.S., the garment factories closed, and many of the immigrants left for home. However, the pyramid continues to have a very strange shape, with many young people – those under 20 years old – and very few people between 20 and 34 – and then a large bulge around 50 to 54, followed by a decline into old age.

Part of the large bulge is the many Filipinos who came for a better life in the United States, some for construction, some to work in the garment industry, and stayed after the garment industry decreased.

Figure 1. Broadband Sample Population, CNMI: 2014

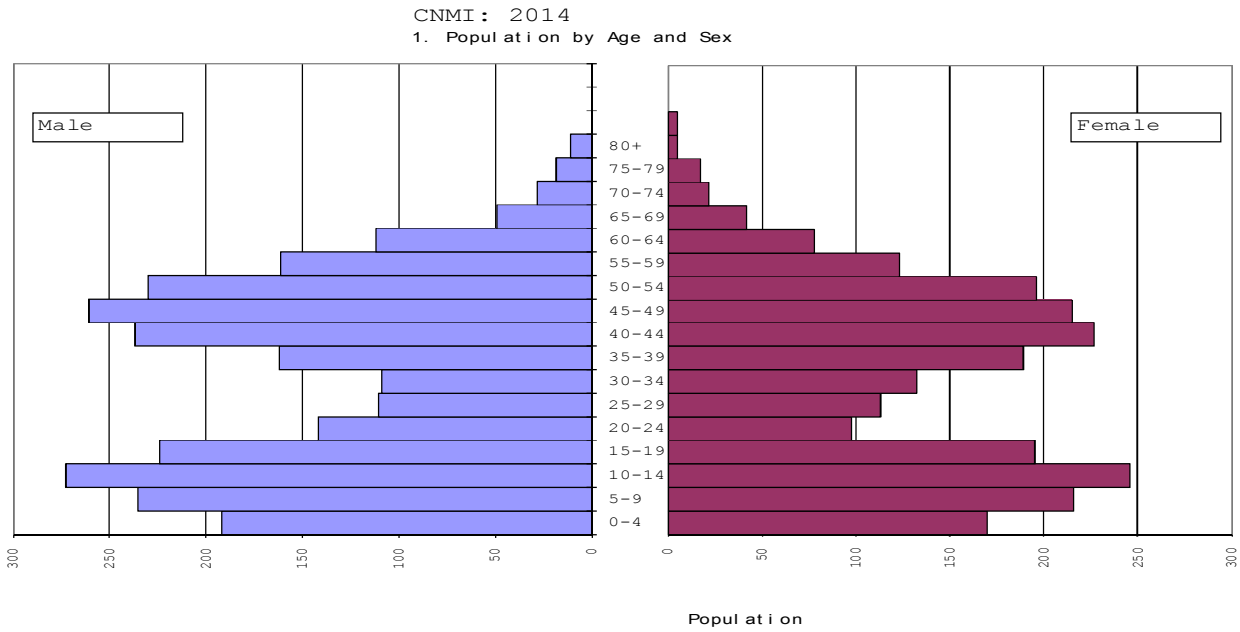


Figure 2 shows the weighted pyramid. The total represents the 54,000 people who were in the Commonwealth at the time of the 2010 Census, and assumes that the total is the same. While the weighted pyramid is slightly different because of the difference in the two populations, the structure is about the same, with very few young adults.

Figure 2. Weighted Broadband Sample Population, CNMI: 2014

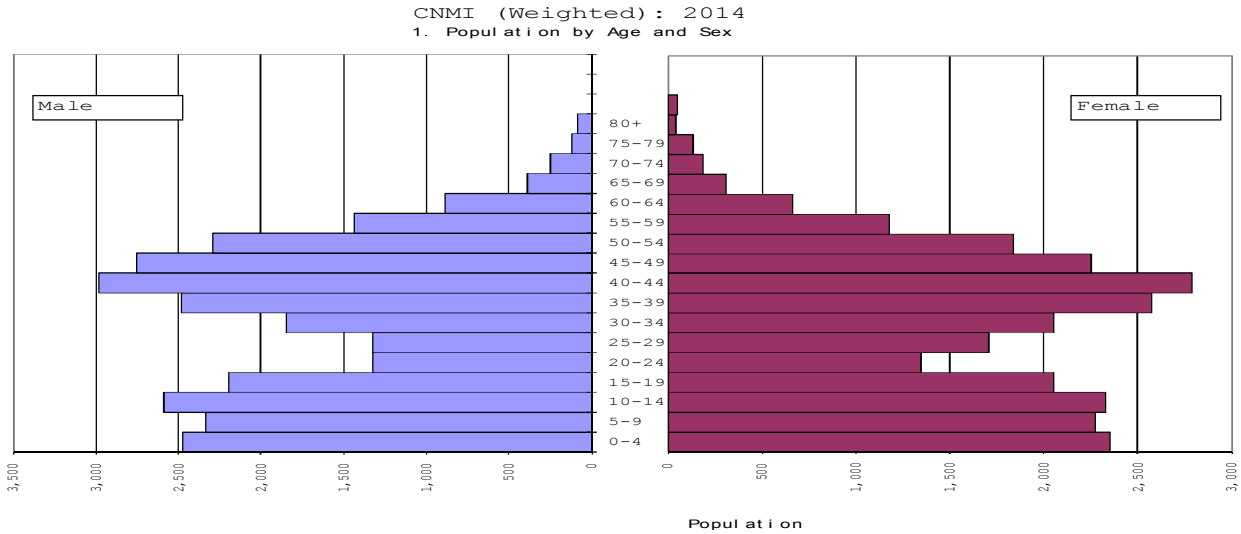


Table 1 shows the numbers and percent high school graduates and college graduates (inflated by the weights). The base is the population 18 years and over. Of the 37,000 residents 18 years and over, about 6,000 had less than a high school education, about 26,000 (83 percent) were high school graduates, and about 13 percent were college graduates. (The high school graduates also include the college graduates)

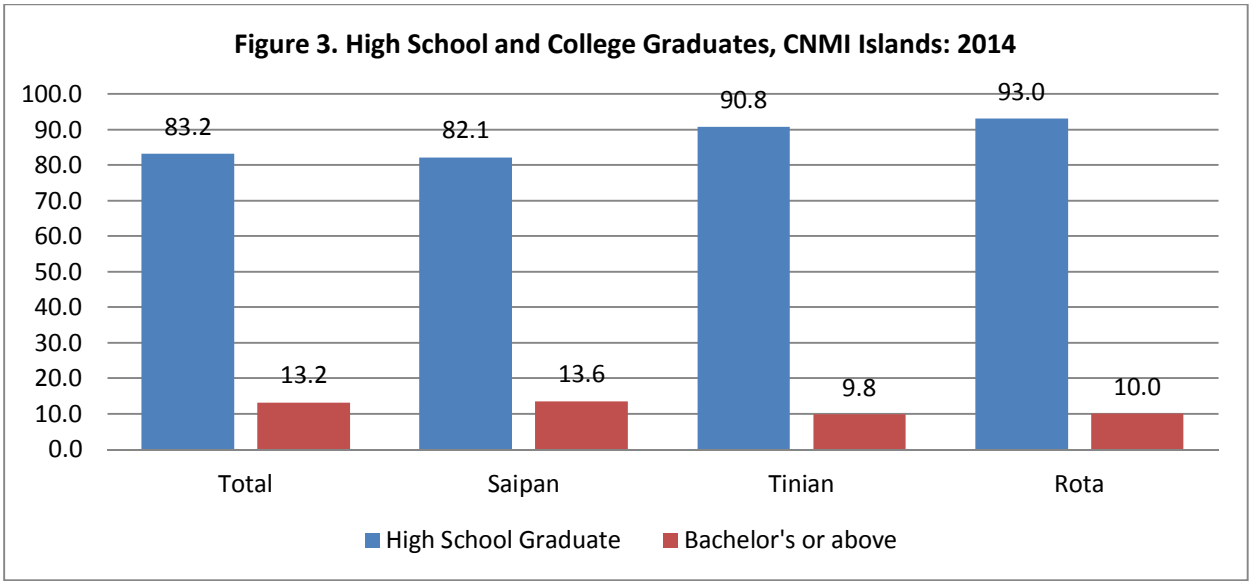
The percent of high school graduates on Saipan was about the same as the total since most of CNMI's population lives on Saipan. More than 90 percent of the adults on Tinian and Rota were high school graduates, but their percentages of college graduates were lower than for Saipan. The percentages for males and females were close to those seen for the total population.

Table 1. Population 18 years and over by Education and Sex, CNMI Islands: 2014

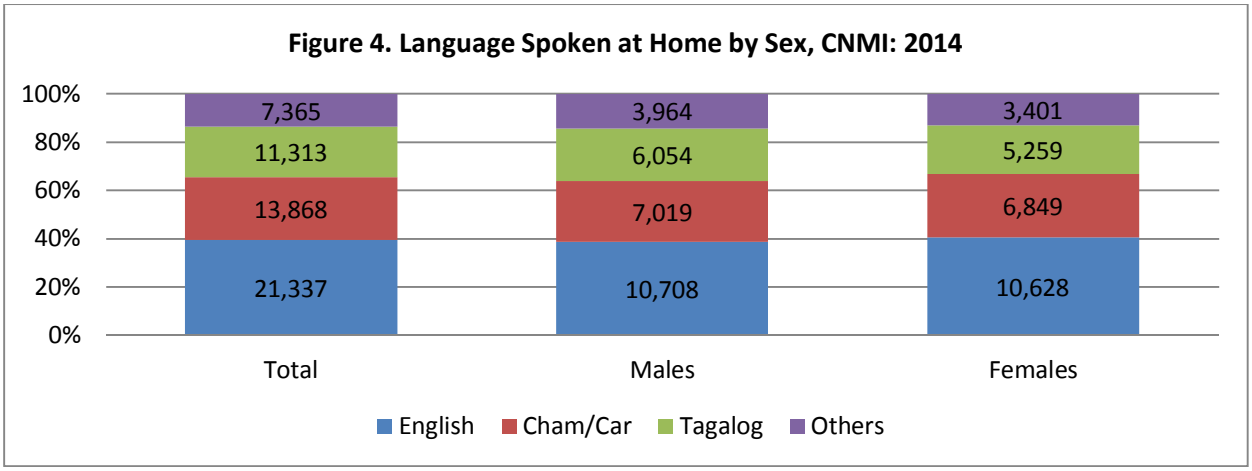
	Numbers				Percents			
Education	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	36,615	32,708	2,188	1,719	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less HS	6,168	5,847	201	121	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
HS diploma	25,613	22,415	1,772	1,427	83.2	82.1	90.8	93.0
College	4,833	4,447	215	172	13.2	13.6	9.8	10.0
Males	18,888	16,772	1,176	940	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less HS	3,165	2,974	116	75	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
HS diploma	13,399	11,682	941	777	83.2	82.3	90.2	92.1
College	2,324	2,115	120	89	12.3	12.6	10.2	9.5
Females	17,727	15,937	1,011	778	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less HS	3,003	2,873	85	46	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
HS diploma	12,214	10,732	832	650	83.1	82.0	91.7	94.2
College	2,509	2,332	95	83	14.2	14.6	9.4	10.7

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

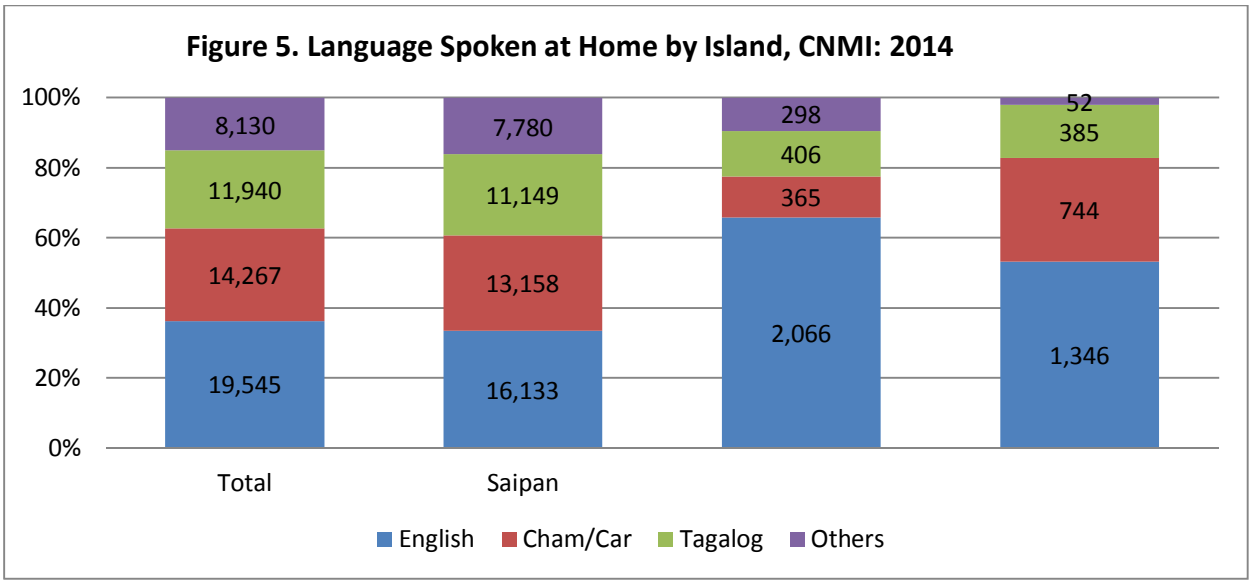
Figure 3 shows the percent high school and college graduates graphically.



More people in the CNMI spoke English at home than any other language. Chamorro and Carolinian combined became the second most common languages spoken at home, followed by Tagalog. Together, these languages accounted for more than 4 in every 5 language speakers (Figure 4).



Tinian had the greater percentage of English language speakers, while Rota had the largest percentage of Chamorro speakers in the survey. Tagalog was spoken by about 20 percent of Saipan's population, and more people on Tinian spoke Tagalog than spoke Chamorro (Figure 5). About 2 in every 5 CNMI residents spoke English at home.



The item used to obtain the labor participation rates was the same one as used in the 2011 survey, and was non-standard. The choices were: (1) Employed full-time, (2) Employed part-time, (3) Student and not employed, (4) Student and employed, (5) Retired, (6) Not employed, not looking for work, (7) Not employed, looking for work, (8) Caregiver, unpaid, and (9) Other. It was assumed that "other" household members were not working for pay. It was assumed that no one was in the military since the survey did not have a category for that. In order to obtain the regular categories, the employed full time, employed part-time, and "student and employed" were combined as "employed"; the category "not employed, looking for work" supplied the "unemployed"; and all other categories were considered "Not in the labor force".

Using these categories, about 72 percent of the adults in the sample were in the labor force (Table 2). About 77 percent of the males were in the labor force compared to only 67 percent of the females. So while 3 of every 4 males were working for pay, this was true for only 2 out of every 3 females.

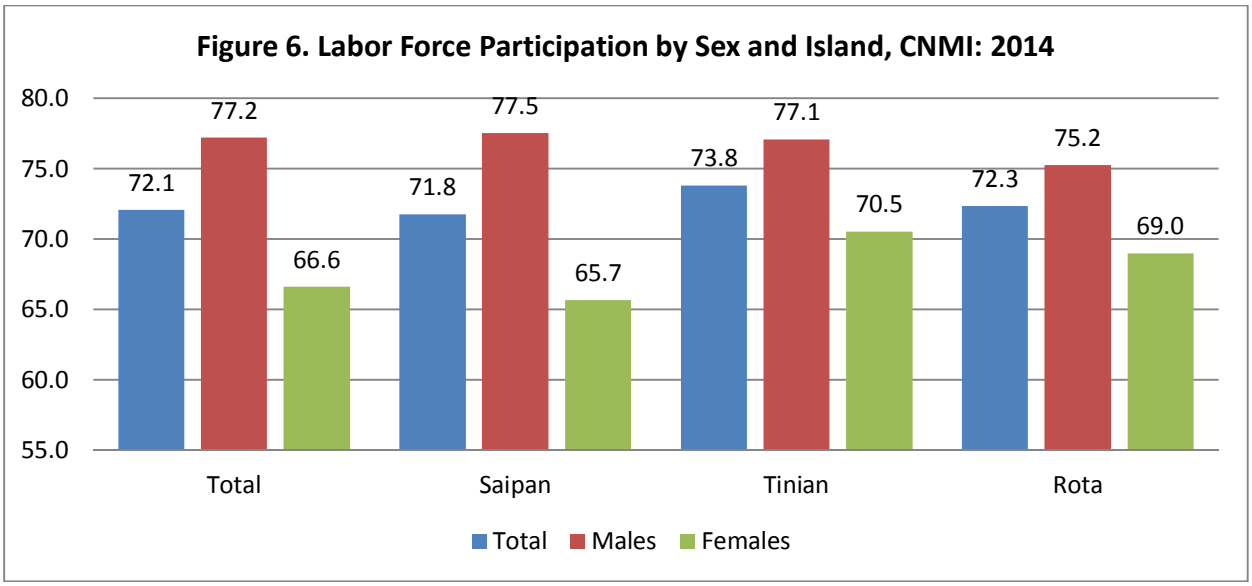
Table 2. Labor force by Sex and Island, CNMI: 2014

	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Employment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	38,805	19,985	18,821	34,853	17,945	16,909	2,126	1,064	1,062	1,827	976	850
In the labor force	27,902	15,465	12,437	25,013	13,911	11,102	1,569	820	749	1,321	735	586
Percent	71.9	77.4	66.1	71.8	77.5	65.7	73.8	77.1	70.5	72.3	75.2	69.0
Employed	23,265	13,358	9,907	20,862	11,991	8,871	1,364	740	623	1,039	626	413
Unemployed	4,637	2,107	2,530	4,150	1,919	2,231	205	79	126	282	109	173
Percent	16.6	13.6	20.3	16.6	13.8	20.1	13.1	9.7	16.8	21.3	14.8	29.5
Not in the labor force	10,903	4,520	6,384	9,841	4,034	5,807	557	244	313	505	242	264

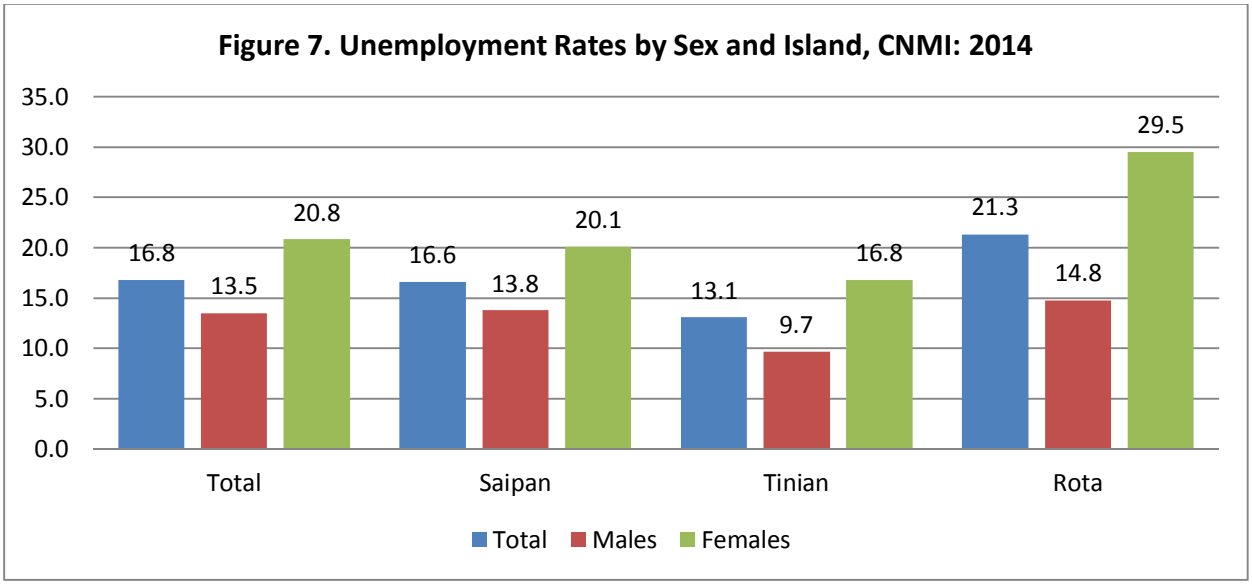
Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

As would be expected, the results for Saipan were similar to those for the whole Commonwealth, with 78 percent of the males and 66 percent of the females in the labor force (Figure 6). However, while the percentages of males in the labor force on Rota and Tinian were about the

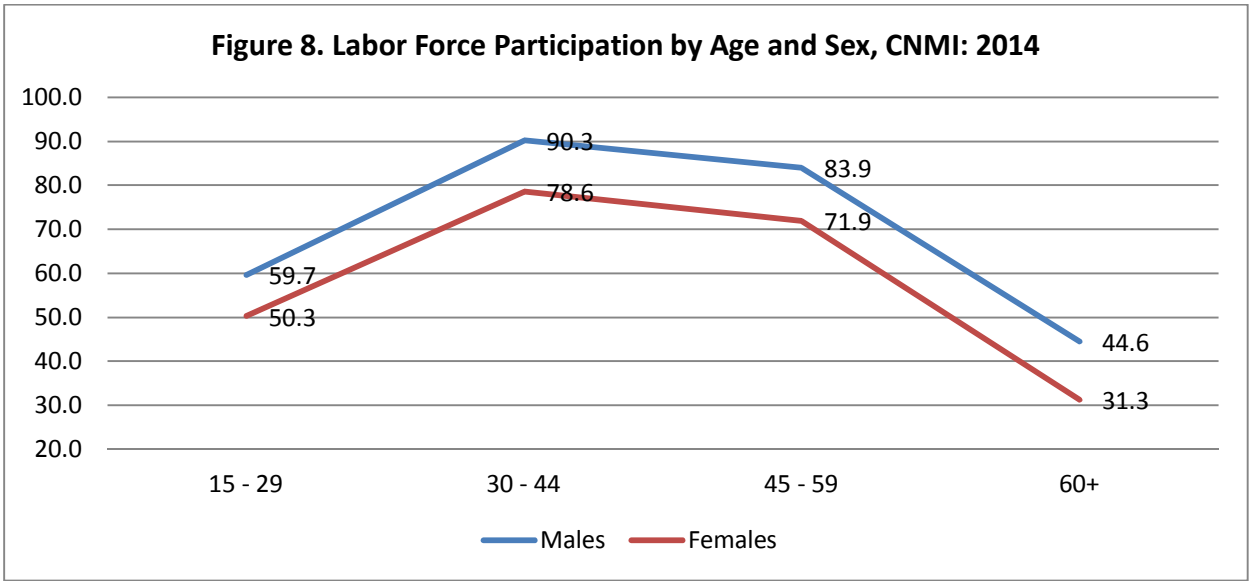
same as for Saipan, the percentages of females in the labor force were higher on Tinian and Rota than on Saipan.



But, while Rota had a higher percentage of females in the labor force, it also had a much higher unemployment rate. That is, while about 7 out of every 10 adult females on Rota was either working or wanting to work, about 3 in every 10 of those was actually looking for work. The percentage unemployed for the whole Commonwealth was about 17 percent – or 1 in 6 – of all those in the labor force (either paid or looking for paid work.) The percentage unemployed for males was lower than for females – more than 1 in every 5 females in the commonwealth who wanted to work could not get a paid job (Figure 7). The percentages for Saipan were similar to those of the CNMI because the majority of the population lives on Saipan. For Tinian, the rates unemployed were lower than for the other islands, perhaps because of work at the casino hotel.



Peak labor force participation is in the age group 30 to 44 years. About 9 in every 10 males and 8 in 10 females in this age group were in the labor force (Figure 8). Only about 6 in 10 of the 15 to 29 year old males were in the labor force compared to about half of the females. Of course, some of these young people are still in school but they should not be part of the labor force and so should not change the results. Older people – those 45 years and over – are less likely to be in the labor force, with those 60 and over least likely to be in the labor force.



As would be expected, young adults are the most likely to be unemployed. About 1 in 3 of the females and slightly less of the males 15 to 29 years old were unemployed (Figure 9). The percentages decreased with age, but leveled off for those 45 years and over.

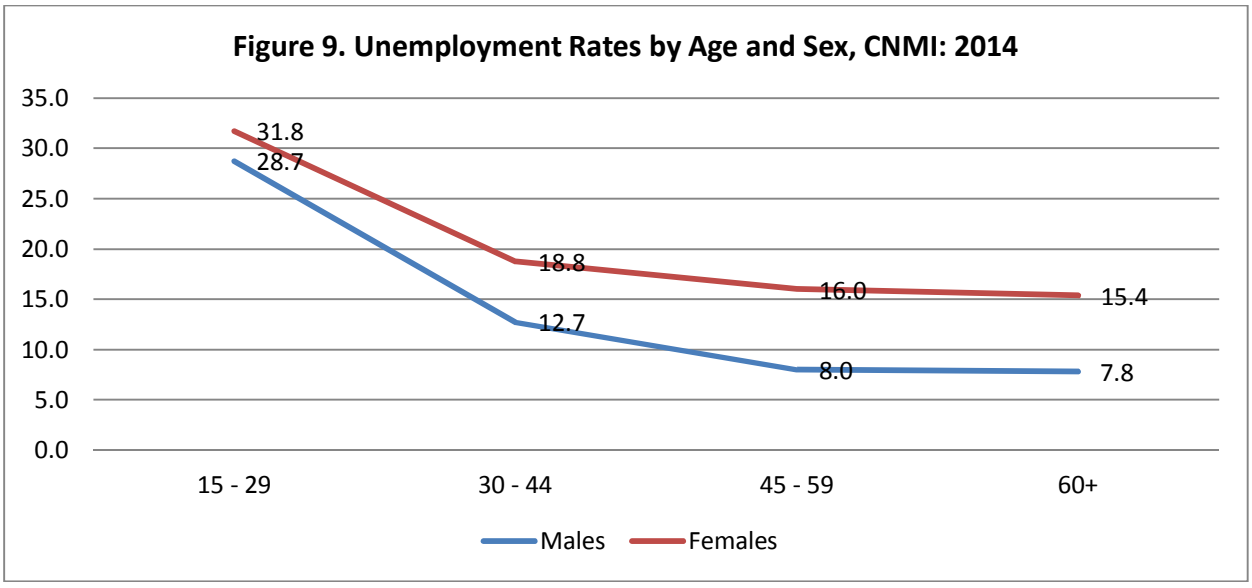
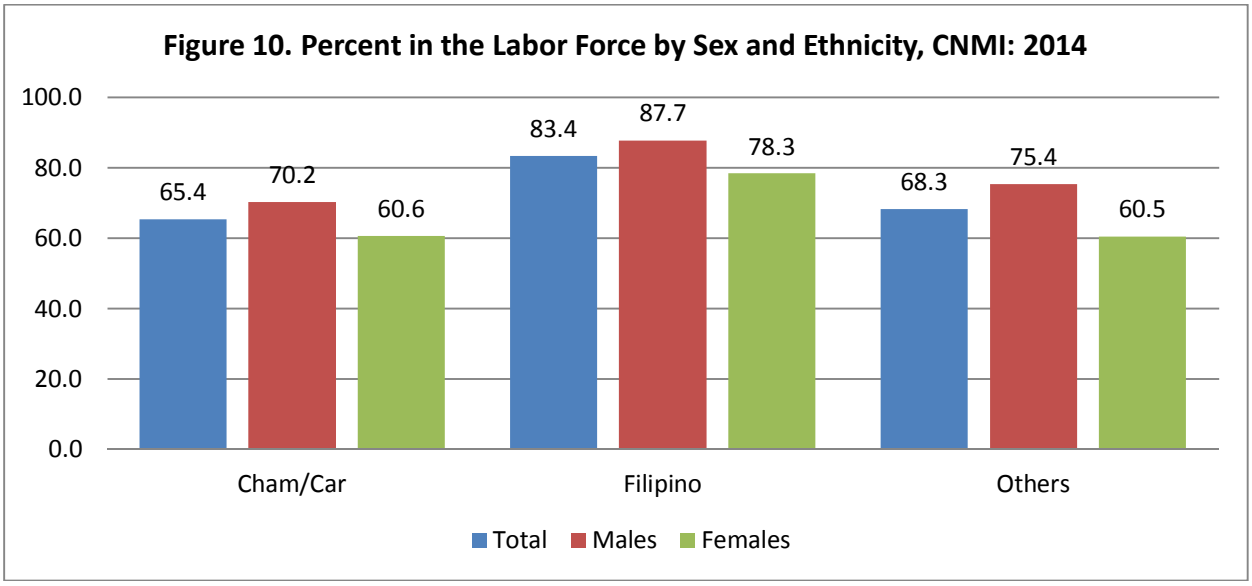
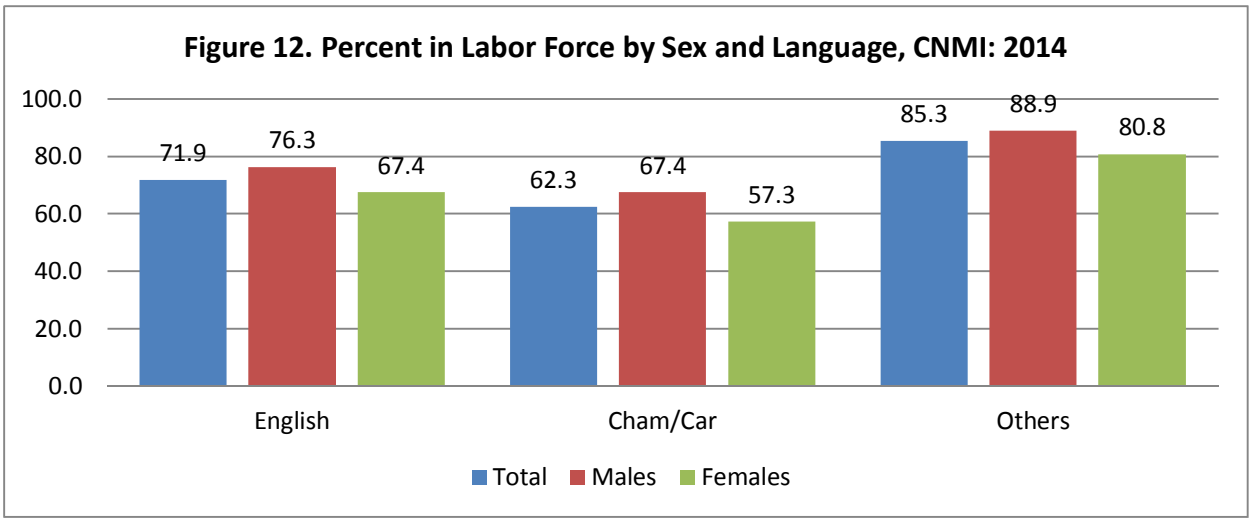


Figure 10 shows the percent in the labor force by ethnicity and sex. As expected, a larger percentage of males than females were in the labor force at the time of the survey in 2014. About 72 percent of the total adult sample was in the labor force, with 83 percent of the Filipinos, compared to 65 percent of the Chamorros and Carolinians and 68 percent of all other ethnicities. The difference between male and female Filipinos and Chamorros/Carolinians was about 10 percentage points, but that difference was 15 points for other ethnicities.

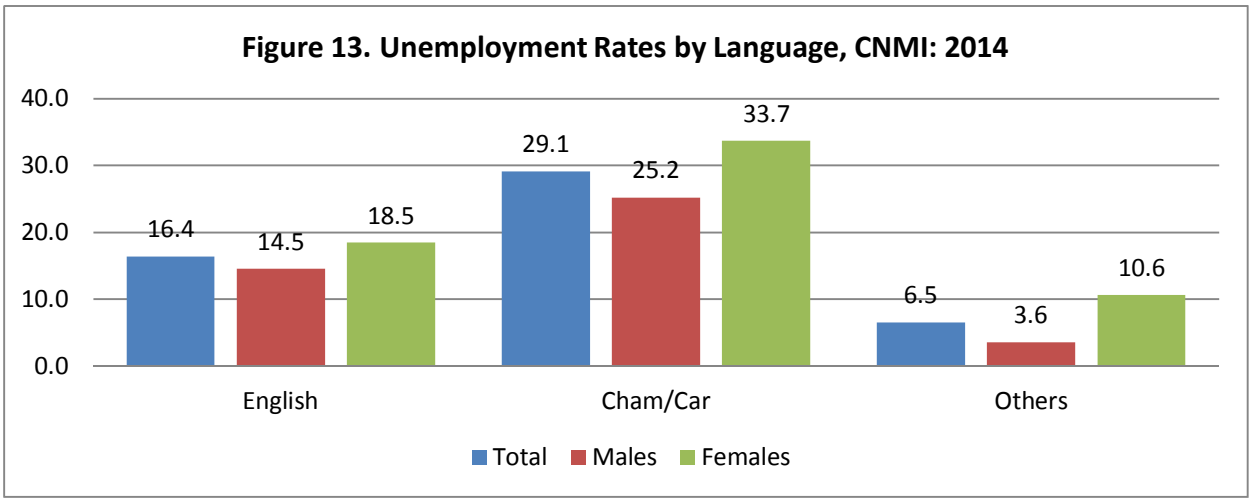


About 1 in every 4 Chamorro and Carolinian workers was unemployed in 2014 – adults who wanted to be in paid work but could not find any (Figure 11). The percentage was smaller for males, but about 3 in every 10 female potential workers were in this category. The percentages unemployed for Filipinos were much lower – only 4 percent of the males and 11 percent of the females. And, the percentages for those of other ethnicities were still fairly high – about 1 in every 6 "other" ethnicity workers, again with males less likely than females to be unemployed.

Because Filipinos were more likely than other groups to be in the labor force, they were also more likely to speak Tagalog or other Philippines' languages, so fall in the "other" language category. About 85 percent of those speaking a language other than English, Chamorro, or Carolinian were in the labor force, with almost 9 in 10 of the males and 8 in 10 of the females (Figure 12). The percentages for English speakers were lower – about 7 in every 10 English speaking adults were in the labor force compared to about 6 in 10 of the Chamorro and Carolinian speakers. In each case, males were more likely than females to be in the labor force.

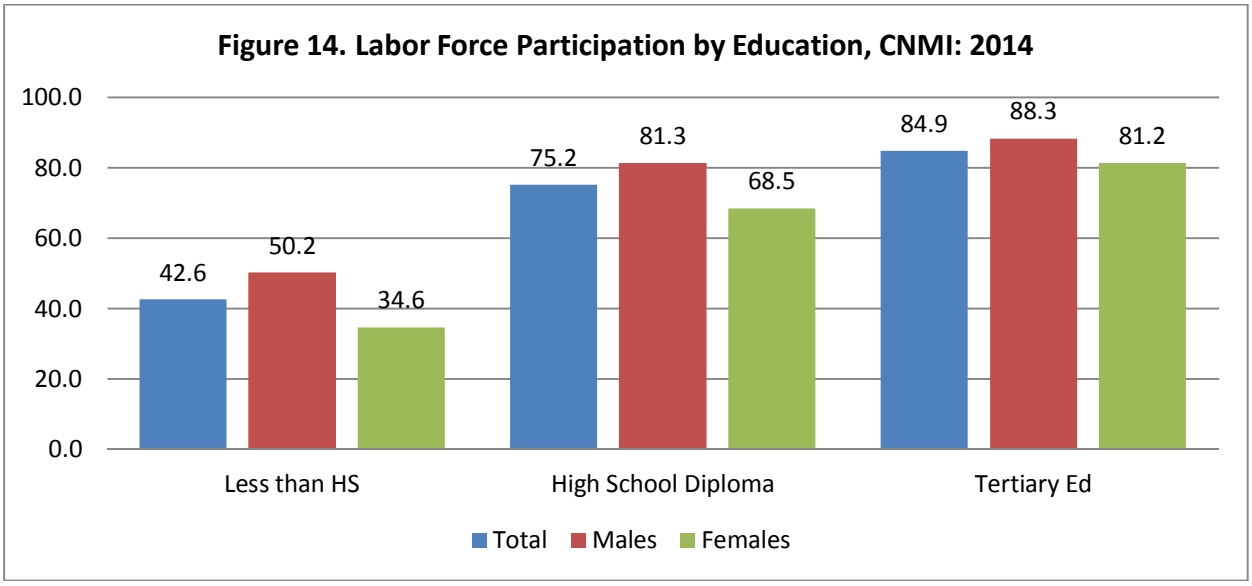


About 1 in every 6 English speaking workers were unemployed compared to about 3 in every 10 of the Chamorro/Carolinian speakers and 1 in 15 of the "Other" language speakers (Figure 13). About 1 in 3 of Chamorro and Carolinian speaking females would have liked to be in the paid labor force but could not get jobs compared to about 1 in 4 of the males.



As would be expected, adults were less education with less likely to be in the labor force than those with more education. Figure 14 shows the upward trend with those with more education more likely to be in the labor force. While about 2 in every 5 of those with less the high school

diploma were in the labor force, about 3 in 4 of those with a high school diploma and 85 percent of those with at least some college were in the labor force. In each case, the percentages for males were higher than for females. About half of the males with less than a high school education were in the labor force compared to about 1 in 3 of the females. But about 2 in every 3 females with a high school diploma and about 4 in 5 of the females with at least some college were in this category.



And, we see a direct relationship between education and less unemployment. Only 7 percent of the adults with at least some college were unemployed in 2014 compared to 20 percent of those with a high school diploma, and 38 percent of those with less than a high school diploma (Figure 15). In fact, almost half of the females with less than a high school education were unemployed, and 1 in 4 of those with a high school diploma. About 1 in 10 of the females with at least some college was unemployed compared to about 1 in 20 of the males.

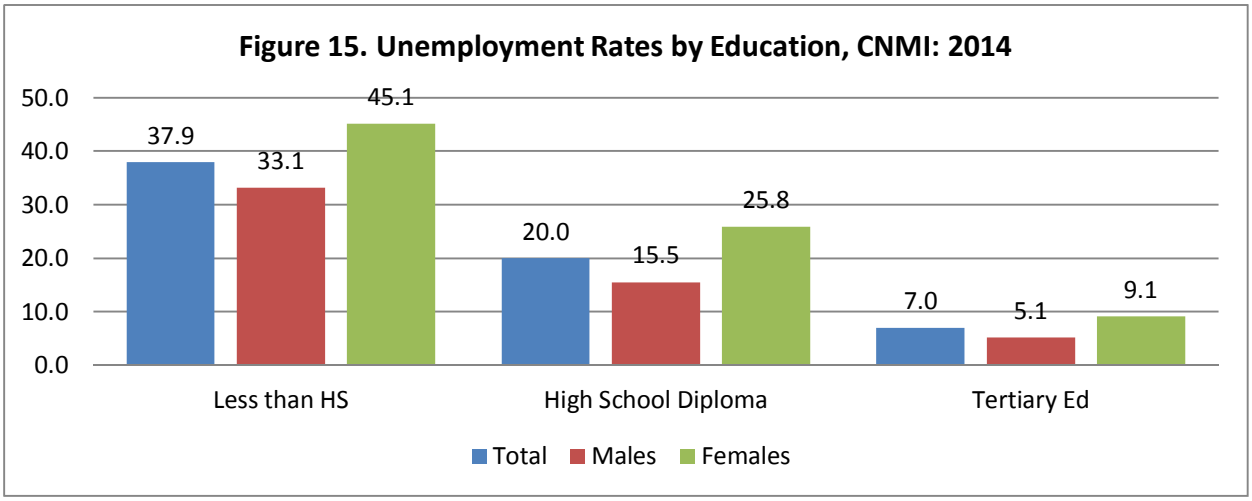
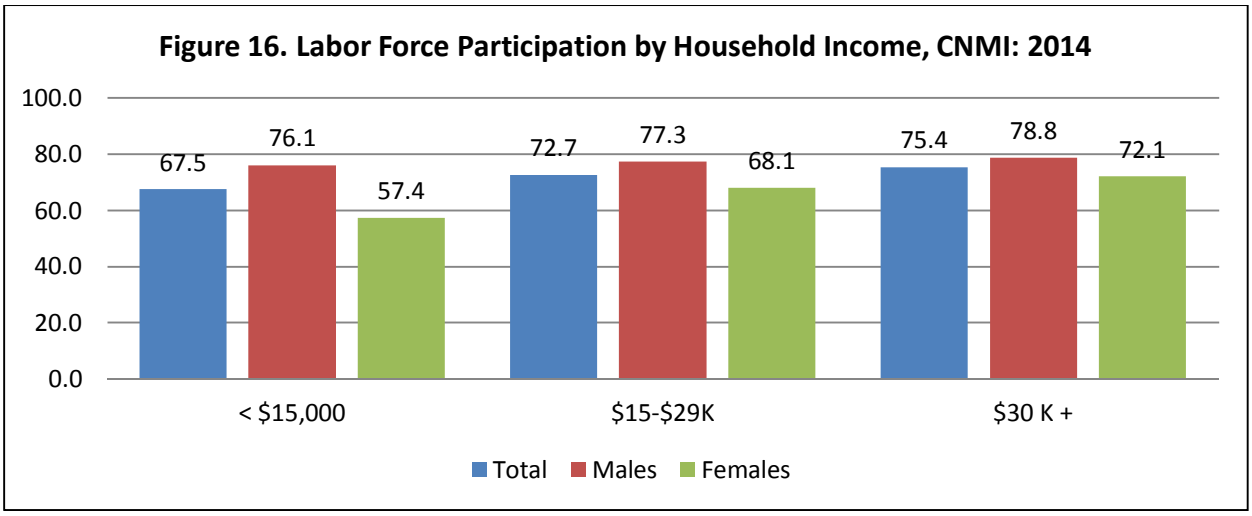
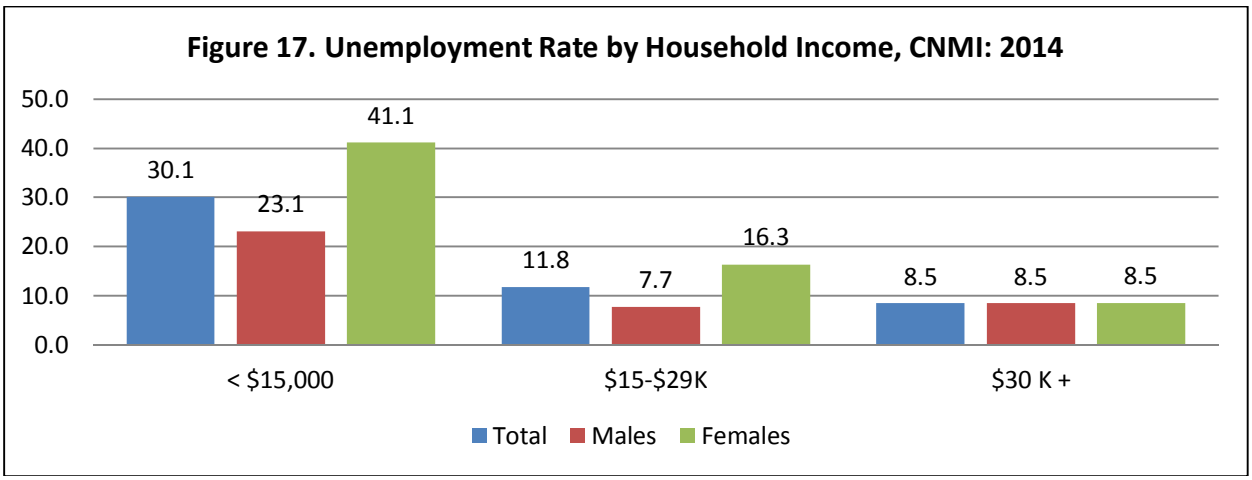


Figure 16 shows labor force participation for three income categories – households with less than $15,000 in annual income, those with between $15,000 and $30,000 and those with $30,000 or more. As the figure shows, labor force participation only increased a small amount with rising income. About 2 out of every 3 adults in households earning less than $15,000 per year were in the labor force compared to about 3 in 4 of those in households earning $30,000 or more per year. As usual, males were more likely to be in the labor force than females at each income level, with males showing a less steep series than the females.



But, unemployment for those in households making less than $15,000 was much higher than for those in households making $15,000 per year or more (Figure 17). This is expected because households with fewer workers are likely to be poorer. About 4 in 10 of adult females in paid employment living in households making less than $15,000 were unemployed compared to about 1 in 6 of those in households making between $15,000 and $29,999, and 1 in 12 of those making $30,000 or more. The combined sexes also showed steep declines.



CHARACTERISTICS OF BROADBAND USE IN 2014 BY ISLAND

This section of the report will look at characteristics of households with and without Broadband internet. A final section will look at the characteristics of individuals within the households, but here we will be looking only at the whole household at once.
Table 3 shows the 1,542 households in the survey having characteristics of those who responded to the broadband questions. About 4 out of every 5 households had some kind of computer. Desktops were most common in Tinian, at 7 of 10 households, compared to about 6 of every 10 households on the other two islands. Desktops were about 3 of every 5 households in this part of the sample, Handhelds were about 1 in 5, and those with no computers were most of the rest.

Table 3. Owning a Computer by Island, CNMI: 2014

	Number				Percents			
Own Computer	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	1,542	1,184	154	204	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Desktop laptop	919	685	108	126	59.6	57.9	70.1	61.8
Handheld	291	237	26	28	18.9	20.0	16.9	13.7
Other	2	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0
No computer	330	261	19	50	21.4	22.0	12.3	24.5

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

At least one person in about 3 in every 4 households in the sample used the internet. The percentages were about the same for each of the three islands (Table 4). Hence, internet use was extremely frequent in the CNMI in 2014.

Table 4. Using Internet at all by Island, CNMI: 2014

Using Internet	Number				Percents			
at all	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	1,542	1,184	154	204	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	1,146	876	120	150	74.3	74.0	77.9	73.5
No	396	308	34	54	25.7	26.0	22.1	26.5

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

More than half – in fact 58 percent – of all the households that had at least one person using the internet (1,146 of the 1,542 total households in the sample) used the internet "several times a day"(Table 5). About 3 in 10 used the internet either once a day or 3 to 5 times a week. Only about 1 in 10 households used the internet less frequently.

Table 5. Frequency of Internet Use by Island, CNMI: 2014

Frequency using	Number				Percents			
Internet	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total Using Internet	1,146	876	120	150	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Every few months	34	28	2	4	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.7
Every few weeks	16	13	2	1	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.7
1 or 2 days a week	73	60	5	8	6.4	6.8	4.2	5.3
3 to 5 days a week	212	187	5	20	18.5	21.3	4.2	13.3
Once a day	142	95	5	42	12.4	10.8	4.2	28.0
Several times a day	669	493	101	75	58.4	56.3	84.2	50.0

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Of the households in the sample, about 4 in every 5 had at least one member who used the internet (Table 6). The percentages were about the same for each of the islands.

Table 6. Any Household Member Using Internet by Island, CNMI: 2014

Anyone at home	Number				Percents			
using Internet	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	1,542	1,184	154	204	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
At least one user	1,247	963	126	158	80.9	81.3	81.8	77.5
No users	295	221	28	46	19.1	18.7	18.2	22.5

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

The number of household members who used the internet was also similar for the islands. While about 50 of the households had 6 or more members using the internet, almost 300 had no internet users (Table 7). The median number of users was 2.3 household members, with Tinian being slightly higher and Rota a little lower.

Table 7. Number of household Internet Users by Island, CNMI: 2014

Number of	Number				Percents			
household users	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	1,542	1,184	154	204	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 users	295	221	28	46	19.1	18.7	18.2	22.5
1 users	349	279	20	50	22.6	23.6	13.0	24.5
2 users	371	294	33	44	24.1	24.8	21.4	21.6
3 users	211	160	24	27	13.7	13.5	15.6	13.2
4 users	162	115	26	21	10.5	9.7	16.9	10.3
5 users	103	76	16	11	6.7	6.4	10.4	5.4
6+ users	51	39	7	5	3.3	3.3	4.5	2.5
Median	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

About half of the households – 53 percent – had access to broadband (Table 8). The percentage was highest on Tinian, at 60 percent, and lowest on Saipan, at 52 percent.

Table 8. Broadband in the Housing Unit by Island, CNMI: 2014

Broadband	Number				Percents			
in House	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	1,542	1,184	154	204	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Broadband	816	615	92	109	52.9	51.9	59.7	53.4
No Broadband	726	569	62	95	47.1	48.1	40.3	46.6

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

IT&E provided most of the broadband service in the Commonwealth. About 9 of 10 households in the CNMI were connected via IT&E, compared to about 1 in 10 for Docomo (Table 9). Almost no users on Tinian and Rota were connected via Docomo.

Table 9. Broadband Service Provider by Island, CNMI: 2014

Broadband	Number				Percents			
Service Provider	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Broadband Users	816	615	92	109	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Docomo	86	82	1	3	10.5	13.3	1.1	2.8
IT&E	730	533	91	106	89.5	86.7	98.9	97.2

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Of the 816 broadband households, about half had speeds of 1.5 to 3 MBPS, and another 1 in 3 had speeds of 200 to 768 KBPS (Table 10). Saipan was the most likely to have speeds of 1.5 to 3 MBPS, compared to 200 to 768 KBPS on Tinian.

Table 10. Speed of Internet Service by Island, CNMI: 2014

Service Speed of Internet	Number				Percents			
	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Broadband Users	816	615	92	109	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 200 KBPS	22	13	2	7	2.7	2.1	2.2	6.4
200 to 768 KBPS	240	138	67	35	29.4	22.4	72.8	32.1
768 KBPS to 1.5 MBPS	104	47	16	41	12.7	7.6	17.4	37.6
1.5 to 3 MBPS	426	399	1	26	52.2	64.9	1.1	23.9
3 to 6 MBPS	24	18	6	0	2.9	2.9	6.5	0.0

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

About 7 in every 10 of all the households with a computer had DSL service, compared to about 1 in 6 of those using mobile broadband, and somewhat more than 1 in 10 of "other" users (Table 11). Tinian households were slightly less likely to have DSL service than Saipan and Rota.

Table 11. Service Type by Island, CNMI: 2014

Service Type	Number				Percents			
	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	1,247	963	126	158	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DSL	883	687	84	112	70.8	71.3	66.7	70.9
Mobile broadband	222	156	24	42	17.8	16.2	19.0	26.6
Others	142	120	18	4	11.4	12.5	14.3	2.5

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Of the 726 households that did not have broadband in the survey, the largest number – 430 or 59 percent – said they did not have broadband because it was "too expensive" (Table 12). About 1 in 3 claimed they "did not need broadband" and about 1 in 4 gave "other reasons". The percentages sum to more than 100 percent because respondents could pick more than one reasons. The largest percentage of those claiming broadband was too expensive lived on Saipan.

Table 12. Main Reasons Not Having Broadband by Island, CNMI: 2014

Main Reasons No Broadband	Number				Percents			
	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total, No Broadband	726	569	62	95	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Don't need Broadband	233	183	18	32	32.1	32.2	29.0	33.7
Connection too slow	19	12	3	4	2.6	2.1	4.8	4.2
Too expensive	430	363	29	38	59.2	63.8	46.8	40.0
Somewhere else	147	120	13	14	20.2	21.1	21.0	14.7
Not available	22	13	9	0	3.0	2.3	14.5	0.0
Computer inadequate	133	115	11	7	18.3	20.2	17.7	7.4
No electricity	20	20	0	0	2.8	3.5	0.0	0.0
Other reason	183	138	20	25	25.2	24.3	32.3	26.3

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Note: Percents sum to more than 100 because of multiple selections

Table 13 shows that 464 of the 726 households (64 percent) of those who did not have broadband claimed they did not have it because of the prohibitive monthly cost (Table 13). The

next largest complaint was the cost of installing the broadband, followed by the cost of a computer itself, and cost of electricity. Again, the percentages add to more than 100 percent because households could select more than one. About 7 in 10 of the households without broadband on Saipan claimed "monthly cost" as the biggest deterrent.

Table 13. Prohibitive Costs Against Broadband Use by Island, CNMI: 2014

	Numbers				Percents			
Prohibitive Costs	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total, No Broadband	726	569	62	95	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Computer cost	376	336	11	29	51.8	59.1	17.7	30.5
Installing cost	416	375	12	29	57.3	65.9	19.4	30.5
Monthly cost	464	402	28	34	63.9	70.7	45.2	35.8
Electricity cost	282	262	5	15	38.8	46.0	8.1	15.8
Some other cost	46	38	7	1	6.3	6.7	11.3	1.1

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

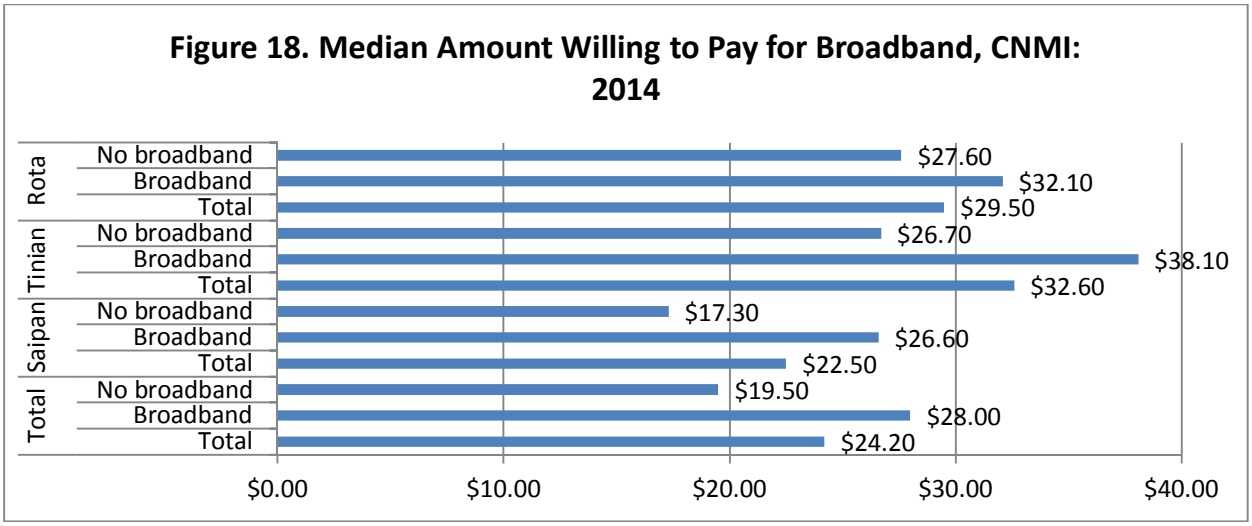
Note: Percents sum to more than 100 because of multiple selections

The average household respondent was willing to pay about $24 for internet use, with those already having broadband suggesting about $28 and those without broadband saying about $20 (Table 14 and Figure 18). Tinian users were willing to pay the most, at $33 ($38 for those with broadband, $27 for those without. Saipan users offered the least at $22 ($27 for those with broadband, and $17 for those without.

Table 14. Amount Willing to Pay for Broadband Internet Access, CNMI: 2014

Amount willing	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
to pay	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB
Total	1,542	816	726	1,184	615	569	154	92	62	204	109	95
Less than $10	262	84	178	235	73	162	13	7	6	14	4	10
$10 to $19	314	120	194	264	97	167	18	5	13	32	18	14
$20 to $29	466	256	210	368	207	161	39	21	18	59	28	31
$30 to $49	226	137	89	135	84	51	36	23	13	55	30	25
$50 to $59	188	148	40	131	109	22	31	21	10	26	18	8
$60 or more	86	71	15	51	45	6	17	15	2	18	11	7
Median	$24.20	$28.00	$19.50	$22.50	$26.60	$17.30	$32.60	$38.10	$26.70	$29.50	$32.10	$27.60

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey



By contrast, of the 816 current broadband users in 2014, the average monthly cost, according to their reports, was about $59 (Table 15). Tinian had the highest monthly cost, at about $71, followed by Rota (at $67) and Saipan ($57). About 1 in every 6 broadband households paid $100 or more for their service.

Table 15. Current Monthly Internet Pay by Island, CNMI: 2014

Monthly	Numbers				Percents			
Payment	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota	Total	Saipan	Tinian	Rota
Total	816	615	92	109	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $50	122	103	3	16	15.0	16.7	3.3	14.7
$50 to $59	329	286	18	25	40.3	46.5	19.6	22.9
$60 to $69	81	38	24	19	9.9	6.2	26.1	17.4
$70 to $79	68	46	11	11	8.3	7.5	12.0	10.1
$80 to $89	52	34	13	5	6.4	5.5	14.1	4.6
$90 to $99	32	20	8	4	3.9	3.3	8.7	3.7
$100 or more	132	88	15	29	16.2	14.3	16.3	26.6
Median	$58.70	$57.20	$70.90	$67.10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

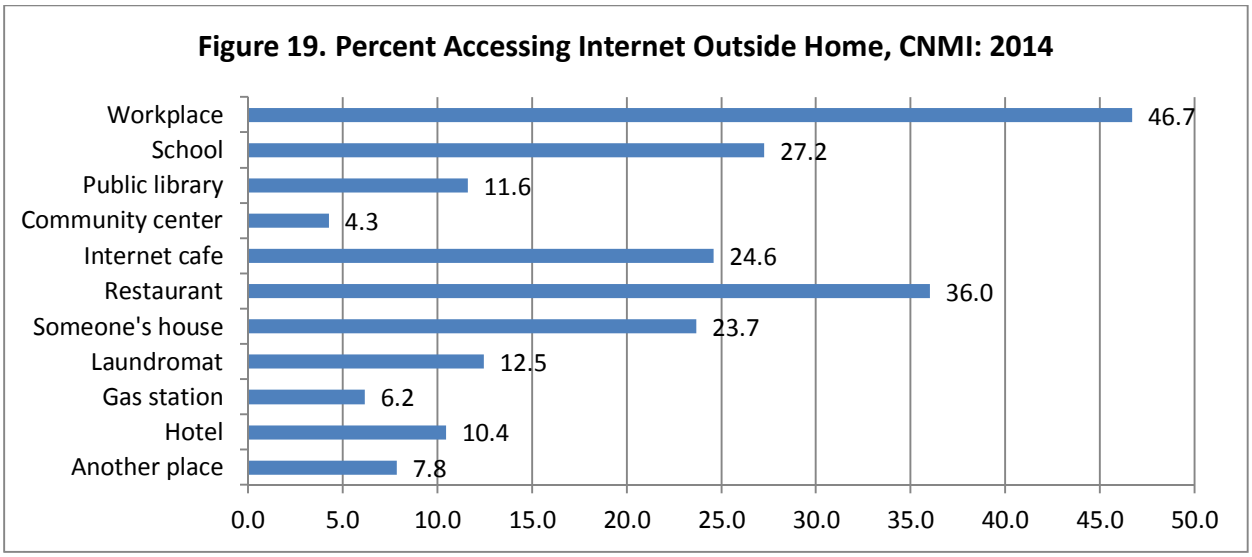
Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 16 and Figure 19 show access to internet outside the home. For all households, the largest percentage used the internet at work (almost half), followed by in restaurants (36 percent), and several other places. Those with broadband service at home were even more likely to check the internet work – almost 3 in every 5 – and in a restaurant (somewhat less than half). For those without broadband service at home, the percentages using internet outside the home were generally lower. Broadband users on Tinian were the most likely to check the internet at work – about 72 percent), while only 48 percent of Rota broadband users checked the internet at work.

Table 16. Internet Access Outside Home by Island, CNMI: 2014

	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Place Accessing	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB
Total	1,542	816	726	1,184	615	569	154	92	62	204	109	95
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Workplace	46.7	59.6	32.2	46.3	59.8	31.6	61.7	71.7	46.8	37.7	47.7	26.3
School	27.2	30.8	23.3	28.2	32.4	23.7	33.8	38.0	27.4	16.7	15.6	17.9
Public library	11.6	11.5	11.7	10.6	10.1	11.2	26.6	28.3	24.2	5.9	5.5	6.3
Community center	4.3	3.4	5.2	3.6	2.9	4.4	2.6	2.2	3.2	9.3	7.3	11.6
Internet cafe	24.6	22.8	26.6	28.8	26.0	31.8	16.9	20.7	11.3	5.9	6.4	5.3
Restaurant	36.0	45.5	25.3	40.8	51.2	29.5	33.8	43.5	19.4	9.8	14.7	4.2
Someone's house	23.7	20.6	27.1	25.1	21.5	29.0	25.3	28.3	21.0	14.2	9.2	20.0
Laundromat	12.5	9.4	15.8	14.5	10.1	19.3	11.7	14.1	8.1	1.0	1.8	0.0
Gas station	6.2	4.0	8.5	7.6	4.9	10.5	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1
Hotel	10.4	13.0	7.6	10.5	11.9	9.0	22.1	32.6	6.5	1.5	2.8	0.0
Another place	7.8	9.3	6.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	33.1	40.2	22.6	10.3	11.9	8.4

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

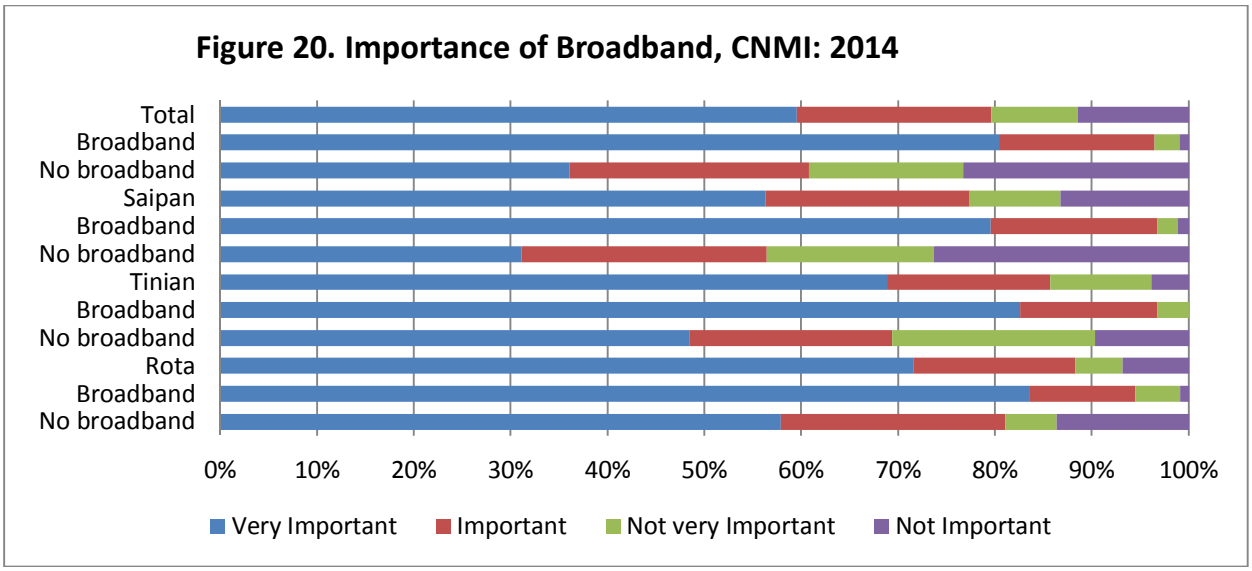


About 3 out of every 5 of the households in the sample felt that high speed internet was "very important" (Table 17 and Figure 20). Those with broadband internet already were more likely to value high speed connections (at 4 of 5), which only about 1 in 3 of those without broadband valued it as "very important".

Table 17. Importance of High Speed Internet by Island, CNMI: 2014

Island Broadband	Numbers					Percent				
	Total	Very Important	Impor-tant	Not very Important	Not Important	Total	Very Important	Impor-tant	Not very Important	Not Important
Total	1,542	918	310	137	177	100.0	59.5	20.1	8.9	11.5
Broadband	816	656	131	21	8	100.0	80.4	16.1	2.6	1.0
No broadband	726	262	179	116	169	100.0	36.1	24.7	16.0	23.3
Saipan	1,184	666	250	111	157	100.0	56.3	21.1	9.4	13.3
Broadband	615	489	106	13	7	100.0	79.5	17.2	2.1	1.1
No broadband	569	177	144	98	150	100.0	31.1	25.3	17.2	26.4
Tinian	154	106	26	16	6	100.0	68.8	16.9	10.4	3.9
Broadband	92	76	13	3	0	100.0	82.6	14.1	3.3	0.0
No broadband	62	30	13	13	6	100.0	48.4	21.0	21.0	9.7
Rota	204	146	34	10	14	100.0	71.6	16.7	4.9	6.9
Broadband	109	91	12	5	1	100.0	83.5	11.0	4.6	0.9
No broadband	95	55	22	5	13	100.0	57.9	23.2	5.3	13.7

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey



As noted, about 1,247 of the 1,542 households in the sample actually had a computer. Of those, more were satisfied with their connection speed than were not, more were not satisfied with their cost of service than were satisfied, about half were satisfied with the "ease of use", and more were satisfied with the reliability than were not satisfied (Table 18).

Table 18. Internet Costs Most Concerned about by Island, CNMI: 2014

Cost Most	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Concerned	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB	Total	Bband	No BB
Total	1,542	816	726	1,184	615	569	154	92	62	204	109	95
Connection speed												
Total	1,247	806	441	963	611	352	126	90	36	158	105	53
Not satisfied	331	170	161	261	122	139	25	18	7	45	30	15
Neutral	417	280	137	290	201	89	54	36	18	73	43	30
Satisfied	499	356	143	412	288	124	47	36	11	40	32	8
Cost of service												
Total	1,247	806	441	963	611	352	126	90	36	158	105	53
Not satisfied	499	276	223	367	192	175	51	36	15	81	48	33
Neutral	322	223	99	230	161	69	43	28	15	49	34	15
Satisfied	426	307	119	366	258	108	32	26	6	28	23	5
Ease of use												
Total	1,247	806	441	963	611	352	126	90	36	158	105	53
Not satisfied	287	138	149	223	99	124	15	10	5	49	29	20
Neutral	359	230	129	282	183	99	34	21	13	43	26	17
Satisfied	601	438	163	458	329	129	77	59	18	66	50	16
Reliability												
Total	1,247	806	441	963	611	352	126	90	36	158	105	53
Not satisfied	334	169	165	247	116	131	27	19	8	60	34	26
Neutral	396	271	125	291	198	93	45	32	13	60	41	19
Satisfied	517	366	151	425	297	128	54	39	15	38	30	8

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

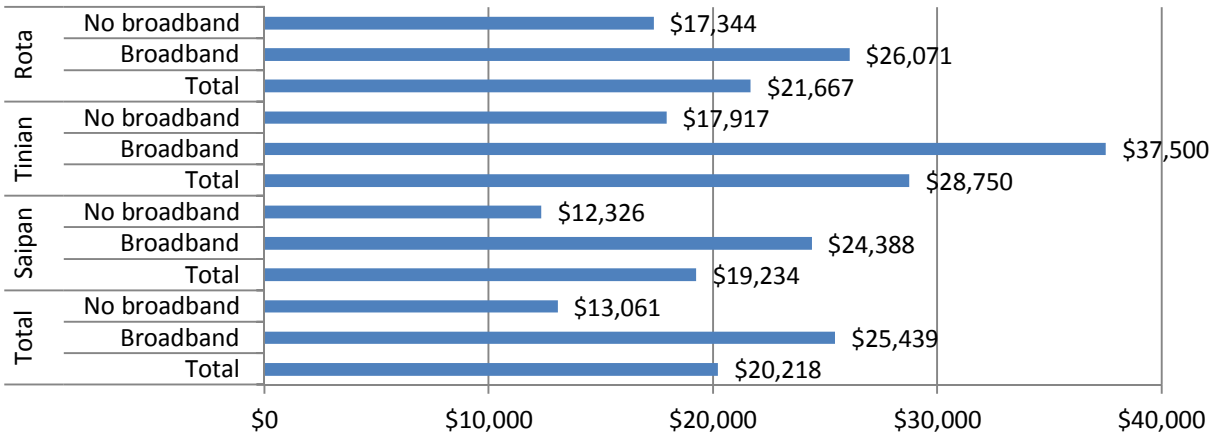
Finally, Table 19 and Figure 21 show the household income distribution and the median household income for the sample households. The median family income for those who reported their income was about $20,000. Households with broadband had a median household income of about $25,000, almost double the $13,000 for those households without broadband. Household median income was highest on Tinian, at $29,000 ($37,500 for those with broadband, $18,000 for those without broadband, compared to $22,000 on Rota ($26,000 for those with broadband, $17,000 without), and Saipan ($19,000, with $24,000 for those with Broadband, and $12,000 for those without.) In general, households with broadband had household incomes about twice that of those without broadband.

Table 19. Household Income by Island and Broadband, CNMI: 2014

Island Broadband	Total	Providing Household Income				
		Total	Less than $15,000	$15,000 to $29,999	$30,000 & over	Median
Total	1,542	1,517	610	457	450	$20,218
Broadband	816	798	209	251	338	$25,439
No broadband	726	719	401	206	112	$13,061
Saipan	1,184	1,175	498	360	317	$19,234
Broadband	615	608	161	202	245	$24,388
No broadband	569	567	337	158	72	$12,326
Tinian	154	148	39	40	69	$28,750
Broadband	92	88	15	22	51	$37,500
No broadband	62	60	24	18	18	$17,917
Rota	204	194	73	57	64	$21,667
Broadband	109	102	33	27	42	$26,071
No broadband	95	92	40	30	22	$17,344

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Figure 21. Median Household Income by Broadband and Island, CNMI: 2014



This section looked at use of and attitudes about broadband use in the CNMI. The populations of all three islands use the internet on a daily basis, and want the fastest, most dependable broadband internet they can get.

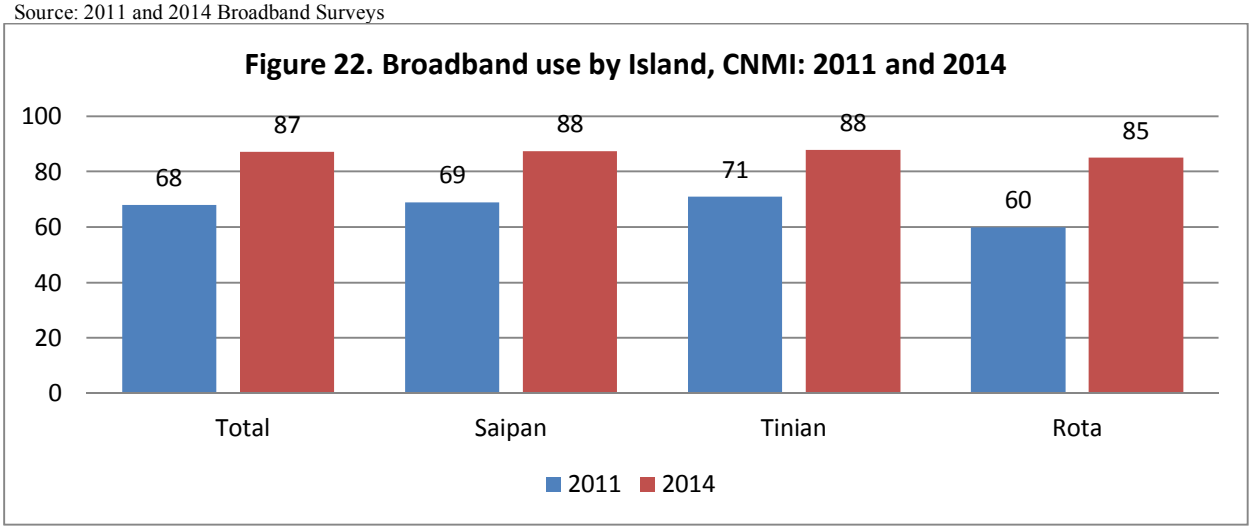
2011 to 2014 CHANGE

In the following tables, we look at the changes in a few characteristics between the 2011 and 2014 broadband surveys. Internet use increased during the 3-year period, as would be expected (Table 20 and Figure 22). But the jump was considerable (and so the definitions of internet use may have changed.) The percentage of persons having internet at home jumped from about 68 percent in 2011 to about 87 percent in 2014.

Table 20. Internet at Home, CNMI: 2011 and 2014

Employment	2011 percent	2014 Number	2014 Percent
Total	68	47,041	87.3
Saipan	69	36,031	87.6
Tinian	71	5,487	88.0
Rota	60	5,523	85.0

Source: 2011 and 2014 Broadband Surveys

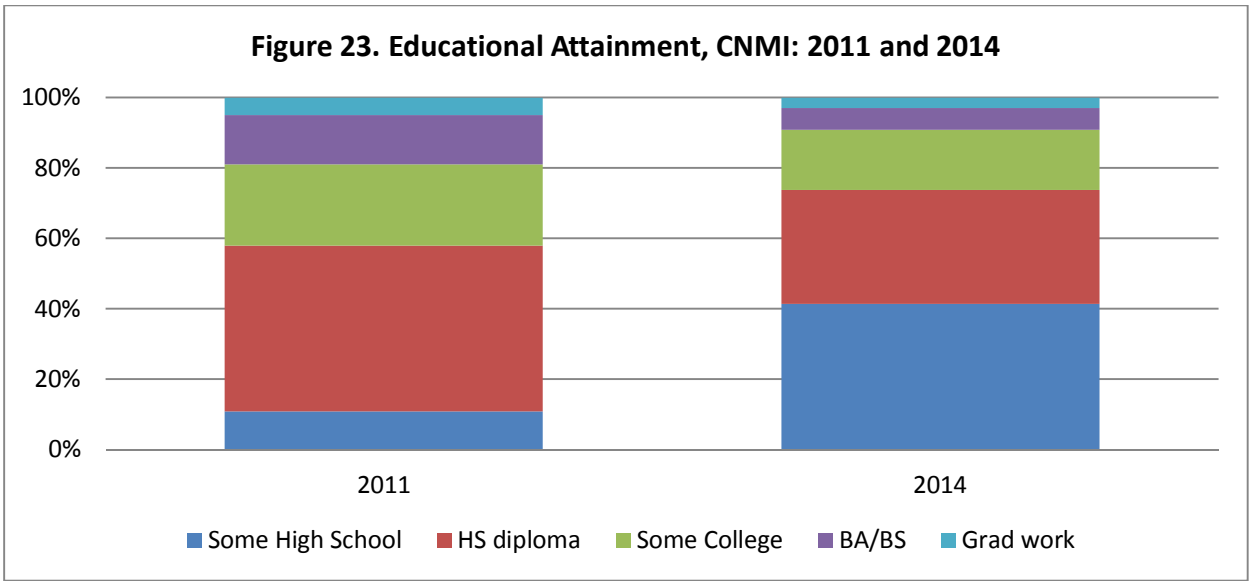


The 2011 Broadband survey report did not show very many of the variables separately in the report. One variable that was shown was educational attainment, as seen in Table 21 and Figure 23. Here, we find large differences between the 2011 and 2014 surveys. The percentage with some high school in 2011 was much smaller than that seen in 2014, and the other categories also reflected these differences. It is not clear why the distribution was so different in the two series.

Table 21. Educational Attainment, CNMI: 2011 and 2014

Education	2011	2014 Number	2014 Percent
Total	100	53,883	100.0
Some High School	11	22,364	41.5
HS diploma	45	16,595	30.8
GED	2	914	1.7
Some College	23	9,348	17.3
BA/BS	14	3,229	6.0
Grad work	5	1,433	2.7

Source: 2011 and 2014 Broadband Surveys

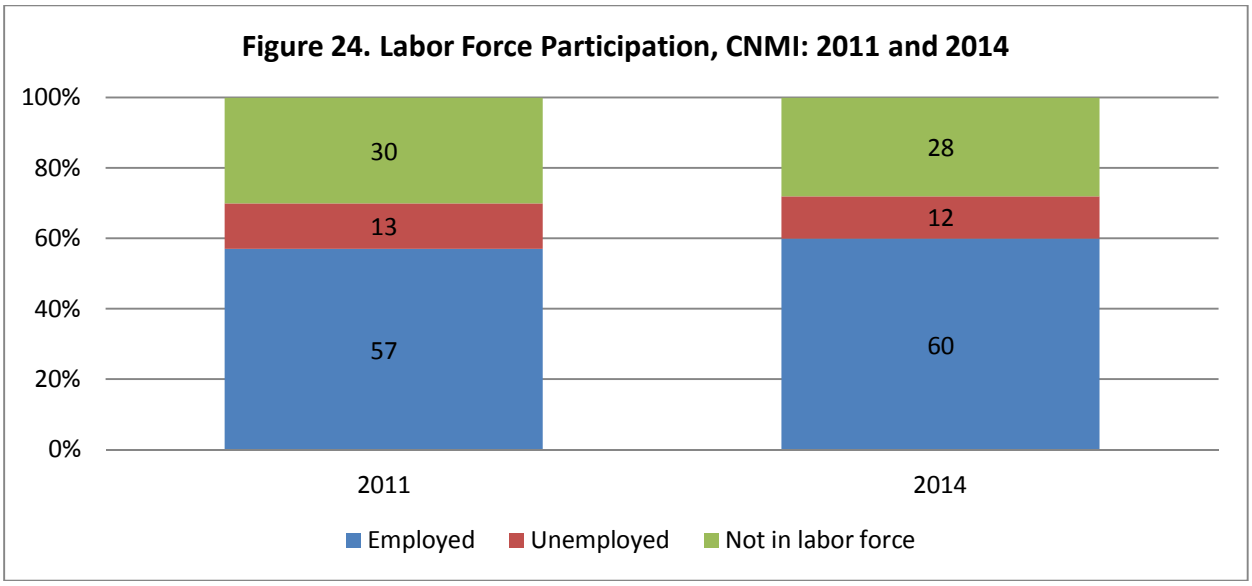


The labor force participation rates for the two enumerations, however, were remarkably similar. Labor force participation rates tend to vary over time depending on the current economic conditions, so these two surveys were taken under similar economic conditions. About 70 percent of the adults in 2011 were in the labor force compared to about 72 percent in 2014 (Table 22 and Figure 24). And, about 13 percent were unemployed in 2011 compared to about 12 percent in 2014.

Table 22. Labor Force Distribution, CNMI: 2011 and 2014

		2014	
Employment	2011	Number	Percent
Total	100	38,666	100.0
Employed full-time	52	21,672	56.0
Employed part-time	4	1,439	3.7
Student and not employed	3	3,206	8.3
Student and employed	1	76	0.2
Retired	10	2,053	5.3
Not employed not looking for work	14	4,462	11.5
Not employed looking for work	13	4,674	12.1
Other	3	1,084	2.8

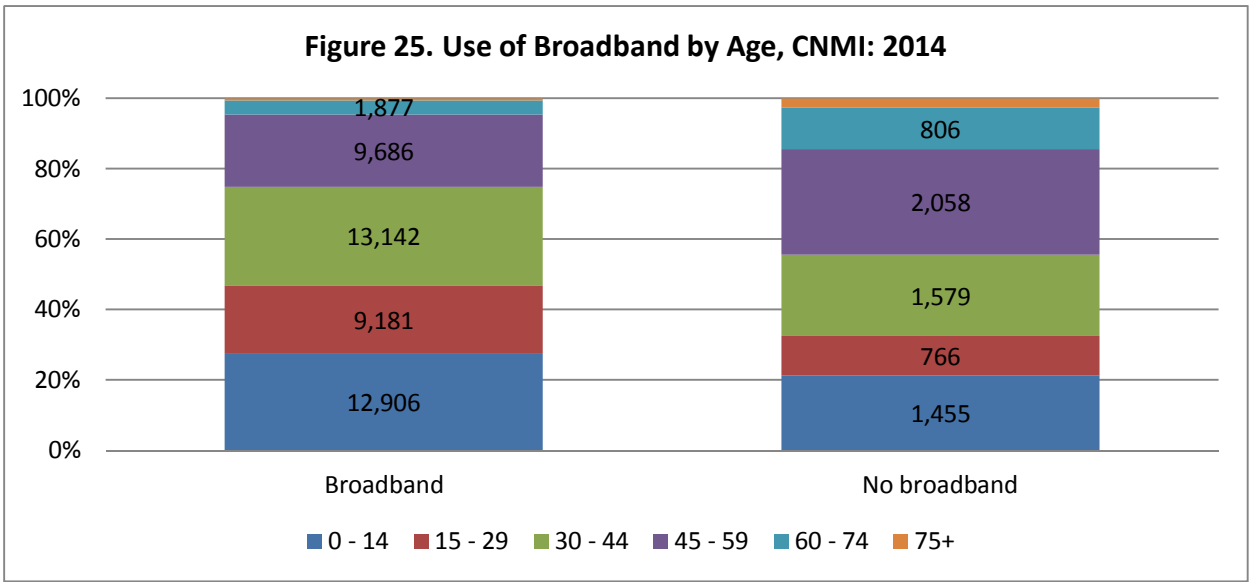
Source: 2011 and 2014 Broadband Surveys



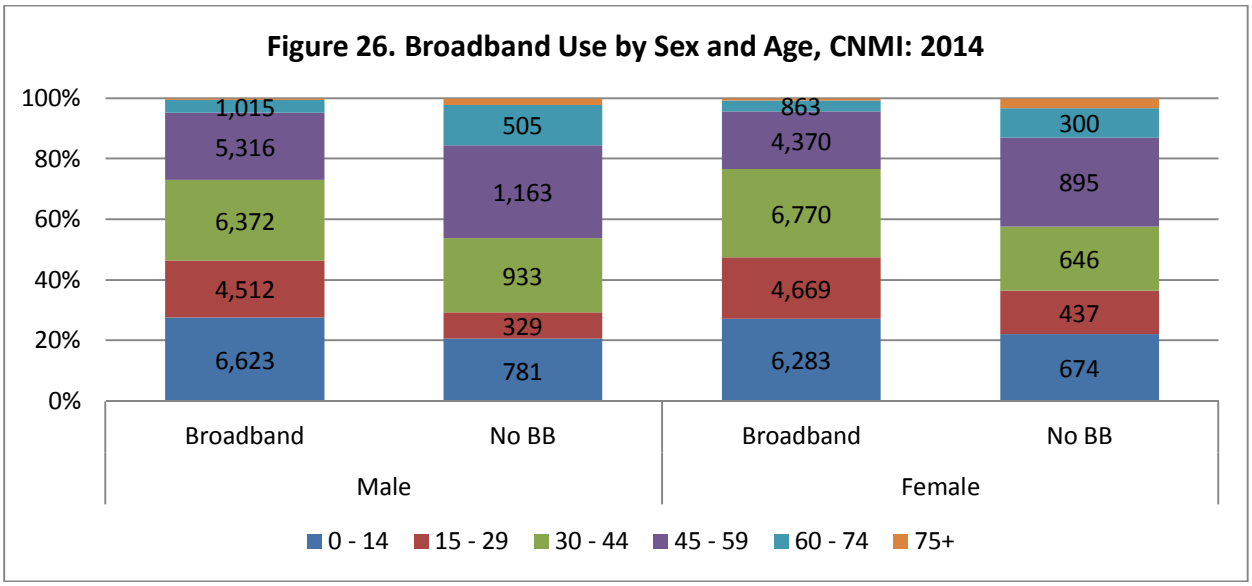
BROADBAND USE

Until this point we have been discussing general characteristics of the survey population in 2014 and the Broadband use by whole households. Since the survey was a survey of broadband use, and we have discussed what all family members were doing, the following tables discuss broadband use of the selected (random) individuals compared to other variables in the survey.

Young people in the CNMI in 2014 were very likely to use the internet, with those less than 29 making up more than 2 out of every 5 of the users (Figure 25). On the other hand, about 30 percent of those not using broadband internet were younger than 30 years. The percentage of elderly not using the internet was great than the percentage of elderly using the internet.



The age distributions for males and females for broadband use were similar. For both sexes, younger people were more likely than older people to use the internet. The youngest were most likely to use the internet and those 45 years and older were the least likely, for both sexes (Figure 26).



When looking at broadband use by island and age, we find that young people are Tinian were the most likely to use broadband internet at home, and their elderly the least likely (Figure 27). Older people on Rota were less likely to use broadband than on either of the other islands.

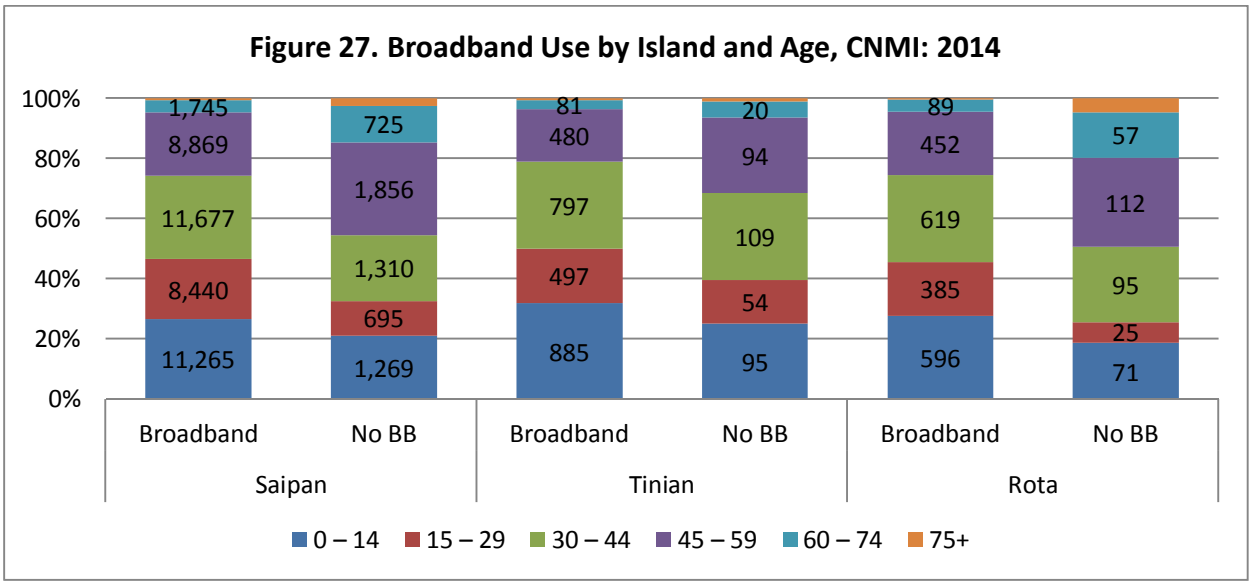
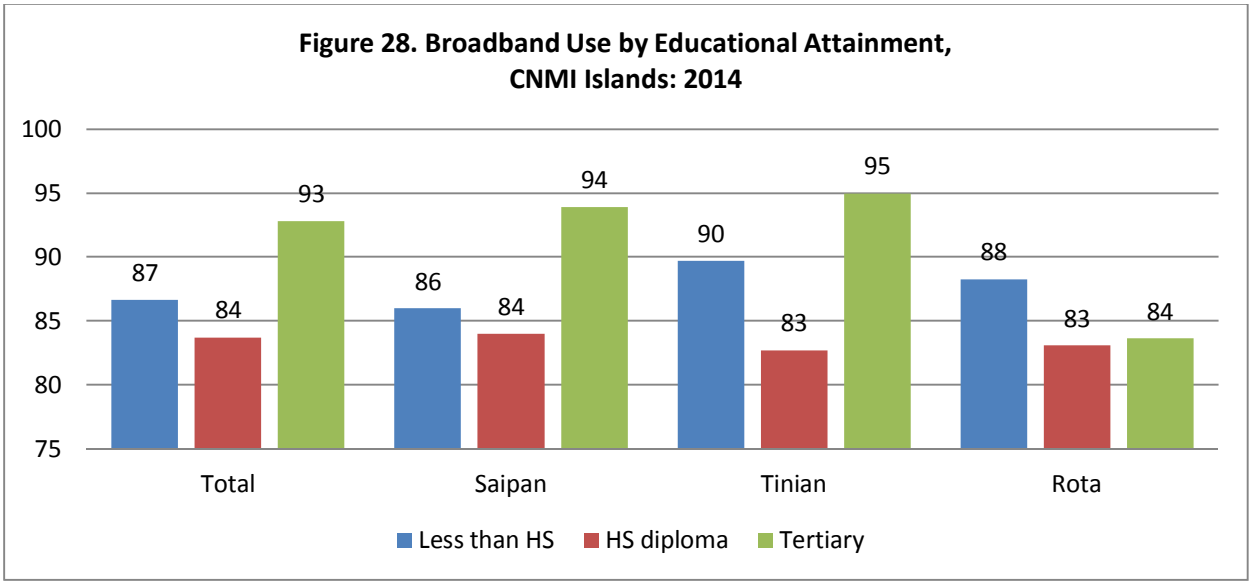
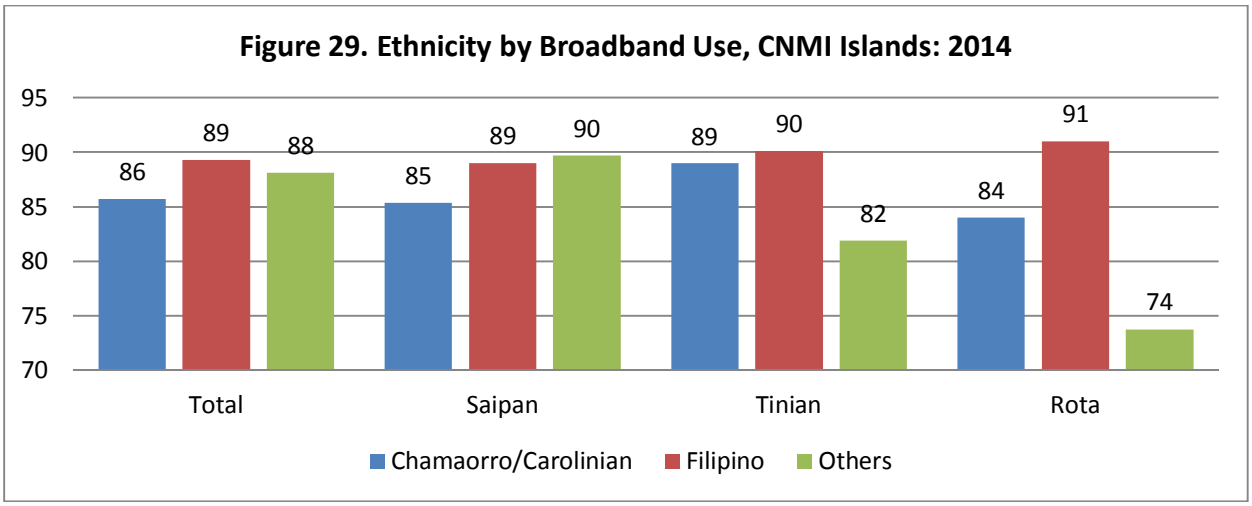


Figure 28 shows broadband use by educational attainment and island. Those with tertiary education were most likely to use the internet, at about 93 percent. Surprisingly, those adults with less than high school education was more likely to use the internet at home than those with

a high school diploma. This pattern was seen on each of the islands. However, while tertiary educated were the mostly likely to use the internet on Saipan and Tinian, on Rota it was those with less than a high school education who were most likely to use the internet.

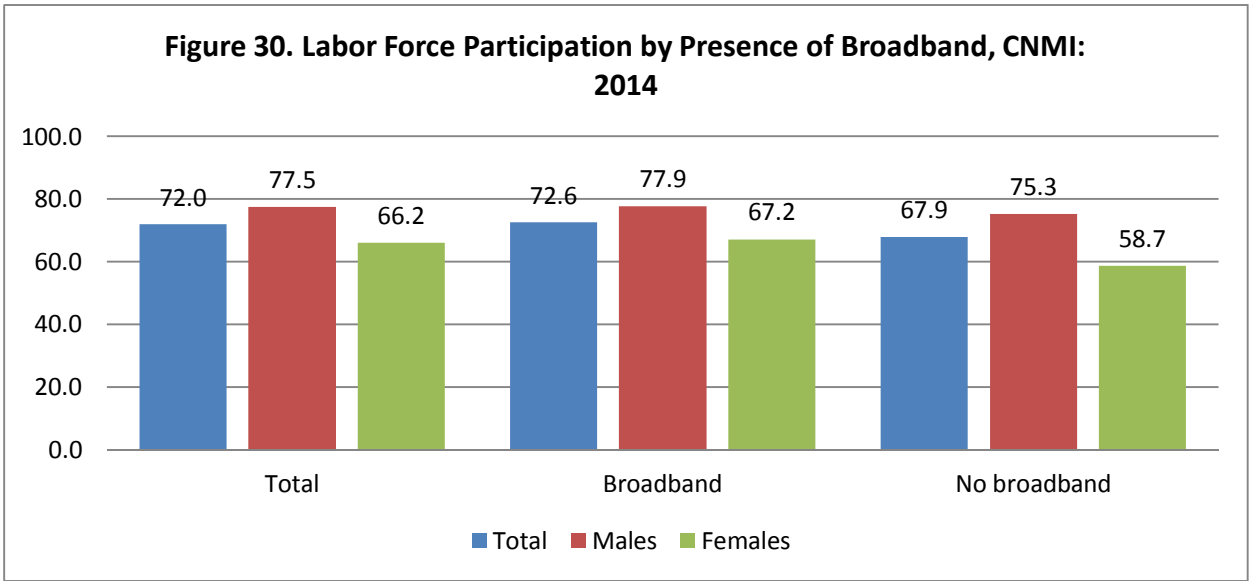


The combination of Chamorros and Carolinians (the indigenous populations), Filipinos, and "Others" were the major ethnic groups enumerated in the 2014 Broadband Survey While about 86 percent of the Chamorros and Carolinians in the CNMI used broadband internet, Filipinos (at 89 percent and "others" (at 88 percent) were even more likely to use the internet (Figure 29). Chamorros and Carolinians on Tinian were more likely than those on Saipan and Rota, but Filipinos on Rota were more likely than those on Saipan and Tinian to use the internet (although by a small percentage point difference.)

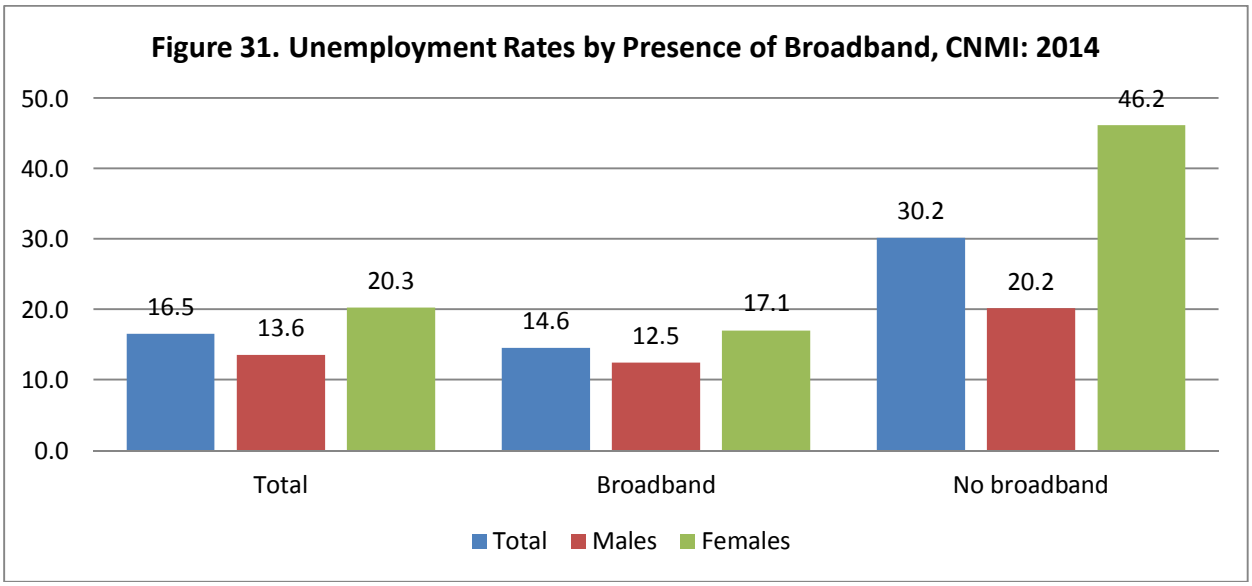


While about 72 percent of the CNMI adult population was in the labor force in 2014, about the same percentage used broadband at home, while a somewhat smaller percentage did not use broadband at home (Figure 30). Similarly about the same percentage of males used broadband

as the total, while only a slightly smaller percentage did not use broadband at home. Finally, the differences for females were greater – while 66 percent of the female adult population was in the labor force, about 67 percent used broadband, while only 59 percent of those in the labor force did.



The unemployment rates differed more. Adults in the CNMI were much less likely to use broadband internet at home if they were unemployed than if they were unemployed (Figure 31). This was true for both males and females, but much truer for females, with almost half of those unemployed not using the internet.



CONCLUSION

The 2014 Broadband Study surveyed 1,542 households, about 10 percent of all units in the CNMI. This sample was large enough to have a fairly low sampling error. However, the question used to obtain the labor force differed from the usual question in obtaining labor force participation and unemployment; nonetheless, the rates seem reasonable.

About 72 percent of the adult population – those 16 years and over – were in the labor force, including 77 percent of the males and 67 percent of the females. About 17 percent of the adults were unemployed – about 14 percent of the males and 21 percent of the females. For the youngest potential workers, those 15 to 29 years old, about half were in the labor force, but half were not in the labor force (many of them still in school). In this age group, about 29 percent of the males and 32 percent of the females were unemployed.

By ethnicity, about 65 percent of the Chamorros and Carolinians were in the labor force, and about 26 percent of them were unemployed. For Filipinos, about 84 percent were in the labor force with 7 percent being unemployed. About 62 percent of Chamorro and Carolinian speakers were in the labor force, with 29 percent being unemployed compared to 72 percent of English speakers in the labor force and 16 percent being unemployed.

Finally, only 43 percent of those with less than a high school education were in the labor force and 38 percent unemployed, compared to 75 percent of high school graduates in the labor force and 20 percent unemployed and 85 percent of those with some college in the labor force with 7 percent being unemployed.

In summary, the labor force situation in the Commonwealth in 2014 was not particularly good, particularly for those who wanted to work but could not find jobs. An unemployment rate of 17 percent is very high by United States standards although not by Third World standards; about 1 in every 6 potential works could not find jobs. And, more than 1 in 4 of all adults were not working, some of them presumably having given up looking. These figures could bode well for economic development in the CNMI because of the potential workers for industry, but these rates would likely send many potential workers, particularly the large number of young workers to other places, like Guam, Hawaii, and the US Mainland looking for jobs in areas of less unemployment and more job prospects.

Broadband use is now expected by households in the CNMI. In 2014, more than half the households had broadband, and most of the others would have liked to have it, if it was available, and if it came at a reasonable cost. If household members did not have internet at home, most found another venue to access the outside world.

REFERENCE

One Global Economy (2013) "CNMI Broadband Mapping: Final Report for the CNMI Department of Commerce". Washington, D.C. January 11

Appendix A

Tables

Table 1. Island & Village by Sex. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53,576	27,622	25,954
Saipan	47,942	24,628	23,314
Afetnas	1,520	786	733
Agingan	439	241	198
As Akina	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-
As Gonna	94	36	58
As Lito	763	406	357
As Mahetog	110	54	56
As Matuis	1,423	804	618
As Palacios	328	161	167
As Perdido	309	129	180
As Rabagau	450	271	179
As Teo	955	521	434
As Terlaje	444	252	193
Banaderu	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	748	397	352
Chacha	134	47	87
Chalan Galaide	220	103	117
Chalan Kanoa I	1,396	665	731
Chalan Kanoa II Village	606	382	224
Chalan Kanoa III	568	279	289
Chalan Kanoa IV	847	413	434
Chalan Kiya	1,068	557	511
Chalan Laulau	714	414	300
Chalan Piao	980	453	527
Chalan Rueda	151	81	70
China Town	1,122	463	659
Dagu	476	283	193
Dandan Village	3,164	1,559	1,604
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-
Finasisu	2,688	1,331	1,357
Garapan Village	3,335	1,852	1,483
Gualo Rai Village	1,432	774	658
Halaihai	237	129	109
I Akgak	637	282	355
I Denni	34	12	22
I Fadang	-	-	-
I Liyang	596	311	285
I Maddok	-	-	-
I Naftan	84	54	30
I Pitot	365	188	177
Kagman I	260	114	146
Kagman II	940	506	435
Kagman III	1,992	922	1,070
Kagman IV	567	319	248
Kannat Tabla	574	336	238
Koblerville	2,918	1,283	1,635
Laulau Bay	135	71	64
Lower Base	-	-	-
Marpi	28	15	12
Matansa	228	82	146
Maturana Hill	151	80	70

Table 1. Island & Village by Sex. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53,576	27,622	25,954
Saipan	47,942	24,628	23,314
Navy Hill Village	86	52	34
Opyan	-	-	-
Papago	874	472	402
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	152	63	88
San Antonio Village	957	537	420
San Jose (Oleai)	792	385	407
San Roque Village	1,263	712	551
San Vicente Village Updated	1,804	932	872
Susupe Village	2,008	1,031	978
Talafofo	12	12	-
Tanapag Village	1,352	728	624
Tangke	-	-	-
Tapochao	48	25	22
Kalabera	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-
Achugao	183	144	40
Fananganan	1,588	820	767
Kagman Village	22	12	10
Nanasu	137	59	78
Tottotville	435	226	210
Sabaneta	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 1a. Island & Village by Sex. CNMI: 2014 (continue)

Village Names	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53,576	27,622	25,954
Tinian	**3,105**	**1,658**	**1,447**
Marpo Heights	861	470	391
San Jose	1,815	956	860
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	411	221	189
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-
Carolinas	18	11	7
Rota	**2,527**	**1,337**	**1,190**
Songsong	600	329	271
Sinapalo	1,407	747	661
Tatachok	-	-	-
Tenetu	117	48	69
Annex F	74	33	40
Tatgua	23	23	-
Ugis	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	12	8	4
Liyu	79	28	52
I Chenchon	111	73	38
Ginalangan/Chudan	46	27	18
Makmak	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-
Taimama	44	13	30
Matpo	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-
Lempanai	10	6	4
Gagani	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-
Gampapa	4	2	3
As Dudo	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 2. Village by Broadband Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Broadband		
	Total	Broadband	No Broadband
Total	**1,532**	**810**	**722**
Saipan	**1,176**	**610**	**566**
Afetnas	33	11	22
Agingan	7	4	3
As Akina	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-
As Gonna	3	1	2
As Lito	19	8	11
As Mahetog	3	3	-
As Matuis	30	16	14
As Palacios	17	9	8
As Perdido	5	5	-
As Rabagau	12	7	5
As Teo	19	13	6
As Terlaje	12	5	7
Banaderu	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	22	19	3
Chacha	3	3	-
Chalan Galaide	6	5	1
Chalan Kanoa I	31	12	19
Chalan Kanoa II Village	22	10	12
Chalan Kanoa III	16	7	9
Chalan Kanoa IV	18	7	11
Chalan Kiya	25	14	11
Chalan Laulau	18	11	7
Chalan Piao	26	11	15
Chalan Rueda	3	-	3
China Town	27	9	18
Dagu	19	14	5
Dandan Village	59	28	31
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-
Finasisu	67	29	38
Garapan Village	106	66	40
Gualo Rai Village	38	22	16
Halaihai	5	1	4
I Akgak	15	10	5
I Denni	1	1	-
I Fadang	-	-	-
I Liyang	18	12	6
I Maddok	-	-	-
I Naftan	2	1	1
I Pitot	9	4	5
Kagman I	6	1	5
Kagman II	16	10	6
Kagman III	36	12	24
Kagman IV	10	2	8
Kannat Tabla	17	9	8
Koblerville	57	25	32
Laulau Bay	4	1	3
Lower Base	-	-	-
Marpi	1	1	-
Matansa	6	4	2
Maturana Hill	6	3	3

Table 2. Village by Broadband Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Broadband		
	Total	Broadband	No Broadband
Total	**1,532**	**810**	**722**
Saipan	**1,176**	**610**	**566**
Navy Hill Village	4	4	-
Opyan	-	-	-
Papago	23	15	8
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	4	3	1
San Antonio Village	24	5	19
San Jose (Oleai)	28	14	14
San Roque Village	38	24	14
San Vicente Village Updated	45	29	16
Susupe Village	49	24	25
Talafofo	1	1	-
Tanapag Village	30	12	18
Tangke	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	2	-
Kalabera	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-
Achugao	10	7	3
Fananganan	31	17	14
Kagman Village	2	-	2
Nanasu	3	1	2
Tottotville	7	6	1
Sabaneta	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 2a. Village by Broadband Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Broadband		
	Total	Broadband	No Broadband
Total	**1,532**	**810**	**722**
Tinian	**152**	**91**	**61**
Marpo Heights	41	26	15
San Jose	92	53	39
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	17	12	5
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-
Carolinas	2	-	2
Rota	**204**	**109**	**95**
Songsong	51	25	26
Sinapalo	107	60	47
Tatachok	-	-	-
Tenetu	12	3	9
Annex F	8	6	2
Tatgua	2	1	1
Ugis	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	1	-
Liyu	4	1	3
I Chenchon	9	4	5
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	3	-
Makmak	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-
Taimama	5	3	2
Matpo	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	1	-
Gagani	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-
Gampapa	1	1	-
As Dudo	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 3. Village by Internet Service Provider. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Provider		
	Total	A	B
Total	**810**	**85**	**725**
Saipan	**610**	**81**	**529**
Afetnas	11	1	10
Agingan	4	-	4
As Akina	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-
As Gonna	1	-	1
As Lito	8	-	8
As Mahetog	3	-	3
As Matuis	16	5	11
As Palacios	9	1	8
As Perdido	5	-	5
As Rabagau	7	1	6
As Teo	13	1	12
As Terlaje	5	-	5
Banaderu	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	19	2	17
Chacha	3	-	3
Chalan Galaide	5	-	5
Chalan Kanoa I	12	3	9
Chalan Kanoa II Village	10	1	9
Chalan Kanoa III	7	1	6
Chalan Kanoa IV	7	-	7
Chalan Kiya	14	2	12
Chalan Laulau	11	-	11
Chalan Piao	11	4	7
Chalan Rueda	-	-	-
China Town	9	-	9
Dagu	14	3	11
Dandan Village	28	7	21
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-
Finasisu	29	2	27
Garapan Village	66	5	61
Gualo Rai Village	22	1	21
Halaihai	1	-	1
I Akgak	10	1	9
I Denni	1	-	1
I Fadang	-	-	-
I Liyang	12	6	6
I Maddok	-	-	-
I Naftan	1	-	1
I Pitot	4	1	3
Kagman I	1	-	1

Table 3. Village by Internet Service Provider. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Provider		
	Total	A	B
Total	**810**	**85**	**725**
Saipan	**610**	**81**	**529**
Kagman II	10	1	9
Kagman III	12	3	9
Kagman IV	2	1	1
Kannat Tabla	9	1	8
Koblerville	25	3	22
Laulau Bay	1	-	1
Lower Base	-	-	-
Marpi	1	-	1
Matansa	4	-	4
Maturana Hill	3	1	2
Navy Hill Village	4	1	3
Opyan	-	-	-
Papago	15	-	15
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	3	1	2
San Antonio Village	5	-	5
San Jose (Oleai)	14	-	14
San Roque Village	24	6	18
San Vicente Village Updated	29	7	22
Susupe Village	24	3	21
Talafofo	1	-	1
Tanapag Village	12	2	10
Tangke	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	-	2
Kalabera	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-
Achugao	7	1	6
Fananganan	17	2	15
Kagman Village	-	-	-
Nanasu	1	-	1
Tottotville	6	-	6
Sabaneta	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 3a. Village by Internet Service Provider. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Provider		
	Total	A	B
Total	**810**	**85**	**725**
Tinian	**91**	**1**	**90**
Marpo Heights	26	-	26
San Jose	53	-	53
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	12	1	11
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-
Carolinas	-	-	-
Rota	**109**	**3**	**106**
Songsong	25	-	25
Sinapalo	60	1	59
Tatachok	-	-	-
Tenetu	3	-	3
Annex F	6	1	5
Tatgua	1	-	1
Ugis	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	-	1
Liyu	1	-	1
I Chenchon	4	1	3
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	-	3
Makmak	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-
Taimama	3	-	3
Matpo	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	-	1
Gagani	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-

Table 3a. Village by Internet Service Provider. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Provider		
	Total	A	B
Total	**810**	**85**	**725**
Gampapa	1	-	1
As Dudo	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 4. Village by Internet Speed. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total	Speed				
		Less than 200 KBPS	200 to 768 KBPS	768 KBPS to 1.5 MBPS	1.5 to 3 MBPS	3 to 6 MBPS
Total	**810**	**22**	**238**	**104**	**422**	**24**
Saipan	**610**	**13**	**137**	**47**	**395**	**18**
Afetnas	11	-	-	-	11	-
Agingan	4	-	-	-	4	-
As Akina	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Gonna	1	-	-	-	1	-
As Lito	8	-	1	-	7	-
As Mahetog	3	-	-	-	3	-
As Matuis	16	-	1	3	12	-
As Palacios	9	-	-	-	9	-
As Perdido	5	-	-	-	5	-
As Rabagau	7	-	-	-	7	-
As Teo	13	-	10	1	2	-
As Terlaje	5	-	-	-	5	-
Banaderu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	19	-	2	2	14	1
Chacha	3	-	-	-	3	-
Chalan Galaide	5	-	-	-	5	-
Chalan Kanoa I	12	-	5	4	3	-
Chalan Kanoa II Village	10	2	5	1	2	-
Chalan Kanoa III	7	2	3	1	1	-
Chalan Kanoa IV	7	-	7	-	-	-
Chalan Kiya	14	2	7	2	2	1
Chalan Laulau	11	-	-	2	9	-
Chalan Piao	11	2	1	1	7	-
Chalan Rueda	-	-	-	-	-	-
China Town	9	-	2	-	7	-
Dagu	14	-	1	-	13	-
Dandan Village	28	-	8	1	18	1
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finasisu	29	-	-	6	16	7
Garapan Village	66	1	11	2	51	1
Gualo Rai Village	22	-	2	3	17	-
Halaihai	1	-	-	-	1	-
I Akgak	10	-	4	3	3	-
I Denni	1	-	-	-	1	-
I Fadang	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Liyang	12	-	2	-	10	-
I Maddok	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Naftan	1	-	-	-	1	-
I Pitot	4	-	-	-	4	-

Table 4. Village by Internet Speed. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Speed					
	Total	Less than 200 KBPS	200 to 768 KBPS	768 KBPS to 1.5 MBPS	1.5 to 3 MBPS	3 to 6 MBPS
Total	**810**	**22**	**238**	**104**	**422**	**24**
Saipan	**610**	**13**	**137**	**47**	**395**	**18**
Kagman I	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kagman II	10	-	-	1	7	2
Kagman III	12	-	3	-	9	-
Kagman IV	2	-	-	1	1	-
Kannat Tabla	9	-	-	-	9	-
Koblerville	25	1	7	3	14	-
Laulau Bay	1	-	-	-	1	-
Lower Base	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marpi	1	-	1	-	-	-
Matansa	4	-	1	-	3	-
Maturana Hill	3	-	1	-	2	-
Navy Hill Village	4	-	-	-	4	-
Opyan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papago	15	-	-	-	15	-
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	3	-	-	-	2	1
San Antonio Village	5	-	-	-	5	-
San Jose (Oleai)	14	-	11	1	1	1
San Roque Village	24	-	-	3	21	-
San Vicente Village Updated	29	2	21	4	2	-
Susupe Village	24	-	15	1	8	-
Talafofo	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tanapag Village	12	-	-	-	12	-
Tangke	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	-	-	-	2	-
Kalabera	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Achugao	7	-	-	-	7	-
Fananganan	17	1	5	1	7	3
Kagman Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanasu	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tottotville	6	-	-	-	6	-
Sabaneta	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 4a. Village by Internet Speed. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Speed					
	Total	Less than 200 KBPS	200 to 768 KBPS	768 KBPS to 1.5 MBPS	1.5 to 3 MBPS	3 to 6 MBPS
Total	**810**	**22**	**238**	**104**	**422**	**24**
Tinian	**91**	**2**	**66**	**16**	**1**	**6**
Marpo Heights	26	1	19	2	0	4
San Jose	53	1	37	13	1	1
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	12	-	10	1	-	1
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rota	**109**	**7**	**35**	**41**	**26**	**-**
Songsong	25	3	9	11	2	0
Sinapalo	60	4	19	22	15	0
Tatachok	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenetu	3	-	2	-	1	-
Annex F	6	-	-	4	2	-
Tatgua	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ugis	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	-	-	-	1	-
Liyu	1	-	1	-	-	-
I Chenchon	4	-	2	1	1	-
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	-	-	1	2	-
Makmak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taimama	3	-	-	1	2	-
Matpo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	-	-	1	-	-
Gagani	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4a. Village by Internet Speed. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Speed					
	Total	Less than 200 KBPS	200 to 768 KBPS	768 KBPS to 1.5 MBPS	1.5 to 3 MBPS	3 to 6 MBPS
Total	**810**	**22**	**238**	**104**	**422**	**24**
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampapa	1	-	1	-	-	-
As Dudo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 5. Village by Own Computer. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Own computer				
	Total	Desktop laptop	Handheld	Other	No computer
Total	**1,532**	**913**	**289**	**2**	**328**
Saipan	**1,176**	**681**	**235**	**1**	**259**
Afetnas	33	11	19	-	3
Agingan	7	6	1	-	-
As Akina	-	-	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-	-	-
As Gonna	3	-	2	-	1
As Lito	19	13	-	-	6
As Mahetog	3	3	-	-	-
As Matuis	30	17	5	-	8
As Palacios	17	8	5	-	4
As Perdido	5	5	-	-	-
As Rabagau	12	7	1	-	4
As Teo	19	11	4	-	4
As Terlaje	12	9	1	-	2
Banaderu	-	-	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	22	17	3	-	2
Chacha	3	3	-	-	-
Chalan Galaide	6	3	2	-	1
Chalan Kanoa I	31	22	3	-	6
Chalan Kanoa II Village	22	15	1	-	6
Chalan Kanoa III	16	8	3	-	5
Chalan Kanoa IV	18	10	3	-	5
Chalan Kiya	25	20	1	-	4
Chalan Laulau	18	13	2	-	3
Chalan Piao	26	12	8	-	6
Chalan Rueda	3	2	1	-	-
China Town	27	17	7	-	3
Dagu	19	11	5	-	3
Dandan Village	59	32	8	-	19
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-	-	-
Finasisu	67	46	7	-	14
Garapan Village	106	48	42	-	16
Gualo Rai Village	38	23	13	-	2
Halaihai	5	2	1	-	2
I Akgak	15	12	-	-	3
I Denni	1	1	-	-	-
I Fadang	-	-	-	-	-
I Liyang	18	9	5	-	4
I Maddok	-	-	-	-	-
I Naftan	2	1	-	-	1
I Pitot	9	7	1	-	1
Kagman I	6	3	-	-	3

Table 5. Village by Own Computer. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Own computer				
	Total	Desktop laptop	Handheld	Other	No computer
Total	**1,532**	**913**	**289**	**2**	**328**
Saipan	**1,176**	**681**	**235**	**1**	**259**
Kagman II	16	12	2	-	2
Kagman III	36	20	5	-	11
Kagman IV	10	7	2	-	1
Kannat Tabla	17	13	1	-	3
Koblerville	57	25	21	-	11
Laulau Bay	4	2	-	-	2
Lower Base	-	-	-	-	-
Marpi	1	1	-	-	-
Matansa	6	4	1	-	1
Maturana Hill	6	3	-	-	3
Navy Hill Village	4	3	1	-	-
Opyan	-	-	-	-	-
Papago	23	11	5	-	7
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	4	3	-	-	1
San Antonio Village	24	13	2	-	9
San Jose (Oleai)	28	17	3	1	7
San Roque Village	38	22	7	-	9
San Vicente Village Updated	45	31	2	-	12
Susupe Village	49	31	6	-	12
Talafofo	1	1	-	-	-
Tanapag Village	30	12	5	-	13
Tangke	-	-	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	2	-	-	-
Kalabera	-	-	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-	-	-
Achugao	10	4	4	-	2
Fananganan	31	15	8	-	8
Kagman Village	2	1	-	-	1
Nanasu	3	1	-	-	2
Tottotville	7	-	6	-	1
Sabaneta	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 5a. Village by Own Computer. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Own computer				
	Total	Desktop laptop	Handheld	Other	No computer
Total	**1,532**	**913**	**289**	**2**	**328**
Tinian	**152**	**106**	**26**	**1**	**19**
Marpo Heights	41	27	9	-	5
San Jose	92	65	15	1	11
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	17	14	1	-	2
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas	2	-	1	-	1
Rota	**204**	**126**	**28**	**-**	**50**
Songsong	51	32	4	-	15
Sinapalo	107	62	18	-	27
Tatachok	-	-	-	-	-
Tenetu	12	8	1	-	3
Annex F	8	5	3	-	-
Tatgua	2	2	-	-	-
Ugis	-	-	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	1	-	-	-
Liyu	4	1	1	-	2
I Chenchon	9	8	-	-	1
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	2	1	-	-
Makmak	-	-	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-	-	-
Taimama	5	4	-	-	1
Matpo	-	-	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	1	-	-	-
Gagani	-	-	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5a. Village by Own Computer. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Own computer				
	Total	Desktop laptop	Handheld	Other	No computer
Total	**1,532**	**913**	**289**	**2**	**328**
Gampapa	1	-	-	-	1
As Dudo	-	-	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 6. Village by Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Use internet		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	**1,532**	**1,138**	**394**
Saipan	**1,176**	**870**	**306**
Afetnas	33	23	10
Agingan	7	6	1
As Akina	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-
As Gonna	3	1	2
As Lito	19	14	5
As Mahetog	3	3	-
As Matuis	30	18	12
As Palacios	17	13	4
As Perdido	5	5	-
As Rabagau	12	6	6
As Teo	19	14	5
As Terlaje	12	8	4
Banaderu	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	22	20	2
Chacha	3	2	1
Chalan Galaide	6	5	1
Chalan Kanoa I	31	23	8
Chalan Kanoa II Village	22	17	5
Chalan Kanoa III	16	9	7
Chalan Kanoa IV	18	15	3
Chalan Kiya	25	21	4
Chalan Laulau	18	15	3
Chalan Piao	26	18	8
Chalan Rueda	3	3	-
China Town	27	23	4
Dagu	19	16	3
Dandan Village	59	40	19
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-
Finasisu	67	45	22
Garapan Village	106	86	20
Gualo Rai Village	38	32	6
Halaihai	5	2	3
I Akgak	15	13	2
I Denni	1	1	-
I Fadang	-	-	-
I Liyang	18	15	3
I Maddok	-	-	-
I Naftan	2	-	2
I Pitot	9	7	2
Kagman I	6	3	3

Table 6. Village by Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Use internet		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	**1,532**	**1,138**	**394**
Saipan	**1,176**	**870**	**306**
Kagman II	16	14	2
Kagman III	36	19	17
Kagman IV	10	6	4
Kannat Tabla	17	14	3
Koblerville	57	45	12
Laulau Bay	4	2	2
Lower Base	-	-	-
Marpi	1	1	-
Matansa	6	5	1
Maturana Hill	6	3	3
Navy Hill Village	4	4	-
Opyan	-	-	-
Papago	23	14	9
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	4	3	1
San Antonio Village	24	13	11
San Jose (Oleai)	28	23	5
San Roque Village	38	27	11
San Vicente Village Updated	45	38	7
Susupe Village	49	38	11
Talafofo	1	1	-
Tanapag Village	30	17	13
Tangke	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	2	-
Kalabera	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-
Achugao	10	8	2
Fananganan	31	23	8
Kagman Village	2	1	1
Nanasu	3	1	2
Tottotville	7	6	1
Sabaneta	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 6a. Village by Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Use internet		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	**1,532**	**1,138**	**394**
Tinian	**152**	**118**	**34**
Marpo Heights	41	30	11
San Jose	92	71	21
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	17	16	1
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-
Carolinas	2	1	1
Rota	**204**	**150**	**54**
Songsong	51	38	13
Sinapalo	107	78	29
Tatachok	-	-	-
Tenetu	12	8	4
Annex F	8	6	2
Tatgua	2	2	-
Ugis	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	1	-
Liyu	4	3	1
I Chenchon	9	6	3
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	3	-
Makmak	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-
Taimama	5	4	1
Matpo	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	1	-
Gagani	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-

Table 6a. Village by Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Use internet		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	**1,532**	**1,138**	**394**
Gampapa	1	-	1
As Dudo	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 7. Village by Frequency of Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total	Frequency					
		Every few months	Every few weeks	1 or 2 days a week	3 to 5 days a week	Once a day	Several times a day
Total	**1138**	**34**	**16**	**72**	**211**	**141**	**664**
Saipan	**870**	**28**	**13**	**59**	**186**	**94**	**490**
Afetnas	23	-	-	-	8	3	12
Agingan	6	-	-	-	1	2	3
As Akina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Gonna	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
As Lito	14	1	-	-	4	-	9
As Mahetog	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
As Matuis	18	-	-	-	1	-	17
As Palacios	13	-	-	1	-	2	10
As Perdido	5	-	-	-	-	1	4
As Rabagau	6	-	-	-	-	1	5
As Teo	14	1	1	2	8	1	1
As Terlaje	8	-	-	1	-	-	7
Banaderu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	20	1	-	1	1	-	17
Chacha	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chalan Galaide	5	-	-	-	1	-	4
Chalan Kanoa I	23	1	-	4	14	3	1
Chalan Kanoa II Village	17	-	1	4	6	5	1
Chalan Kanoa III	9	1	-	-	7	1	-
Chalan Kanoa IV	15	2	-	2	8	3	-
Chalan Kiya	21	-	1	2	13	3	2
Chalan Laulau	15	1	-	-	-	3	11
Chalan Piao	18	1	1	1	1	6	8
Chalan Rueda	3	-	-	-	1	-	2
China Town	23	1	1	3	1	5	12
Dagu	16	-	-	-	1	2	13
Dandan Village	40	1	-	4	8	3	24
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finasisu	45	-	-	3	3	3	36
Garapan Village	86	1	1	6	6	9	63
Gualo Rai Village	32	-	1	2	1	2	26
Halaihai	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
I Akgak	13	5	-	2	6	-	-
I Denni	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
I Fadang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Liyang	15	-	-	1	-	2	12
I Maddok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Naftan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Pitot	7	-	-	-	1	1	5

Table 7. Village by Frequency of Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total	Frequency					
		Every few months	Every few weeks	1 or 2 days a week	3 to 5 days a week	Once a day	Several times a day
Total	**1138**	**34**	**16**	**72**	**211**	**141**	**664**
Saipan	**870**	**28**	**13**	**59**	**186**	**94**	**490**
Kagman I	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kagman II	14	-	-	1	-	4	9
Kagman III	19	-	-	2	3	1	13
Kagman IV	6	-	-	-	1	1	4
Kannat Tabla	14	-	-	-	4	-	10
Koblerville	45	1	2	4	17	3	18
Laulau Bay	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lower Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marpi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Matansa	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Maturana Hill	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Navy Hill Village	4	-	-	1	-	-	3
Opyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papago	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
San Antonio Village	13	-	-	-	1	-	12
San Jose (Oleai)	23	-	-	1	14	2	6
San Roque Village	27	-	-	1	2	4	20
San Vicente Village Updated	38	5	2	7	19	4	1
Susupe Village	38	4	2	1	20	2	9
Talafofo	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tanapag Village	17	-	-	1	-	5	11
Tangke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kalabera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Achugao	8	-	-	-	-	1	7
Fananganan	23	1	-	1	1	6	14
Kagman Village	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nanasu	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tottotville	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sabaneta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 7a. Village by Frequency of Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total	Frequency					
		Every few months	Every few weeks	1 or 2 days a week	3 to 5 days a week	Once a day	Several times a day
Total	**1138**	**34**	**16**	**72**	**211**	**141**	**664**
Tinian	**118**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**99**
Marpo Heights	30	-	1	1	1	1	26
San Jose	71	1	1	1	3	4	61
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	16	1	-	3	1	-	11
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rota	**150**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**20**	**42**	**75**
Songsong	38	2	-	2	5	16	13
Sinapalo	78	2	1	5	9	19	42
Tatachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenetu	8	-	-	1	3	1	3
Annex F	6	-	-	-	1	1	4
Tatgua	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ugis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1		-	-	-	-	1
Liyu	3	-	-	-	2	1	-
I Chenchon	6	-	-	-	-	1	5
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Makmak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taimama	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
Matpo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 7a. Village by Frequency of Internet Use. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Frequency						
	Total	Every few months	Every few weeks	1 or 2 days a week	3 to 5 days a week	Once a day	Several times a day
Total	**1138**	**34**	**16**	**72**	**211**	**141**	**664**
Gagani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampapa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Dudo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 8. Village by Importance of Internet. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	How important				
	Total	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not important at all
Total	**1,532**	**912**	**308**	**136**	**176**
Saipan	**1,176**	**662**	**248**	**110**	**156**
Afetnas	33	23	7	2	1
Agingan	7	3	2	2	-
As Akina	-	-	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-	-	-
As Gonna	3	3	-	-	-
As Lito	19	6	8	3	2
As Mahetog	3	3	-	-	-
As Matuis	30	14	3	2	11
As Palacios	17	8	4	3	2
As Perdido	5	5	-	-	-
As Rabagau	12	5	3	-	4
As Teo	19	12	2	5	-
As Terlaje	12	8	2	2	-
Banaderu	-	-	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	22	15	5	-	2
Chacha	3	3	-	-	-
Chalan Galaide	6	3	1	1	1
Chalan Kanoa I	31	14	11	4	2
Chalan Kanoa II Village	22	10	7	4	1
Chalan Kanoa III	16	7	4	5	-
Chalan Kanoa IV	18	6	10	2	-
Chalan Kiya	25	20	4	1	-
Chalan Laulau	18	15	-	-	3
Chalan Piao	26	17	-	2	7
Chalan Rueda	3	2	1	-	-
China Town	27	20	3	1	3
Dagu	19	14	1	-	4
Dandan Village	59	25	14	8	12
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-	-	-
Finasisu	67	44	7	4	12
Garapan Village	106	62	19	9	16
Gualo Rai Village	38	29	6	-	3
Halaihai	5	2	1	-	2
I Akgak	15	10	3	2	-
I Denni	1	1	-	-	-
I Fadang	-	-	-	-	-
I Liyang	18	10	4	-	4
I Maddok	-	-	-	-	-
I Naftan	2	1	-	-	1
I Pitot	9	6	2	-	1
Kagman I	6	3	1	2	-

Table 8. Village by Importance of Internet. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	How important				
	Total	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not important at all
Total	**1,532**	**912**	**308**	**136**	**176**
Saipan	**1,176**	**662**	**248**	**110**	**156**
Kagman II	16	11	4	1	-
Kagman III	36	14	12	3	7
Kagman IV	10	6	3	-	1
Kannat Tabla	17	7	7	1	2
Koblerville	57	35	15	6	1
Laulau Bay	4	2	-	2	-
Lower Base	-	-	-	-	-
Marpi	1	1	-	-	-
Matansa	6	4	1	-	1
Maturana Hill	6	2	1	-	3
Navy Hill Village	4	4	-	-	-
Opyan	-	-	-	-	-
Papago	23	15	2	3	3
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	4	1	2	-	1
San Antonio Village	24	8	8	4	4
San Jose (Oleai)	28	15	8	2	3
San Roque Village	38	22	3	4	9
San Vicente Village Updated	45	24	11	6	4
Susupe Village	49	21	20	4	4
Talafofo	1	1	-	-	-
Tanapag Village	30	11	6	4	9
Tangke	-	-	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	1	1	-	-
Kalabera	-	-	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-	-	-
Achugao	10	8	-	1	1
Fananganan	31	14	7	4	6
Kagman Village	2	-	1	-	1
Nanasu	3	1	-	-	2
Tottotville	7	5	1	1	-
Sabaneta	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 8a. Village by Importance of Internet. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	How important				
	Total	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not important at all
Total	**1,532**	**912**	**308**	**136**	**176**
Tinian	**152**	**104**	**26**	**16**	**6**
Marpo Heights	41	28	10	2	1
San Jose	92	59	16	13	4
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	17	16	-	-	1
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas	2	1	-	1	-
Rota	**204**	**146**	**34**	**10**	**14**
Songsong	51	37	8	3	3
Sinapalo	107	72	21	6	8
Tatachok	-	-	-	-	-
Tenetu	12	8	1	-	3
Annex F	8	8	-	-	-
Tatgua	2	2	-	-	-
Ugis	-	-	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	1	-	-	-
Liyu	4	3	1	-	-
I Chenchon	9	7	1	1	-
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	3	-	-	-
Makmak	-	-	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-	-	-
Taimama	5	4	1	-	-
Matpo	-	-	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	1	-	-	-
Gagani	-	-	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8a. Village by Importance of Internet. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	How important				
	Total	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not important at all
Total	**1,532**	**912**	**308**	**136**	**176**
Gampapa	1	-	1	-	-
As Dudo	-	-	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 9. Village by Household Income. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Household Income			
	Total	Less than $15000	$15000 to $29999	$30000 and over
Total	**1,507**	**605**	**454**	**448**
Saipan	**1,167**	**493**	**358**	**316**
Afetnas	33	16	9	8
Agingan	7	3	3	1
As Akina	-	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-	-
As Gonna	3	-	2	1
As Lito	19	6	9	4
As Mahetog	3	2	-	1
As Matuis	30	10	6	14
As Palacios	17	7	5	5
As Perdido	5	1	1	3
As Rabagau	12	5	5	2
As Teo	19	3	6	10
As Terlaje	12	5	3	4
Banaderu	-	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	22	7	5	10
Chacha	3	1	-	2
Chalan Galaide	6	2	-	4
Chalan Kanoa I	30	19	7	4
Chalan Kanoa II Village	22	13	6	3
Chalan Kanoa III	16	8	6	2
Chalan Kanoa IV	18	10	8	-
Chalan Kiya	25	7	9	9
Chalan Laulau	18	10	3	5
Chalan Piao	26	11	8	7
Chalan Rueda	3	2	1	-
China Town	27	11	11	5
Dagu	19	8	4	7
Dandan Village	59	18	18	23
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-	-
Finasisu	66	29	20	17
Garapan Village	105	45	38	22
Gualo Rai Village	38	14	15	9
Halaihai	5	1	2	2
I Akgak	15	4	2	9
I Denni	1	-	-	1
I Fadang	-	-	-	-
I Liyang	18	15	1	2
I Maddok	-	-	-	-
I Naftan	2	-	2	-
I Pitot	9	2	3	4
Kagman I	6	2	3	1

Table 9. Village by Household Income. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Household Income			
	Total	Less than $15000	$15000 to $29999	$30000 and over
Total	**1,507**	**605**	**454**	**448**
Saipan	**1,167**	**493**	**358**	**316**
Kagman II	16	5	7	4
Kagman III	36	18	9	9
Kagman IV	10	5	3	2
Kannat Tabla	16	5	5	6
Koblerville	57	21	20	16
Laulau Bay	4	2	-	2
Lower Base	-	-	-	-
Marpi	1	-	-	1
Matansa	6	2	-	4
Maturana Hill	6	4	1	1
Navy Hill Village	4	-	2	2
Opyan	-	-	-	-
Papago	22	5	8	9
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	4	1	-	3
San Antonio Village	24	15	5	4
San Jose (Oleai)	28	15	12	1
San Roque Village	36	14	11	11
San Vicente Village Updated	44	16	17	11
Susupe Village	49	27	14	8
Talafofo	1	1	-	-
Tanapag Village	29	16	8	5
Tangke	-	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	-	-	2
Kalabera	-	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-	-
Achugao	10	6	3	1
Fananganan	31	16	8	7
Kagman Village	2	1	1	-
Nanasu	3	1	2	-
Tottotville	7	-	1	6
Sabaneta	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 9a. Village by Household Income. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Household Income			
	Total	Less than $15000	$15000 to $29999	$30000 and over
Total	**1,507**	**605**	**454**	**448**
Tinian	**146**	**39**	**39**	**68**
Marpo Heights	40	9	13	18
San Jose	89	28	23	38
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	15	1	3	11
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-	-
Carolinas	2	1	-	1
Rota	**194**	**73**	**57**	**64**
Songsong	50	24	12	14
Sinapalo	106	38	35	33
Tatachok	-	-	-	-
Tenetu	11	4	4	3
Annex F	5	1	1	3
Tatgua	2	-	1	1
Ugis	-	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	-	-	1
Liyu	4	3	1	-
I Chenchon	8	3	1	4
Ginalangan/Chudan	2	-	1	1
Makmak	-	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-	-
Taimama	5	-	1	4
Matpo	-	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-	-
Lempanai	-	-	-	-
Gagani	-	-	-	-
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-	-

Table 9a. Village by Household Income. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Household Income			
	Total	Less than $15000	$15000 to $29999	$30000 and over
Total	**1,507**	**605**	**454**	**448**
Gampapa	-	-	-	-
As Dudo	-	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 10. Village by Person's Sex and Age15. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+
Total	**1,532**	**163**	**525**	**640**	**204**	**868**	**77**	**263**	**404**	**124**	**664**	**86**	**262**	**236**	**80**
Saipan	**1,176**	**115**	**399**	**497**	**165**	**691**	**54**	**210**	**326**	**101**	**485**	**61**	**189**	**171**	**64**
Afetnas	33	5	7	18	3	16	2	2	9	3	17	3	5	9	-
Agingan	7	-	3	3	1	5	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	-
As Akina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Falipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Gonna	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1
As Lito	19	1	9	5	4	13	1	7	3	2	6	-	2	2	2
As Mahetog	3	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
As Matuis	30	4	3	18	5	17	2	2	10	3	13	2	1	8	2
As Palacios	17	1	6	9	1	12	1	4	6	1	5	-	2	3	-
As Perdido	5	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
As Rabagau	12	-	4	7	1	9	-	3	6	-	3	-	1	1	1
As Teo	19	4	6	7	2	10	3	4	2	1	9	1	2	5	1
As Terlaje	12	1	4	5	2	9	-	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	-
Banaderu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitol Hill	22	1	8	10	3	17	1	5	9	2	5	-	3	1	1
Chacha	3	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Chalan Galaide	6	-	5	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	3	-	3	-	-
Chalan Kanoa I	31	2	13	12	4	19	-	8	10	1	12	2	5	2	3
Chalan Kanoa II Village	22	2	6	12	2	15	1	2	10	2	7	1	4	2	-
Chalan Kanoa III	16	2	4	8	2	10	2	2	5	1	6	-	2	3	1
Chalan Kanoa IV	18	1	8	9	-	4	-	1	3	-	14	1	7	6	-
Chalan Kiya	25	1	9	11	4	15	1	3	8	3	10	-	6	3	1
Chalan Laulau	18	1	6	10	1	10	-	1	8	1	8	1	5	2	-
Chalan Piao	26	2	8	10	6	20	1	5	9	5	6	1	3	1	1
Chalan Rueda	3	-	2	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
China Town	27	-	11	10	6	17	-	6	6	5	10	-	5	4	1
Dagu	19	3	4	8	4	15	2	3	7	3	4	1	1	1	1
Dandan Village	59	4	20	25	10	34	1	12	15	6	25	3	8	10	4
Fanonchuluyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finasisu	67	6	23	28	10	44	1	14	20	9	23	5	9	8	1
Garapan Village	106	14	52	32	8	64	7	30	22	5	42	7	22	10	3
Gualo Rai Village	38	4	10	16	8	24	1	7	9	7	14	3	3	7	1
Halaihai	5	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1
I Akgak	15	2	1	7	5	7	1	1	4	1	8	1	-	3	4
I Denni	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Fadang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Liyang	18	2	6	9	1	11	1	2	7	1	7	1	4	2	-
I Maddok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Village by Person's Sex and Age15. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+
Total	**1,532**	**163**	**525**	**640**	**204**	**868**	**77**	**263**	**404**	**124**	**664**	**86**	**262**	**236**	**80**
Saipan	**1,176**	**115**	**399**	**497**	**165**	**691**	**54**	**210**	**326**	**101**	**485**	**61**	**189**	**171**	**64**
I Naftan	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
I Pitot	9	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	6	1	2	2	1
Kagman I	6	2	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	1	1	2	-
Kagman II	16	3	5	6	2	7	1	3	2	1	9	2	2	4	1
Kagman III	36	3	14	18	1	15	-	3	12	-	21	3	11	6	1
Kagman IV	10	-	5	5	-	6	-	3	3	-	4	-	2	2	-
Kannat Tabla	17	1	4	10	2	11	-	3	7	1	6	1	1	3	1
Koblerville	57	6	23	16	12	17	3	5	6	3	40	3	18	10	9
Laulau Bay	4	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1
Lower Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marpi	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matansa	6	-	4	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	3	-	2	1	-
Maturana Hill	6	-	1	4	1	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	1
Navy Hill Village	4	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Opyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papago	23	3	5	10	5	17	2	3	8	4	6	1	2	2	1
Pidos Kahalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sadog Tasi	4	-	2	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
San Antonio Village	24	4	12	5	3	12	1	6	3	2	12	3	6	2	1
San Jose (Oleai)	28	3	6	14	5	13	1	3	7	2	15	2	3	7	3
San Roque Village	38	6	9	20	3	27	5	7	13	2	11	1	2	7	1
San Vicente Village Updated	45	6	14	20	5	28	3	8	13	4	17	3	6	7	1
Susupe Village	49	5	17	22	5	30	4	8	15	3	19	1	9	7	2
Talafofo	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanapag Village	30	4	6	14	6	15	1	4	7	3	15	3	2	7	3
Tangke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tapochao	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kalabera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Memorial Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Achugao	10	1	4	5	-	9	1	4	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fananganan	31	2	13	11	5	14	-	4	7	3	17	2	9	4	2
Kagman Village	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nanasu	3	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tottotville	7	-	6	-	1	4	-	3	-	1	3	-	3	-	-
Sabaneta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 10a. Village by Person's Sex and Age15. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+
Total	**1,532**	**163**	**525**	**640**	**204**	**868**	**77**	**263**	**404**	**124**	**664**	**86**	**262**	**236**	**80**
Tinian	**152**	**28**	**53**	**59**	**12**	**63**	**13**	**20**	**25**	**5**	**89**	**15**	**33**	**34**	**7**
Marpo Heights	41	5	13	19	4	9	2	2	4	1	32	3	11	15	3
San Jose	92	21	32	33	6	47	10	14	20	3	45	11	18	13	3
Marpo Valley (Mid East)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas Heights	17	2	8	6	1	6	1	4	1	-	11	1	4	5	1
Northern Tinian (Old Village)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tinian (Mid West)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolinas	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Rota	**204**	**20**	**73**	**84**	**27**	**114**	**10**	**33**	**53**	**18**	**90**	**10**	**40**	**31**	**9**
Songsong	51	3	15	26	7	30	2	6	18	4	21	1	9	8	3
Sinapalo	107	12	47	40	8	55	6	24	20	5	52	6	23	20	3
Tatachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenetu	12	-	2	4	6	7	-	-	3	4	5	-	2	1	2
Annex F	8	1	3	3	1	3	-	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	-
Tatgua	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ugis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Niebes (Nieves)	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Liyu	4	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-
I Chenchon	9	-	3	5	1	8	-	2	5	1	1	-	1	-	-
Ginalangan/Chudan	3	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Makmak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Taipingot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mananana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As Akoddo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagalo Ogso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Sabana (Minachage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanlagon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taimama	5	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	-
Matpo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sailigai Papa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Kiridot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agatasi/Payapai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afatung (Wildlife Area)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talakhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaonan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lempanai	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gagani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10a. Village by Person's Sex and Age15. CNMI: 2014

Village Names	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total	< 30	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+
Total	**1,532**	**163**	**525**	**640**	**204**	**868**	**77**	**263**	**404**	**124**	**664**	**86**	**262**	**236**	**80**
Gayaugan/Kaan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampapa	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
As Dudo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mochong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekngasu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayan Gigani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 11. Sex and age15 by Village and At home

Age and Sex	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	53,883	47,126	6,757	48,220	42,217	6,003	3,136	2,760	376	2,527	2,149	378
0 – 14	14,181	12,746	1,435	12,534	11,265	1,269	980	885	95	667	596	71
15 – 29	10,097	9,322	774	9,135	8,440	695	552	497	54	411	385	25
30 – 44	14,607	13,093	1,514	12,987	11,677	1,310	906	797	109	714	619	95
45 – 59	11,862	9,801	2,062	10,723	8,869	1,856	574	480	94	564	452	112
60 – 74	2,715	1,914	803	2,469	1,745	725	101	81	20	146	89	57
75+	419	251	169	371	224	148	23	19	4	25	8	17
Median	33	32	41	33	32	42	31	30	35	34	32	45
Male												
Total	27,759	24,069	3,689	24,856	21,619	3,237	1,592	1,372	220	1,310	1,078	231
0 – 14	7,336	6,596	740	6,498	5,869	629	504	437	67	333	290	43
15 – 29	4,926	4,594	331	4,456	4,160	296	289	266	24	181	169	11
30 – 44	7,208	6,327	881	6,379	5,626	752	462	394	67	367	306	61
45 – 59	6,577	5,422	1,155	5,979	4,945	1,035	275	225	50	323	252	71
60 – 74	1,529	1,023	506	1,386	927	459	51	40	12	91	56	35
75+	185	109	77	159	94	67	11	11	-	15	5	11
Median	33	32	43	34	32	44	30	29	34	36	34	45
Female												
Total	26,124	23,057	3,067	23,364	20,598	2,765	1,544	1,388	156	1,217	1,071	146
0 – 14	6,846	6,150	696	6,035	5,396	640	476	449	28	334	306	28
15 – 29	5,171	4,728	443	4,679	4,280	398	263	232	30	230	216	14
30 – 44	7,401	6,767	634	6,610	6,051	559	445	403	42	347	314	33
45 – 59	5,285	4,378	906	4,744	3,923	820	299	255	44	242	200	41
60 – 74	1,188	891	297	1,084	818	266	49	41	8	54	32	23
75+	234	141	93	212	130	82	12	8	4	10	3	7
Median	32	31	40	32	32	39	31	31	37	32	31	44

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 12. Sex and Education by Village and At home

	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Education	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	53,883	47,126	6,757	48,220	42,217	6,003	3,136	2,760	376	2,527	2,149	378
Less than 9th grade	15,936	13,696	2,240	14,313	12,236	2,077	922	833	89	700	626	74
Some HS	6,824	5,944	880	6,313	5,502	811	318	280	39	192	162	30
HS diploma	15,916	13,370	2,544	13,762	11,571	2,190	1,176	986	190	977	813	164
GED	892	727	165	777	646	131	77	51	26	38	30	7
Some College	9,465	8,704	761	8,573	7,918	655	450	424	26	442	362	80
BA/BS	3,240	3,153	88	2,920	2,857	63	150	144	7	170	153	18
Grad work	290	286	4	267	267	-	19	19	-	4	-	4
Grad degree	1,321	1,247	75	1,295	1,221	75	23	23	-	3	3	-
Males	27,759	24,069	3,689	24,856	21,619	3,237	1,592	1,372	220	1,310	1,078	231
Less than 9th grade	8,179	7,051	1,128	7,352	6,330	1,023	471	413	58	355	309	47
Some HS	3,570	3,048	523	3,295	2,813	482	183	157	26	93	77	16
HS diploma	8,360	6,926	1,434	7,163	5,941	1,222	638	539	100	559	447	112
GED	397	296	99	349	269	79	34	17	17	13	10	4
Some College	4,922	4,460	462	4,545	4,142	403	172	152	20	205	166	39
BA/BS	1,603	1,565	40	1,456	1,428	29	69	69	-	78	67	11
Grad work	169	166	4	152	152	-	14	14	-	4	-	4
Grad degree	558	558	-	544	544	-	12	12	-	3	3	-
Females	26,124	23,057	3,067	23,364	20,598	2,765	1,544	1,388	156	1,217	1,071	146
Less than 9th grade	7,757	6,646	1,111	6,961	5,908	1,053	451	420	30	345	318	28
Some HS	3,254	2,896	357	3,018	2,689	329	136	123	13	100	84	15
HS diploma	7,555	6,445	1,111	6,599	5,630	969	538	448	91	419	367	52
GED	496	430	66	428	376	53	43	34	9	25	21	4
Some College	4,543	4,245	298	4,028	3,776	252	278	272	6	237	196	40
BA/BS	1,638	1,588	48	1,463	1,428	34	81	74	7	93	85	7
Grad work	120	120	-	115	115	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Grad degree	763	688	75	751	676	75	12	12	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 13. Sex and Labor force by Village and At home

	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Employment	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	38,806	33,556	5,250	34,853	30,191	4,662	2,126	1,845	281	1,827	1,520	306
Employed full-time	21,841	19,579	2,263	19,641	17,646	1,997	1,280	1,116	164	920	817	103
Employed part-time	1,335	1,122	212	1,132	950	180	83	74	9	119	97	23
Student and not employed	3,396	3,222	174	3,174	3,017	157	124	119	5	98	86	12
Student and employed	89	80	9	89	80	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	1,761	1,328	434	1,386	1,060	327	160	142	19	214	126	88
Not employed not looking for work	4,760	3,849	911	4,471	3,609	862	161	130	32	127	110	17
Not employed looking for work	4,637	3,567	1,069	4,150	3,175	974	205	165	41	282	227	55
Caregiver unpaid	165	118	47	89	60	29	45	33	12	31	25	5
Other	822	691	132	721	594	128	66	66	-	36	32	4
Male												
Total	19,985	17,069	2,915	17,945	15,370	2,574	1,064	911	153	976	788	188
Employed full-time	12,616	11,014	1,601	11,344	9,928	1,417	705	601	104	566	486	81
Employed part-time	686	546	139	591	476	115	35	26	9	60	44	16
Student and not employed	1,614	1,555	59	1,493	1,447	46	79	74	5	42	34	8
Student and employed	56	48	9	56	48	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	1,127	847	281	875	663	212	113	103	11	139	81	58
Not employed not looking for work	1,330	1,020	310	1,257	955	302	31	27	4	42	38	4
Not employed looking for work	2,107	1,668	439	1,919	1,523	396	79	59	20	109	86	23
Caregiver unpaid	27	9	18	27	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	421	363	59	381	322	59	22	22	-	19	19	-
Female												
Total	18,821	16,485	2,334	16,909	14,820	2,088	1,062	934	128	850	732	118
Employed full-time	9,225	8,563	662	8,297	7,717	580	575	515	60	354	331	23
Employed part-time	650	576	74	541	475	67	48	48	-	60	53	7
Student and not employed	1,782	1,667	116	1,681	1,570	111	45	45	-	56	52	4
Student and employed	32	32	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	634	482	153	511	397	115	48	40	8	75	45	30
Not employed not looking for work	3,429	2,830	599	3,214	2,655	559	130	103	28	85	72	13
Not employed looking for work	2,529	1,899	630	2,230	1,652	578	126	106	20	173	141	32
Caregiver unpaid	138	109	29	62	50	12	45	33	12	31	25	5
Other	403	330	73	341	272	69	45	45	-	17	13	4

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 14. Sex and Ethnicity by Island and Broadband Use, CNMI: 2014

	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Ethnicity	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	53,883	47,126	6,757	48,220	42,217	6,003	3,136	2,760	376	2,527	2,149	378
Chamorro	21,727	18,791	2,935	18,010	15,564	2,447	2,170	1,931	238	1,547	1,296	250
Carolinian	3,653	2,933	719	3,632	2,912	719	-	-	-	21	21	-
Freely Associated States	3,996	3,463	534	3,875	3,367	509	12	12	-	109	84	25
Filipino	16,233	14,474	1,759	15,063	13,414	1,650	449	405	44	720	656	65
Chinese	2,877	2,548	328	2,786	2,482	305	91	66	24	-	-	-
Korean	1,457	1,405	52	1,400	1,349	52	56	56	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	2,214	1,850	364	1,868	1,601	267	276	206	69	71	43	28
Others	1,727	1,662	65	1,585	1,530	55	82	82	-	59	49	10
Male												
Total	27,759	24,069	3,689	24,856	21,619	3,237	1,592	1,372	220	1,310	1,078	231
Chamorro	10,952	9,506	1,447	9,061	7,891	1,169	1,091	955	136	800	659	141
Carolinian	1,801	1,503	298	1,789	1,492	298	-	-	-	12	12	-
Freely Associated States	2,042	1,737	306	1,980	1,688	292	6	6	-	56	43	14
Filipino	8,554	7,457	1,097	7,968	6,946	1,022	216	190	27	370	322	49
Chinese	1,577	1,368	210	1,528	1,330	198	49	38	12	-	-	-
Korean	816	775	41	786	745	41	30	30	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	1,180	926	255	973	785	187	164	119	46	43	22	22
Others	837	799	38	773	742	32	36	36	-	28	21	6
Female												
Total	26,124	23,057	3,067	23,364	20,598	2,765	1,544	1,388	156	1,217	1,071	146
Chamorro	10,775	9,285	1,489	8,949	7,671	1,277	1,078	976	102	747	637	109
Carolinian	1,852	1,431	422	1,843	1,421	422	-	-	-	9	9	-
Freely Associated States	1,955	1,727	228	1,896	1,679	217	7	7	-	53	41	12
Filipino	7,679	7,017	662	7,096	6,468	628	233	216	18	350	334	16
Chinese	1,300	1,180	119	1,258	1,152	107	41	29	13	-	-	-
Korean	640	630	11	614	603	11	26	26	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	1,034	924	109	895	816	80	111	88	24	27	21	6
Others	890	863	27	812	789	23	46	46	-	32	28	4

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Table 15. Sex and Language by Island and Broadband Use, CNMI: 2014

	Total			Saipan			Tinian			Rota		
Language	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	53,883	47,126	6,757	48,220	42,217	6,003	3,136	2,760	376	2,527	2,149	378
English	19,545	17,996	1,551	16,133	15,005	1,130	2,066	1,849	218	1,346	1,142	204
Chamorro	12,192	9,966	2,227	11,104	9,048	2,056	365	302	63	723	616	107
Carolinian	2,075	1,583	492	2,054	1,562	492	-	-	-	21	21	-
Tagalog	11,940	10,422	1,519	11,149	9,698	1,452	406	377	29	385	346	39
Other Asian	5,572	4,899	672	5,247	4,668	578	273	207	66	52	24	28
Others	2,558	2,262	296	2,533	2,237	296	25	25	-	-	-	-
Male												
Total	27,759	24,069	3,689	24,856	21,619	3,237	1,592	1,372	220	1,310	1,078	231
English	9,819	9,061	760	8,115	7,603	513	1,028	908	120	677	550	127
Chamorro	6,216	5,122	1,093	5,648	4,643	1,004	189	152	36	379	326	53
Carolinian	972	771	200	961	759	200	-	-	-	12	12	-
Tagalog	6,405	5,429	976	5,993	5,064	929	204	187	17	208	178	30
Other Asian	3,016	2,554	461	2,830	2,436	393	152	106	47	34	12	22
Others	1,330	1,133	198	1,310	1,113	198	20	20	-	-	-	-
Female												
Total	26,124	23,057	3,067	23,364	20,598	2,765	1,544	1,388	156	1,217	1,071	146
English	9,726	8,934	791	8,018	7,402	616	1,039	941	98	670	592	77
Chamorro	5,977	4,843	1,133	5,457	4,404	1,052	177	150	27	344	289	54
Carolinian	1,103	812	292	1,093	803	292	-	-	-	9	9	-
Tagalog	5,536	4,993	543	5,157	4,634	523	202	191	12	177	168	9
Other Asian	2,555	2,344	211	2,417	2,232	185	121	101	20	17	11	6
Others	1,227	1,129	98	1,222	1,124	98	5	5	-	-	-	-

Source: 2014 CNMI Broadband Survey

Appendix B

Questionnaire

Sample

CNMI BB
(08-12-14)

Central Statistics Office
Department of Commerce

2014 Broadband Survey

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Callback Documentation

1st Visit

2nd Visit

3rd Visit

Remarks

A. Sample ID

B. AA C. Block D. Map Spot

E. Island:
1. Saipan 2. Tinian 3. Rota

F. Precinct:

G. Village:

H. Respondent's Name

I. Phone:

J. Respondent's Relationship:
Head of household or
Other: _____

K. HU Status
1. Occupied 2. Vacant

L. Population:

M. Form Status:
1. Complete in full
2. Some items missing or blank
3. Incomplete

N. Enumerator (Print name, sign and date):

_____

_____

Date: _____ Code: _____

Office Use

	Initial	Date
Reviewing	_____	_____
Coding 1	_____	_____
Coding 2	_____	_____
Keying.....	_____	_____

Sample

2014 Broadband Survey

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Person Number	Name	Relation	Sex	Age	Educational attainment	Labor force participation
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
	Relationships:		**Sex**		**Education**	**Labor force**
	1. Head		1. M		0. Less than 9th grade	1. Employed full-time
	2. Spouse		2. F		1. Some high school	2. Employed part-time
	3. Son or daughter				2. High school diploma	3. Student 39not employed
	4. Stepchild or adopted child				3. GED	4. Student and employed
	5. Sibling				4. Some college/ AA degree	5. Retired
	6. Parent				5 Bachelor's degree	6. Not employ, not looking
	7. Grandchild				6 Post graduate work	7. Not employed, looking
	8. Other relative				7. Post graduate degree	8. Caregiver, unpaid
	9. Not related					9. Other
	ETHNICITIES				**LANGUAGES:**	
	100 Pacific Islander	200 Caucasian			1. English	11. Russian
	101 Chamorro	300 Asian			2. Chamorro	13. Bangaldeshi
	102 Carolinian	301 Filipino			3. Carolinian	14. Palauan
	103 Chuukese	302 Thai			4. Tagalog	15. Marshallese
	104 Kosraean	303 Bangladeshi			5. Korean	17. Pohnpeian
	105 Marshallese	304 Asian Indian			6. Thai	18. Kosraean
	106 Palauan	305 Chinese			7. Chinese	19. Yapese
	107 Pohnpeian	306 Japanese			8. Japanese	20. Nepalese
	108 Samoan	307 Korean			9. Vietnamese	21. Samoan
	109 Yapese	308 Vietnamese			10. Chuukese	22. Other
	110 Fijian	400 African American				
	111 Native Hawaiian	500 Native American			PERSON NUMBER SELECTED:	
	112 Other Pacific Islander	600 Other				

Sample

2014 Broadband Survey **Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands**		Person Number Selected:	
7. Ethnicity:		1. Language Spoken at Home:	
The following question about computers EXCLUDES GPS devices, digital music players, and devices with only limited computing capabilities, for example: household appliances:		19a. If you DO NOT have broadband internet at home: If you do not have high-speed broadband (faster than dial-up) at home, what is the main reason (Check all that apply)	
11. At home, do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following computers: 1. Desktop, laptop, netbook, or notebook computer 2. Handheld computer, tablet/iPad, smart mobile phone, other handheld wireless 3. Some other type of computer 4. Do not own a computer		a. Don't need it/not interested	
		b. Connection too slow	
		c. Too expensive	
		d. Can use it somewhere else	
		e. Not available in area	
		f. Computer inadequate	
		g. No electricity	
		h. Other reason	
12. Do you use the internet at all? 1. Yes 2. No		19b. If cost is an issue that prevents you from having high-speed internet, which costs are you most concerned about (check all that apply)?	
13. If yes, how often to you use the Internet? 1. Every few months 5. Once a day 2. Every few weeks 6. Several times a day 3. 1 to 2 days a week 9. Not applicable 4. 3 to 5 days a week		a. Cost of the computer and/or other hardware (modem)	
		b. Cost of installing internet service	
		c. Cost of monthly internet service	
		d. Cost of electricity	
		e. Some other cost	
14. At home, do you or any member of this household access the Internet? 1. Yes 2. No		20. What is the most you would be willing to pay for broadband internet per month?	$
15. In total, how many people in your household use the Internet?		21. Do you or any member of your household access the Internet at any of the following locations outside the home? (check all that apply)	
16a. Do you have broadband (non-dial up internet) in the house? 1. Yes 2. No		a. Workplace	
		b. School	
		c. Public library	
16b. If so, from which provider? 1. Docomo 2. IT & E		d. Community/youth center	
		e. Internet cafe/coffee shop in your area	
		f. Restaurant	
17. How fast is your high-speed Internet service? If you don't know, make your best guess: 1. Less than 200 KBPS (MCV's "Online 'e'" Plan) 2. 200 KBPS to less than 768 KBPS (IT&E's "DSL Lite") 3. 768 KBPS to less than 1.5 MBPS (IT&E's "Nitro" or "Super" plan and MCV's "Online 1.2" Plan) 4. 1.5 MBPS to less than 3 MBPS (IT&E's :Turbo" or "Business" plan and MCV's "Online 1.8" Plan) 5. 3 MBPS to less than 6 MBPS 9. Don't know		g. Someone else's house	
		h. Laundromat	
		i. Gas station	
		j. Hotel	
		k. Another place outside the home	
		22. How important is it for you to have high-speed internet service in your home? 1. Very important 3. Not very important 2. Important 4. Not important at all	
18. Via which type of service do you or your household use to access the internet at home? 1. Dial-up service 2. DSL service 3. Cable modem service 4. Tethering to an internet enabled smart phone 5. Mobile broadband plan for a computer or a cell phone (air card or wireless) Not including wireless home router **IF OTHER**, what type?		Satisfaction and Comfort with Services The next set of questions is regarding your satisfaction with your Internet access at home. Please rate your satisfaction with the following attributes on a 5-point scale with 1 being "Not at all satisfied" and 5 being "Very satisfied." Skip to the next table if you DO NOT have an internet connection in your home. 23. How satisfied are you with:	
24. Please rate how you feel about doing the following activities, or if you have never done them, whether or not you are interested in doing the activity: 1. Very comfortable 2. Comfortable 3. Not comfortable 4 Does not apply 5 Interested		a. Your connection speed	
		b. The cost of your service	
		c. Ease of use (user-friendliness)	
		d. Reliability of your connection	
a. Using the Internet		i. Searching and applying for jobs	
b. Using e-mail		j. Searching for health, medical, or nutritional	
c. Taking online courses		k. Getting news online	
d. Downloading programs or software updates		l. Doing schoolwork online	
e. Fixing Computer Internet problems		m. Filling out college applications online	
f. Shopping online		n. Entertainment (video, music, etc.)	
g. Banking/tracking accounts online		o. Booking travel	
h. Social networking		p. Parenting (checking children's grades etc)	
26. Household Income: (Dollars) DO NOT REPORT CENTS	$	25. If you do have internet at home, how much do you pay each month?	$

Sample

INTERVIEWER REMINDERS:	
Be sure you have recorded –	
1. Geographic information on the front cover of the questionnaire	4. Completed as many of the questions as possible, including the last resort questions.
2. The respondent's name and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in the appropriate boxes on the front cover.	5. Entered the required information on the address listing page in the address register **and** on the map.
3. Your signature (name) and the date in the boxes below on this page.	6. Written all entries legibly.
CERTIFICATION – I certify the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to my knowledge	
Enumerator's signature:	Date:
NOTES:	