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ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CASINO GAMBLING  
ON RURAL MICHIGAN COMMUNITIES

by

Mark Steven Reece

A Dissertation  
Submitted to the  
Faculty of The Graduate College  
in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the  
Degree of Philosophy  
School of Public Affairs and Administration  
Dr. Robert Peters, Advisor

Western Michigan University  
Kalamazoo, Michigan  
December 2007

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CASINO GAMBLING  
ON RURAL MICHIGAN COMMUNITIES

Mark Steven Reece, Ph.D.

Western Michigan University, 2007

When considering future casino development, it is important to know whether the magnitude of a casino's economic impact.

A way to understand the impact of adding a casino to a rural Michigan community is to study the economic changes during the 6 years surrounding casino's opening. If significant changes occur in population, employment, and commercial, industrial, and residential property values, it may be possible to attribute this change to the introduction of a casino.

Township level data is used for an index of annual percentage change, preceding and following an opening. This study tests for movement in the community's economics for 17 casinos.

The research found a consistent change is not observed. If community public administrators and leaders are offered a casino, they will need to evaluate the proposal carefully. The often-forecasted economic benefit for communities seems to occur about half the time.

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Dr. Dale K. Howe

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knew how to strike judiciously with surgical intent to ensure, forward motion.

Dr. Robert Peters  
Dr. Matthew Mingus  
Dr. Jeffrey Greene

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Statement of the Problem

It is important for communities considering future casino development to know whether the magnitude of the economic effects of casino development in other communities has had a positive economic impact. Proponents argue that gaming provides a viable means of financial and economic support for communities as they transition away from industrialized income to service-industry employment opportunities. Opponents argue gaming brings costs. The factors under investigation here are a measure of economic changes within Michigan communities where casino sites have been located.

They also argue that negative social costs in terms of addictions and financial failures associated with gambling are more than offset by the economic good produced by the casino. Determining the existence of that economic good is difficult because apparent benefits are masked by balance of trade between communities, the impact of substitution, and confusion as to the position of the viewer. In addition, the definition of economic good varies among state government officials, local

government officials, the local citizens, and the owners of the casino.

In Michigan, all casino activity outside the Detroit metropolitan area is operated under Indian tribal authority. As such, the casinos in this study are operated by independent sovereign nations whose existence is, to a degree, outside the United States. This business activity is not only a balance of trade between communities, but it also can be thought of as a balance of trade between nations.

Although it is impossible to prove that economic changes were the result of a casino, the best way to understand the impact of adding a casino to a rural Michigan community is to study the economic changes in that community during the period surrounding the opening of a casino. If significant changes occurred, they may be attributed to the introduction of casino gambling.

In this study, I will test for changes in the communities' economic status for the three years preceding and succeeding 17 casino openings. All casino operations in the state of Michigan, outside the Detroit metropolitan area, were included. Through this research, I will identify which economic factors showed the greatest change. The quantitative results will provide evidence to support or refute concerns regarding development of casino sites in Michigan communities.

Addressing these factors will lead to the development of more informed decisions on which to base future casino development decisions.

### Comparable Economic Research

Given the increasing presence of gaming, it is important to identify the extent to which casinos are affecting community economic development. Gaming is marketed as an engine for new economic activity (Goodman, 1994; Eadington, 1993; Thompson, 2000). The assessment of this activity—positive, negative, or neutral—is the focus of this research.

Three perspectives are utilized to make this economic assessment. The first is to establish a timing window, short or long term, upon which to observe economic activity. The second option is to consider the core economic source and its influence upon its surrounding area, be it local, regional, statewide, or national. (In this study, a local view is taken because of the rural nature of the casino sites within the state.) This perspective is used to measure the economic factors generated by the inputs and outputs of the casino engine. The third perspective to consider is whether the introduction of a casino into one of Michigan's rural areas has an impact on the economic activity found in the



surrounding community. Economic activity may be evaluated through publicly available data on several variables: employment, number of businesses, business revenue, recreational and non-recreational industry activities, per capita income, household income, property values. These variables are culled from the available economic literature regarding economic characteristics of a community environment (Berquist, 1995). With respect to identifying variables Murphey (1997) cautions against confusing economic activity and economic well-being factors without establishing a definitive construction of specific economic factors used in a study. This inquiry only analyzes economic activity. These aforementioned elements will be of interest to politicians, public administrators, government leaders, and community leaders who have relied on incomplete research using less-defined economic factors to support a position on gaming impacts.

The parsimonious nature of this inquiry provides a mechanism for studying economic impacts on small, rural casino operations. This study examines the economic impacts of legalized gaming upon 17 rural Michigan communities where there has been a transition from non-gaming to gaming environments. Although studies that measure the economic impact of casinos on communities do exist, a more complex analysis of this effort could be undertaken using computer modeling techniques like Impact

Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN), Regional Input/Output Modeling System (RIMS-II), or Regional Economic Modeling, Inc. (REMI) as used in other research efforts. However, the rural and sometimes remote locations of the casino sites in this study do not lend themselves to these larger regional modeling designs.

#### Research Question

Does the introduction of a casino into Michigan's communities have an impact on the economic activity of the surrounding community? Economic activity will be evaluated through publicly available data on the previously listed variables.

#### Importance in Public Administration

Seventeen rural Michigan communities have experienced an introduction and subsequent growth of casino gaming since 1980. Indian tribes introduced gaming to the state of Michigan as a means of creating a revenue source to benefit their membership. This was followed in 1996 by a citizen's electoral initiative in Detroit that enabled legislation for commercial casinos within the city.

Casino gaming developments are marketed as engines for new economic activity. Proponents argue that

benefits follow the introduction of gaming to an area. This study will develop important information for community planners, legislators, and government regulatory agency members to consider when a new casino is proposed. These groups of decision makers will have access to this quantitative scientific research, which will help them make educated decisions about casino development in their communities. It will add to the body of knowledge of economic factors associated with casino operations. This research will also formulate a means for other states to adopt as a basis for future casino decisions.

This research contributes to the existing literature and informs scholars with regards to measurable data associated with the economic activity of a community. Quantitative assessment of this activity will look for positive, neutral, or negative effect in the focus factors for this study.

Chapter II begins with a brief historical perspective of Indian casino development to set the stage for how casino gaming first appeared on the Michigan landscape. The discussion summarizes the legal process upon which casino gaming authorization was obtained. The legal establishment of gaming in Michigan is followed by a discussion of economic theories relating to the impact of gaming. The chapter will close with a discussion of

the economic factors identified as variables for this research and considered important measures of economic activity for these Michigan communities.

Chapter III provides a graphic and textual description of the methodology of the research around the hypothesis established for this study. An in-depth discussion of the construction of a statistical area will be provided for the data collection effort. The chapter will define a Casino Statistical Area (CSA), provide a description of the data analysis process and establish a time frame through which the study will analyze the impact of casino development on rural Michigan communities.

Chapter IV will present the data, its analysis, and the results for this inquiry. Chapter V will continue to discuss the conclusions derived from the analysis. The discussion will provide an outline to guide public policy development for communities with casinos and the economic factors generated from the casino economic activity for these areas.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Historical Perspective

##### Legal Perspective: Federal and State

Gaming activities in Michigan are predominantly operated as Indian enterprises. Initially opened on independently sovereign lands within the state, seven original tribes were authorized by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs to establish casino gaming operations on their tribal lands in 1993 (National Indian Gaming Commission, 2004).

Currently, 17 casinos are Indian owned while three are commercial and located within the City of Detroit. There are two additional Indian tribes who are negotiating casino development with the state (Michigan Gaming Control Board, 2005). Over the past 26 years, Michigan has transitioned from a non-gaming environment to a collection of individualized gaming sites distributed across the state.

##### Legalization

Casino impacts—economic and social—on the state of Michigan became the impetus for developing operational

agreements under established federal guidelines. Tribal-State Gaming Compacts (See Appendix B) were negotiated in 1993. Under the compacts, the tribes were given exclusive rights to operate casinos while compensating state and local governments. Should the state permit commercial gaming, the tribes were authorized to cease payment of 8% of their adjusted gross receipts to the state. A 2% tax goes to local municipalities regardless of future commercial licensing. In comparison, casino industry tax throughout the nation ranges from 6.25 to 20% of adjusted gross receipts (Michigan Gaming Control Board, 2004).

#### Michigan Casinos

First introduced in 1980, Michigan casino development has a relatively short growth history. Excluding the Detroit area, where casinos were first introduced in 1996, casino sites appear in six communities in the lower peninsula. The city of Mt. Pleasant has two casino sites in the same community. The 11 remaining casinos are distributed across the upper peninsula. They appear north of Mt. Pleasant, which is near the geographical center of the lower portion of the state (See Figure 3).

The rural nature and relative isolation of the casino sites are due in part to their historical Indian origin. Most are located near the shoreline communities

of the state, such as Brimley, Suttons Bay, and Baraga, Michigan.

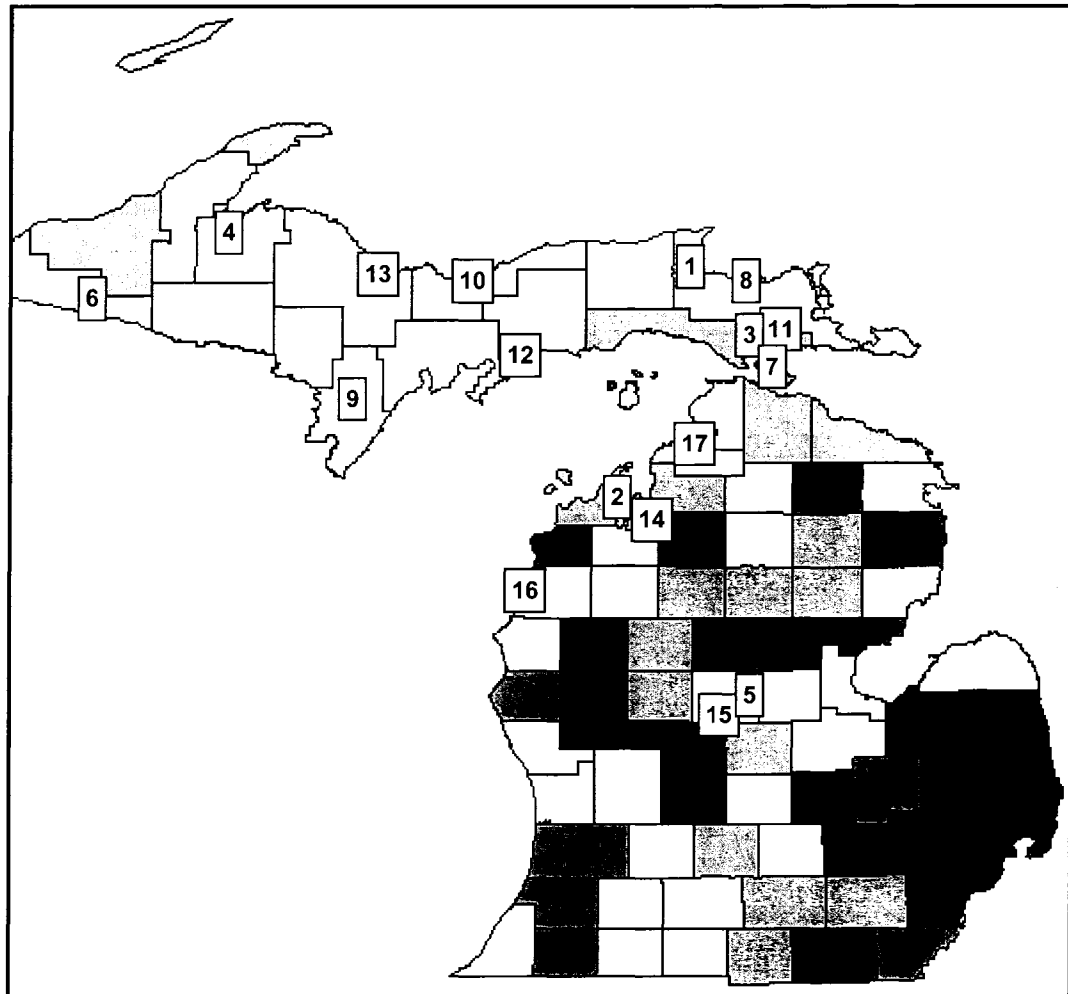


Figure 1. Willingness to Drive (WTD30) for Michigan Counties

## Economic Considerations

### Geographical Influence

The rural nature of the state of Michigan and the spatial distribution of the casinos under study provide an opportunity to isolate and attribute economic change to a specific casino site.

It would be impossible to isolate an individual casino's economic activity from the metropolitan economic noise that is generated within a metropolitan region, thus its exclusion here.

Scope and scale play substantial roles in considering economic impacts from casino development. The examiner's position determines whether an effect is in play for a defined study area. In assessing economic impact, it is important to first determine where one will stand in the environment before making these observations. Geographical boundaries determine focus. In establishing a point of observation a researcher needs to look at currency flow, the most visible product of casino operations. Spending activity manifests as economic change, whether it be positive or negative. No change can also be an observation. To ensure that the view is not clouded, a discussion of effects impacting the direct flow of currency needs to be addressed before proceeding. It is necessary to understand the following standard core



concepts to determine whether the effect and magnitude of a factor under study can be attributable to a specific cause.

#### Substitution Effect

Substitution effect refers to the diversion of money formerly spent on something else. As the price of goods or service increases, people are likely to purchase substitute products instead. Substitutes are goods or services expenditures that are similar, such as fishing versus wagering purchases. The net result is that an economic event that appears to generate one dollar in direct economic output may actually generate less than one new dollar in net direct economic output within the economy sector in focus. The effect is more evident in leisure activities as they are driven by the available recreation time of the purchaser. In the case of casinos, money spent toward other forms of recreation could be diverted to wagering at the casino.

A, hunting excursion in the upper peninsula under substitution may be repackaged and spent in gaming activities at an upper peninsula casino. When considering Michigan as the geographic community scope, this would be substitution. If the boundary scope changed to money spent in the upper peninsula to now spent in the lower peninsula under the same circumstances, it would be a

loss to the upper peninsula and a gain to the lower peninsula and therefore not substitution.

Economist Adam Rose (1998), in his meta-analysis report to the National Gambling Impact Study Commission (NGISC), found that claims of economic substitution from casino introduction did not influence pre-existing local restaurants or entertainment facilities. He concluded that even a limited casino venue will yield positive economic benefits to the localized economy. Charles Leven, Donald Phares, and Joel Popkin's (1997) research accounted for substitution effect and still concluded that casino gambling in Missouri had a net positive annual impact, as did Anderson, Cotton, and Watkins (2003) in an economic impact study for the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan

The American Gaming Association (1997) concluded that providing new outlets for consumer spending brings in new income regardless of the nature of the product, claiming efforts to satisfy consumer demand generate new spending.

Substitution effect becomes contingent upon what defines the community scope when determining whether the appearance of new money is generated within the community or originated outside a defined geographic community. The alternative spending resulting under substitution could

mask the economic impact of a casino or cause for incorrect conclusion.

#### Import/Export Effect

The available economic literature on the subject of exports and imports uses the movement of goods and services into or out of a locale to differentiate between goods coming into (imports) and goods going out (exports) as its definition. Imports and exports represent the movement of market and non-market transactions between communities in quantifiable terms.

In the case of a casino, imports are goods and services purchased outside the area. Large increases in imports tend to hurt sales and profits from other enterprises located within the importing area. Exports are considered economic activity generated from the casino as the goods and services (i.e. entertainment or meals) that are consumed within the jurisdiction by those individuals migrating toward the casino.

Exports are those activities generated by the expenditures of service and entertainment providers to areas outside a given locale. Many enterprises are heavily dependent on exports for revenue; government policies that affect exports can have significant impact on profits. Goods and services purchased by local residents may be either simple substitutes or new revenue

if the purchase was previously made from outside the area.

The complexity is greatly reduced if we follow the money. Imports are activities that involve money leaving the area. Exports bring money into the area. Substitutions shift expenditures from one product to another-within the same geopolitical boundaries. Gambling involves a good consumed by outsiders and, to a degree, is taken with them when they leave. However, the money flowing into the area and this transaction is best understood as an export. Acknowledging the need for balance, imports are bad, exports are good, and substitutions are economically neutral.

If the economic impact is affected by substitution, the effect becomes dependent upon where the observer is located and what boundaries are set to measure the effect. When substitution is present, no change occurs in a defined local economy under these circumstances. As illustrated in the example about hunting and gambling, expenditures such as money spent on fishing-related products can be spent on slot machines, for example, and no net change occurs in the local area as long as the money originates and remains within the boundaries of the local economy. When import or export effects are present, the money movement is passing through the defined boundary and either remains in or leaves the local

economy. In the case of imports, money has a net positive impact when it comes into the economy and exports have a negative impact when the money remains outside the local economy.

### Variable Operationalization

#### Employment

Evans and Topoleski (2002) used a difference-in-difference framework to compare economic outcomes before and after Native American casino openings. They found that employment increased by 26%, employment to population ratios increased 12%, spillover in jobs per adult increased about 5%, and non-Native-American employment increased in the county.

Daniel Felsentstein, Littlepage, & Klacik (1999) studied socio-economic cost factors resulting from gaming activity. They researched cost-benefit analysis of employment creation with regard to casino startups. Using case studies for their study on expected job creation and net gain in the number of jobs, they concluded that gaming development does not provide an economic benefit through more job creation. Using pre- and post- riverboat (See Appendix B) employment figures in riverboat counties, Grinols (1995) found that for every job created

by riverboats, an existing job was lost in nearby markets.

In contradiction, Ross Alexander (2002), speaking specifically to Indian-based large-scale casino developments, forecasts that the potential for several hundred jobs into the community exists and spillover from subsequent additional commercial enterprises could add hundreds more.

The National Indian Gaming Commission (1999) estimated from its data that Indian gambling operations were responsible for the creation of over 100,000 jobs to 1999.

Isabella County, which is host to two Mt. Pleasant casino venues, demonstrated an increase in population of almost 2,000 individuals per five-year increment from an original community of 41,000 to 60,000 following its gaming development period (U.S. Census, 2000).

#### Number of Businesses

In studying economic costs to the business community in the northeast region of the United States, Grinols (1995) states from his studies of the industry "the money (local residents) wagered from the local economy, and each dollar they spend . . . , can no longer be spent at a store or restaurant. The situation benefits the gambling operation, but works to the detriment of other

kinds of business" (p. 8). In an anecdotal look at the potential success of a gaming establishment and the local economy, Alexander (2002) states that market saturation can potentially hinder both.

#### Business Revenue

A study was conducted by Blevins and Jensen (1998) of four gold-mining towns in South Dakota and Colorado after the legalization of limited-stakes gambling was approved and found that revenues were differentially distributed between the towns, such that retail businesses were cannibalized.

In a study of revenue sources for Wisconsin Native American casinos, Gazel, Rickman, and Thompson (2000) found that non-casino areas experience a net loss of funds to casino areas and expenditures to other businesses in the casino areas were displaced. Grinols (1995) further presents evidence that pathological and problem gamblers, which only represent four 4% of the adult population, accounted for 52 % of an average casino's revenues. He made comparisons between gambling and alcohol consumption and indicated that 6.7 % of the population consumes 50 % of all alcohol consumed and concluded that "casino expansion comes at the expense of other sectors, whose revenues are diminished . . ." (p. 11).

Robert Goodman (1994), a professor of environmental design, in reports and testimony to the U.S. Gaming Study Commission stated that "instead of bringing new dollars to the local economy, gambling will siphon away consumer dollars from other local businesses" (p. 39). His research addresses costs from a social observation of historical gaming in the United States.

Moore (1993), looking at net revenues from the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwa Indians of Minnesota casino operations, observed monies being used to build homes, roads, a health clinic, and two schools while the tribes unemployment rates dropped from approximately 60% to near zero.

Przybylski and Littlepage (1997) analyzed gaming in Chicago, Illinois and contend that the industry infuses a lot of money into local economies, spurs growth and development, provides jobs, and offers more entertainment options.

The U.S. General Accounting Office (2000) has reported revenue assessment statistics generated from convenience and drop-in gaming opportunities.

#### Recreational Industry Activity

Nickerson (1995) using newspaper content-analysis of tourism and gambling articles from Deadwood, South Dakota, tracked economics, regulatory concerns, initial



questions, logistics and planning, as well as negatives in gaming and concluded that the trends showed gaming to be vital player in tourism and economic growth for the community. He also cited numerous negative social issues after a casino opening in a small community.

#### Non-Recreational Industry Activity

Goodman (1995) points out that states and communities have to increasingly rely upon their own citizens to increase revenues. Rather than bringing dollars in, localized "convenience" gambling simply drains the local consumer spending from local movie theaters, bowling alleys, restaurants, and retail stores and cannibalizes the local economy. He compares the number of independently owned restaurants in Atlantic City, New Jersey before casinos were legalized-- stating the number dropped from 243 to 146 ten years later. He went on to explain that other businesses outside the casino district experienced a similar decline.

#### Per Capita Income

Cornell, Kalt, Krepps, & Taylor (1998), contributing to the National Gambling Impact Study, reported the great improvements gaming had on employment, welfare reduction, and personal income rising above historic poverty and federal welfare subsidies.

The U. S. General Accounting Office (2000) reported to House Representative Frank Wolf on the economic effects of gambling with regard to employment, bankruptcy, tax revenues, and community investment from a study of Atlantic City and Atlantic County in New Jersey. Using figures from other published reports, the office was unable to establish a link between bankruptcy and gambling.

#### Household Income

Few studies are found that provide a quantitative demographic profile or household income of a gambler. Phares (2001) conducted a case study of gaming's net contribution to output, income, and employment in 10 regional economies in the state of Missouri. The study developed an economic demographic for a typical casino patron in the state as a non-addictive gamer with a median age of 37, median family income over \$50,000 per year. Most all non-addictive gamers have high school diplomas and some college education. Over 50% of non-addictive gamers are female and budget \$50 or less to spend per casino visit. This study did not explain how many individuals fit into this descriptive category, nor did it produce a quantifiable distribution of income.

### Property Values

Eadington (1993) gives argument to "higher purposes" (p. 14) when using gambling revenues such as tax benefits, investment stimuli, job creation, regional economic development or redevelopment, and revenue enhancement as factors to observe in determining economic factors. Tiebout (1975) identifies economic factors in regional terms of business investment and residential construction volume.

Research involving the isolation of economic factors have been defined as outgrowth from developing enterprises whereas Schumpeter (1993) described them as a new good not yet familiar or of new quality, a new method of production, the opening of a new market regardless of its appearance before, a new source of supply of raw materials or incomplete goods existing or pending creations, or expansion into an industry as a monopoly or the divestiture from a monopoly.

### Variables Used for this Study

The complexity and volume of the data makes it impossible to evaluate all of the possible variables. After careful consideration, the variables chosen were population, employment (labor force), employment (- share of population employed), state equalized value

(commercial), state equalized value( Residential), and state equalized value ( commercial/industrial/residential combined). These were chosen primarily based on their importance to public administrators.

#### Population

Population measures are consistent through the literature as people generally given a choice move and establish residency in areas of economic growth unless limited by domestic circumstances. Kleine, Kloha, & Weisswert (2002) uses total population and percent population growth as one observable variable in determining the fiscal health of Michigan communities.

#### Employment

Taylor (2005) looked at decline in unemployment and decline in income from unemployment insurance as a measure of impact in the proposed Gun Lake Band of Potawatomi Indians casino effort for Wayland, Michigan. Sylvester (1992) cited the creation of 6,000 jobs in New London County, Connecticut as a economic outcome of establishing the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe casino in Ledyard, Connecticut and full employment in Mille Lacs County, Connecticut realized with the Grand Casino of Mille Lacs were the jobless rate prior to the casino opening was as high as 45%. Adams (2004) recommends viewing the removal of unemployed or welfare individuals

from the transfer roles as an assessment measure of regional economic impacts from casinos.

#### Employment as Share of Population

Murphey (1997) discusses the use of the employment and unemployment rate in measuring economic well being. He questions the adequacy of conventional measures of unemployment in economic statistics as representative favoring the percentage employed. Jobs created from casino operations were cited by Kettl (2003) in study of California Indian operated casinos employment was estimated at 41,000 workers, of which only 10% were Indian. In a study of Florida casino operations, Perlman (1998) cited "jobs are the greatest gift the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act gave to tribes" (p. 4).

#### Commercial Property

Alan Greenblatt (2003) used the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community, who contributed millions to gene research in Phoenix, Arizona to satisfy an operating compact requirement to assist with local economic development, as an example to illustrate the support both community and tribe itself where a high incidence of diabetes existed. Rose (1998) assessed casino literature and recommended impact measurement variables of facility construction as appropriate: taxes paid on facility construction, property values on desirable property,

property tax revenues, and long-term investment in education, infrastructure, and redevelopment. Fulton (2006) also cites commercial assets and broad-based capital commercial development as useful in assessing casino operations.

#### Residential Property

Anderson (1997) studied three casino community sites for the American Gaming Association and used residential construction and housing market as economic impacts measurements.

#### Commercial/Industrial/Residential Property

Kleine, et. al. (2002) developed a 10- point scale to measure fiscal distress of Michigan communities citing total revenues, real taxable value, and general fund growth in townships for assessment purposes. Anderson's (2003) environmental impact study of the Gun Lake Band of Potawatomi Indians casino proposal for Gun Lake, Michigan recommends an input/output analysis for economic impact in new industrial activity, expenditures, and external visitors.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### Cognitive Model

The cognitive model is straight forward. Various economic variables make up an economic profile. When an

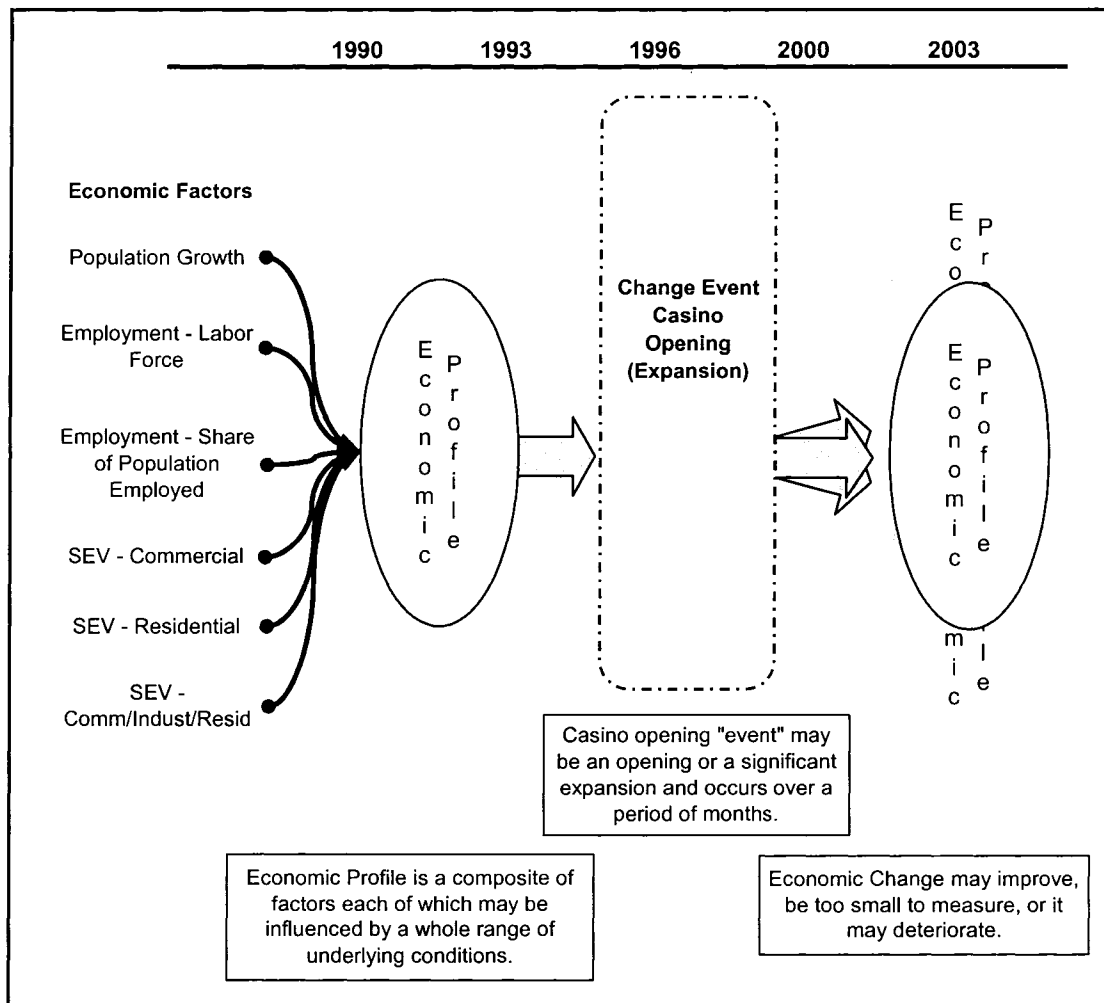


Figure 2. Cognitive Model

event occurs, its potential impact is evaluated based on a comparison of the economic profile before and after the event.

## Hypothesis

### Research Hypothesis

The introduction of a casino into Michigan's rural areas has an impact on the economic activity of the surrounding community.

Economic activity is evaluated through three variables: population, employment, and property values representing economic characteristics of a community environment.

### Research Model

This study uses an interrupted time-series view of factors associated with economic activity subject to change within an area defined by a casino site at its core.

All the quantitative economic data collected will be extracted from public domain information sources. No individual subjects can be identified. There is no risk to private individuals from the secondary data sources used in this project. The research involves data,



documents, and records that have been collected in the 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census and published to the public.

### Community Design

This research studies communities using a CSA. The design for the community is generated from the same structure developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's standards description for Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Using the casino's physical structure at its core, the CSA is similar in structure to the county formulation used in MSAs where the core statistical county comprises a population of 50,000 or more of the available population. The MSA construct was considered due to its consistent geographical integrity, standardized units, and use of existing geo-political boundaries. The parallel construction of a casino statistical area has as its core the township unit of government, whereas the federal definition uses a county as its core governmental statistical unit for developing the statistical area. The smaller township unit provides data consistency over the entire state. The use of township statistics more closely reflects the geographical structure impacted by a casino over a larger county boundary definition. The county MSA boundary definitions would allow economic activity to be skewed to one corner of the defined area, whereas a CSA by this

definition places the economic engine at its center. After having calculated the median range of drive distance using a standard radius of 15 miles, this distance encompasses approximately the same area as would be encountered within an average single Michigan county or approximately 700 square miles.

In addition, using a willingness to drive (WTD) calculation as an adjusted radius across the state addresses any possible variance in radius of the immediate economic impact of a casino. The proposed statistical area definition from the Census Bureau construct requires further discussion as to the similarities and logic of the CSA construct. Further parallel details and comparisons are described in Table 1 Comparison Definition of Casino Statistical Area.

Table 1

Metropolitan Statistical Area vs. Casino Statistical Area

	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Casino Statistical Area (CSA)
Core Base	Core county with a population of 50,000 or more	Casino Structure
Geographical Boundaries	County Units	Township Units
Employment Interchange Measure (EIM)	Sum of the percentage of commuting from smaller to core	Standard radius or adjusted radius (relative WTD) from casino structure
Aggregations	25 percent or more of the commuting population into the core area	Inclusion of at least 50 percent of the land area within defined radius

### Metropolitan Statistical Area

The MSAs have been in use for approximately 50 years to define standard statistical areas to develop comparable data products. It was created to satisfy the need for a single set of geographic standards around centers of population and activity. Together, they are used to define a recognized population nucleus and identify adjacent communities that have a high degree of integration. They provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas and have been successful in statistically representing social and economic linkages between urban cores and outlying integrated areas. The standards defining the MSA are publicly reviewed and subsequently adopted in conjunction with the decennial census, most recently published on August 22, 2000. Their structure and standards, availability, stable boundaries, and familiar geographic entities were modeled in this study application (OMB, 2000).

### Casino Statistical Area

The logic used to construct the CSA definition is based upon the intended scale of focus used in this study. Casino employees and staff venture from the casino location to and from home or to other enterprises where

their compensation is distributed into the area. Due to small size of the casinos, constructing an area where the probability of measurable economic influence could be expected would eliminate a national or standard perspective. A measure of the economic impact of a single casino operation within these larger boundaries would not be attainable. Other factors and mechanisms of economic output could not be isolated at these levels from the activity generated from one casino. The county level unit analysis of statistical data has a lesser degree of masking impact with regard to specific economic indicators by scale. Creating a customized statistical area for study based on township data aggregation allows use of standard census data while reducing the area included to a small enough territory that both economic impact and source are more definitively measurable. These CSAs can be designed using criteria similar to those used for U.S. Census Bureau MSAs.

Incorporation of the median drive distance and commuting time factors allows for constructing boundaries from which realistic comparisons may be made. Distance from a casino structure scribed by a circle of given radius can approximate the size of a county in area but may not provide defensible consistency when considering all the impacted area inclusive to the county. The CSA level of analysis compensates for this shortfall due to

its smaller, more consistent structure. The CSA radius can also be adjusted to incorporate a relative WTD that may vary considerably from one area of the state to another.

Factors for relative WTD and standard economic measures are derived from U.S. Census Bureau data regarding drive time to work. The assumption here is based upon the logic that how far a person is willing to drive to work is an indicator of how far an individual is willing to drive for recreation, which is gambling in this case.

Development of the WTD ratio is based upon the ratio between the percentage of the local population and the percentage of the Michigan population as a whole who drive 30 or more minutes to work. Across the state, the percentage of a local county workforce willing to drive 30 or more minutes to work varies considerably. The minimum is 11.3% and the maximum is 51.5%. Figure 2 shows this with shades of gray. The lightest shades indicate the shortest commute times and the darkest shades indicate the longest commute times. Appendix T provides this data in detail.

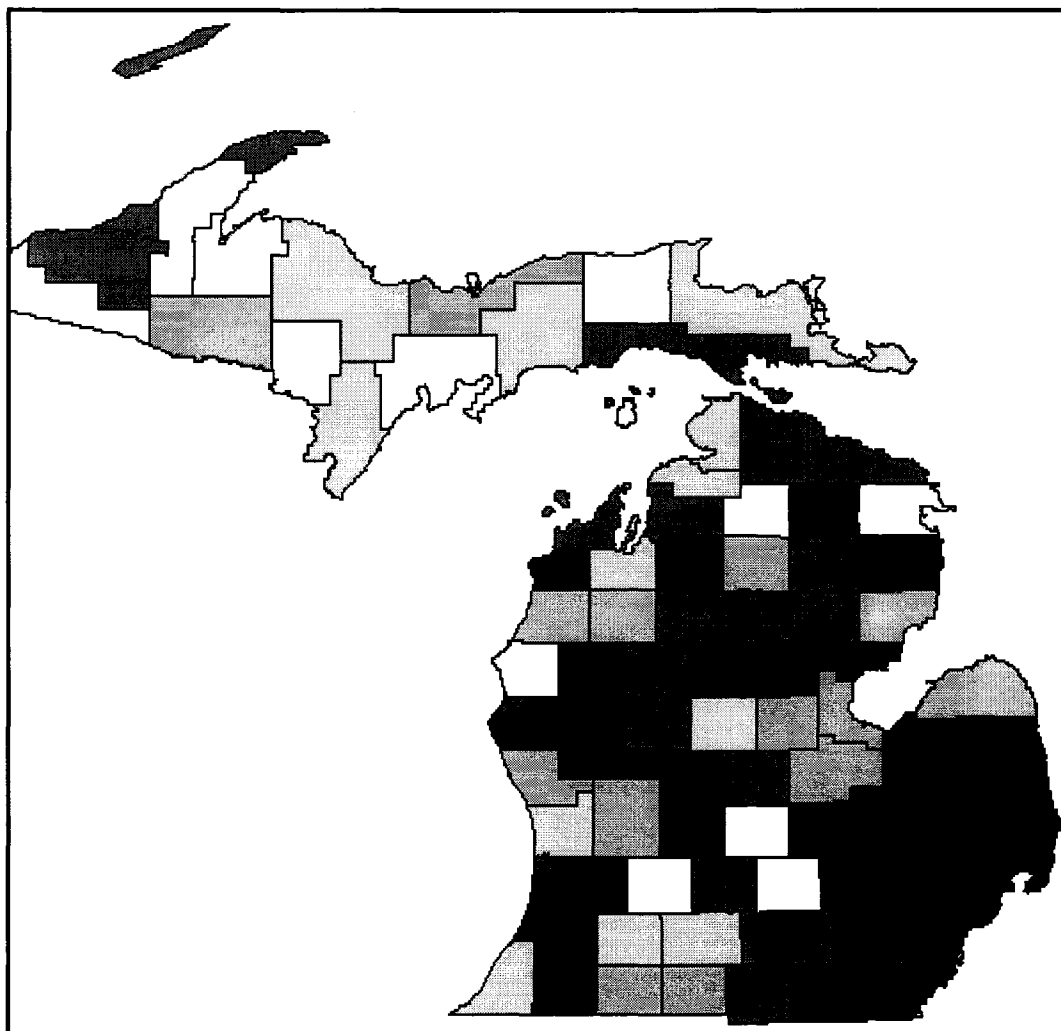


Figure 3. Willingness to Drive 30 or More Minutes to Work (Darker shades indicate shorter commutes)

Figure 3 shows Michigan counties with their WTD as shades of gray and the approximate locations of the casinos being studied. (Casinos are indicated by number according to the standardized reference numbers used in all tables.)

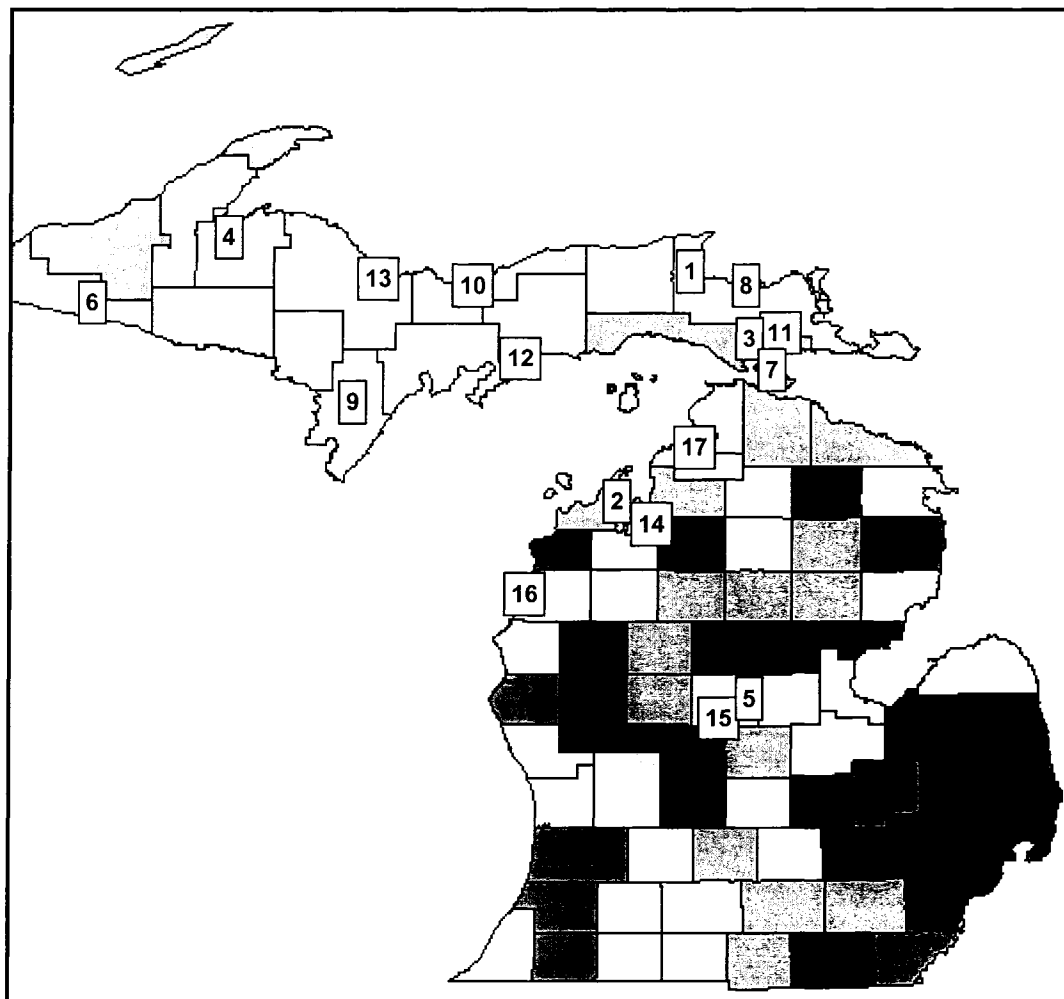


Figure 4. Willingness to Drive (WTD30) for Michigan Counties

#### Willingness to Drive

Finite distance will be calculated as a given radius from a casino site as center. The circumscribed areas under study are drawn from an analysis and computation of statewide relative WTD data available in the standard economic measures of activity available from the U.S.

Census. This adjusted radius is to be determined and is anticipated to approximate the base radius of a county.

The state-wide average indicates 31 % of the population will drive 30 minutes to work, which leaves 69% of the state population driving less than 30 minutes to work. The WTD ratio multiplied by the base CSA radius of 15 miles yields the local CSA radius in miles (See Formula xxx).

$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \% \text{ of Local Workforce} \\ \text{Willing to Drive } \geq 30 \text{ Minutes to Work} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{l} \% \text{ of Michigan Workforce} \\ \text{Willing to Drive } \geq 30 \text{ Minutes to Work} \end{array}} = \text{Willingness to Drive Ratio}$
$\text{Willingness to Drive Ratio} \times \text{Base 15 Mile CSA Radius} = \text{Local CSA Radius}$

Figure 5. Willingness to Drive Ratio

For this inquiry calculations will be performed using the average radius established for a county (15 miles) and the radius developed based upon the local adjustment to WTD30. It may be that the conclusions drawn from analysis of the two sets of data differ.

A detail of the calculations and radii can be viewed in Table 2, Michigan Casinos and Figure 1, Willingness to Drive (WTD30) for Michigan Casinos.



Table 2  
Michigan Casinos

	Casino Name	County	WTD30 Radius
1	Bay Mills Resort and Casino, Brimley, MI	Chippewa	17.8
2	Leelanau Sands Casino, Suttons Bay, MI	Leelanau	15.8
3	Kewadin Vegas Casino, Sault Ste. Marie, MI	Mackinac	16.1
4	Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, MI	Baraga	18.3
5	Saginaw Chips Card Room & Casino	Isabella	18.0
6	Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Watersmeet, MI	Gogebic	18.3
7	Kewadin Shores Casino, St. Ignace, MI	Mackinac	16.1
8	Brimley Kings Club Casino, Brimley, MI	Chippewa	17.8
9	Chip-In Island resort and Casino, Harris, MI	Menominee	17.3
10	Kewadin Slots, Christmas, MI	Alger	16.8
11	Kewadin Slots, Hessel, MI	Mackinac	16.1
12	Kewadin Slots, Manistique, MI	Schoolcraft	17.9
13	Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, MI	Marquette	17.9
14	Turtle Creek Casino, Williamsburg, MI	Grand Traverse	17.7
15	Soaring Eagle Casino, Mt. Pleasant, MI	Isabella	18.0
16	Little River Casino, Manistee, MI	Manistee	16.7
17	Victories Casino, Petoskey, MI	Emmet	17.7

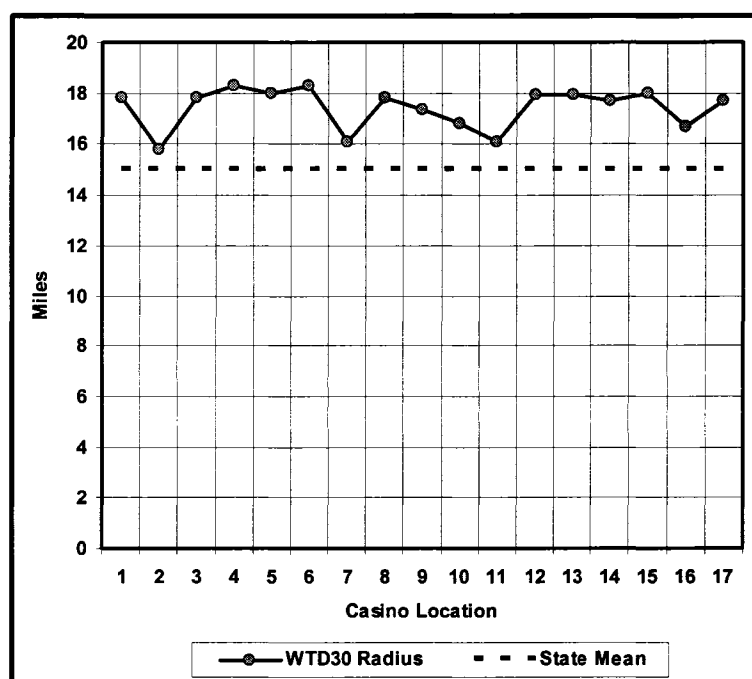


Figure 6. Willingness to Drive (WTD30)  
for Michigan Casinos

#### Methodology for Data Analysis

The township level of data collection is used because the relative small size of the core casino engine and because the township statistics is where the data exists.

Data obtained for the CSA will be obtained at the township level where greater than 50% of the land area is inclusive in the radius of the CSA.

Identifying the opening date for every casino under study was problematic. Some of the casinos were operating in limited capacity prior to official recognition and others were open to restricted membership prior to formal operations. Still others did not record

opening information. To identify an opening event for all casinos under study, the known year and month are used. Exact dates for casino openings in Michigan were impossible to determine. This problem was encountered by another researcher studying the same Michigan sites (Berquist, 1995). A listing of opening dates for the Michigan casino under study can be seen in Table 2, Michigan Casinos. For consistency, casino sites are listed by number (1-17) in the approximate order they opened.

Table 3  
Michigan Casinos

	Open	Casino Name	County
1	Jul-84	Bay Mills Casino, Brimley, MI	Grand Traverse
2	Sep-85	Leelanau Sands Casino, Suttons Bay, MI	Leelanau
3	Nov-85	Kewadin Vegas Casino, Sault Ste. Marie, MI	Mackinac
4	Nov-85	Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, MI	Baraga
5	Aug-87	Saginaw Chips Casino	Isabella
6	Jan-88	Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Watersmeet, MI	Gogebic
7	May-88	Kewadin Shores Casino, St. Ignace, MI	Mackinac
8	Jul-89	Brimley Kings Club Casino, Brimley, MI	Chippewa
9	Jul-91	Chip-In Island Casino, Harris, MI	Menominee
10	Jul-94	Kewadin Slots, Christmas, MI	Alger
11	Jul-94	Kewadin Slots, Hessel, MI	Mackinac
12	Jul-94	Kewadin Slots, Manistique, MI	Schoolcraft
13	Sep-94	Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, MI	Marquette
14	Jun-96	Turtle Creek Casino, Williamsburg, MI	Grand Traverse
15	Dec-96	Soaring Eagle Casino, Mt. Pleasant, MI	Isabella
16	Jul-99	Little River Casino, Manistee, MI	Manistee
17	Jul-99	Victories Casino, Petoskey, MI	Emmet

An interruption event during the observation window therefore is anticipated to have a pre-opening escalating activity and a gaining of momentum output after the proximate opening date established by month and year. To identify this for analysis the period two months prior and two months after the established month and year of opening is used as the event window. A diagram

positioning casino opening dates can be seen in Figure 2, Approximate Casino Opening Sequence and Year.

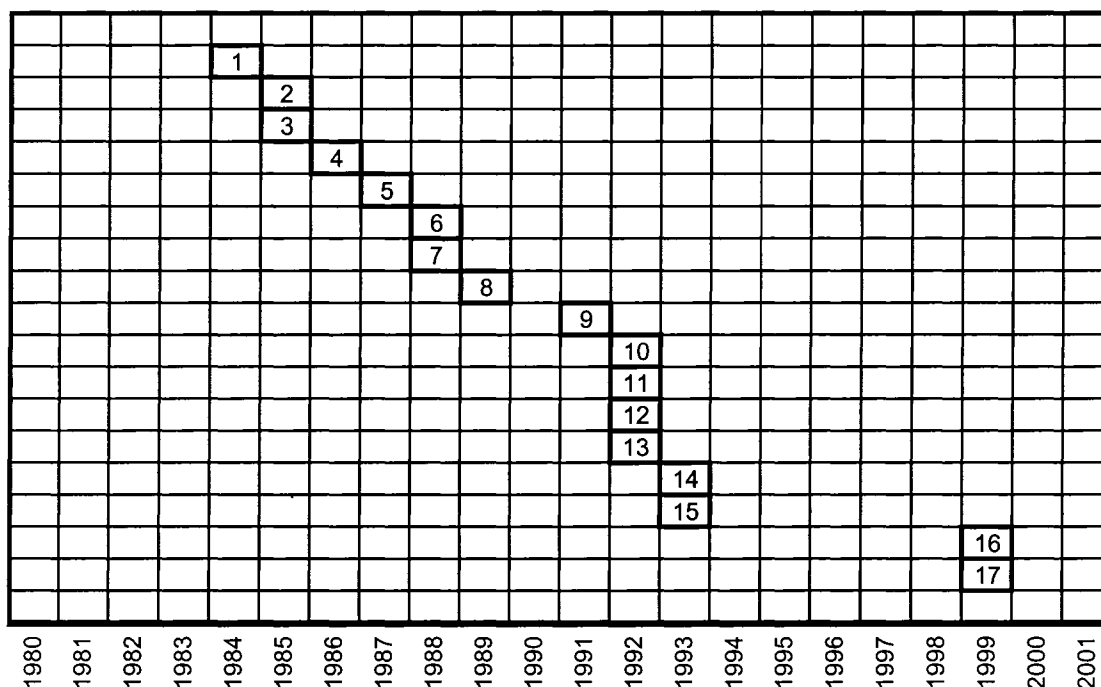


Figure 7. Approximate Casino Opening Sequence and Year

Decennial census data along with mid-decade bureau data reports obtained from year-to-year and month-to-month increments will be used to establish the economic trend line.

Raw data was posted, organized, and displayed using Microsoft Excel software. Once structured and subjected to preliminary descriptive analysis the data import into Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for a higher level of analysis and comparisons for evidence of change across the trend line. Final analysis conducted

change across the trend line. Final analysis conducted using the modeling Decision Time software to test the strength of observed economic activity over the time window.

### Time Series

Time series is one of the oldest analysis activities of scientific human history. Growth models exist in biology, physical science, and the social sciences. This study will use a basic point slope formula to identify the trend line of economic activity associated with a casino event. The algebraic formula of the regression model for a trend line is represented by the following equation:

#### Formula #1

$$Y = ax + b$$

In the equation ``Y'' is the dependent  
 ``a'' is the coefficient  
 ``x'' is the is the independent variable  
 ``b'' is the Y-axis intercept

To develop an equation to reflect the linear regression that will describe every incident in this inquiry, the equation is more appropriately described below:

Formula #2

$$Y = +a_1x^1 + b_0$$

In the equation ``Y'' is the dependent  
 ``a<sub>1</sub>'' is the  
 ``x'' is the independent variable  
 ``b<sub>0</sub>'' is the Y-axis intercept

Interrupted Time Series

Most of the models in this inquiry are based on an interrupted time series. This is simply a matter of looking at an existing trend and how it changes after some event has occurred. In this case the event being considered is the opening of a casino.

While it is not possible to prove an event is the cause of a change in the trend, it is possible to show a degree of correspondence between the event and the change in the trend. Part of the challenge is the fact that most economic data is only available once a year or in some cases once every two years. This makes it more difficult to prove an event exactly fits with the timing of a change in the established economic pattern.

There is also a problem with the scale of the data. Because all of the casinos being studied are in rural areas, most of the economic data involves relatively small values. Small values can be quite noticeably shifted by any number of forces. This makes changes in a trend difficult to distinguish from background noise.

It is also possible to have a downward trend prior to the event being studied that changes to a flat pattern after the event. If an event neutralizes a downward trend, it is a positive change for the community but may appear to be of little significance. For this reason, this inquiry looks at the change in the pattern after an event, offset by the changes already taking place prior to the event.



## CHAPTER IV

### ECONOMIC FACTORS

#### Research Data

The data used for this study is all publicly available. However, finding it is not simple. Most economic data is only available at the county level, and this not ideal for studies of rural casinos. The businesses are too small to have a provable economic impact on a multi-county area. Geographically, they may be located near a county line and the economic impact cannot be readily assessed from studying one county. The best data available is at a township level and requires a great deal of sorting and aggregation before it can be applied to the problem.

An example of the challenges is the availability of the simple township population data. It is possible to obtain data from the U.S. Census Bureau at a township level for each year after 1990. However, the government has not made that level of data available for earlier years. The Michigan State Demographer's Office had earlier data, but it was spread across two different reports and only available in paper format. It is a huge undertaking to sort out data on 1,242 Michigan townships

from two different lists that do not use the same naming conventions for each area. This is not impossible, but it is very significant that prospective references to the economic impact of new casinos are probably not based on actual demographic data.

It is significant to an understanding of the issue to know how much of the data that is apparently referenced by both proponents and opponents is simply not available.

#### Economic Factors

##### Population

Population is a very basic indicator of a community's economic well-being. Detail on this factor is available but not in a format that makes analysis simple. Even the State of Michigan only had this data available as paper copies of previously tabulated data. Population data is readily available. Population data at a township level and suitable for use in a time-series analysis was not available.

##### Employment - Unemployment Percentage

Unemployment is probably the most common and perhaps the least useful measure of employment. To a job seeker, the percentage of unemployment may be an indicator of his or her chances of finding a job. To a public

administrator, it omits critical detail. A public administrator is more interested in the balance between the number of citizens to be supported and the number contributing, through taxes, to the support.

#### Employment - Labor Force

One way to look at employment is simply to examine the size of the available labor force. This is the total of those employed and those known to be unemployed. There are always those who would wish to work but are no longer shown on the unemployment roles and cannot be counted. Even though labor force is an incomplete number, it is still a powerful indicator of local economic health.

#### Employment - Share of Population Employed

An alternate way to look at unemployment is employment. How many people are working? Typical unemployment figures leave out too much by focusing only on those individuals known to be looking for work. A better indicator of community economic well-being is the share of the population employed. Those employed pay taxes and spend money. If every other indicator held constant and more of the population is working, the community's economic well-being has improved.

Number of Businesses

This data was found to be unavailable at the township level required for this inquiry.

Business Revenue

This data was found to be unavailable at the township level required for this inquiry.

Recreational Industry Activity

This data was found to be unavailable at the township level required for this inquiry.

Non-Recreational Industry Activity

This data was found to be unavailable at the township level required for this inquiry.

Per Capita Income

This data was found to be unavailable at the township level and for enough years to be useful for this inquiry.

Household Income

This data was found to be unavailable at the township level for enough years to be practically applied to this inquiry.

Property Values

State Equalized Value (SEV) is one way to track property values. An optimum statistical value would be to

use real estate market value. However, that would require selling all the property to determine monetary worth. Tax revenue would work, but there are restrictions on how fast taxes can increase, so tax revenue may not keep up with economic growth. A practical alternative is to use SEV. Three values were used in this study. SEV (commercial), is the value of commercial property for the township, SEV (residential), the value of residential property, and SEV (commercial/industrial/residential).

Commercial SEV represents non-residential real property able to yield a profit or be used for the placement of business activities that support commercial purposes, such as wholesale, retail or service operations.

Industrial SEV represents non-residential real property used for the establishment of industrial manufacturing activities or purposes, such as manufacturing, processing of products, or warehousing.

The last term is the sum of all three values. Industrial is used to rule out a local economic climate that did change and did so because of industrial activity and not because of activity more nearly related to the casino.

### Limitations

Defining a baseline in the study populations prior to the introduction of this change was a major challenge in this study.

The entire breadth of Michigan Indian gambling impacts both social and change factors upon Michigan are not within the scope of this study nor is it integral to this research.

Not unlike the impacts related to Roosevelt's New Deal that have a cause and effect relationship upon the impacts visited here, intangibles exist but are not measurable in the current quantitative context. Cultural impacts and effects, for example, are not part of this research.

There may be further data in the gaming environment that this researcher does not have access to at this juncture. The typically Indian ownership of the Michigan casinos studied makes much of record keeping optional and most of the data that does exist is not publicly available. However, there are effective alternative measures of community economic health. If the local economy improves when a casino is introduced, the possibility exists that it did so because the casino was introduced. The results of the economic indicators used for the 17 casinos studied shows no clear pattern of

improved economic health in the communities surrounding new casinos.

It is important to note that two casinos appear to have performed much better than the others. An important topic for future study would be extending this research to determine why these casinos appear to have brought much more prosperity with them.

## CHAPTER V

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Methodology

##### Definitions

The research used publicly available survey data imported into the customized data tables for the foundation data. Most of the needed data sets were available from state and federal resources and drawn out to the county and township statistical level.

Some data sets were transferred electronically from publicly archived information at the Michigan Department of Treasury and U.S. Census Bureau. Other datasets only exist in hard copy formats, and that information was hand tabulated into customized data tables using the selected variable framework discovered in the literature review of potential economic factors impacting community economics. The following variables were utilized:

##### Population

Population data was obtained through across decennial U.S. Census population surveys from 1980 through 2000. Data was captured from short- and long-form



census surveys and the composite American Community Survey (ACS) of demographic, housing, social, and economic information on the existing U.S. populations during these respective counts.

#### Employment

The reported number of jobs data was obtained from the census data tables for every township identified as part of the focus CSA communities of this study.

Unemployment is defined as the percent of the available labor force potentially seeking employment that is not currently employed. These include all persons who had no employment during the reference week, but were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

#### Property Values

SEV is the assessed value as finalized by the county and state equalization process that equally and uniformly represents 50% of the true cash value of the property in question as adjusted per year.

The classes of real property assessments were selected from three classifications based upon their

value in identifying economic factors for analysis of change over time.

Residential SEV represents real property used for residential purposes, such as single-family homes, duplexes, condominiums, and apartments of four units or fewer.

#### Process Description

The CSA defined geographical boundaries were overlapped with the available township level economic data related to population, income, revenue, and property values from state and federal resources. The township values were extracted from these public sources and imported into tabular format for further development.

The constructed data sets were developed from related economic factors identified as being a significant in the community economics of a CSA.

The analytical data tables were constructed and populated using Microsoft Excel spreadsheets to facilitate further continued analysis using the functions available in this organizational computer application.

#### Audit and Value Verification

The economic data sets of values were then audited for verification of their field contents. The absence of specific entries in data fields was manually rechecked and corrected.

A first iteration using electronic audit functions searched the compiled data for additional missing and abnormal values and cross checked the discovered anomalies with original data sources for verification.

A second iteration using graphic output audit function ran the data for anomalies. Some data-entry errors were found in the data transfer between formats. Some additional errors were tracked back to the source data. Inconsistencies were again cross checked with original data source for verification.

## CHAPTER VI

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### Summary of Available Data

##### Data for Population

Population is one indicator of area economic well being. This section of the data analysis examined the difference between CSA population cumulative changes during the three years before and CSA population cumulative changes during the three years after the introduction of a casino into the community. The data demonstrates change between the total of annual changes during the previous three years and the total of annual changes during the following three years.

CSA 01 - Population had a cumulative +8% change after the CSA introduction. An observable change occurred four years after opening, but is difficult to attribute the increase to the CSA introduction.

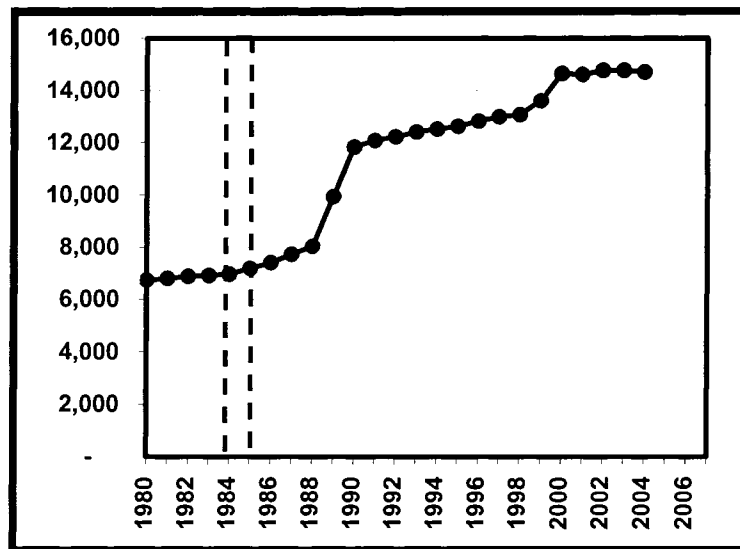


Figure 8. CSA-01, Bay Mills  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
Population Summary

CSA 01 - Population had a cumulative +8% change after the CSA introduction. An observable change occurred four years after opening, but is difficult to attribute the increase to the CSA introduction.

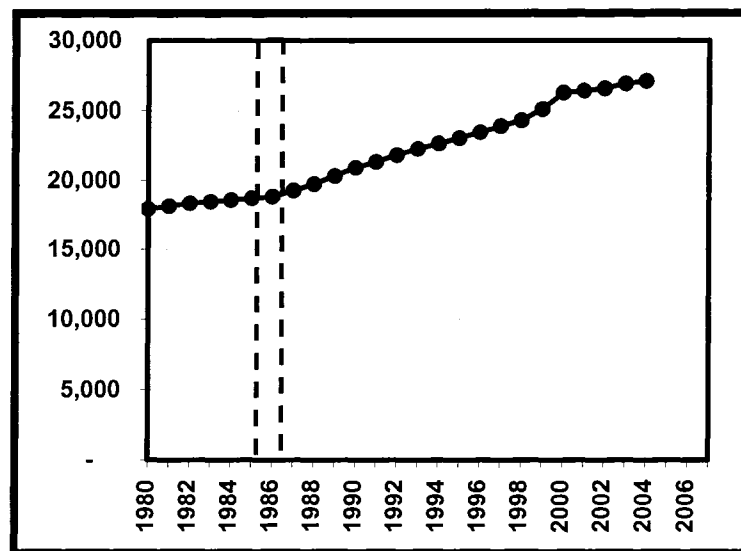


Figure 9. CSA-02, Leelanau Sands  
Casino, Leelanau,  
Population Summary

CSA 02 - Population had a cumulative +3% change after the CSA introduction. The rate of change appears to coincide with the casino opening.

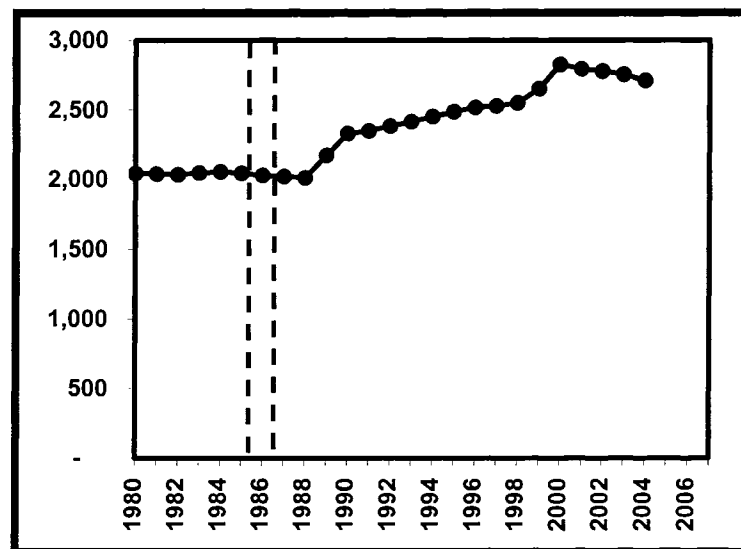


Figure 10. CSA-03, Kewadin Vegas  
Casino, Mackinac,  
Population Summary

CSA 03 - Population had a cumulative -2% change after the CSA introduction. A significant increase appears approximately one year after the casino opened.

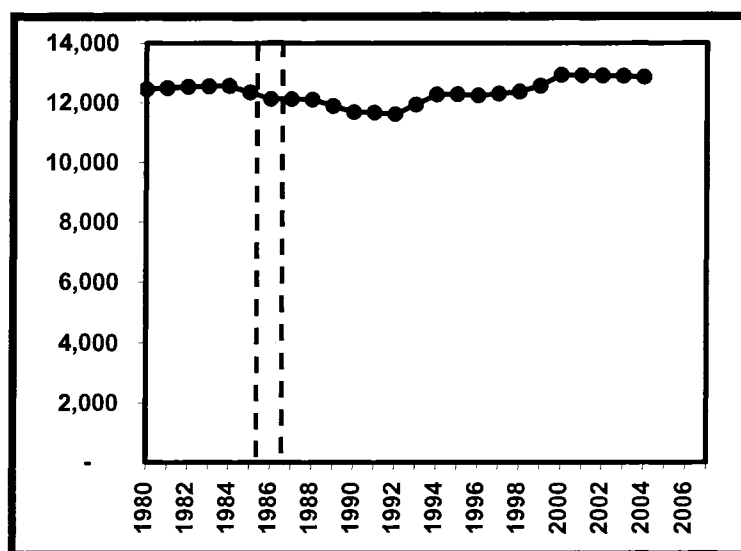


Figure 11. CSA-04, Ojibwa Casino,  
Baraga, Population  
Summary

CSA 04 - Population had a cumulative -2% change after the CSA introduction. There is no significant change that can be attributed to the casino.



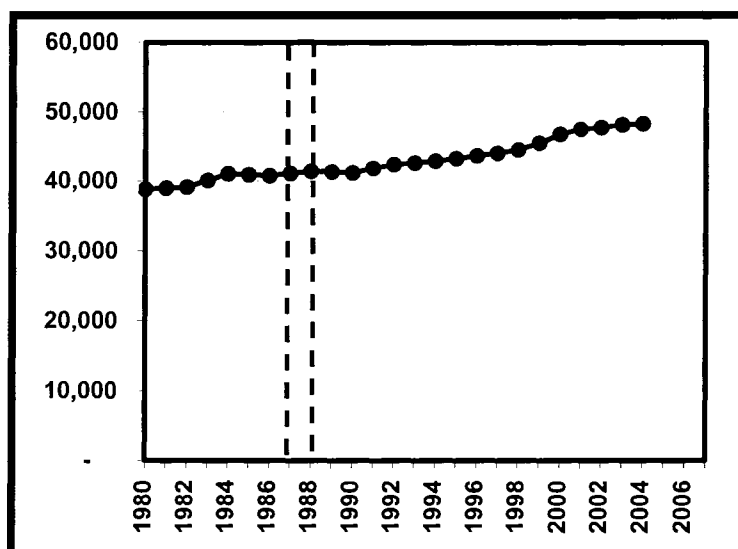


Figure 12. CSA-05, Saginaw Chips  
Casino, Isabella,  
Population Summary

CSA 05 - Population had a cumulative -2% change after the CSA introduction. There is no significant change that can be attributed to the casino opening.

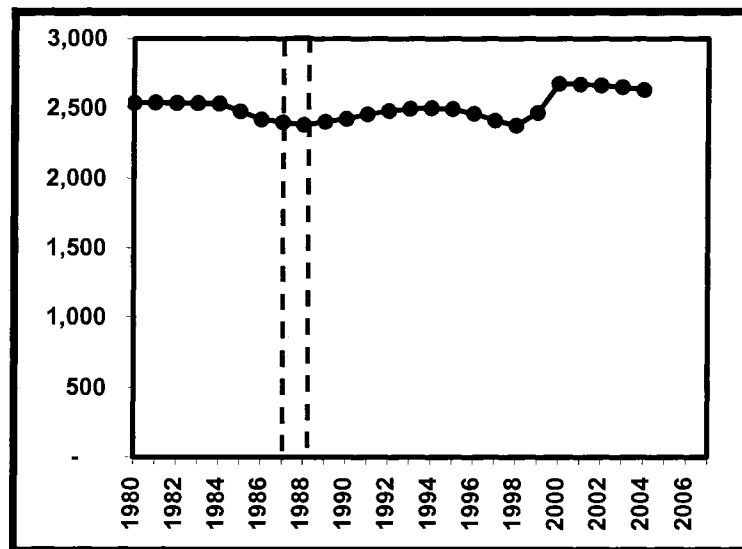


Figure 13. CSA-06, Lac Vieux  
Desert Casino, Gogebic,  
Population Summary

CSA 06 - Population had a cumulative +8% change after the CSA introduction. The change appears to coincide with the casino opening, yet overall population numbers are not significant.

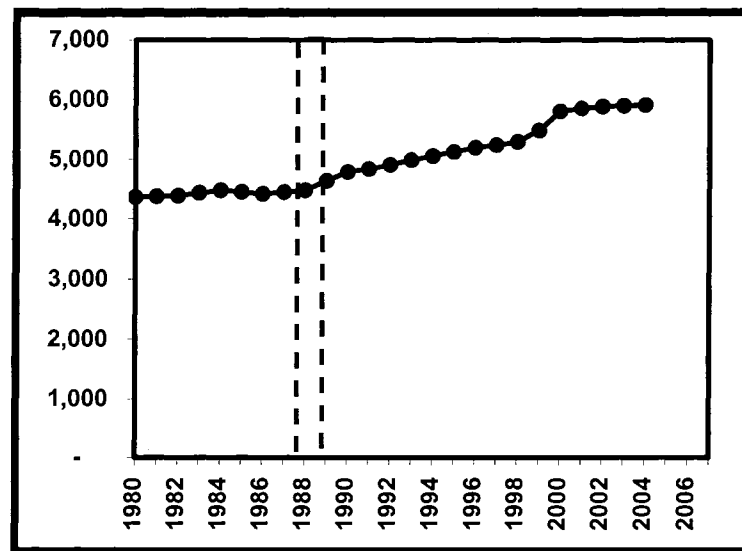


Figure 14. CSA-07, Kewadin Shores  
Casino, Mackinac,  
Population Summary

CSA 07 - Population had a cumulative +8% change after the CSA introduction. There appears to be a significant change that coincides with the casino opening.

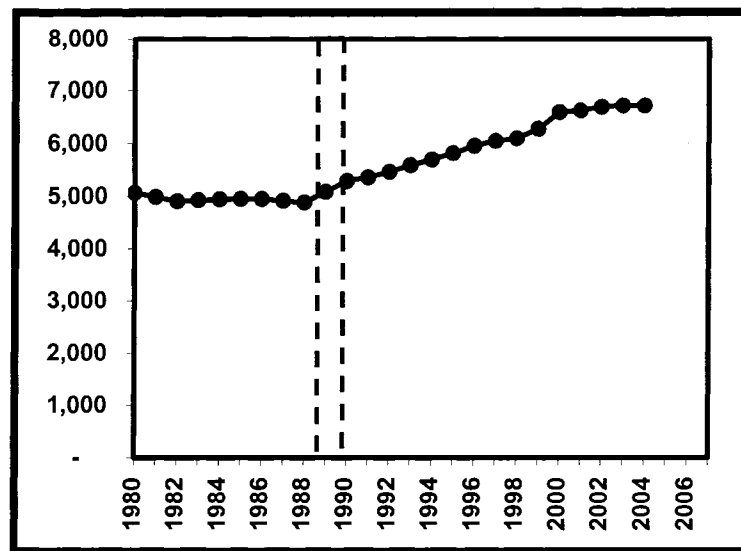


Figure 15. CSA-08, Brimley Kings  
Casino, Chippewa,  
Population Summary

CSA 08 - Population had a cumulative +9% change after the CSA introduction. Population change appears to have occurred prior to casino opening and is not attributable to the casino opening.

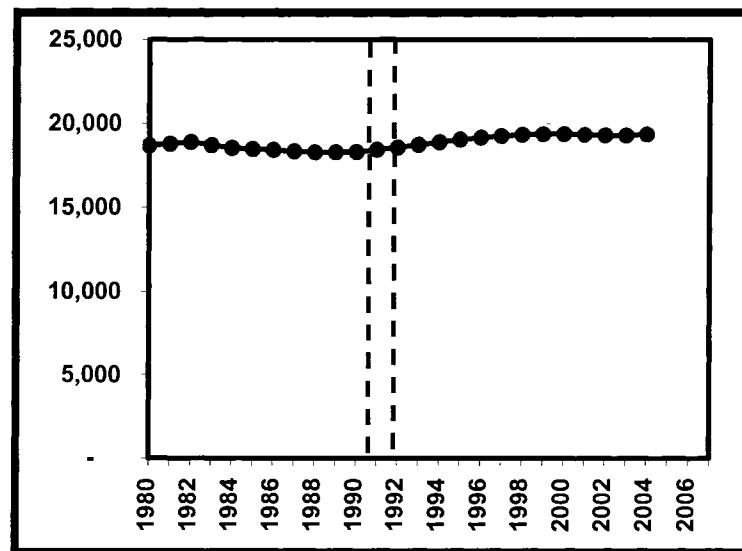


Figure 16. CSA-09, Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee, Population Summary

CSA 09 - Population had a cumulative +3% change after the CSA introduction. The CSA has a larger population base and does appear to coincide with the casino opening.

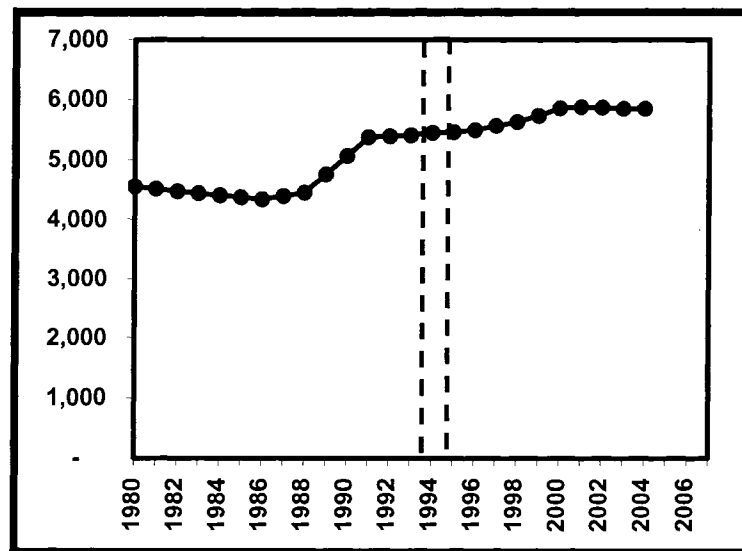


Figure 17. CSA-10, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Alger,  
Population Summary

CSA 10 - Population had a cumulative -5% change after the CSA introduction. Growth occurred four years prior to casino opening and involves a small population base.

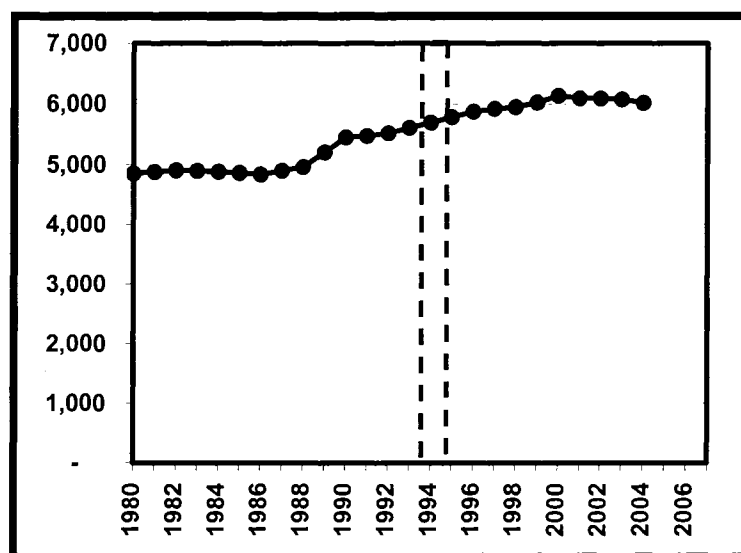


Figure 18. CSA-11, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Mackinac,  
Population Summary

CSA 11 - Population had a cumulative +1% change after the CSA introduction. Growth occurred four years prior to the casino opening and involves a small population base.

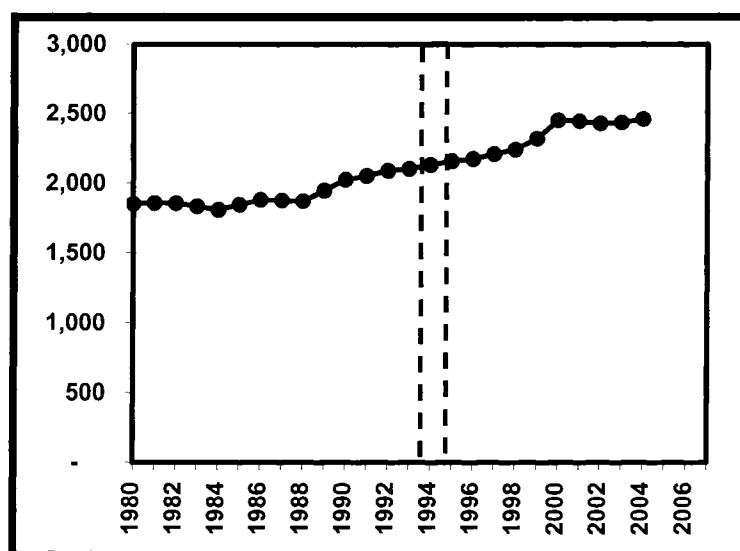


Figure 19. CSA-12, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Schoolcraft,  
Population Summary

CSA 12 - Population did change, yet had no apparent change in growth rate to coincide with the introduction of the casino.



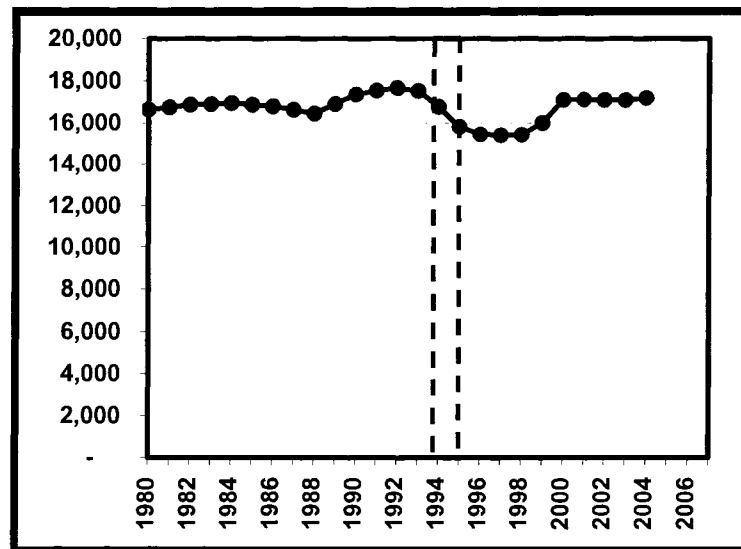


Figure 20. CSA-13, Ojibwa Casino,  
Marquette, Population  
Summary

CSA 13 - Population had a cumulative -9% change after the introduction of the casino. The pattern of change does not lead to any definitive conclusions.

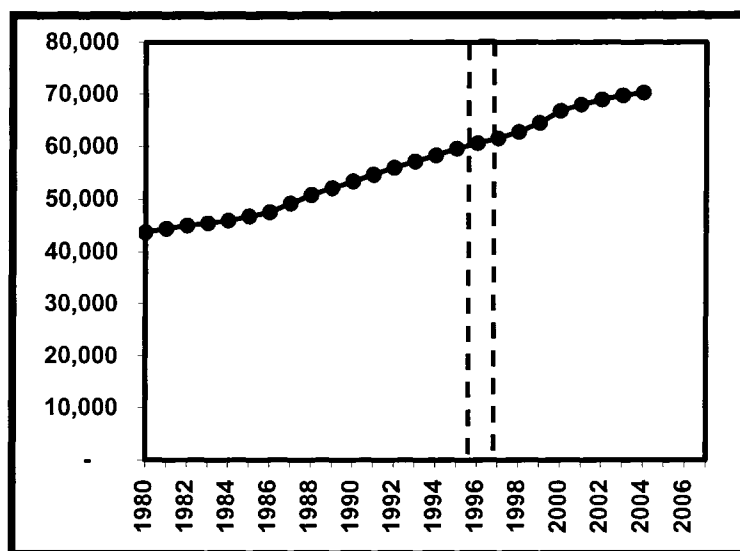


Figure 21. CSA-14, Turtle Creek Casino, Grand Traverse, Population Summary

CSA 14 - Population change continued at the same rate after the CSA introduction. This CSA is one of the largest population bases. The change is not clearly attributable to the casino opening.

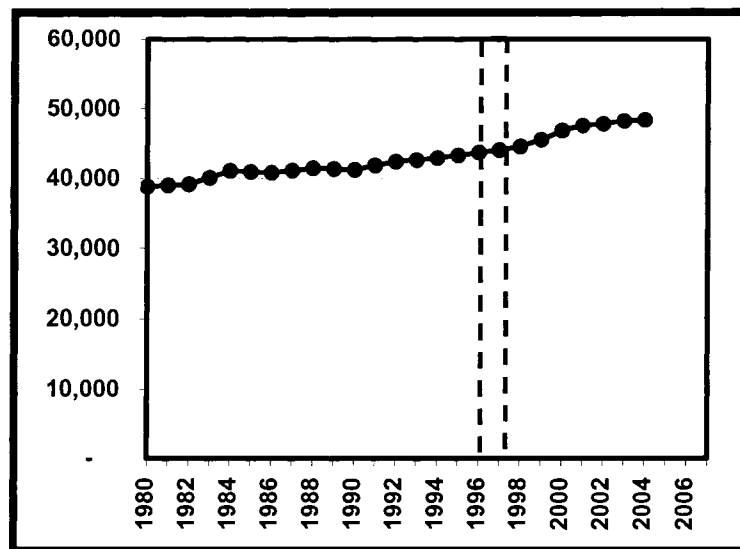


Figure 22. CSA-15, Soaring Eagle Casino, Isabella, Population Summary

CSA 15 - Population had a cumulative +2% change after the CSA introduction. This CSA is one of the larger population bases and the significant change is consistent with the casino opening.

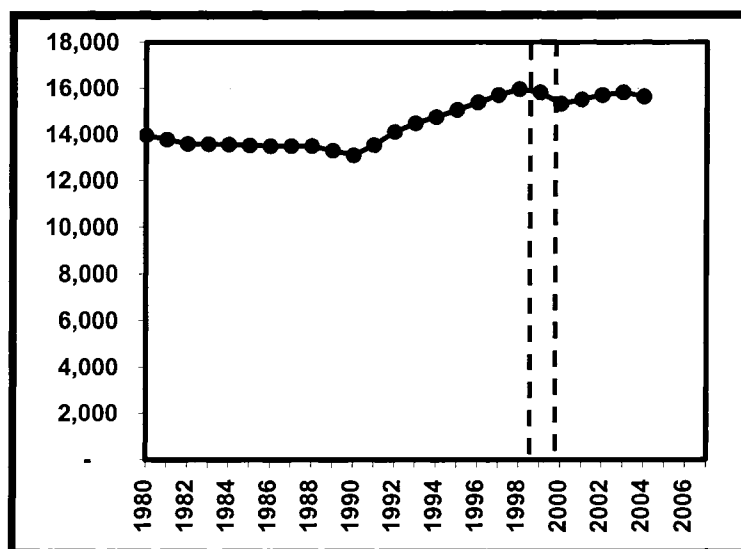


Figure 23. CSA-16, Little River Casino, Manistee, Population Summary

CSA 16 - Population had a cumulative -6% change after the CSA introduction. The mid-sized CSA and casino opening coincides with the timing of the negative growth.

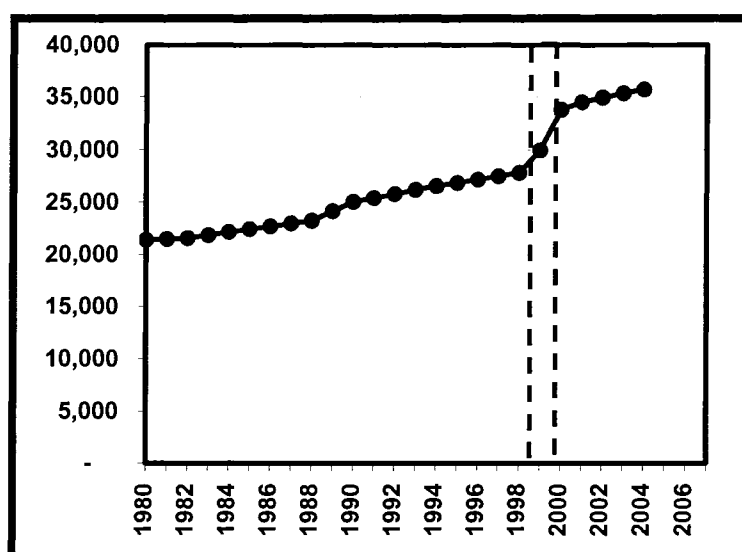


Figure 24. CSA-17, Victories  
Casino, Emmet,  
Population Summary

CSA 17 - Population had a cumulative +13% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA has significant change coinciding with the casino opening.

### Summary of Population Change Data

Analysis of the preceding data is a two-step process. The observation of change coinciding with the casino opening occurs in only half the cases. This pattern is too weak to make attribution relevant. The population change or change in population growth rate does not occur often enough to make a potential link between the introduction of a casino and improved economic health a valid argument. If a change occurred every time or most of the time, its cause might be traced. The inconsistency of population change during the period associated with opening of a casino means there is no logical basis on which to base a link between population growth and a casino opening.

### Data for Employment - Labor Force

Labor force is one component of the overall employment picture for a community. Labor force, as used here, is the total number of people (employed and unemployed) known to be available for work. The true labor force number is larger than the figures listed. It is not possible to count those available for work but not receiving benefits. Therefore, the number used here are those individuals known to be looking for work and receiving either benefits or paid employment.

This section of the data analysis will look at the difference between CSA labor force cumulative changes during the three years before and the cumulative changes during the three years after the introduction of a casino into the community. Again, difference in the total of the changes during the previous three years greater than or less than the total of the changes during the following three years is evident.

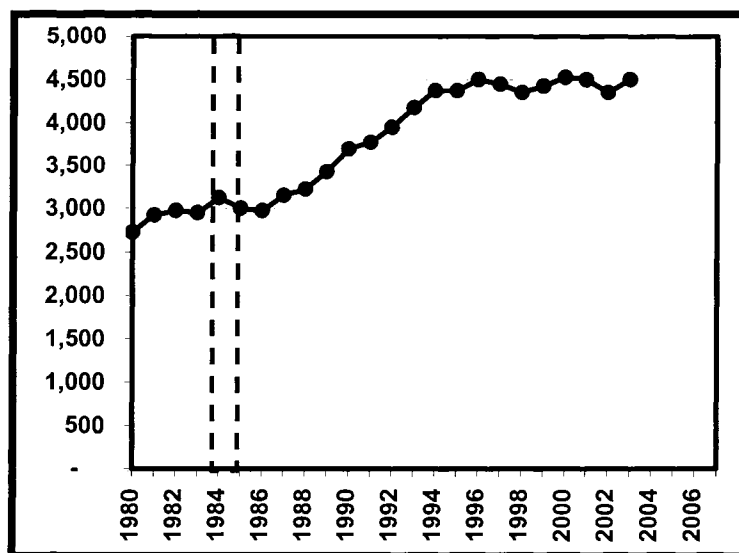


Figure 25. CSA-01, Bay Mills  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
Labor Force Summary

CSA 01 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -7% change after the initial CSA introduction. The negative change may be deceptive due to the significant growth in labor force one year after the casino opening.



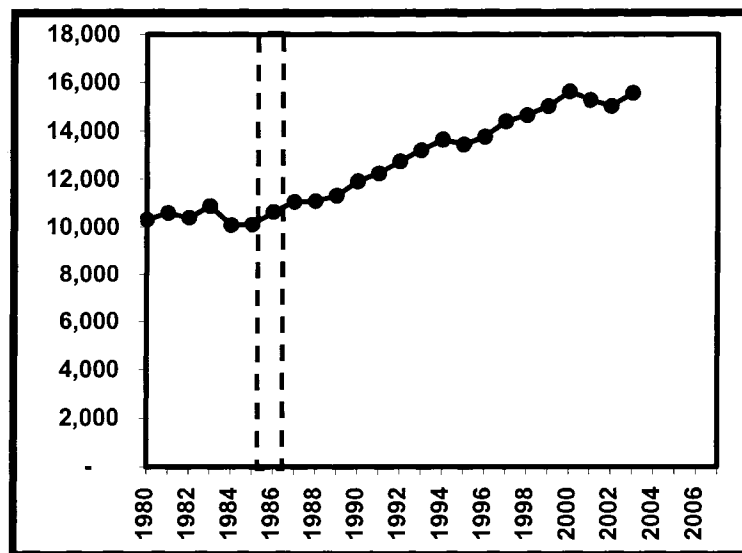


Figure 26. CSA-02, Leelanau Sands  
Casino, Leelanau, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 02 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +14% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA showed significant growth.

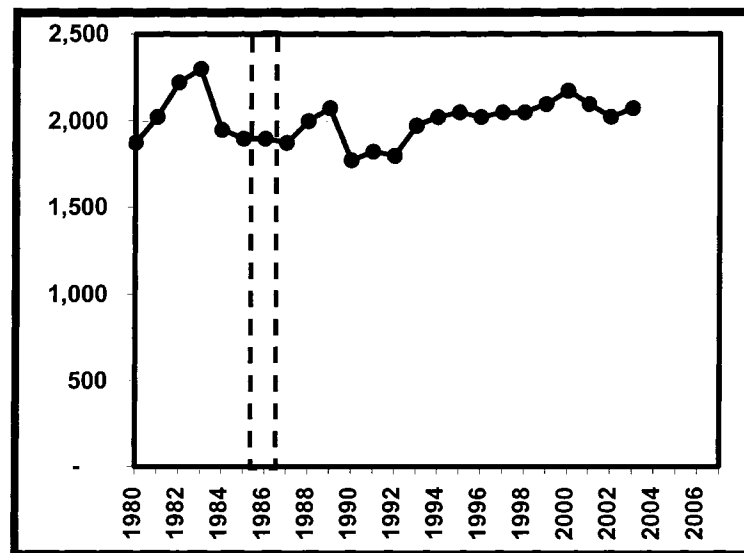


Figure 27. CSA-03, Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac, Labor Force Summary

CSA 03 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +7% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA has no clear pattern.

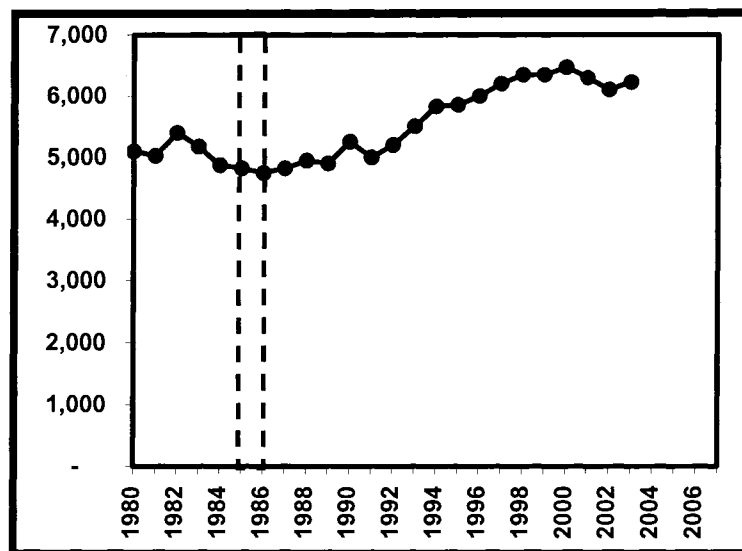


Figure 28. CSA-04, Ojibwa Casino,  
Baraga, Labor Force  
Summary

CSA 04 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +5% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA changed significantly in a positive direction following the casino opening.

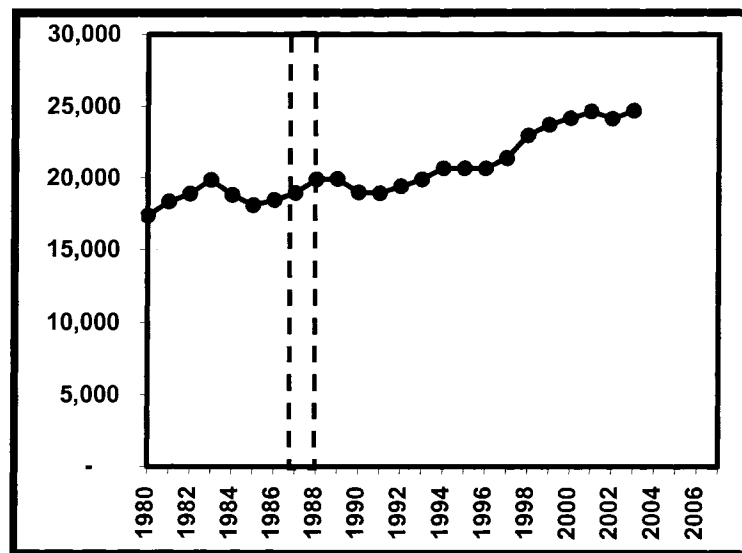


Figure 29. CSA-05, Saginaw Chips  
Casino, Isabella, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 05 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +8% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA showed positive change following casino opening.

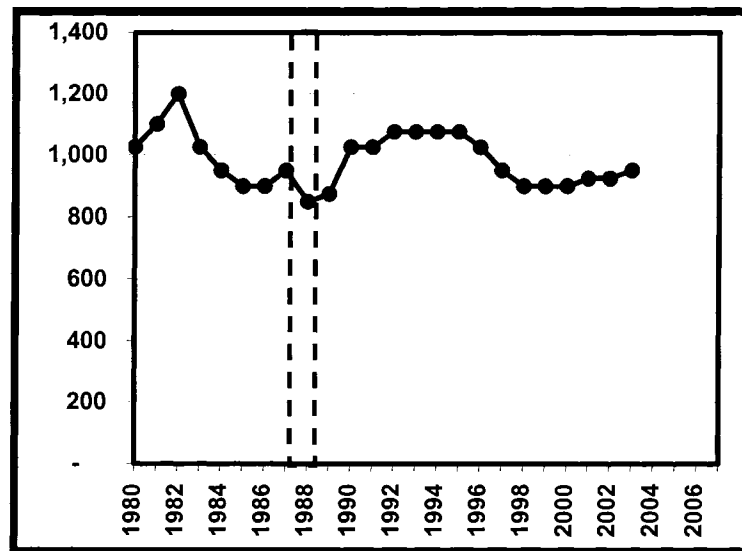


Figure 30. CSA-06, Lac Vieux  
Desert Casino, Gogebic,  
Labor Force Summary

CSA 06 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +20% change after the CSA introduction. This is a small CSA, but the change is significant.

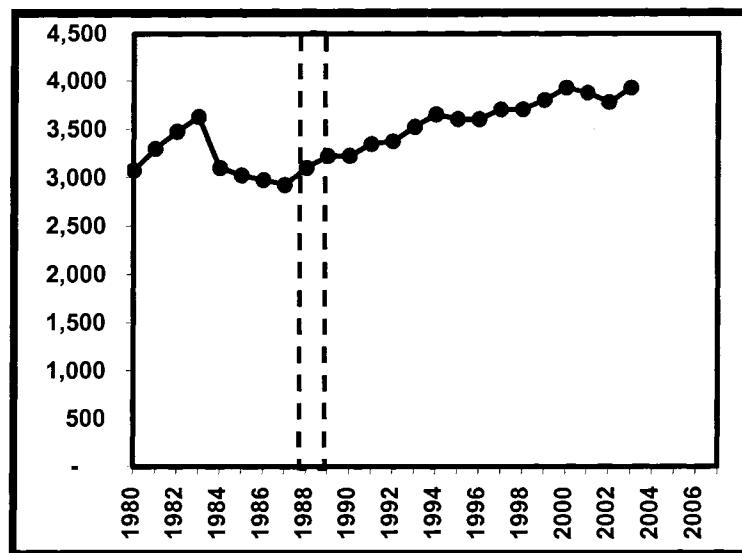


Figure 31. CSA-07, Kewadin Shores  
Casino, Mackinac, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 07 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +14% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA showed significant positive change following casino opening.

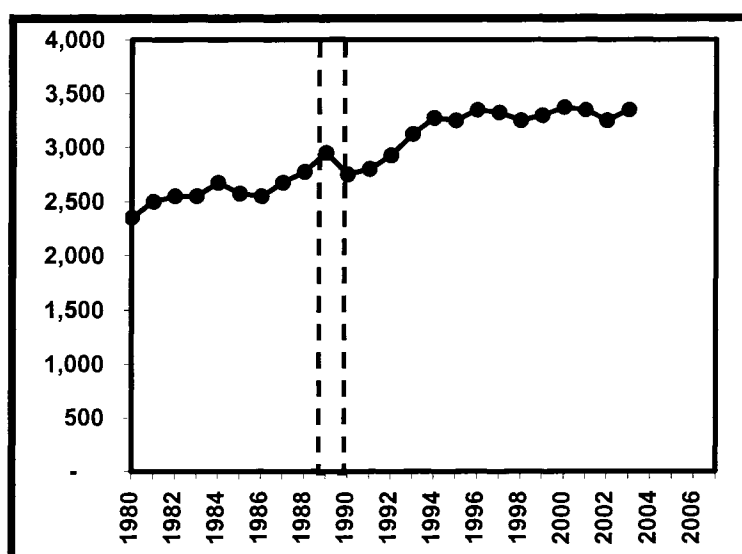


Figure 32. CSA-08, Brimley Kings Club Casino, Chippewa, Labor Force Summary

CSA 08 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -8% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA is without a clear pattern of change.

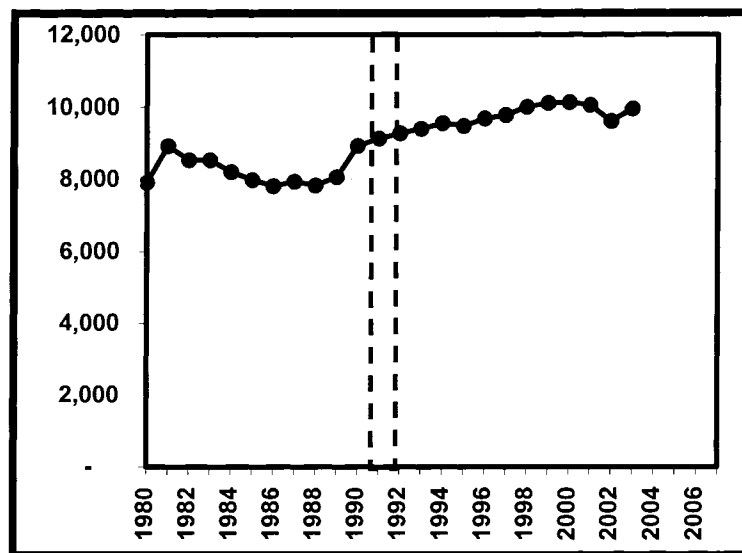


Figure 33. CSA-09, Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee, Labor Force Summary

CSA 09 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -8% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA had the largest change in the year prior to the casino opening.



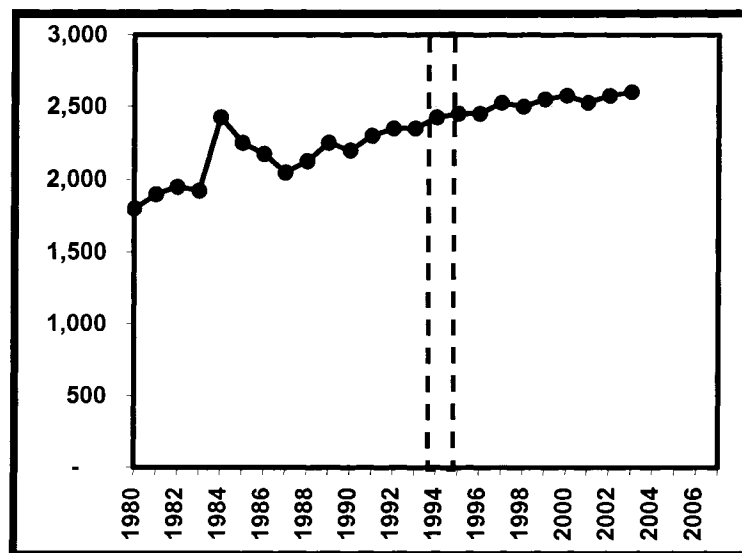


Figure 34. CSA-10, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Alger, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 10 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -3% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA had little apparent change in the rate of growth.

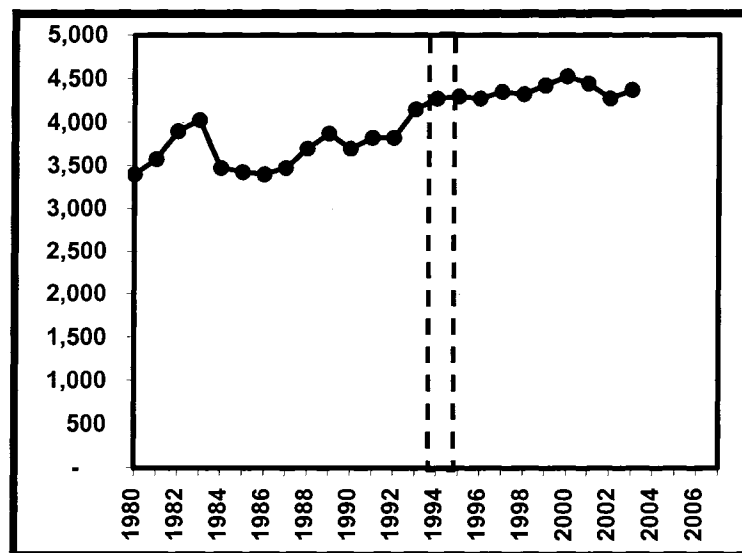


Figure 35. CSA-11, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Mackinac, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 11 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -10% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA had the largest change occur in the year prior to the casino opening.

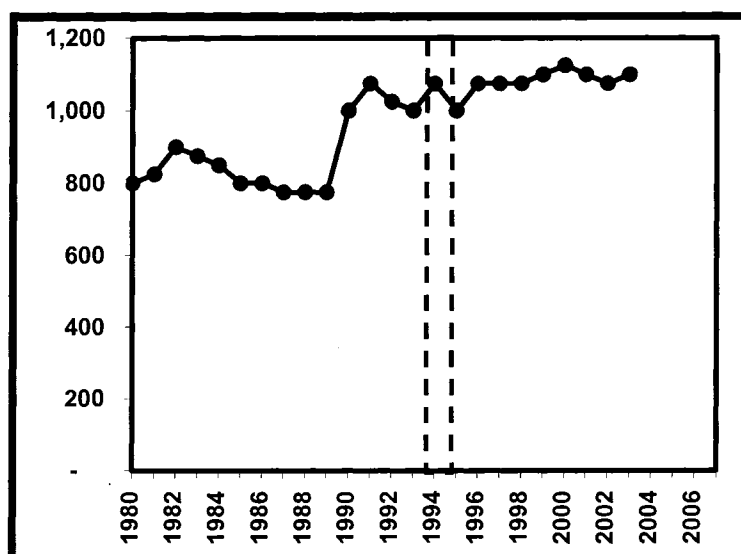


Figure 36. CSA-12, Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft, Labor Force Summary

CSA 12 - Labor force experienced a cumulative no change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA had no clear pattern of change.

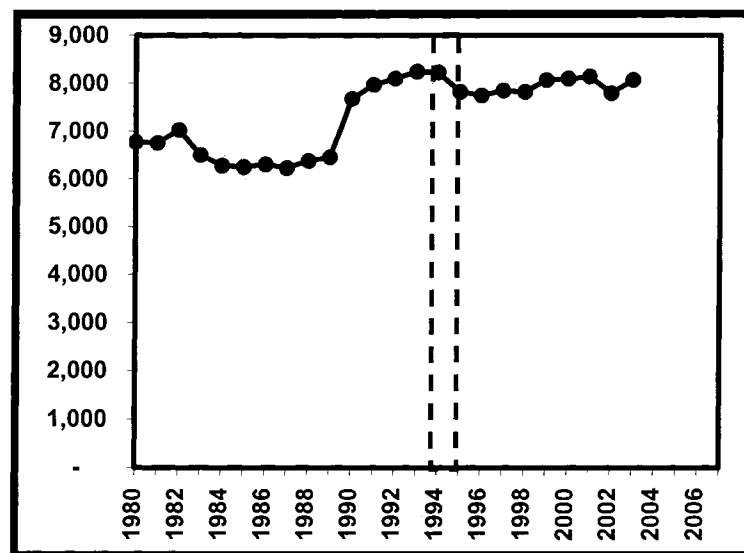


Figure 37. CSA-13, Ojibwa Casino,  
Marquette, Labor Force  
Summary

CSA 13 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -12% change after the CSA introduction. The mid-sized CSA showed significant decrease coinciding with the casino opening.

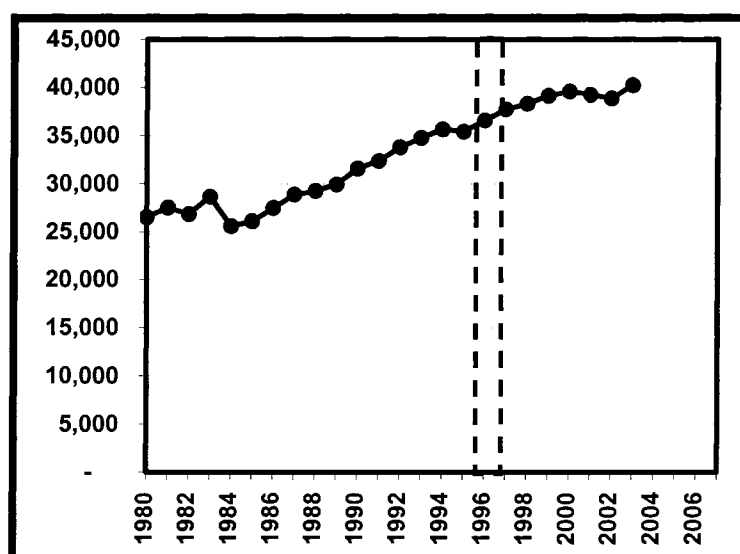


Figure 38. CSA-14, Turtle Creek Casino, Grand Traverse, Labor Force Summary

CSA 14 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +2% change after the CSA introduction. This large CSA with large labor force had no clear change coinciding with the casino opening.

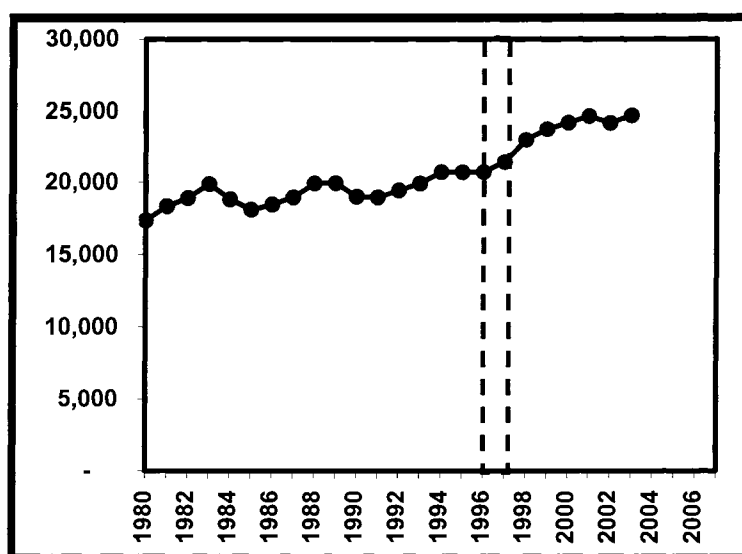


Figure 39. CSA-15, Soaring Eagle  
Casino, Isabella, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 15 - Labor force experienced a cumulative +8% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA had very significant growth coinciding with the casino opening.

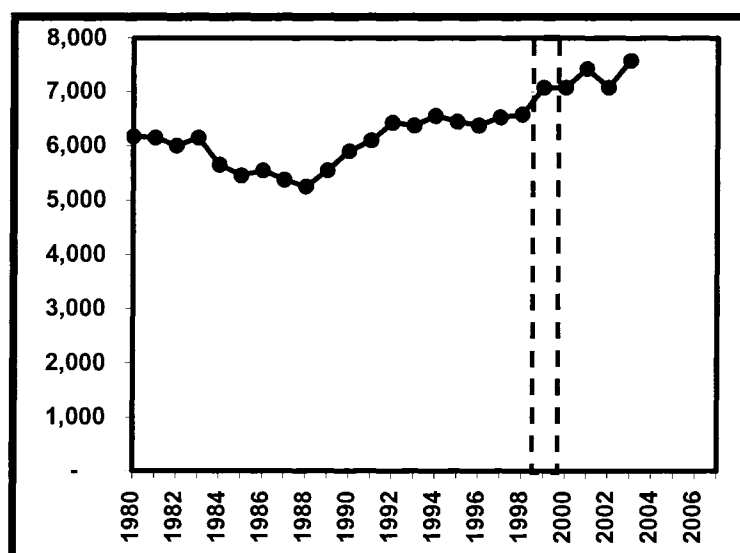


Figure 40. CSA-16, Little River Casino, Labor Force Summary

CSA 16 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -2% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA did not display a clear pattern of change.

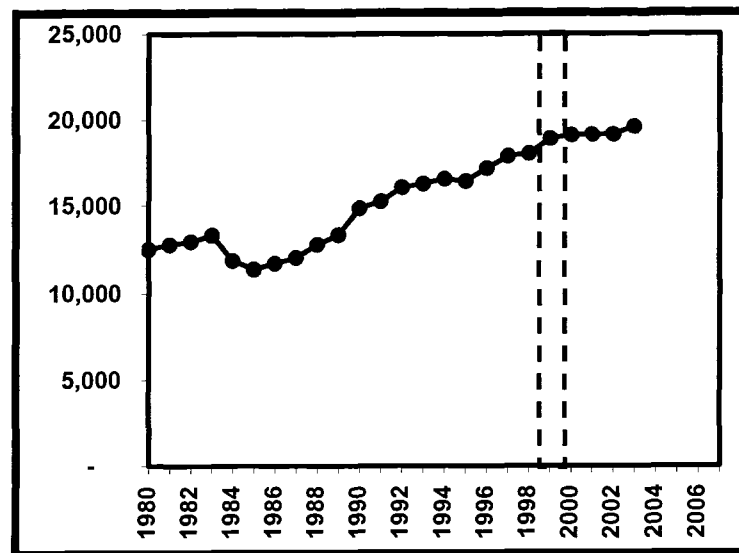


Figure 41. CSA-17, Victories  
Casino, Emmett, Labor  
Force Summary

CSA 17 - Labor force experienced a cumulative -8% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA had no significant change.



### Summary of Labor Force Data

Labor force change coincided with the casino opening in three-quarters of the cases observed. In 11 of the 13 cases, the change occurred in the year prior to the casino opening and may be attributable to incoming construction trades activity or astute business operators in the community. The public administrator could expect revenues to increase, and while not directly attributable to the casino operations, the timing is consistent.

### Data for Employment - Percent of Population Employed

Unemployment rate is often described as the percentage of the labor force not currently working. This is appropriate if the audience is a person wishing to understand the job market. If, the audience is a public administration official looking at the economic picture, a more logical metric would be the percentage of the population who are working or unemployed. This population represents the load on local public services. The percentage of people employed then becomes a proxy measure for the revenue stream.

This section of the data analysis will look at the difference between CSA percent of population employed cumulative changes during the three years before and CSA percent of population employed cumulative changes during

the three years after the introduction of a casino into the community. Further evidence of total changes during the previous three years greater than or less than the total of the changes during the following three years is present.

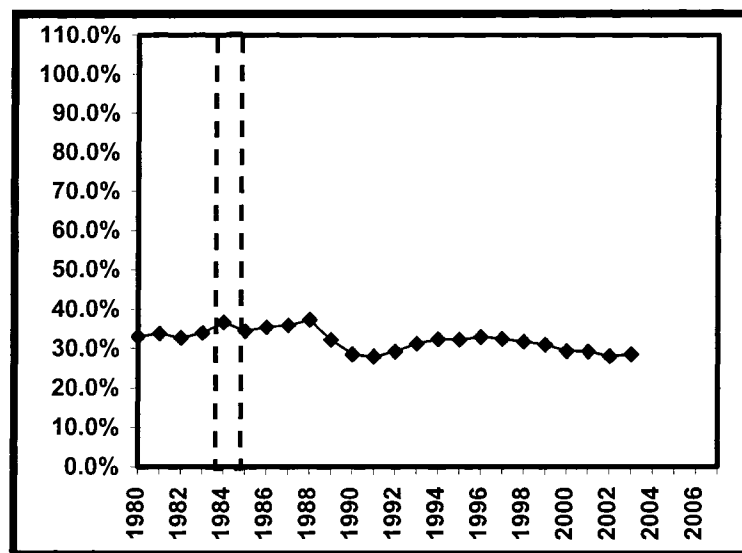


Figure 42. CSA-01, Bay Mills  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 01 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -5% change after the CSA introduction. For this CSA, the population increased and the percentage employed decreased. This situation becomes a double negative for the local administrator. There are more citizens needing services and fewer citizens contributing to the coffers.

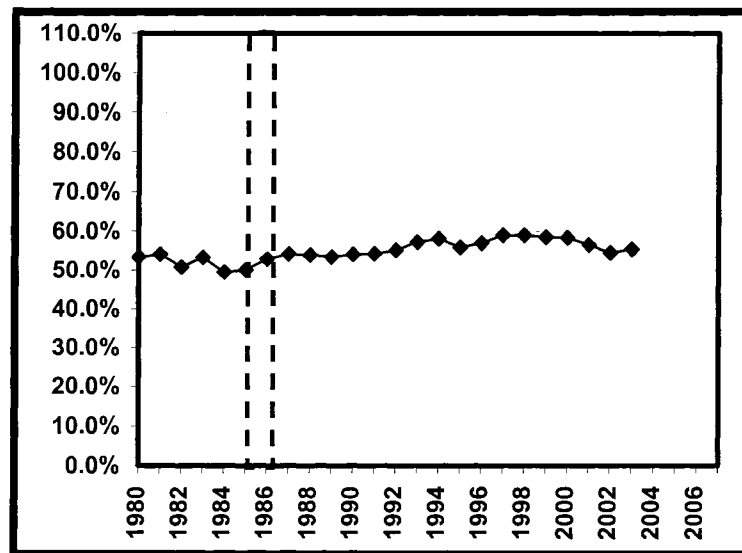


Figure 43. CSA-02, Leelanau Sands  
Casino, Leelanau,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 02 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +16% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA had a population increase and the percent employed increased resulting in a double positive revenue picture for the local administrator.

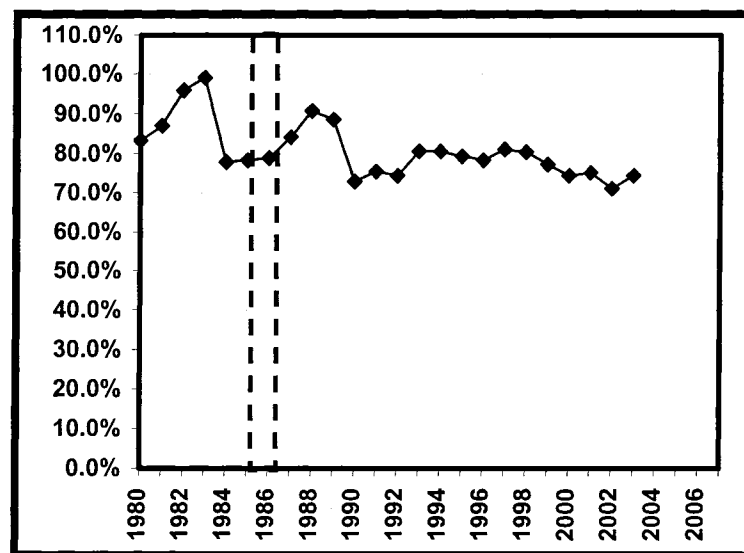


Figure 44. CSA-03, Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac, Percent of Population Employed Summary

CSA 03 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +23% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA has an inconsistent pattern.

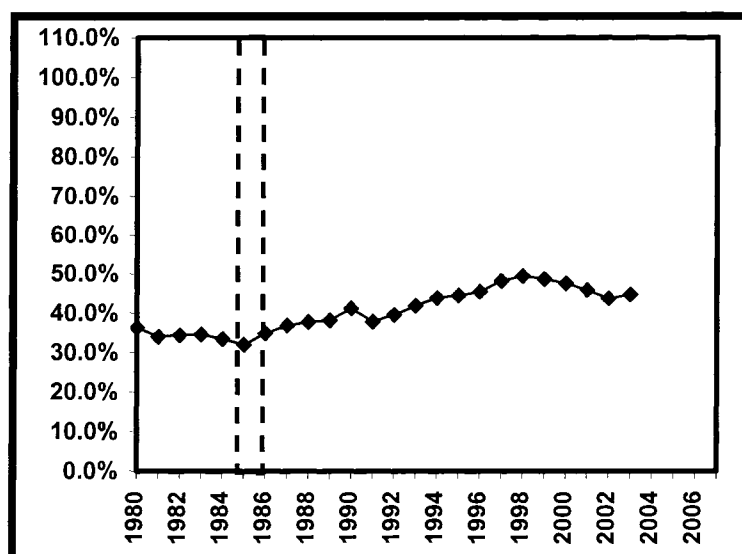


Figure 45. CSA-04, Ojibwa Casino,  
Baraga, Percent of  
Population Employed  
Summary

CSA 04 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +19% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA saw a population decrease and the percentage employed increased thus increasing the revenue picture.

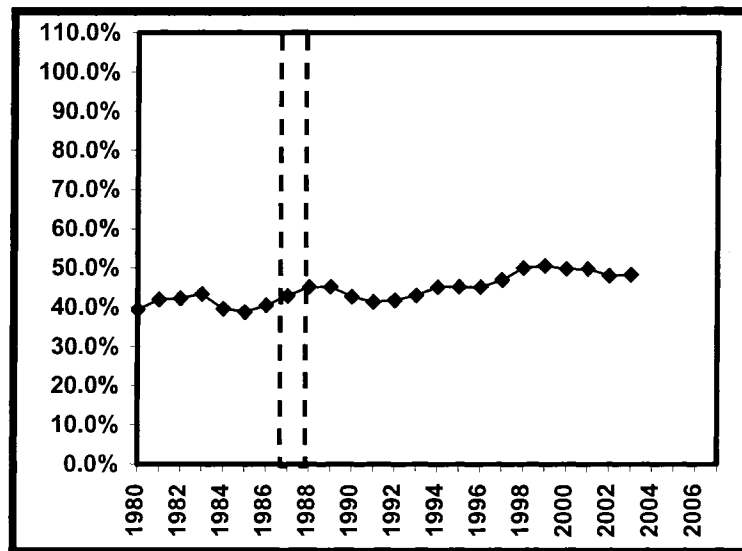


Figure 46. CSA-05, Saginaw Chips  
Casino, Isabella,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 05 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +6% change after the CSA introduction. This large CSA saw population increase and percentage employed increase therefore the revenue picture would be expected to increase.

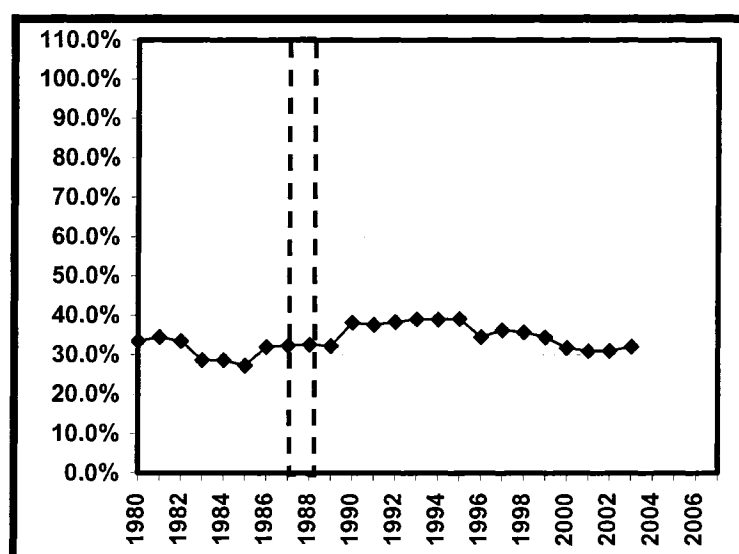


Figure 47. CSA-06, Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Gogebic, Percent of Population Employed Summary

CSA 06 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +2% change after the CSA introduction. Here, the small population remained stable while the population employed increased. This is a favorable pattern for a local public administrator. There is the same number of people seeking services, but a larger percentage of them are contributing to the available revenues.



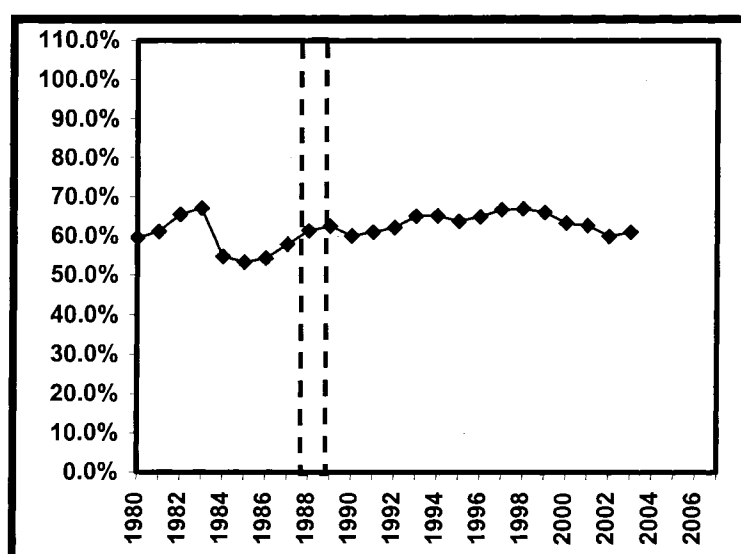


Figure 48. CSA-07, Kewadin Shores  
Casino, Mackinac,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 07 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -6% change after the CSA introduction. In this small CSA the population increased slightly while the percent employment decreased. The revenue impact would be roughly neutral.

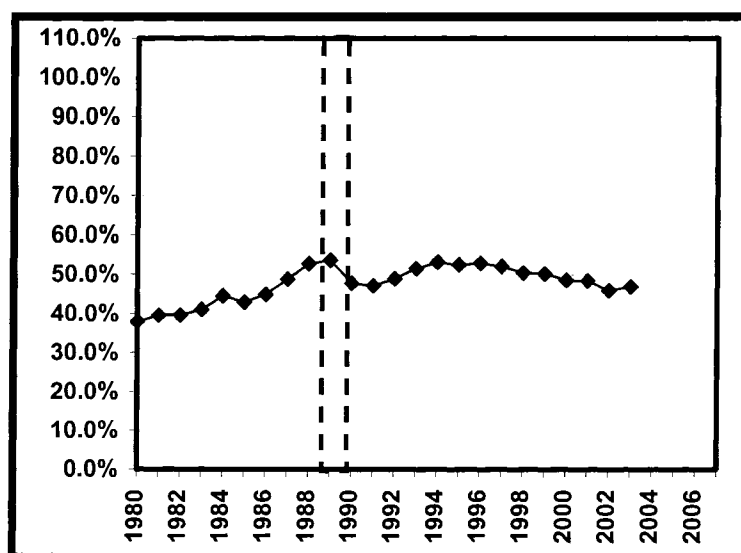


Figure 49. CSA-08, Brimley Kings  
Casino, Chippewa,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 08 - The Percent of Population Employed had a cumulative -30% change after the CSA introduction. The small CSA saw population increase and percentage population decrease a double negative that would increase the load on the revenue picture.

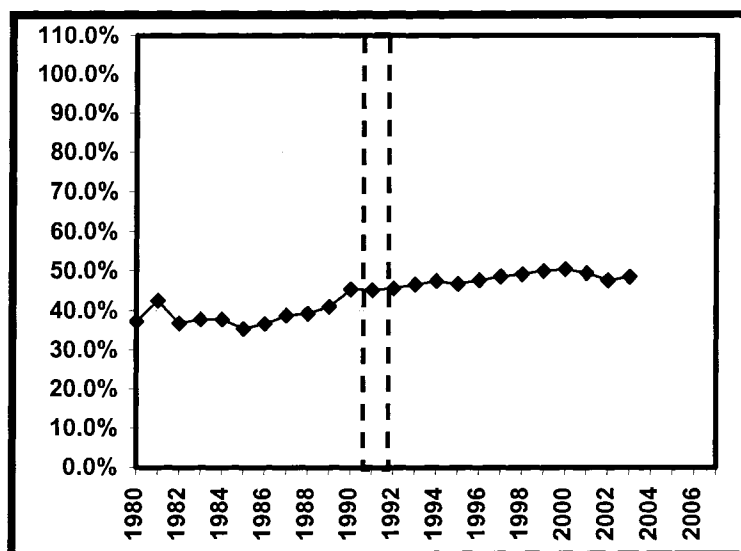


Figure 50. CSA-09, Chip-In Island  
Casino, Menominee,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 09 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -11% change after the CSA introduction. The mid-sized CSA saw population stay stable while the percentage of population employed decreased, a load inducing impact upon the revenue picture.

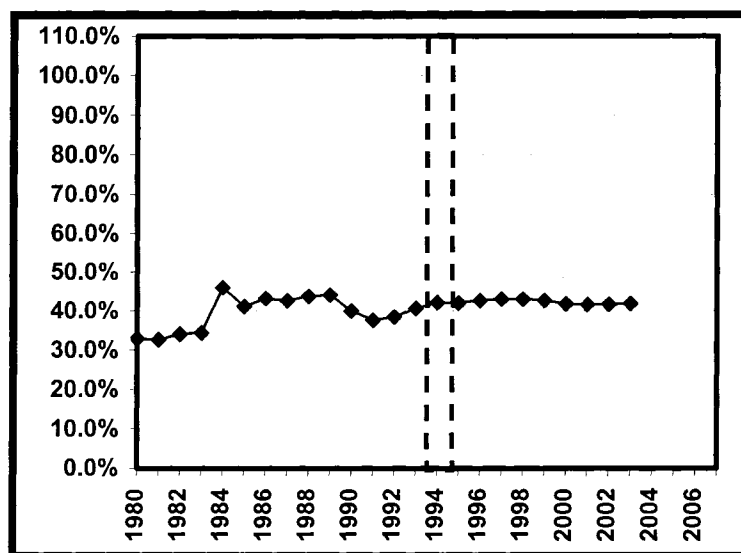


Figure 51. CSA-10, Kewadin Slots,  
Alger, Percent of  
Population Employed  
Summary

CSA 10 - The percent of population employed had no cumulative change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA saw both population and percent population employed remain stable with little change.

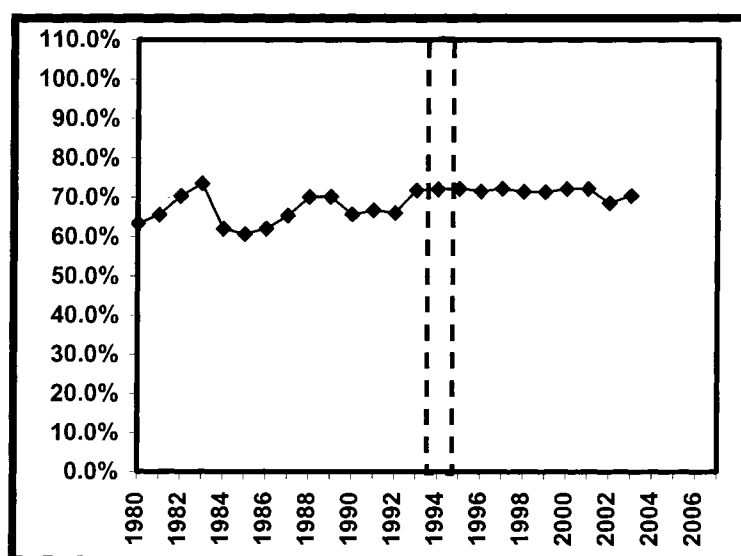


Figure 52. CSA-11, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Mackinac,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 11 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -9% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA had stable population growth and a slight decrease in percent population employed. This results in an expected negative impact upon the local area.

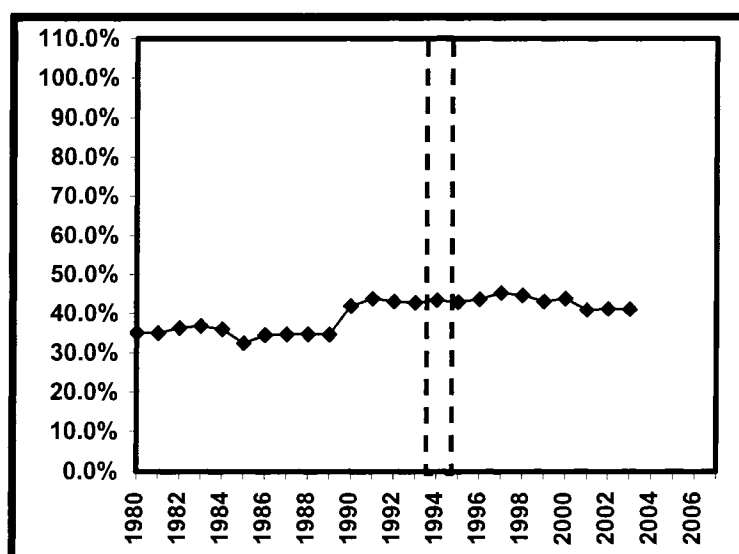


Figure 53. CSA-12, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Schoolcraft,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 12 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +2% change after the CSA introduction. This small CSA saw a slight increase in population and percentage employment improving the revenue picture.

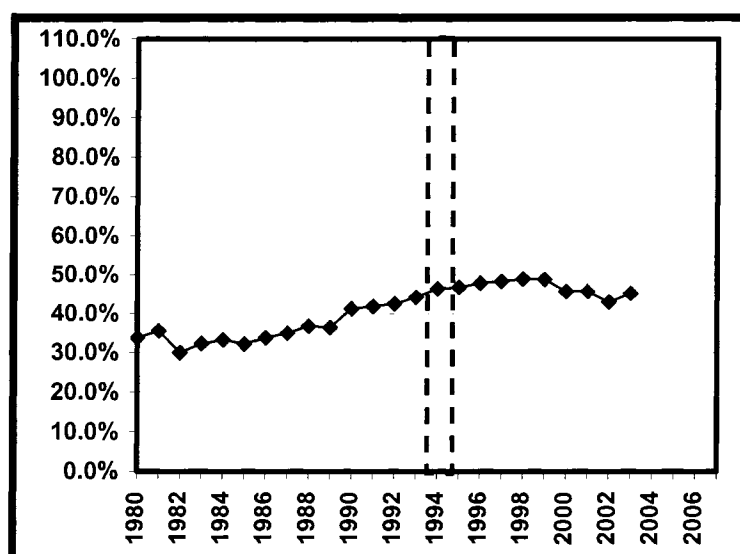


Figure 54. CSA-13, Ojibwa Casino,  
Marquette, Percent of  
Population Employed  
Summary

CSA 13 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -3% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA saw population decrease and percentage employment decrease leaving the revenue picture declining.

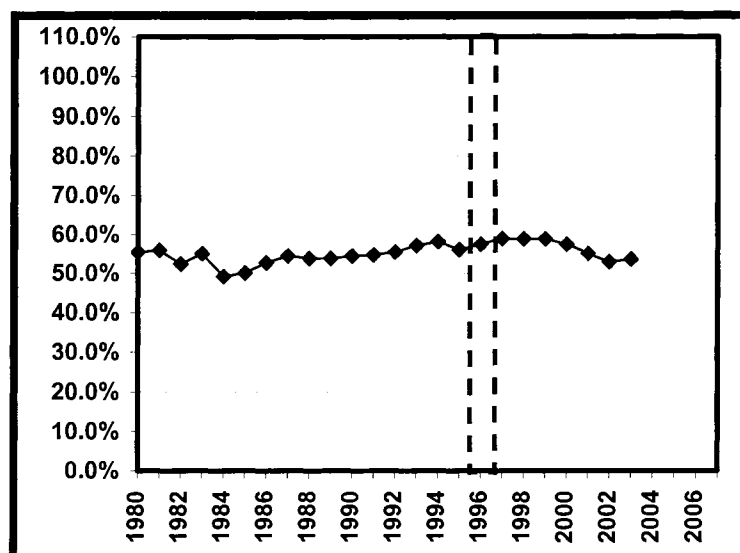


Figure 55. CSA-14, Turtle Creek  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 14 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +1% change after the CSA introduction. A large CSA with population increasing and percent employment slightly increasing the revenue picture is better with a casino.



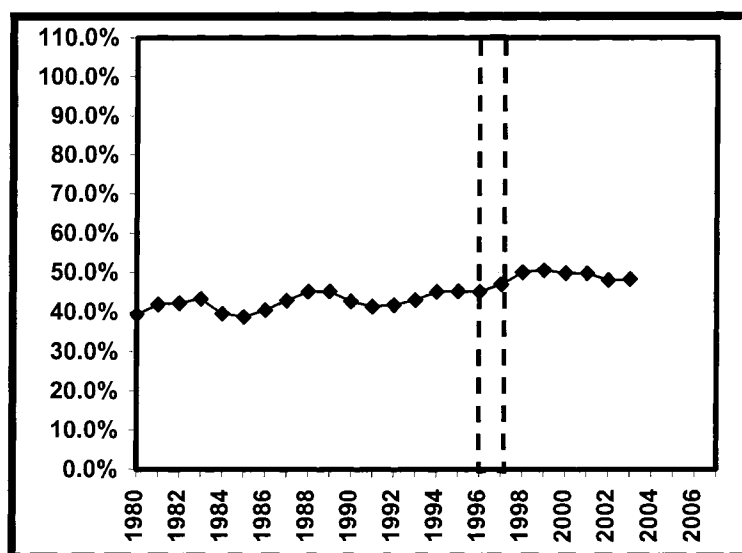


Figure 56. CSA-15, Soaring Eagle  
Casino, Isabella,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 15 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative +4% change after the CSA introduction. This large CSA had slight increases in population and percentage employment improving the revenue picture.

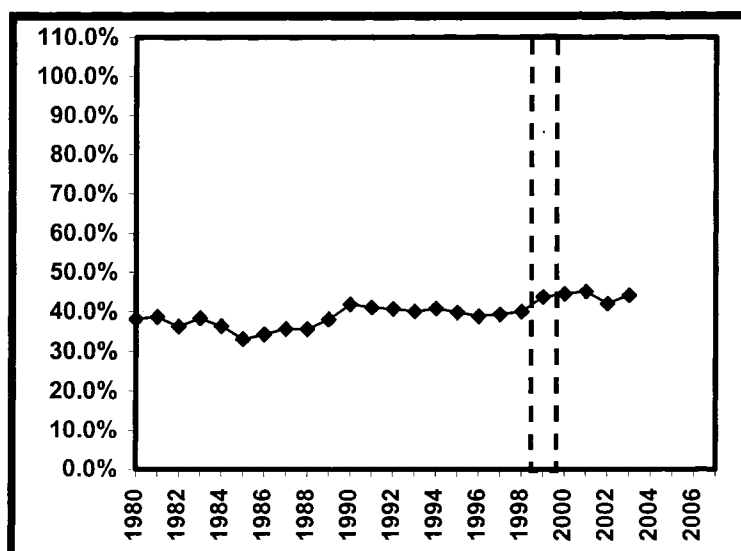


Figure 57. CSA-16, Little River  
Casino, Manistee,  
Percent of Population  
Employed Summary

CSA 16 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -4% change after the CSA introduction. This mid-sized CSA had population decrease and percent employment decrease causing a negative impact upon the revenue picture.

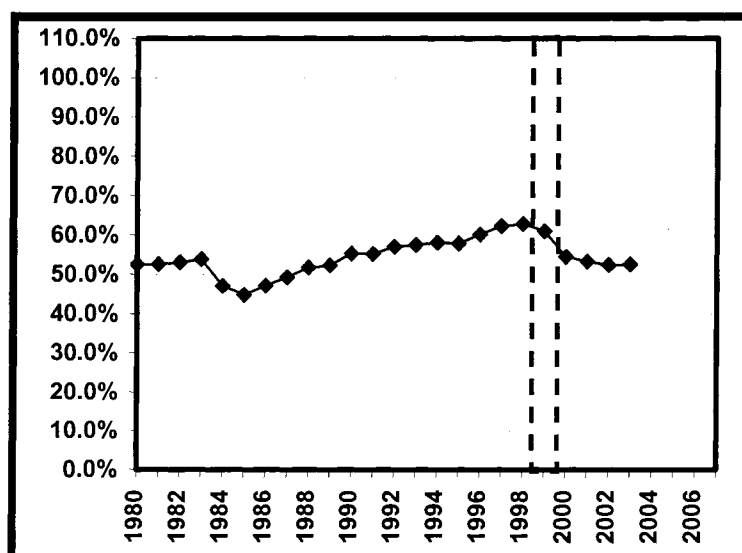


Figure 58. CSA-17, Victories  
Casino, Emmet, Percent  
of Population Employed  
Summary

CSA 17 - The percent of population employed had a cumulative -23% change after the CSA introduction. This large CSA saw population increase and percent employment decrease. The revenue picture would be declining.

### Summary of Percent of Population Employed Data

The revenue picture is a combination of population growth and percentage of population employed. In the observed cases a change was noted in 60% of the CSAs viewed. In only six of the 17 casino venues did the revenue picture improve during the period coinciding with the opening of a casino. Seven of the 17 casinos saw the revenue picture decrease. The remaining four casino locations had no change in the revenue picture. Clearly there is nothing here to support the notion that a new casino can be expected to bring a more positive employment picture.

### Data for SEV - Commercial

SEV commercial is one way of comparing economic well being between communities. Property value measurements are problematic. Variance in local tax legislation makes comparing tax revenue a somewhat obscure measure. Revenue based on sales tax or adjusted gross revenues are not consistent between venues. SEV is the cleanest available measure of economic activity within a community. Sales will work in some markets but do not generally link well to the local economy; products may be sold to consumers in other communities and benefit stock holders in other communities.

This section of the data analysis will look at the difference between CSA SEV (commercial) cumulative changes during the three years before and CSA SEV (commercial) cumulative changes during the three years after the introduction of a casino into the community.

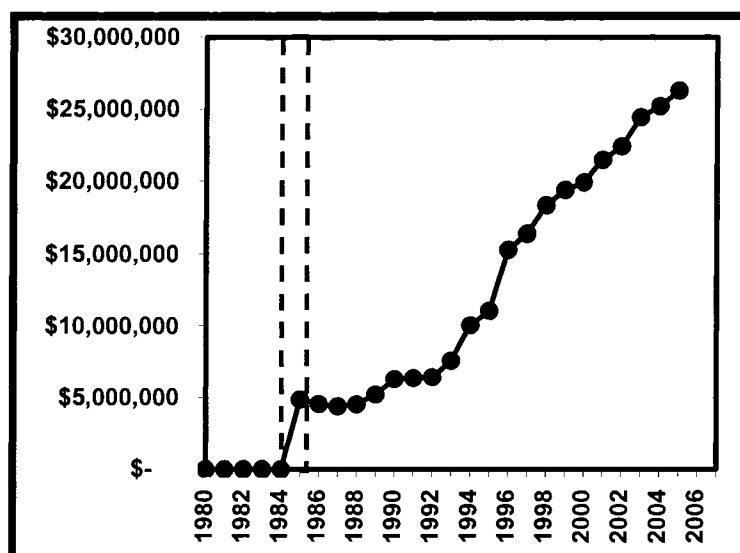


Figure 59. CSA-01, Bay Mills  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 01 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

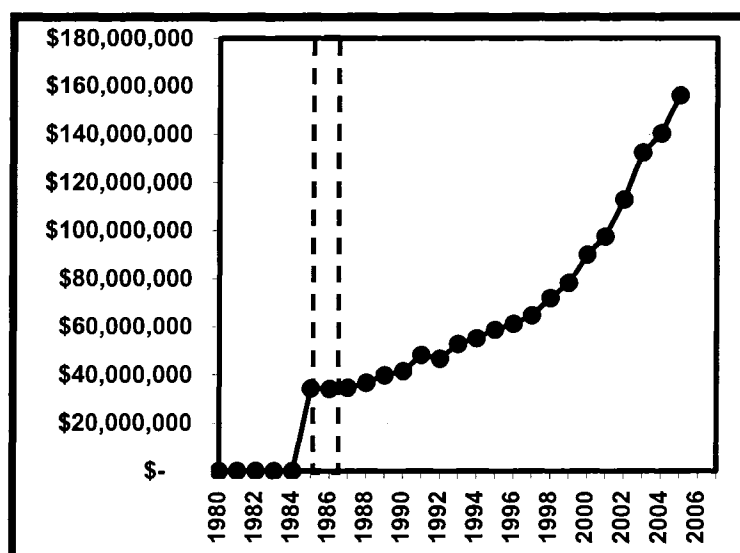


Figure 60. CSA-02, Leelanau Sands Casino, Leelanau, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 02 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

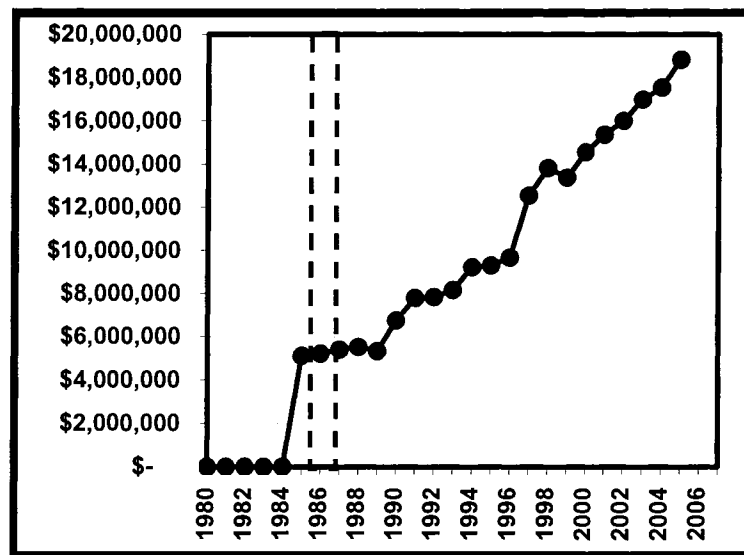


Figure 61. CSA-03, Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 03 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.



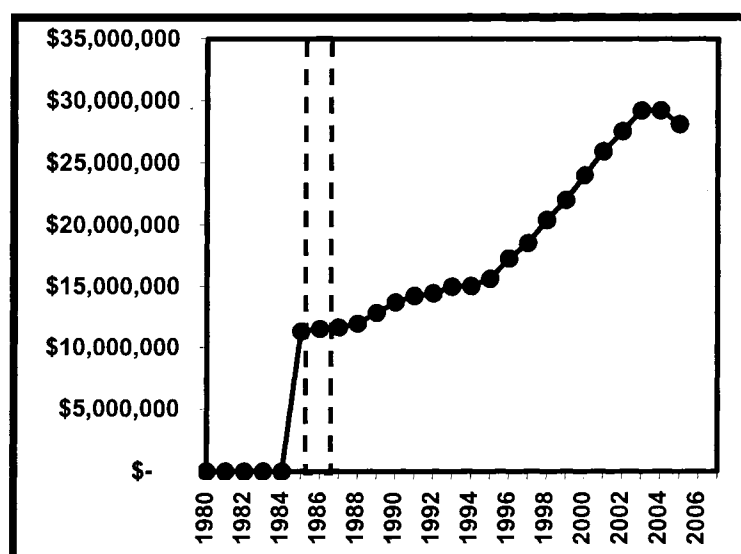


Figure 62. CSA-04, Ojibwa Casino,  
Baraga, SEV - Commercial  
Summary

CSA 04 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

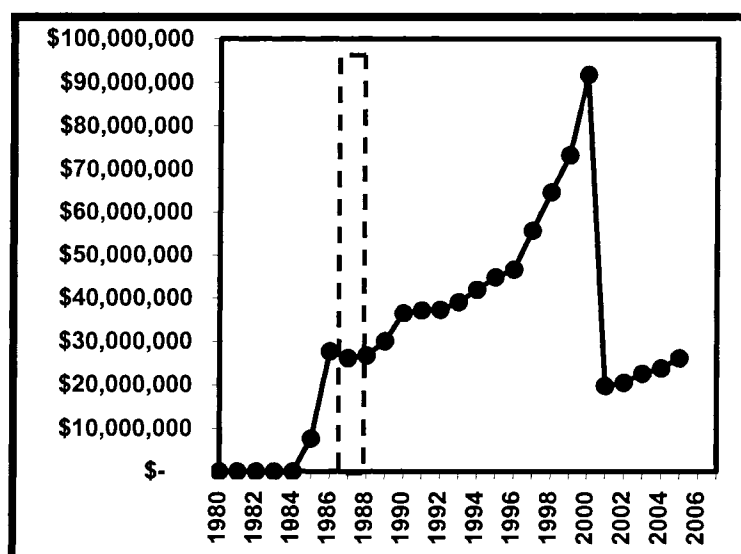


Figure 63. CSA-05, Saginaw Chips  
Casino, Isabella, SEV -  
Commercial Summary

CSA 05 - SEV data was not available for the period  
preceding the opening of the casino.

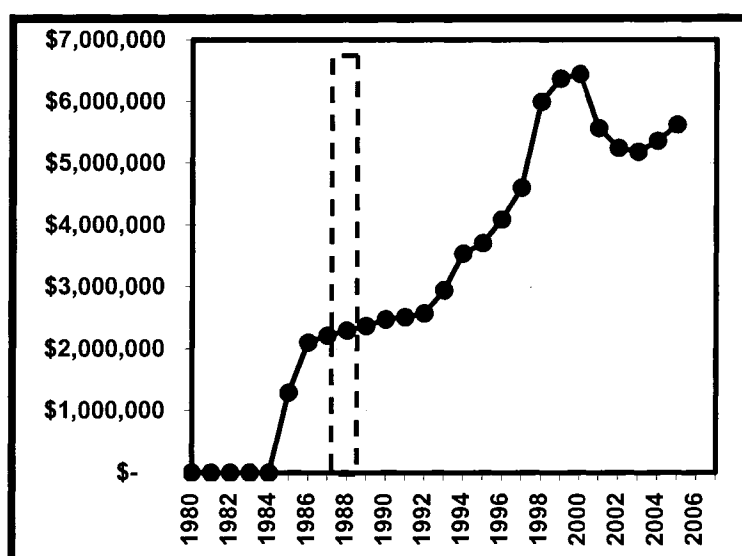


Figure 64. CSA-06, Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Gogebic, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 06 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

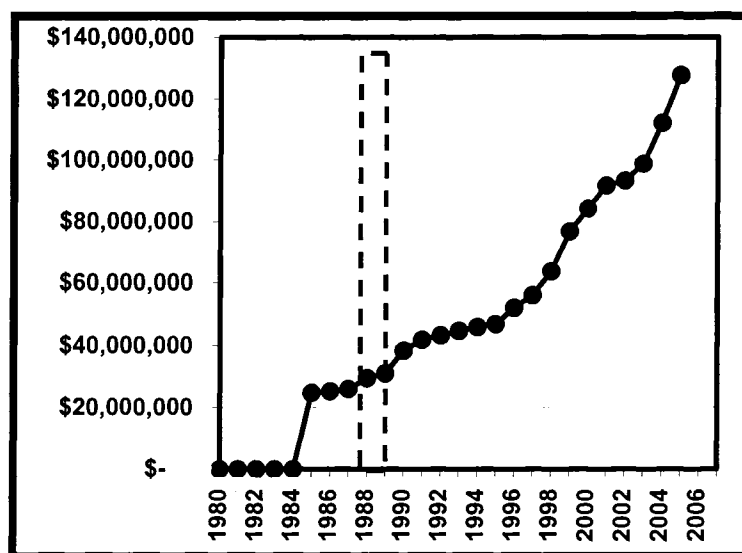


Figure 65. CSA-07, Kewadin Shores Casino, Mackinac, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 07 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

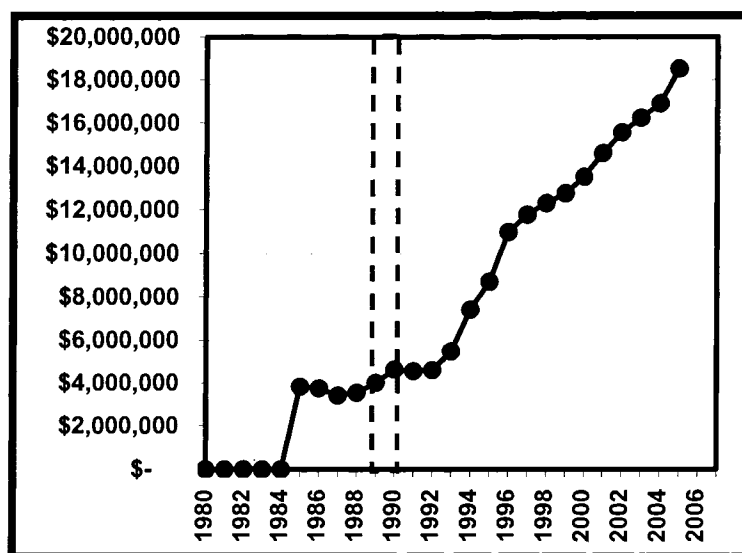


Figure 66. CSA-08, Brimley Kings  
Casino, Chippewa, SEV -  
Commercial Summary

CSA 08 - SEV (Commercial) value had a cumulative +22% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

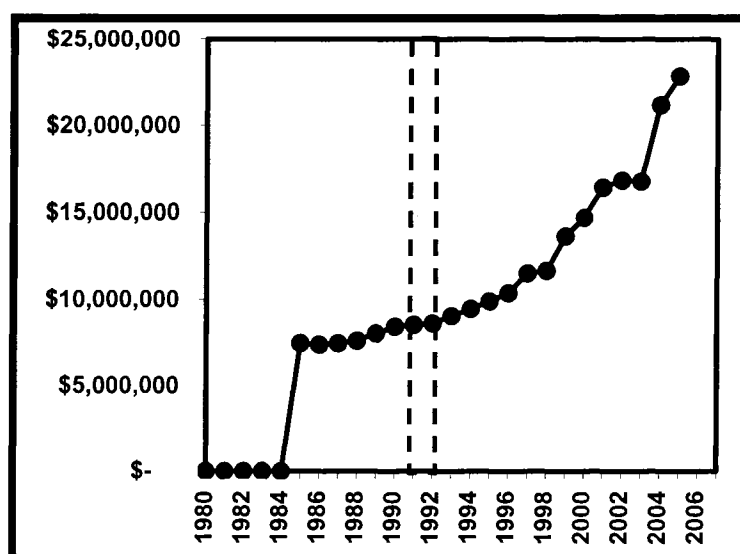


Figure 67. CSA-09, Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 09 SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative -2% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

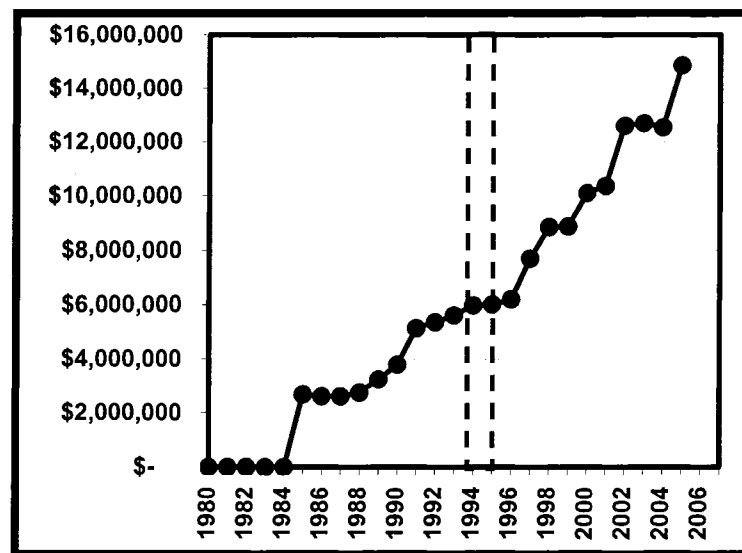


Figure 68. CSA-10, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Alger, SEV -  
Commercial Summary

CSA 10 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative -  
16% change after the CSA introduction than before the  
introduction.

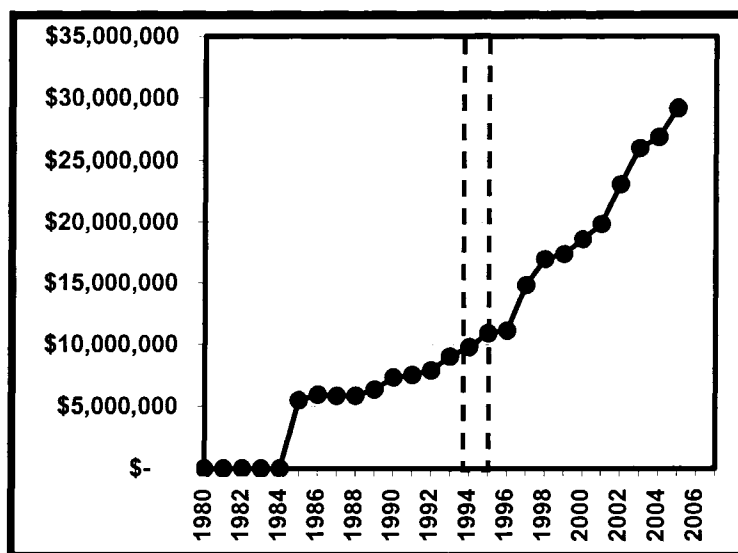


Figure 69. CSA-11, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Mackinac, SEV -  
Commercial Summary

CSA 11 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative +25% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.



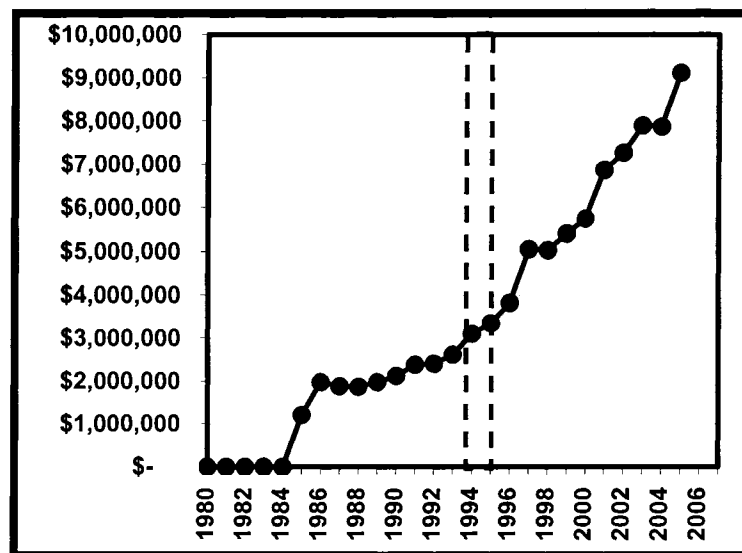


Figure 70. CSA-12, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Schoolcraft, SEV  
- Commercial Summary

CSA 12 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative +33% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

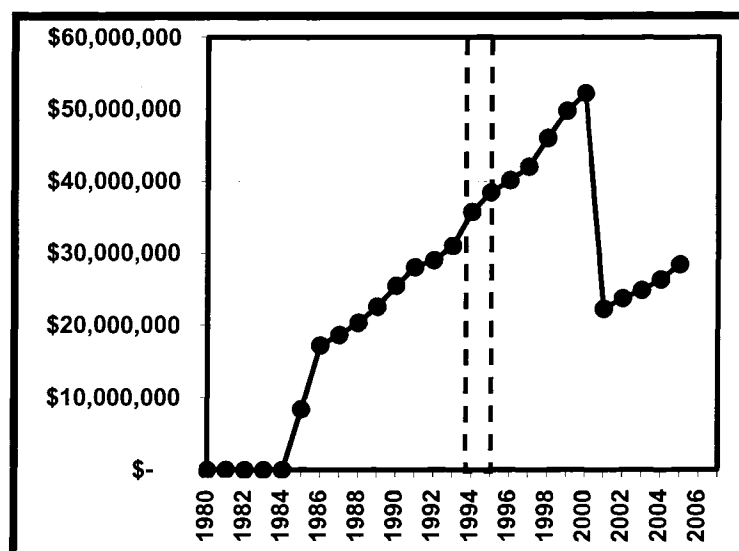


Figure 71. CSA-13, Ojibwa Casino,  
Marquette, SEV -  
Commercial Summary

CSA 13 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative -4% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

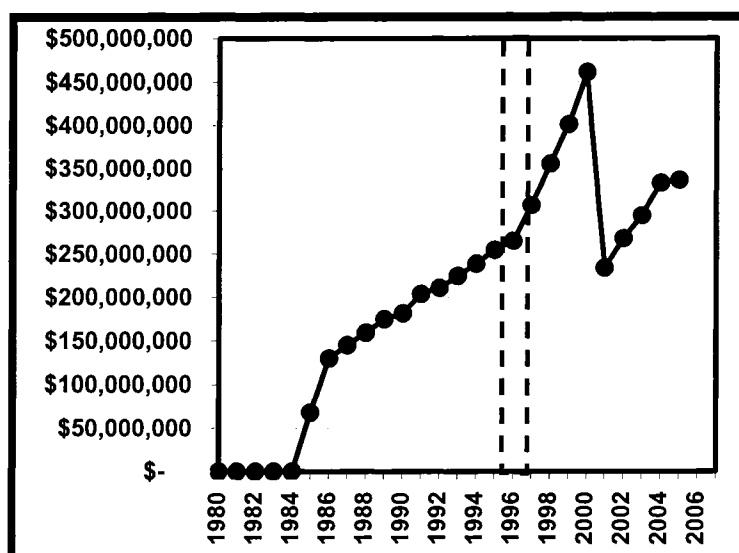


Figure 72. CSA-14, Turtle Creek  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 14 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative +25% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

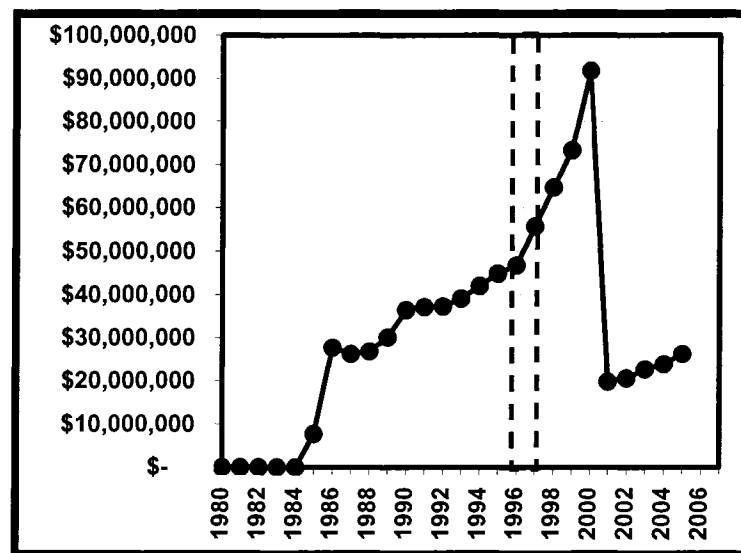


Figure 73. CSA-15, Soaring Eagle Casino, Isabella, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 15 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative +30% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

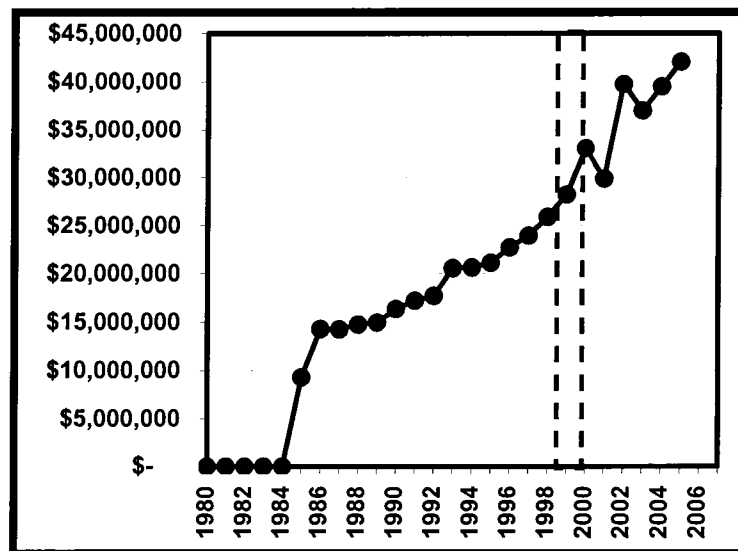


Figure 74. CSA-16, Little River Casino, Manistee, SEV - Commercial Summary

CSA 16 - SEV (commercial) value had a cumulative +19% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

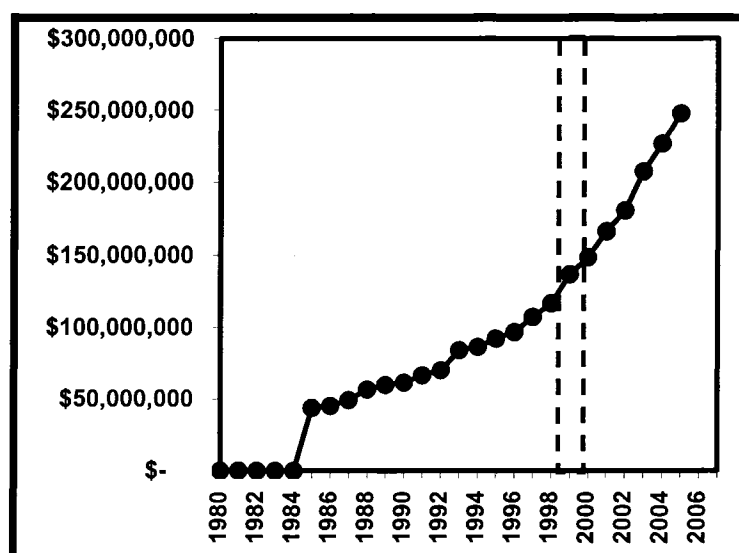


Figure 75. CSA-17, Victories  
Casino, Emmet, SEV -  
Commercial Summary

CSA 17 - SEV (Commercial) value had a cumulative +5% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

Data for SEV - Residential

State Equalized Value (residential) is one way of comparing economic well-being between communities. Property values are very difficult to measure. SEV for residential properties is a good proxy measure of economic activity within a community.

This section of the data analysis will look at the difference between CSA SEV (residential) cumulative changes during the three years before and CSA SEV (residential) cumulative changes during the three years after the introduction of a casino into the community.

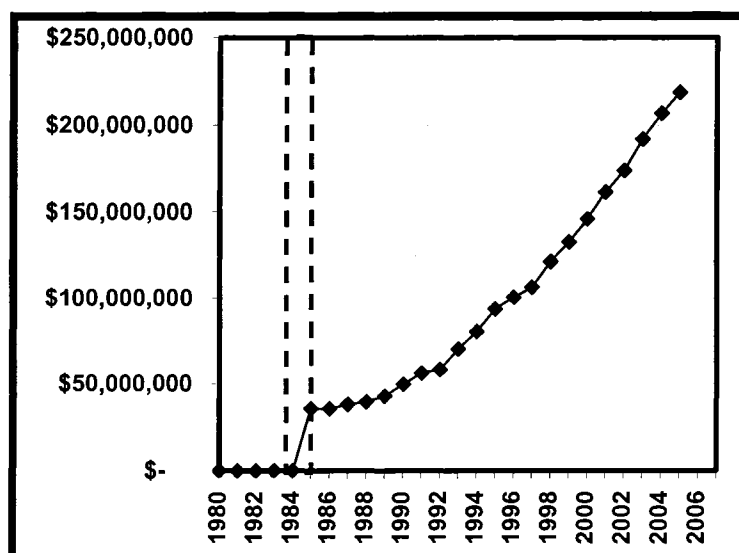


Figure 76. CSA-01, Bay Mills  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
SEV - Residential

CSA 01 - SEV data was not available for the period  
preceding the opening of the casino.



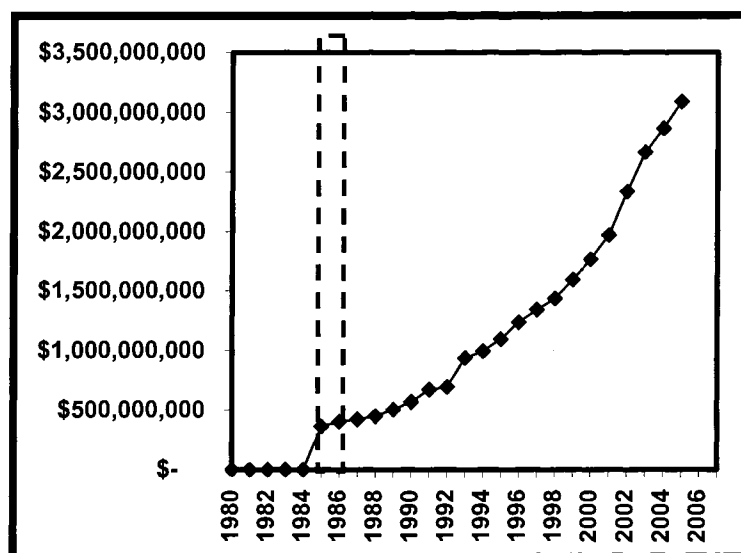


Figure 77. CSA-02, Leelanau Sands  
Casino, Leelanau, SEV -  
Residential Summary

CSA 02 - SEV data was not available for the period  
preceding the opening of the casino.

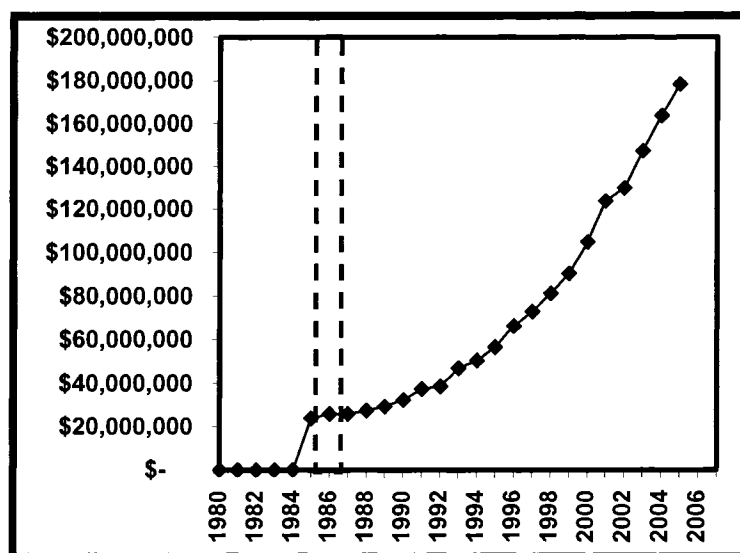


Figure 78. CSA-03, Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 03 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

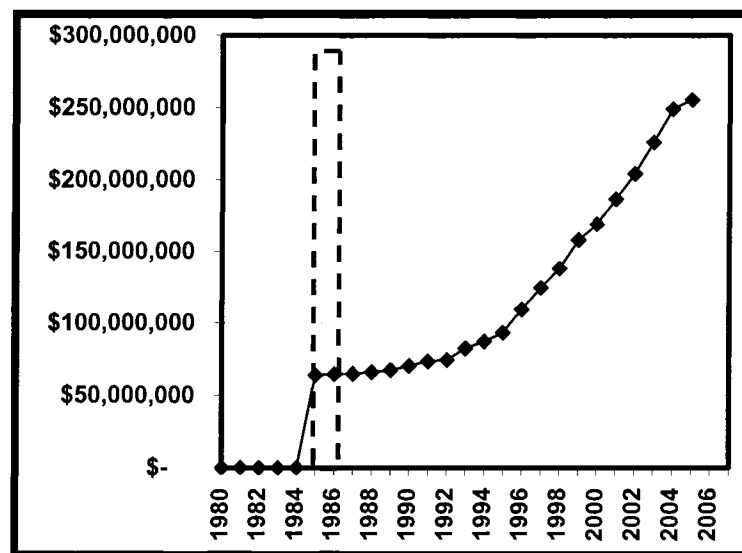


Figure 79. CSA-04, Ojibwa Casino,  
Baraga, SEV -  
Residential Summary

CSA 04 - SEV data was not available for the period  
preceding the opening of the casino.

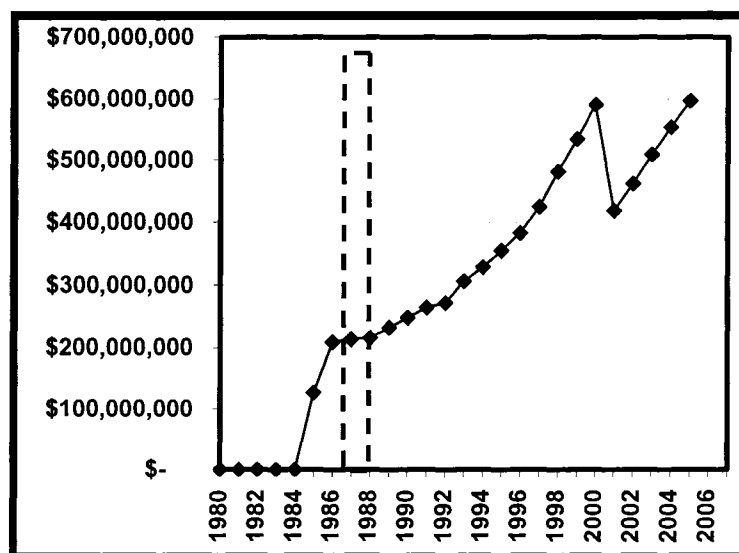


Figure 80. CSA-05, Saginaw Chips Casino, Isabella, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 05 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

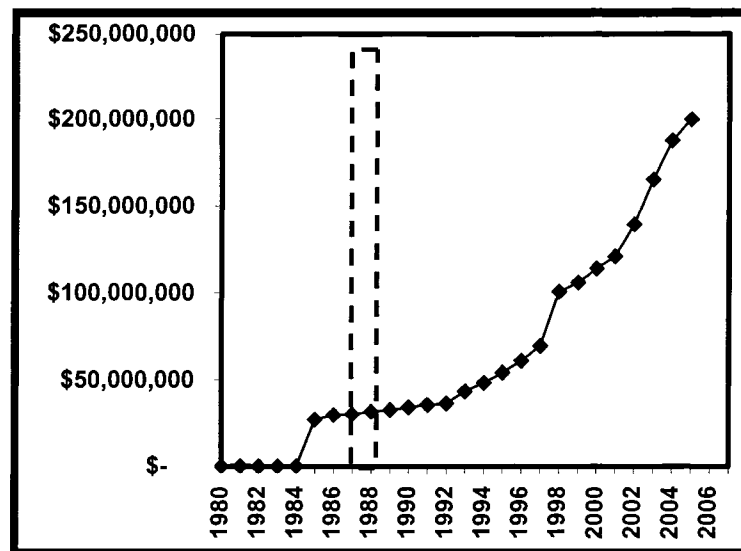


Figure 81. CSA-06, Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Gogebic, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 06 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

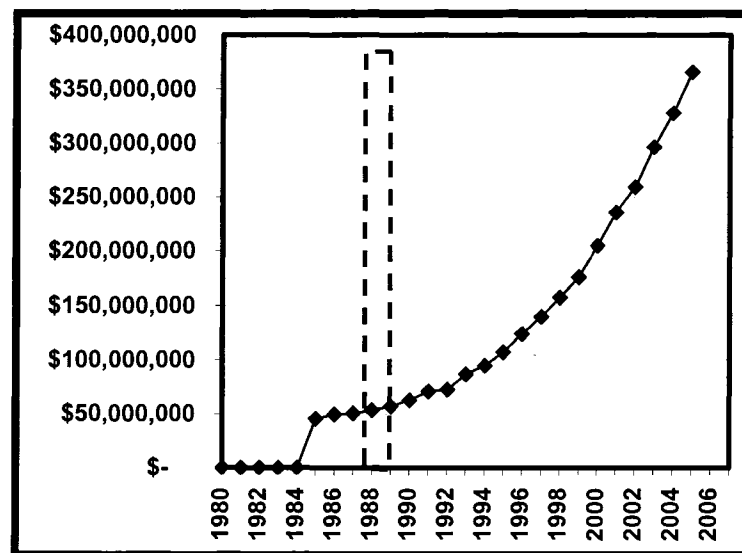


Figure 82. CSA-07, Kewadin Shores Casino, Mackinac, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 07 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

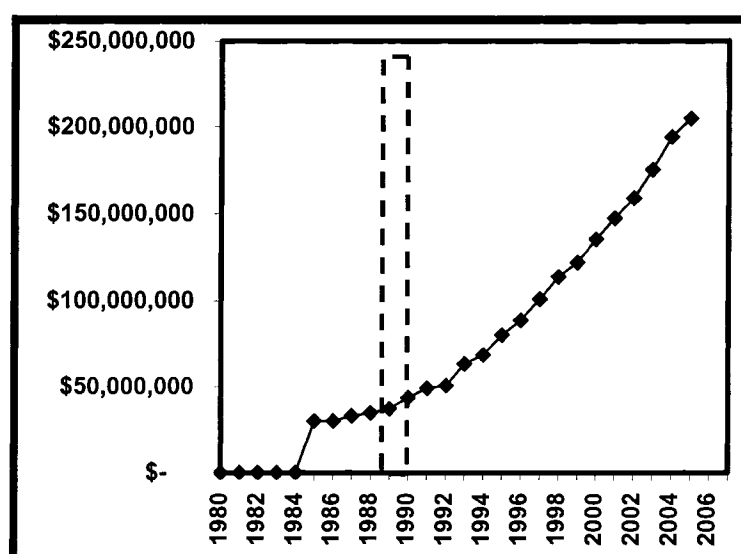


Figure 83. CSA-08, Brimley Kings Casino, Chippewa, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 08 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +17% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

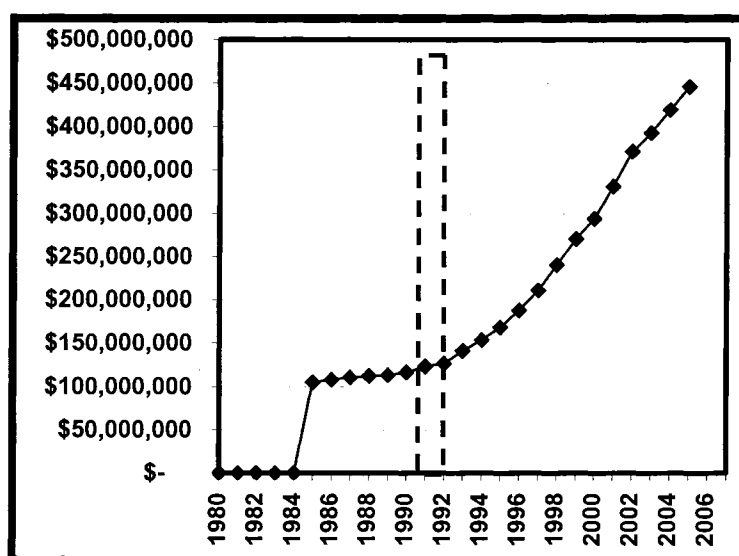


Figure 84. CSA-09, Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 09 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +18% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.



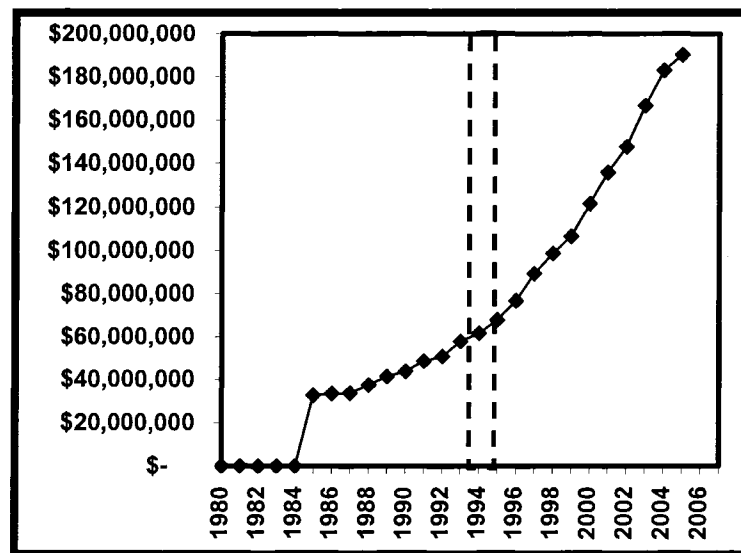


Figure 85. CSA-10, Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 10 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +10% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

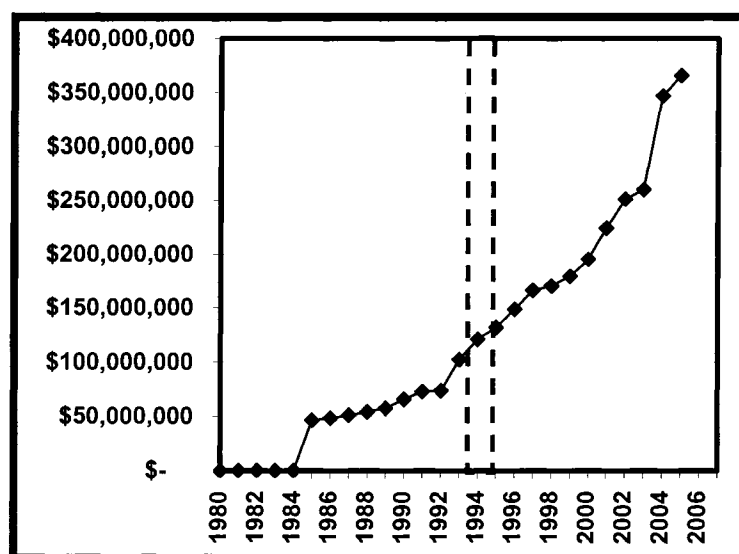


Figure 86. CSA-11, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Mackinac, SEV -  
Residential Summary

CSA 11 - The SEV(residential) value had a cumulative -17% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

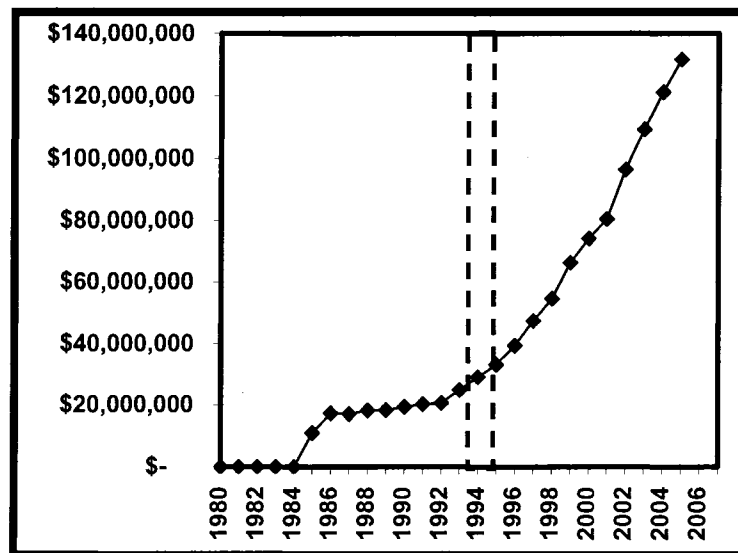


Figure 87. CSA-12, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Schoolcraft, SEV  
- Residential Summary

CSA 12 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +26% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

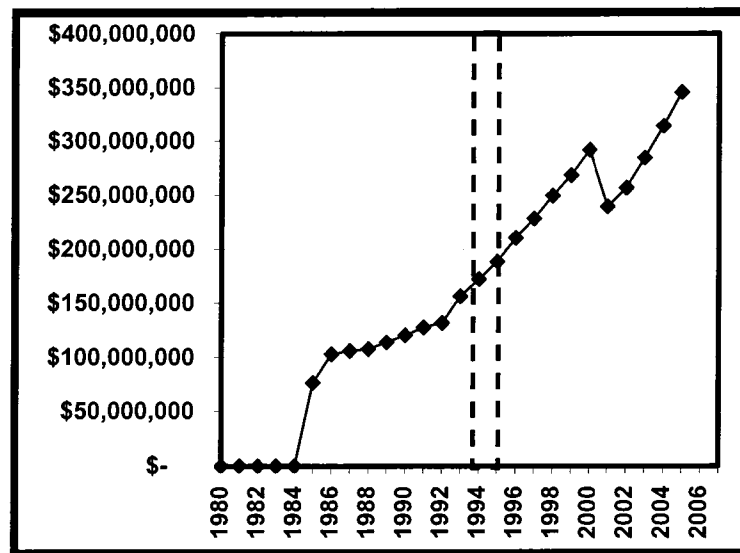


Figure 88. CSA-13, Ojibwa Casino,  
Marquette, SEV -  
Residential Summary

CSA 13 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +2% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

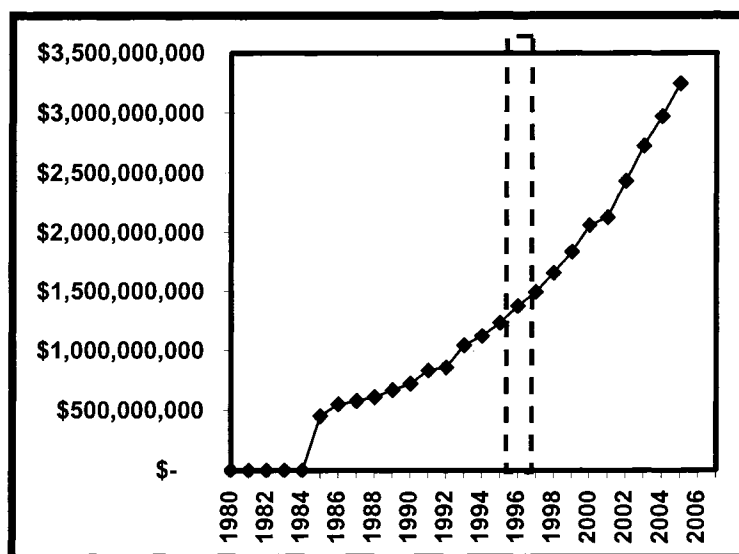


Figure 89. CSA-14, Turtle Creek Casino, Grand Traverse, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 14 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative -9% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

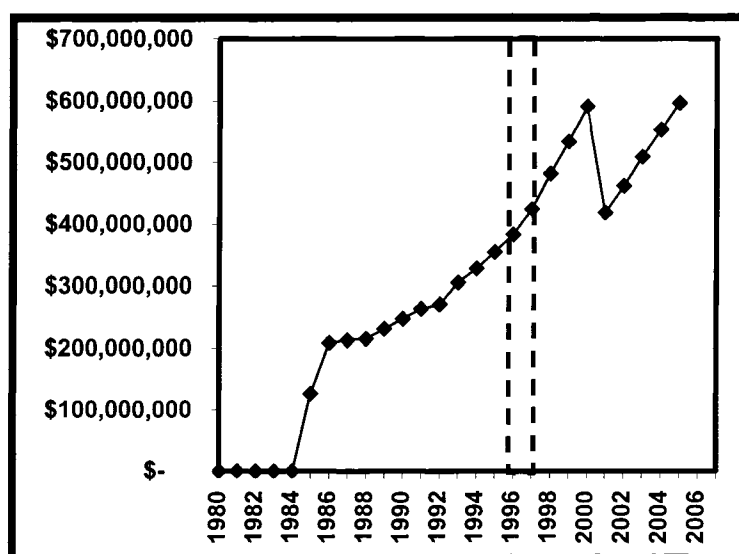


Figure 90. CSA-15, Soaring Eagle Casino, Isabella, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 15 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +7% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

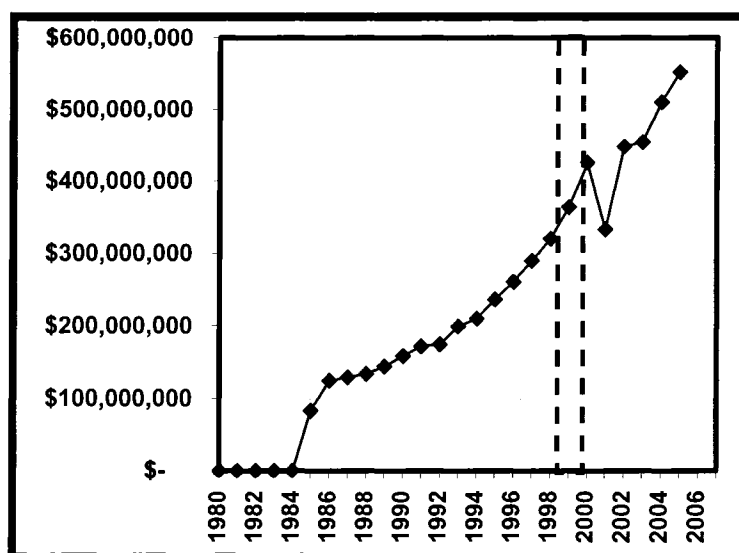


Figure 91. CSA-16, Little River Casino, Manistee, SEV - Residential Summary

CSA 16 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative -2% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

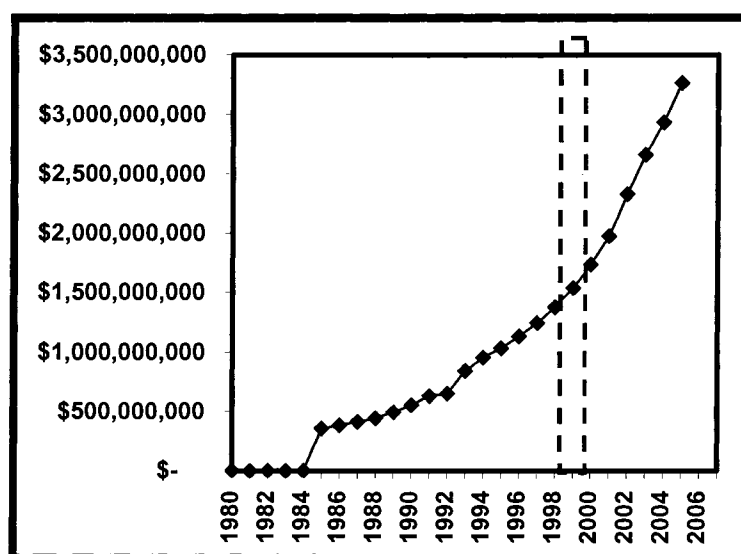


Figure 92. CSA-17, Victories  
Casino, Emmet, SEV -  
Residential Summary

CSA 17 - The SEV (residential) value had a cumulative +14% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.



Data for SEV - Commercial/Industrial/Residential

SEV - (commercial/industrial/residential) is one way of comparing economic well-being between communities. Tax legislation makes comparing tax revenue a somewhat obscure measure. SEV for combined commercial, industrial, and residential properties provides a useful metric for overall community economic well-being.

This section of the data analysis will look at the difference between CSA SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) cumulative changes during the three years before and CSA SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) cumulative changes during the three years after the introduction of a casino into the community.

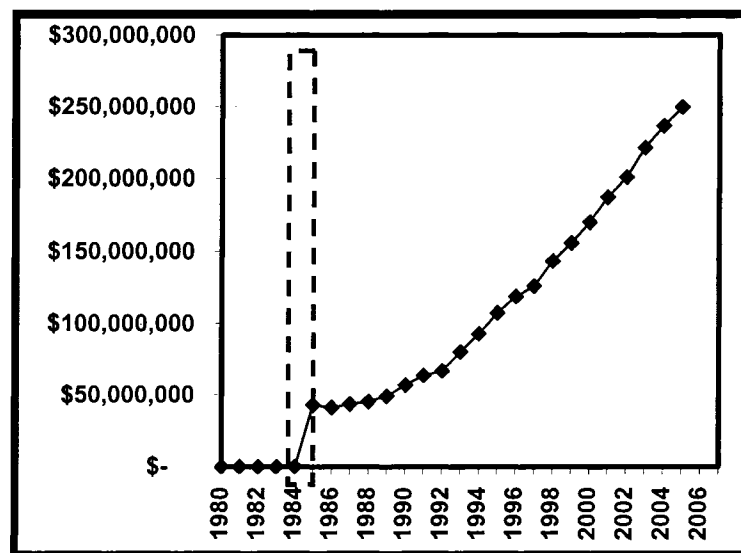


Figure 93. CSA-01, Bay Mills  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 01 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

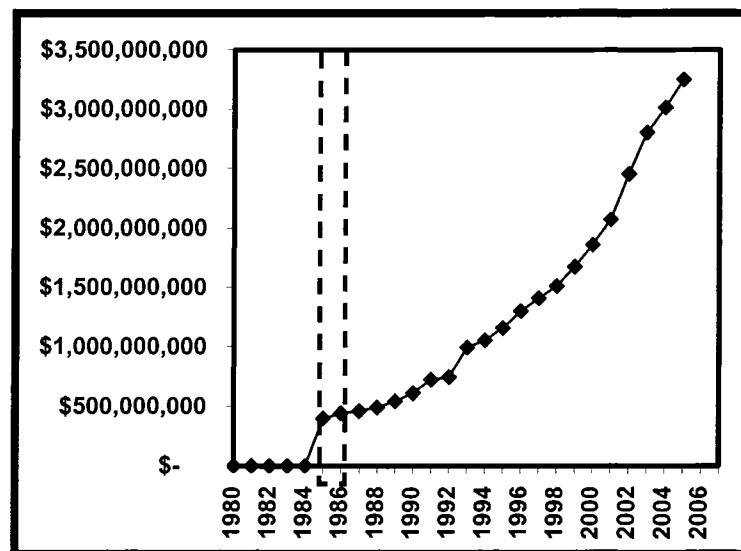


Figure 94. CSA-02, Leelanau Sands Casino, Leelanau, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid Summary

CSA 02 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

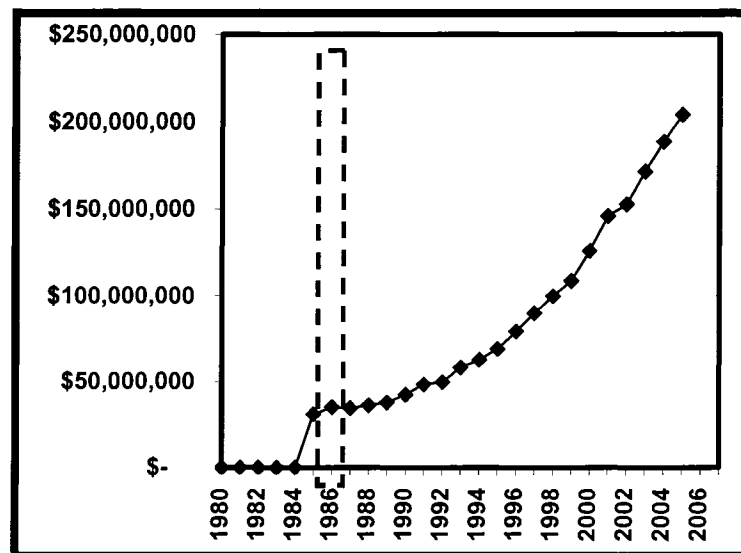


Figure 95. CSA-03, Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid Summary

CSA 03 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

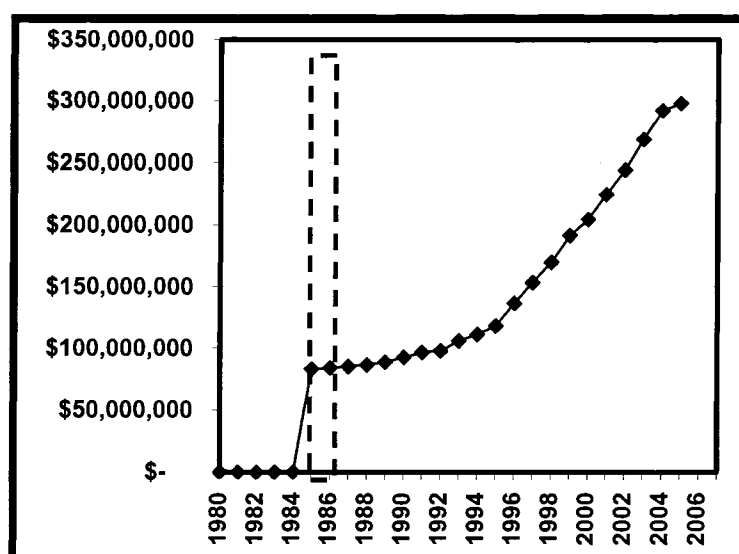


Figure 96. CSA-04, Ojibwa Casino,  
Baraga, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 04 - SEV data was not available for the period preceding the opening of the casino.

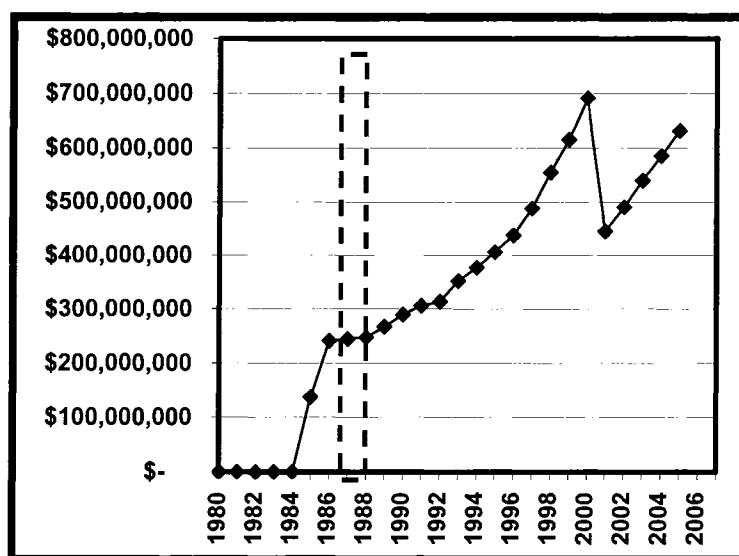


Figure 97. CSA-05, Saginaw Chips  
Casino, Isabella, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 05 - SEV data was not available for the period  
preceding the opening of the casino.

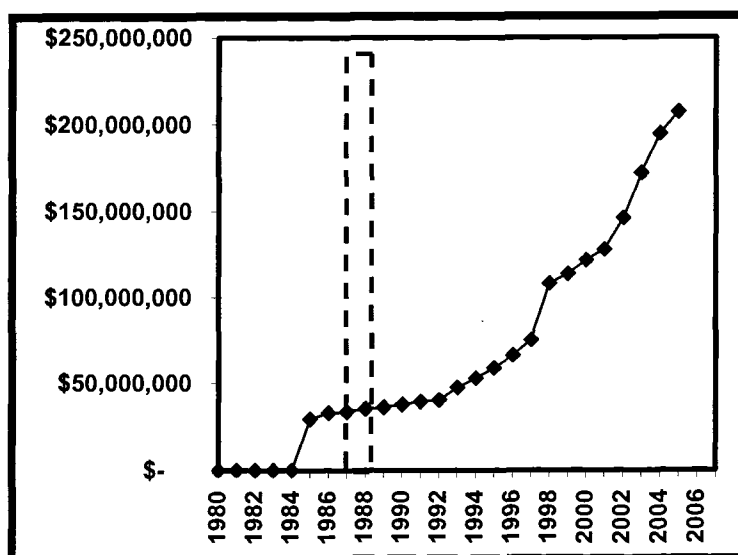


Figure 98. CSA-06, Lac Vieux  
Desert Casino, Gogebic,  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 06 - SEV data was not available for all three years of the period preceding the opening of the casino.

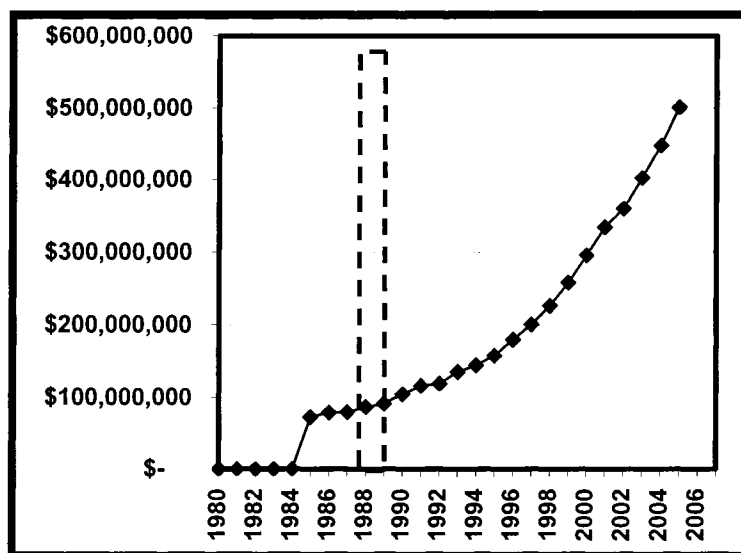


Figure 99. CSA-07, Kewadin Shores  
Casino, Mackinac, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 07 - SEV data was not available for the period  
preceding the opening of the casino.



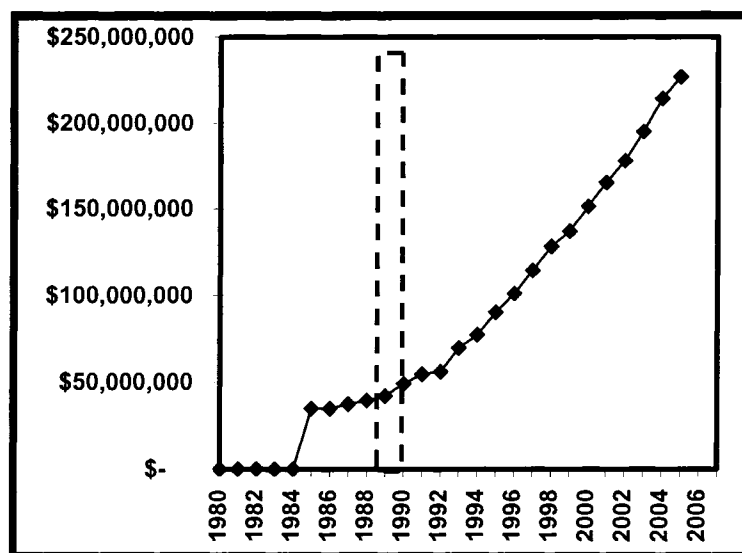


Figure 100. CSA-08, Brimley Kings  
Casino, Chippewa, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 08 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential)  
value had a cumulative +18% change after the CSA  
introduction than before the introduction.

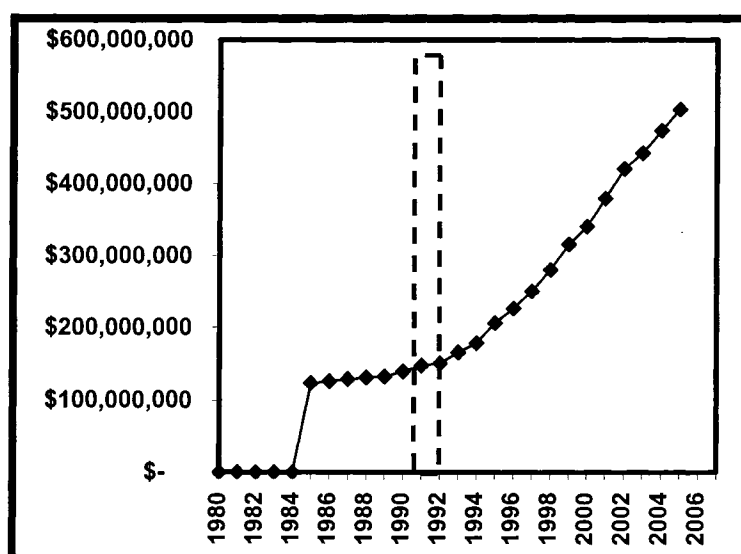


Figure 101. CSA-09, Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid Summary

CSA 09 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) value had a cumulative +12% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

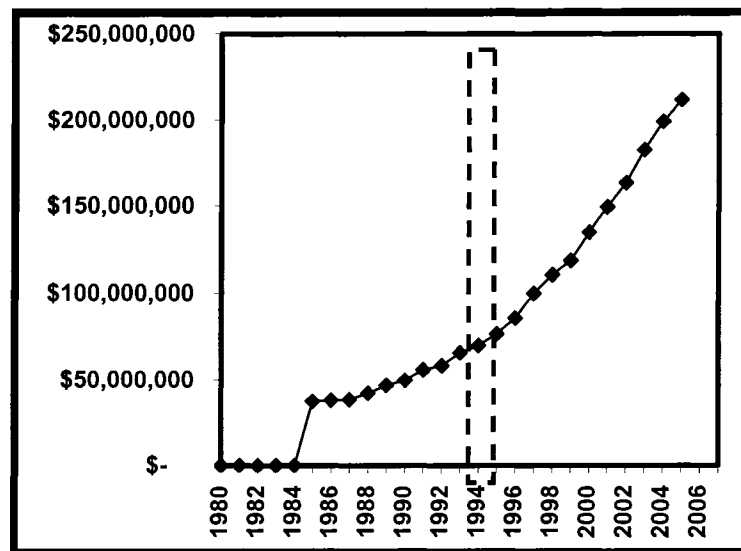


Figure 102. CSA-10, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Alger, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 10 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential)  
value had a cumulative +9% change after the CSA  
introduction than before the introduction.

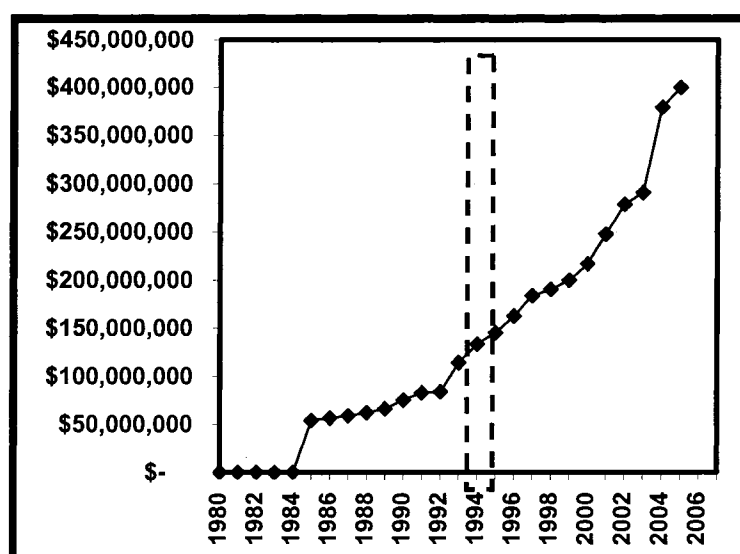


Figure 103. CSA-0111, Kewadin  
Slots Casino, Mackinac,  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 11 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) value had a cumulative -13% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

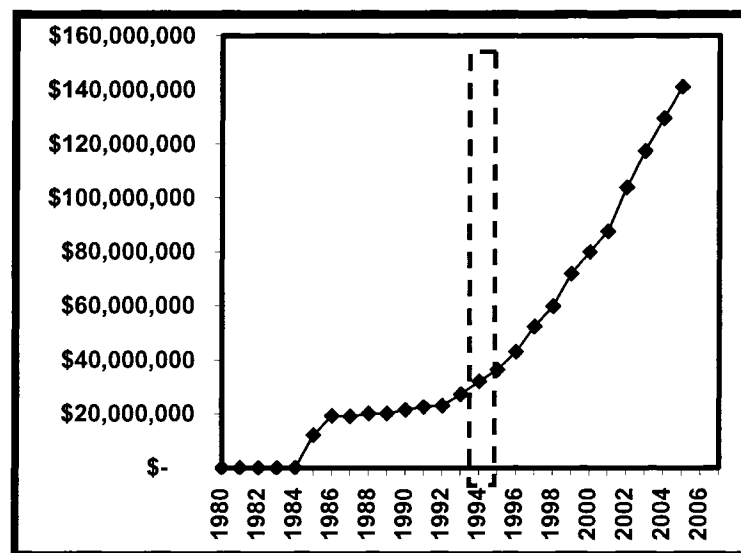


Figure 104. CSA-12, Kewadin Slots  
Casino, Manistique, SEV  
- Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 12 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential)  
value had a cumulative +27% change after the CSA  
introduction than before the introduction.

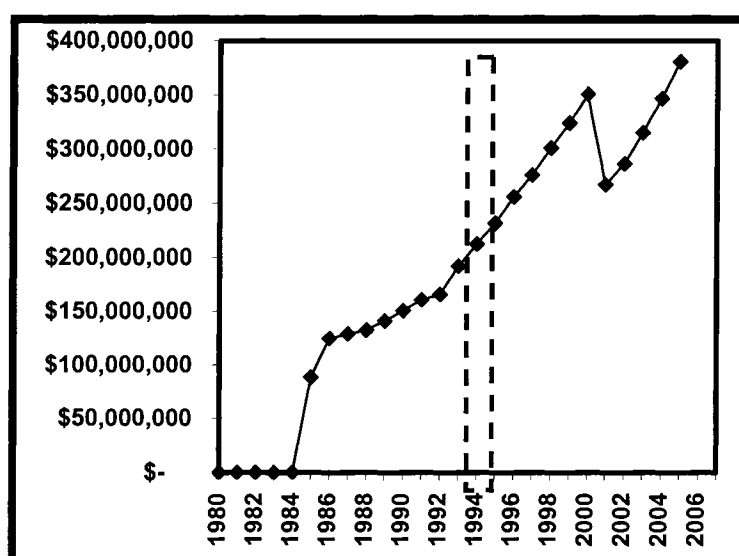


Figure 105. CSA-13, Ojibwa Casino,  
Marquette, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid

CSA 13 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) value had a cumulative +2% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

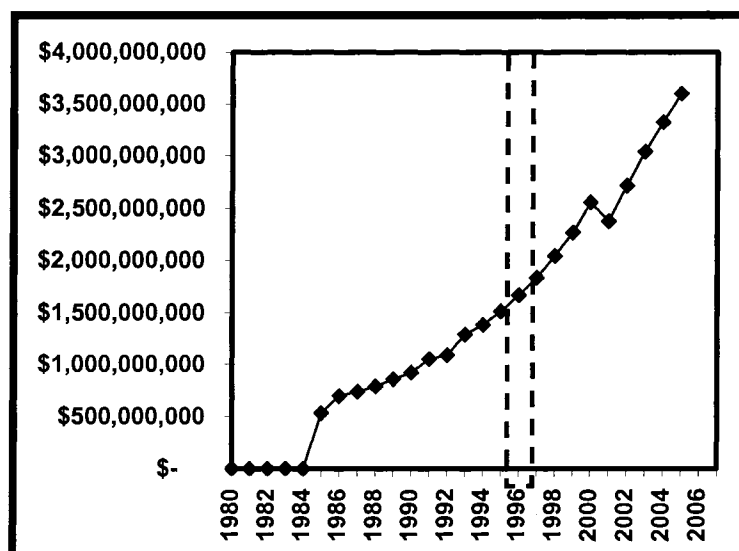


Figure 106. CSA-14, Turtle Creek  
Casino, Grand Traverse,  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 14 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential)  
value had a cumulative -3% change after the CSA  
introduction than before the introduction.

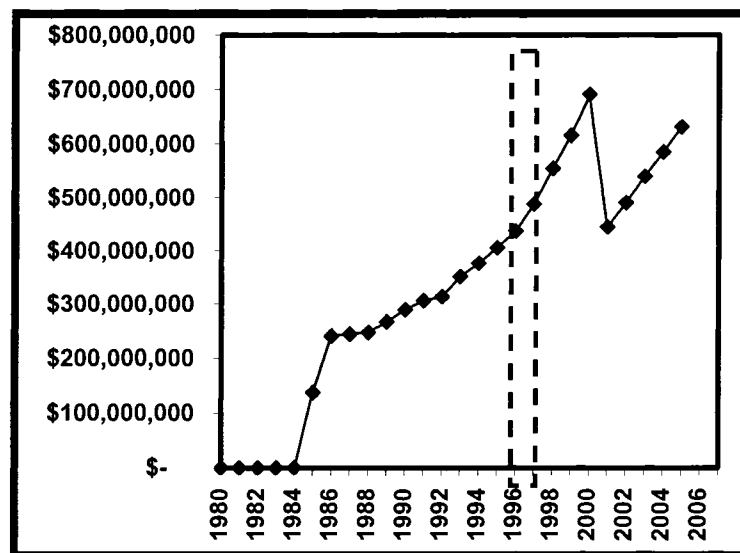


Figure 107. CSA-15, Soaring Eagle  
Casino, Isabella, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 15 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) value had a cumulative +9% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.



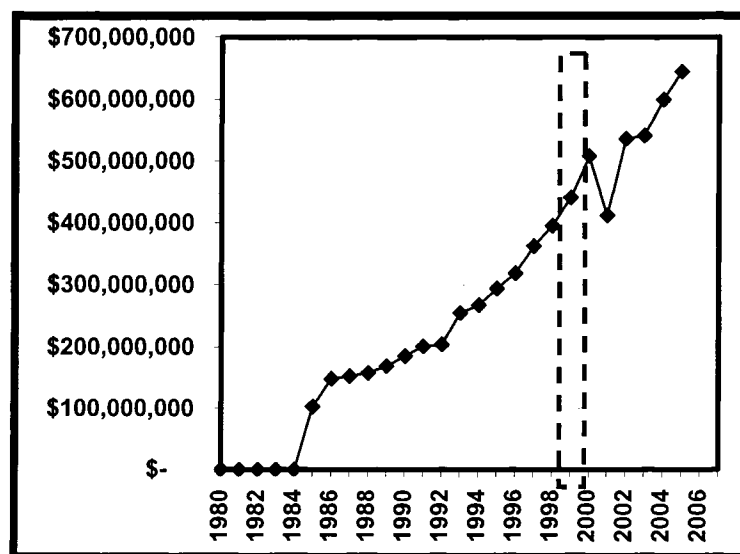


Figure 108. CSA-16, Little River  
Casino, Manistee, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 16 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential)  
value had a cumulative -5% change after the CSA  
introduction than before the introduction.

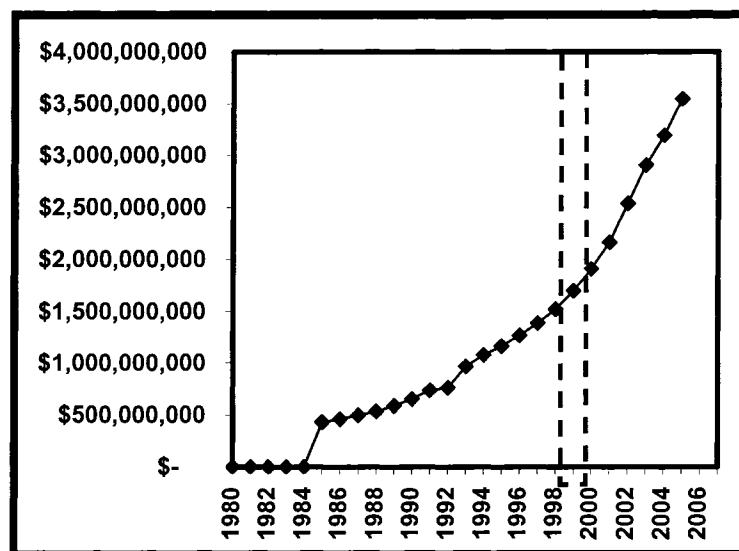


Figure 109. CSA-17, Victories  
Casino, Emmet, SEV -  
Comm/Indust/Resid  
Summary

CSA 17 - SEV (commercial/industrial/residential) value had a cumulative +15% change after the CSA introduction than before the introduction.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

#### Summary

##### Literature Comparisons

The literature sources previously cited point to employment Evans and Topoleski, (2002); Felsentstein, et. al., (1999); Grinols, (1995); Alexander, (2002); and the National Indian Gaming Commission, (1999), number of businesses, Grinols, (1995); and Alexander, (2002) business revenue, Blevins and Jensen, (1998); Gazel, et. al., (2000); Grinols, (1995); Goodman, (1994); and recreational and non-recreational industry activities, Przybylski and Littlepage, (1997); Nickerson, (1995); and Goodman, (1995), per capita income, Cornell, et. al., (1998); household income, Phares (2001) and property values, Eadington, (1993); Tiebout, (1975); and Schumpeter, (1993) as significant indicators for economic impact research. The rural perspective and construction of this study limited access to some characteristic variables cited by other authors for population, Kleine, et. al., (2002); employment, Taylor, (2005); and Adams, (2004), Murphey, (1997); and Kettle, (2003), property, Greenblatt, (2003); Rose, (1998); Fulton, (2006);

Anderson, (1997); and Kleine, et. al., (2002). An effort was made to locate usable data that would closely approximate these accepted values as in Berquist, (1995).

Employment is drawn from a labor perspective using population data, labor force, and percent of population employed.

Business economic activity was approximated using the SEV for commercial, industrial, residential, and commercial/industrial/residential property combined as a substitute measure for dollars funneled into or funneled out of the geographical definition of the community over time. The study spans a 20-year tracking period and amount to a considerable volume of data. This longitudinal data was selected over short-term assessments, such as sales tax or adjusted gross revenues seen in many popular studies, Moore, (1993); U.S. General Accounting Office, (2000); Eadington, (1993); and Kleine, et. al., (2002).

These values come very close to approximating the nature of measurement of these economic forecasters using in the available literature on the subject.

#### Significance of the CSA Approach

For the purposes of this study, the use of a CSA was a necessary strategy. Economic impact is easiest to isolate in the area within some physical distance from the casino. Customers need to travel to the casino to

consume the product. Casinos are not consistently located in the physical center of a county and are not necessarily the driving economic force in a county. This combination of factors means the use of county level data is not adequate to identify the economic contribution of a casino.

The U. S. Census Bureau has long used the MSA as a way to understand economic health of a community. This premise does not fit with existing geopolitical boundaries and characteristics related to casinos. A worker might live and spend most of his or her income in a county different from where he or she works. However, most of the population and economic data is only available at the county level. An MSA is a compromise; it considers a county as a core unit in the MSA but adds adjacent counties that meet criteria for shared economic activity. The group of counties is then considered as a combined economic market.

The CSA is a construct created for this investigation. Its application closely parallels that of an MSA. The core unit level is a township. Since the business activity of interest here is a casino, and the market is those customers who travel to the casino; adjacent townships are added based on their physical distance from the casino. This was done by drawing a circle with a 15 mile radius with its center at the

casino. All townships with at least 50% of their land area within the circle are included in the CSA. Fifteen miles was chosen as the radius because it yields a land area similar in size of an average Michigan county.

A further adjustment was made based on variations in the WTD. Some parts of the state seem to have citizens more or less willing to drive long distances. All the rural casinos in Michigan were considered using a CSA based on a 15-mile radius and an additional adapted radius based on apparent willingness to drive.

#### Geography, Substitution, and Import/Export

One of the most complex confounding factors is that of nationality. Indian tribal groups operate all of the rural casinos in Michigan. As such, they are sovereign nations. When considering economic good, it is critical to understand the position of the person seeking the answer.

The sovereign nation status of tribal lands means the commercial transaction is between nations. A state public administrator has little or no valid interest. Sovereign Nation means outside the control of the politicians. However, in reality, the threats of obstruction, delay, and bad public relations have driven tribal officials to negotiate some revenue sharing.

A commercial transaction is easily classified into import, export, substitution, or other. In fact, all commercial transactions are all four. If something is an import for one entity, it is an export for another. All purchases are the result of a choice between possible uses for the money and are therefore substitutions. All transactions are "other." That is to say, they are all of no interest to someone.

To clarify the nature of the commercial transaction, who wants the answer needs to be determined. A transaction between two cities within Michigan is an import/export to a local public administrator, but it is a substitution to a state public official. To an administrator in a third city, it may be a lamentable loss of revenue, but it easily falls into the other category.

Casino gambling in rural areas is bringing money into a foreign nation and sending it out of the state. It is therefore, an export for the tribes and an import for the state. Imports are bad for local casino operations; exports are good. A significant imbalance is certainly a negative.

Viewed from a different, and perhaps slightly more reality based position, gambling is considered a substitution for the state. It is money spent on one activity as opposed to another, both within the state.

### Data Summary

A review of the summary data shows some clear patterns. Tables 3 and 4 show the sum of the percent changes for three years after the introduction of a casino minus the sum of the percent changes for the three years prior to the introduction of a casino. This is not an aggregate value, but the sum of the three changes.

Population - Only nine of the 17 casinos showed more population increase after the casino opening than before. Even fewer showed what might be called significant increases.

Employment (labor force): While which casinos scored better or worse depends on population, the general summary about population is the same. Only about half of the CSAs showed increases in the labor force.

Employment (share of the population employed): The scores are rearranged from those for either population or labor force, but the summary is the same.

SEV: This data set only goes back to 1985. Eight of the earlier casinos did not have SEV data available for the three years prior to opening. SEV values for the other casinos showed increases for about three-quarters of the casinos. This is not comforting information. If the population does not go up the labor force does not increase, and the share of the population employed does not increase but the SEV goes up, this is not comforting



for the local economy. Certainly, a local public administrator would have to think carefully about the economic benefits of a new casino if the only change was an increase in taxes without an increase in jobs.

It is worthy of note that five of the eight oldest casinos showed both significant increases in labor force and share of population employed after casinos opened in the area. These early casinos tend to be in rural areas and it would certainly be positive if the employment environment improved in those areas. Soaring Eagle Casino (CSA 15) was the only clear win. In all categories studied, the economic picture of the community improved after the casino opened. No attempt is made here to explain why one casino may have brought economic progress to its surrounding community while theirs had little impact.

Table 4  
Data Summary - Standard CSA's

CSA	Standard CSA										
	Population	Emp-Labor Force	Emp-Employed	Emp-% of Pop Employed	SEV-Commercial	SEV-Industrial	SEV-Residential	SEV-Com/Ind/Res	>0%	>2%	>4%
01	8%	-7%		-5%					1	1	1
02	3%	14%		16%					3	3	2
03	-2%	7%		23%					2	2	2
04	-2%	5%		19%					2	2	2
05	-2%	8%		6%					2	2	2
06	8%	20%		2%					3	3	2
07	8%	14%		-6%					2	2	2
08	9%	-8%		-30%					1	1	1
09	3%	-8%		-11%	-2%		18%	12%	3	3	2
10	-5%	-3%		0%	-16%		10%	9%	3	2	2
11	1%	-10%		-9%	25%		-17%	-13%	2	1	1
12	0%	0%		2%	33%		26%	27%	5	4	3
13	-9%	-12%		-3%	-4%		2%	2%	2	0	0
14	0%	2%		1%	25%		-9%	-3%	3	2	1
15	2%	8%		4%	30%		7%	9%	6	6	4
16	-6%	-2%		-4%	19%		-2%	-5%	1	1	1
17	13%	-8%		-23%	5%		14%	15%	4	4	4
>0%	9	9		9	6		6	6			
>2%	8	8		7	6		5	5			
>4%	5	7		4	6		5	5			

Table 5  
Data Summary - Adjusted CSA's

CSA	Adjusted CSA										
	Population	Emp-Labor Force	Emp-Employed	Emp-% of Pop Employed	SEV-Commercial	SEV-Industrial	SEV-Residential	SEV-Com/Ind/Res	>0%	>2%	>4%
01	6%	-7%		1%					2	1	1
02	3%	15%		17%					3	3	2
03									0	0	0
04	4%	-1%		11%					2	2	1
05	-5%	4%		7%					2	2	2
06	7%	31%		23%					3	3	3
07	25%	-2%		-32%					1	1	1
08	9%	-12%		-32%					1	1	1
09	10%	-6%		-19%	5%		-1%	0%	2	2	2
10	-7%	-2%		4%	-16%		18%	15%	3	3	2
11	1%	-10%		-8%	12%		-23%	-18%	2	1	1
12									0	0	0
13	-9%	-12%		-4%	-5%		-4%	-4%	0	0	0
14	-2%	1%		3%	2%		-18%	-15%	3	1	0
15	6%	9%		2%	32%		20%	23%	6	5	5
16	-7%	-5%		-5%	35%		20%	14%	3	3	3
17	18%	-8%		-26%	2%		16%	14%	4	4	3
>0%	10	5		8	6		4	4			
>2%	9	4		6	5		4	4			
>4%	7	4		4	4		4	4			

Table 6  
Comparison of Results for Standard and  
Adjusted CSA Areas

CSA	Standard/Adjusted CSA Comparison								>0%
	Population	Emp-Labor Force	Emp-Employed	Emp-% of Pop Employed	SEV-Commercial	SEV-Industrial	SEV-Residential	SEV-Com/Ind/Res	
01	1%	0%		-6%					2
02	0%	-1%		-1%					1
03									0
04	-6%	6%		8%					2
05	4%	4%		-1%					2
06	1%	-11%		-21%					1
07	-17%	16%		26%					2
08	0%	3%		3%					3
09	-7%	-2%		8%	-7%		18%	12%	3
10	2%	-1%		-4%	-1%		-8%	-7%	1
11	0%	0%		-1%	13%		5%	6%	5
12									0
13	0%	0%		1%	1%		6%	6%	4
14	2%	1%		-2%	23%		9%	13%	5
15	-4%	-1%		2%	-2%		-13%	-14%	1
16	1%	3%		1%	-16%		-22%	-19%	3
17	-6%	0%		3%	3%		-1%	1%	3
>0%	9	8		8	4		4	5	

Table 5 shows a comparison of the results for standard and adjusted CSA areas. About half of the casinos studied had more impact on the adjusted area than on the standard area. The apparent WTD difference between communities seems to have no impact on the evaluation of CSAs.

### Limitations

This inquiry was limited by the lack of uniform data sources and reporting criteria between the individual CSA gaming venues studied. An ideal environment would anticipate future cost-benefit analysis to support decision making and set policy and procedure to extract and archive this information for this analysis in the future. The effort would have been greatly enhanced if policy makers had crafted operating compact language to significantly standardize gaming agreements with this future need in mind.

### Future Research

One of the repeating factors and most intangible issue that surfaced during this study was the presence of social and opportunity costs. Further, there was a limit of quantitative mechanisms in which to measure their economic impacts. The literature reflects many opinions when identifying a means by which it is studied. Much of the research is focused on this factor as an outcome in gaming development. Future research at the same unit level could be enhanced by quantifying this factor and subsequently applying it to the CSA methodology once agreement was reached on how to quantify it.

Another statewide system of casinos could be used for the basis of an inquiry using this methodology developed here. This may further validate the results obtained here using the CSA methodology. The results could also be further tested using rural commercial gaming venues at the core of the CSA.

Modifying the study to look at the distribution of net profits or revenues generated by individual casino operations the surrounding community could enhance the short-term impact perspective of the operation.

Three stratifications of the data appeared in the results obtained from the rural sites. Small, medium and large communities could be isolated further to determine whether the economic activity of the area was significant in determining the outcome of the economic output generated by a specific casino site. This would entail identification of all the economic engines within a CSA and tracking their contribution to the variables observed in this study.

### Contributions

There are several processes developed and used in this investigation that have contributed to future public administration research for rural communities and other government venues. For Michigan specifically, and rural

communities in general, the use of the CSA construct provides an additional tool to analyze economic data for future public decision making. The smaller township unit structure of the CSA allows for applications in geographical areas that previously did not have means to analyze economic factors affecting these communities.

The collection, processing, and organization of the raw township level data used in this study has already contributed to other contemporaneous research for Michigan researchers. The database constructed provides data for small governmental agencies across the entire state.

### Conclusions

There is no significant expectation of positive, negative, or neutral change in the population, labor force, percentage of population employed, or any of the SEV factors observed. If community leaders are offered a casino, they will need to evaluate the proposal carefully. The often forecast economic benefits for communities seems to only appear in approximately half the cases. This is certainly not, on its face, a good bet.

Anti-gamers can point to the absence of a direct correlation between casino introduction and economic prosperity for a community.

Gaming proponents, particularly those who have relied on gaming industry research to demonstrate a direct link, between introducing a casino and economic prosperity will have trouble proving this relationship. Much of the research for the specific communities studied here did not have access to data of this nature or level prior to this study.

Any proposal that will cost the community must be linked to some means of recovering costs. If a new casino will increase costs for public safety staffing or equipment, the proposal will need to show how that cost will be recovered. The promise of future economic growth is not enough to justify up-front expenditures, such as infrastructure.

Casinos can be profitable, but whether they are a positive addition to a community cannot be evaluated based solely on their positive economic impact. Without a clear positive change in the local economy, the challenge of showing a causal relationship between economic impact and the introduction of a casino becomes mute.



### Implications

Community leaders considering the introduction of casinos into their rural communities should not expect any changes in population, labor market, or property values to be directly attributable to the casino. It is possible the casino will have a positive economic impact on the surrounding community. However, it cannot be expected. Betting in the casino may have better odds than betting on the casino.

Appendix A  
Human Subjects Institutional Review Board  
Approval Letter

## HSIRB APPROVAL LETTER

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY



Human Subjects Institutional Review Board

Date: May 16, 2005

To: Robert Peters, Principal Investigator  
Mark Reece, Student Investigator for dissertation

From: Mary Lagerwey, Ph.D., Chair

Re: Approval not needed

This letter will serve as confirmation that your project "Economic Impact of Indian Casino Gaming upon Michigan Communities" has been reviewed by the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (HSIRB). Based on that review, the HSIRB has determined that approval is not required for you to conduct this project because you will use only publicly available secondary data. Thank you for your concerns about protecting the rights and welfare of human subjects.

A copy of your protocol and a copy of this letter will be maintained in the HSIRB files.

Walwood Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5456  
PHONE: (269) 387-8293 FAX: (269) 387-8275

## Appendix B

### Glossary

## Glossary

Assessed value (AV) -- Assessed value is half the true cash value of a property as determined by the assessor.

Community - Neighborhood, vicinity, synonymous with locality. A society or body of people living in the same place, under the same laws and regulations and have common rights, privileges, or interests together. It connotes a congeries of common interests arising from associations: social, business, religious, governmental, scholastic, and recreational.

Community Impact - The effect or impression of one factor upon a community. The verbal use of impact is caused by its derivation from an already questionable metaphoric use of the noun impact, as in phrases such as the political impact of the decision or the impact of the program on the community, in which no more is usually meant than might have been expressed by effects or consequences.

Compact - A negotiated agreement or contract between people, nations, or states. The term is commonly applied to working agreements between and among states concerning matters of mutual concern. A contract between parties, which creates obligations and rights capable of being enforced and contemplated as such between the parties, in their distinct and independent characters.

Consent Decree - Agreement by defendant to cease activities asserted as illegal by government. Upon approval of such agreement by the court the government's action against the defendant is dropped. A decree is also entered in an equity suit on consent of both parties. It is not a judicial sentence but is in the nature of a solemn contract or agreement of the parties, made under the sanction of the court, and in effect an admission by them that the decree is a just determination of their rights upon the real facts of the case, if such facts had been proved. It binds only the consenting parties and is not binding upon the court.

Independent Sovereign - The basic distinction that sets Indian communities apart from other groups of people in the United States as self-governing peoples, whose nationhood preceded that of the United States. As nations, they signed treaties with the U.S. government and continue to function as separate governments within the federal framework.

The United States has long acknowledged a special "government-to-government" relationship with the recognized Indian groups and with the Alaskan Native Villages. Also, the United States government is deemed to have a trust relationship with Indian people that assumed contractual and statutory responsibilities to protect remaining Native-American lands and to promote the health, welfare, and education of Indians and Native Americans.

Indian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000)

Indian Gaming Regulatory Act - The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, enacted in 1988 as Public law 100-497 and now codified at 25 U.S.C.\*2701, establishes the federal jurisdictional framework that presently governs Indian gaming. The act establishes three classes of games with a different regulatory scheme for each. Class I gaming is defined as traditional Indian gaming and social gaming for minimal prizes. Regulatory authority over

Class I Gaming - is vested exclusively in tribal governments.

Class II Gaming - defined as the game of chance commonly known as bingo (whether or not electronic, computer, or other technological aids are used in connection therewith) and if played in the same location as the bingo, pull tabs, punch board, tip jars, instant bingo, and other games similar to bingo. Class II gaming also includes non-banked card games, that is, games that are played exclusively against other players rather than against the house or a player acting as a bank. The act specifically excludes slot machines or electronic facsimiles of any game of chance from the definition of Class II games. Tribes retain their authority to conduct, license, and regulate Class II gaming so long as the state in which the Tribe is located permits such

gaming for the purpose and the Tribal government adopts a gaming ordinance approved by the Commission, Tribal governments are responsible for regulating class II gaming with Commission oversight.

Class III Gaming - extremely broad classification gaming types. It includes all forms of gaming that are neither Class I nor II. Games commonly played at casinos, such as slot machines, black jack, craps, and roulette, would clearly fall in the Class III category, as well as wagering games and electronic facsimiles of any game of chance. Generally, class III is often referred to a casino-style gaming. As a compromise, the Act restricts tribal authority to conduct Class III gaming.

Before a Tribe may lawfully conduct Class III gaming, the following conditions must be met: (1) The particular form of Class III gaming that the tribe wants to conduct must be permitted in the state in which the tribe is located; (2) The tribe and the state must have negotiated a compact that has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary must have approved regulatory procedures, and (3) The tribe must have adopted a tribal gaming ordinance that has been approved by the chairman of the commission.

The regulatory scheme for Class III gaming is more complex than a casual reading of the statute might suggest. Although Congress clearly intended regulatory issues to be addressed in tribal state gaming compacts, it left a number key function in federal hands, including approval authority over compacts, management contracts, and tribal gaming ordinances. Congress also vested the commission with broad authority to issue regulations in furtherance of the purposes of the act. Accordingly the commission plays a key role in the regulation of class II and class III gaming (NIGC, 2004).

Indian Lands - Real property ceded to the United States by Indians, commonly to be held in trust for Indians.

Indian Reservation - A part of public domain set aside by proper authority for use and occupation of tribe or tribes of Indians.

Indian tribal property - Described as property where an Indian tribe has a legally enforceable interest. Such term refers to real property, the title to which is

vested in United States but held in trust for the Indian tribe. Such property, depending on context in which the term is used, may or may not be "public property" of the United States.

Indian Tribe - A separate and distinct community or body of the aboriginal Indian race of people found in the United States. An "Indian tribe" within meaning of Indian Non-intercourse Act is a body of Indians of the same or similar race, united in a community under one leadership or government, and inhabiting a particular, though sometimes ill-defined, territory.

Member - One of the persons constituting a family, partnership, association, corporation, guild, court, legislature, or the like.

Native American - A member of any of the aboriginal peoples found in the Western Hemisphere. The ancestors of the Native Americans are generally considered to have entered the Americas from Asia by way of the Bering Strait sometime during the late glacial epoch. Native American and Indian are not exact equivalents when referring to the aboriginal peoples of Canada and Alaska. Native American, the broader term, is properly used of all such peoples, whereas Indian is customarily used of the northern Athabaskan and Algonquian peoples in contrast to the Eskimo and Aleut.

Parsimonious - Adoption of the simplest assumption in the formulation of a theory or in the interpretation of data, especially in accordance with the Ockham's Razor.

Population Density - People per square mile of land (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000)

Proposal A - A proposal to increase the state sales and use tax rates from 4% to 6%, limit annual increases in property tax assessments, exempt school operating millages from uniform taxation requirement and require 3/4 vote of Legislature to exceed statutorily established school operating millage rates. The proposed constitutional amendment would:

1. Limit annual assessment increase for each property parcel to 5% or inflation rate, whichever is less. When property is sold or transferred, adjust assessment to current value.



2. Increase the sales/use tax. Dedicate additional revenue to schools.
3. Exempt school operating millages from uniform taxation requirement.
4. Require 3/4 vote of legislature to exceed school operating millage rates.
5. Activate laws raising additional school revenues through taxation including partial restoration of property tax.
6. Nullify alternative laws raising school revenues through taxation, including an increase income tax, personal exemption increase, and partial restoration of property taxes.

Should this proposal be adopted? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

Proposal A amended Title IX (Finance and Taxation) of the Michigan Constitution, Sections 3, 5, and 8.  
Adopted March 15, 1994

Proposal E - A citizen's initiative to allow non-Indian casino gaming in Michigan, was approved by Michigan voters in a statewide general election on November 5, 1996. It was later significantly strengthened and improved with the passage of Public Act 69 of 1997.

An act providing for the licensing and control of casino gambling operations, manufacturers and distributors of gaming devices and gaming employees; providing for the distribution of revenue for public education, public safety and economic development; authorizing limited casino operations within the State of Michigan; and vesting authority for the regulation of casino gaming in a gaming control board.

Ballot Language:

A Legislative Initiative to Permit Casino Gaming in Qualified Cities

The proposed law would make the following provisions: permit up to three gaming casinos in any city that meets the following qualifications: has a population of 800,000 or more, is located within 100 miles of any other state or country in which gaming is

permitted, and has had casino gaming approved by a majority of the voters in the city.

Establish a Gaming Control Board to regulate casino gaming.

Impose an 18% state tax on gross gaming revenues.

Allocate 55% of tax revenue to the host city for crime prevention and economic development; allocate remaining 45% of tax funds to the state for public education.

Should the proposed law be adopted?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Results: 1,878,542 Yes (51.5%) vs. 1,768,156 No (48.5%) (Copyright \* 2003 State of Michigan)

Ockham's Razor - A rule in science and philosophy stating that entities should not be multiplied needlessly. This rule is interpreted to mean that the simplest of two or more competing theories is preferable and that an explanation for unknown phenomena should first be attempted in terms of what is already known. Also known as Law of Parsimony. (Copyright \* 2006 American Heritage Dictionary/Dictionary.com)

Ockham, William of (1285-1349) - English scholastic philosopher who rejected the reality of universal concepts and argued that mental and linguistic signs are the only genuinely universal features of reality.

Riverboat Casino - A riverboat casino is a type of casino unique to several areas of the United States which use a riverboat as a casino. A riverboat is a water vessel designed for river navigation. When first approved, these casinos were required to actually be located on vessels that could sail away from the dock. In some areas, gambling was only allowed when the ship was sailing. Over time, these regulations allowed gambling when the vessel was docked. In some states, such as Indiana, the boats are no longer required to leave dock or even have a captain and crew on board while the casino is open. Further changes allowed these casinos to be located in a moat or an area with water adjacent to a navigable waterway. Over time, these casinos were allowed to be built on stilts but still had to be over water.

(Copyright \* 2006 American Heritage  
Dictionary/Dictionary.com)

Social Costs - used to describe opportunity cost to the community at large.

State Equalized Value - SEV is the assessed value as finalized by the county and state equalization processes. A process of equalization of assessments has been established in Michigan to meet the constitutional mandate that all property be uniformly assessed. Michigan Compiled Law 211.34 (Section 34 of Michigan's General Property Tax Act) covers the process of county equalization. This section of the law requires the County Board of Commissioners to examine the assessment rolls of the cities and townships within the county each year and determine whether each class of real and personal property in each city and township has been equally and uniformly assessed at a level of 50 percent of true cash value. If necessary, the County Board of Commissioners must add to or deduct from the value of a class of property within a city or township so that the total value of that class of property is set at 50 percent of the class's true cash value. In most units of government, the assessed value and the State equalized value will be the same

Sunset Law/Language - Statute which requires administrative bodies to justify periodically their existence to legislature.

Taxable value (TV) - Taxable Value is the amount on which property taxes are paid. A parcel's taxable value multiplied by the appropriate millage rate for that parcel yields the yearly property tax amount for that parcel. In most cases, taxable value is simply the lesser of the State Equalized Value and the capped value for the year in question.

Tribal Council - Each village is governed by councils; councils usually consist of representatives from each family, or made up of representatives from the village population. The council elects a person to act as chief or chairperson to preside over the council and act as principal liaison in dealing with other groups.

Tribal Community - see Community.

Tribe - see Indian Tribe

Tribal-State Compact - is a negotiated contract between an Indian Tribal Council and a state regarding the operating parameters and financial obligations for conducting gaming activities in that State. Tribal-State Gaming Compacts are written agreements between the tribal communities and the State, which are signed by the Governor. There are currently 11 State-Tribal Compacts signed in 1993 & 1998.

Michigan Gaming Control Board (MGCB) - state department with staff oversight responsibility for the State's Native American casinos. This responsibility, originally assigned to the Michigan Department of Agriculture's Office of Racing Commissioner, was effectively transferred to the MGCB staff in June 1996 (the five-member Board has no involvement with tribal casinos).

Oversight responsibility by MGCB staff is limited to the following tasks:

Inspecting tribal facilities and documents to assure compliance with Tribal-State Gaming Compacts and related agreements.

Examining casino's electronic games of chance (slot machines, video poker, etc.) to assure that devices are operating in accordance with terms of Compacts.

Conducting financial audits to assure that tribes are paying to the State 8% of Net Win derived from electronic games of chance, and 2% to local municipalities, in accordance with August 1993 Consent Judgment & 1993 Tribal State Gaming Compacts.

Note - "Net Win" (sometimes referred to as "Adjusted Gross Receipts") is a casino's gross receipts, less winnings paid to wagerers (Copyright\* 2003 State of Michigan). Also, See Bibliography.

## Appendix C

Data - CSA 01 - Bay Mills, Grand Traverse

Table 7  
CSA 01  
Bay Mills Casino  
Population

Population			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Std
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	6,725		
1981	6,800	75	1.12%
1982	6,873	73	1.07%
1983	6,918	45	0.65%
1984	6,959	41	0.59%
1985	7,186	227	3.26%
1986	7,410	224	3.12%
1987	7,725	315	4.25%
1988	8,040	315	4.08%
1989	9,931	1,891	23.52%
1990	11,820	1,889	19.02%
1991	12,065	245	2.07%
1992	12,219	154	1.28%
1993	12,396	177	1.45%
1994	12,511	115	0.93%
1995	12,626	115	0.92%
1996	12,818	192	1.52%
1997	12,996	178	1.39%
1998	13,072	76	0.58%
1999	13,609	537	4.11%
2000	14,659	1,050	7.72%
2001	14,617	(42)	-0.29%
2002	14,785	168	1.15%
2003	14,785	-	0.00%
2004	14,712	(73)	-0.49%
2005			
2006			
2007			

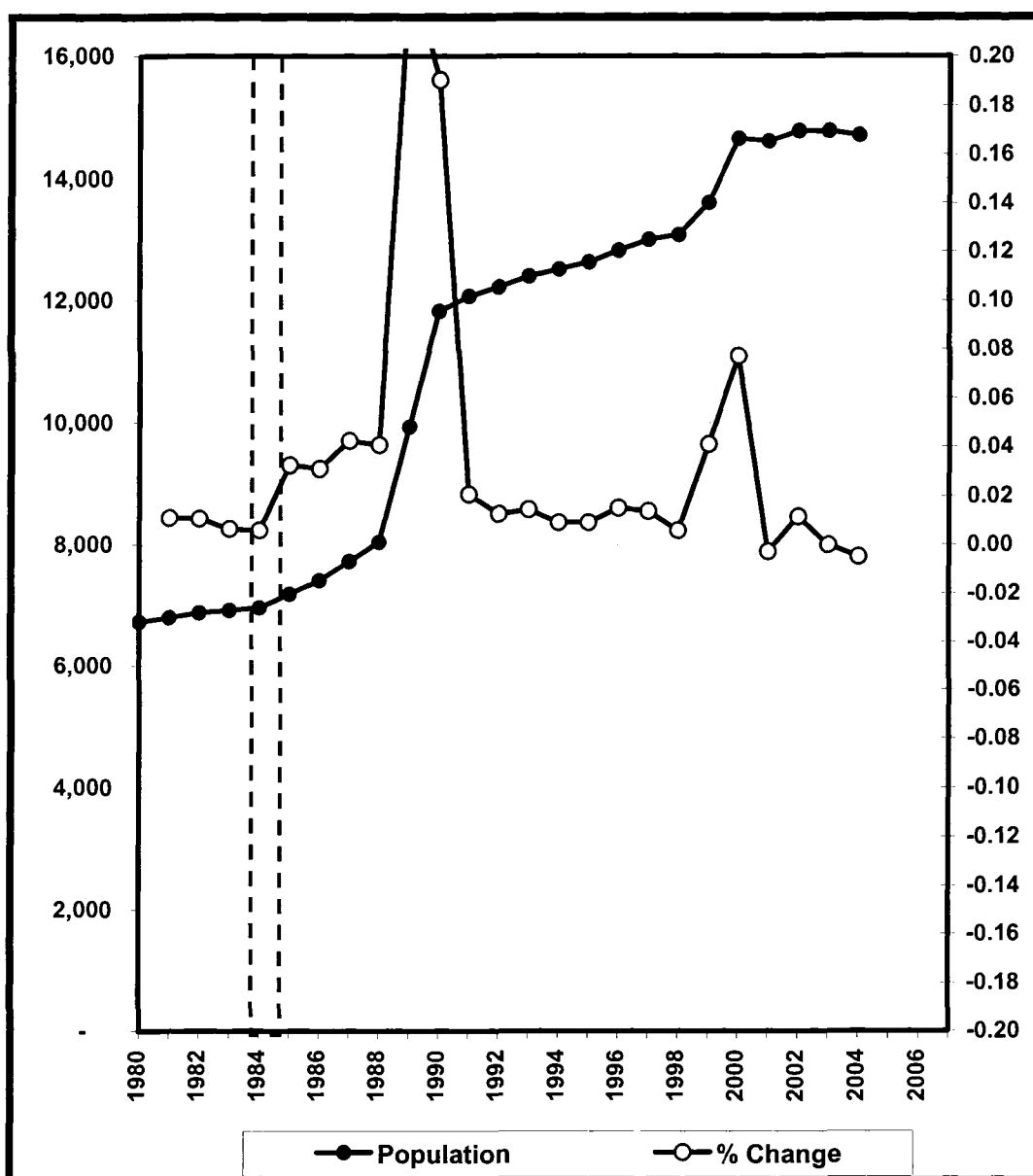


Figure 110. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse, Population

Table 8

CSA 01  
Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Std
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	2,725		
1981	2,925	200	7.34%
1982	2,975	50	1.71%
1983	2,950	(25)	-0.84%
1984	3,125	175	5.93%
1985	3,000	(125)	-4.00%
1986	2,975	(25)	-0.83%
1987	3,150	175	5.88%
1988	3,225	75	2.38%
1989	3,425	200	6.20%
1990	3,700	275	8.03%
1991	3,775	75	2.03%
1992	3,950	175	4.64%
1993	4,175	225	5.70%
1994	4,375	200	4.79%
1995	4,375	-	0.00%
1996	4,500	125	2.86%
1997	4,450	(50)	-1.11%
1998	4,350	(100)	-2.25%
1999	4,425	75	1.72%
2000	4,525	100	2.26%
2001	4,500	(25)	-0.55%
2002	4,350	(150)	-3.33%
2003	4,500	150	3.45%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



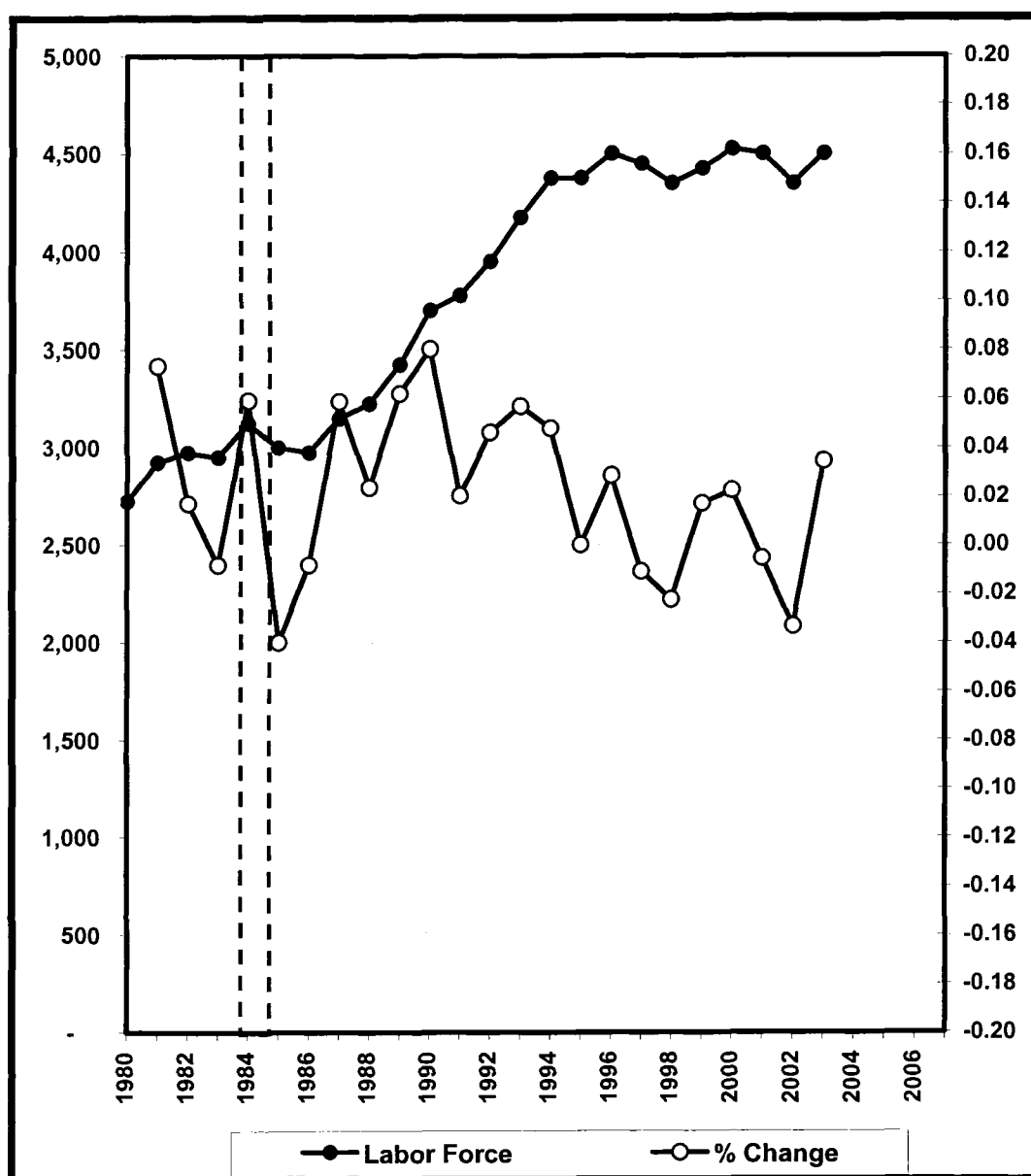


Figure 111. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino Grand Traverse, Labor Force

Table 9

CSA 01  
Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse,  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Std
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	33.1%		
1981	33.8%	0.7%	2.23%
1982	32.7%	-1.1%	-3.21%
1983	34.0%	1.2%	3.77%
1984	36.6%	2.7%	7.87%
1985	34.4%	-2.2%	-6.01%
1986	35.4%	1.0%	2.85%
1987	35.9%	0.5%	1.40%
1988	37.3%	1.4%	3.87%
1989	32.2%	-5.1%	-13.64%
1990	28.6%	-3.7%	-11.39%
1991	28.0%	-0.6%	-2.03%
1992	29.3%	1.3%	4.59%
1993	31.3%	2.0%	6.84%
1994	32.4%	1.1%	3.56%
1995	32.3%	-0.1%	-0.30%
1996	33.0%	0.7%	2.13%
1997	32.5%	-0.5%	-1.37%
1998	31.7%	-0.8%	-2.35%
1999	31.0%	-0.7%	-2.21%
2000	29.3%	-1.7%	-5.51%
2001	29.2%	-0.1%	-0.30%
2002	28.1%	-1.2%	-4.03%
2003	28.6%	0.5%	1.81%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

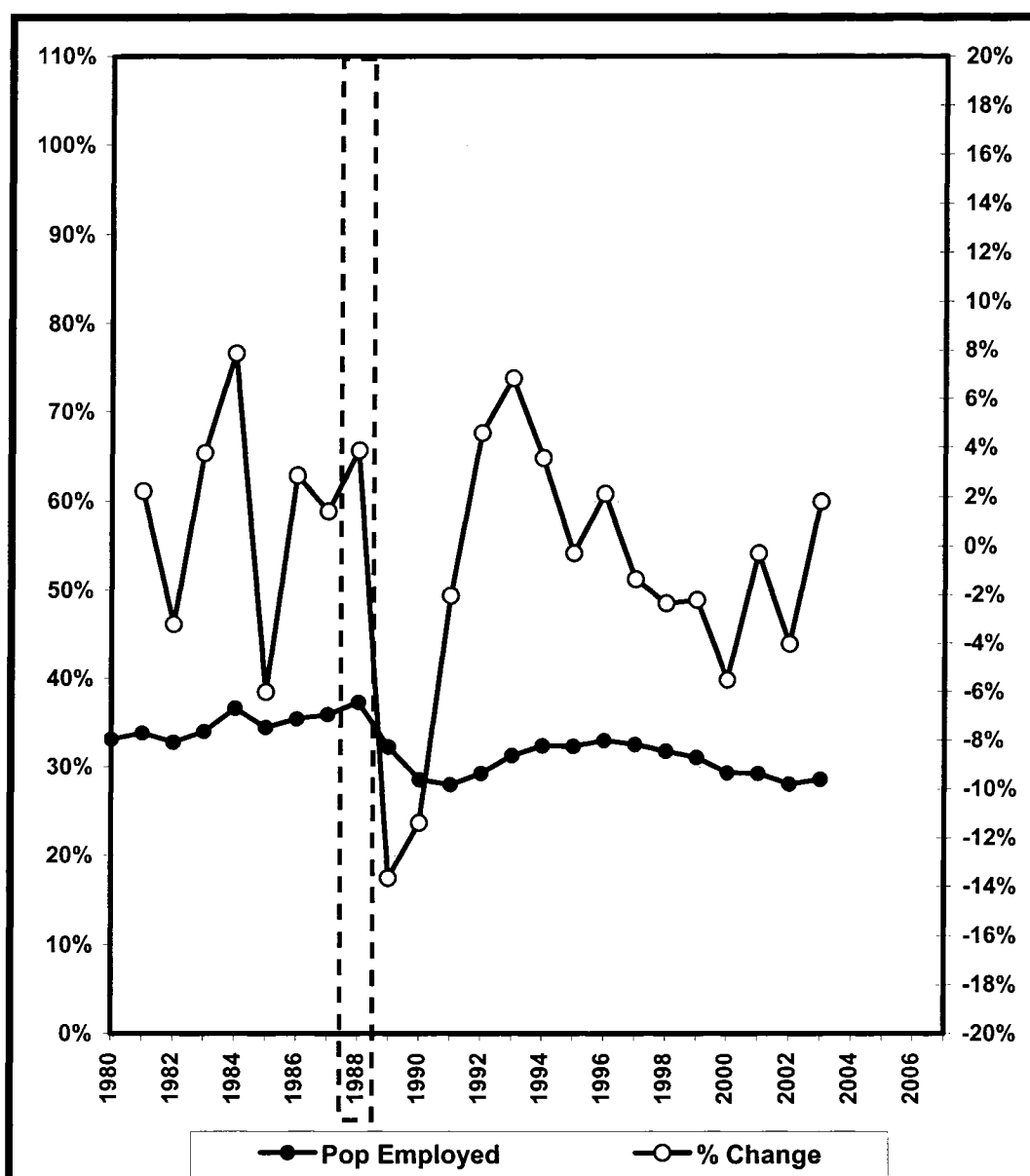


Figure 112. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse, Percent of Population Employed

Table 10

CSA 01  
 Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse,  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Std
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 4,862,365	\$ 4,862,365	
1986	\$ 4,531,102	\$ (331,263)	-6.8%
1987	\$ 4,391,989	\$ (139,113)	-3.1%
1988	\$ 4,514,345	\$ 122,356	2.8%
1989	\$ 5,213,676	\$ 699,331	15.5%
1990	\$ 6,308,363	\$ 1,094,687	21.0%
1991	\$ 6,380,572	\$ 72,209	1.1%
1992	\$ 6,433,537	\$ 52,965	0.8%
1993	\$ 7,600,751	\$ 1,167,214	18.1%
1994	\$ 10,069,362	\$ 2,468,611	32.5%
1995	\$ 11,079,150	\$ 1,009,788	10.0%
1996	\$ 15,299,477	\$ 4,220,327	38.1%
1997	\$ 16,401,462	\$ 1,101,985	7.2%
1998	\$ 18,343,057	\$ 1,941,595	11.8%
1999	\$ 19,401,405	\$ 1,058,348	5.8%
2000	\$ 19,912,704	\$ 511,299	2.6%
2001	\$ 21,477,493	\$ 1,564,789	7.9%
2002	\$ 22,413,101	\$ 935,608	4.4%
2003	\$ 24,437,980	\$ 2,024,879	9.0%
2004	\$ 25,196,800	\$ 758,820	3.1%
2005	\$ 26,271,700	\$ 1,074,900	4.3%
2006			
2007			

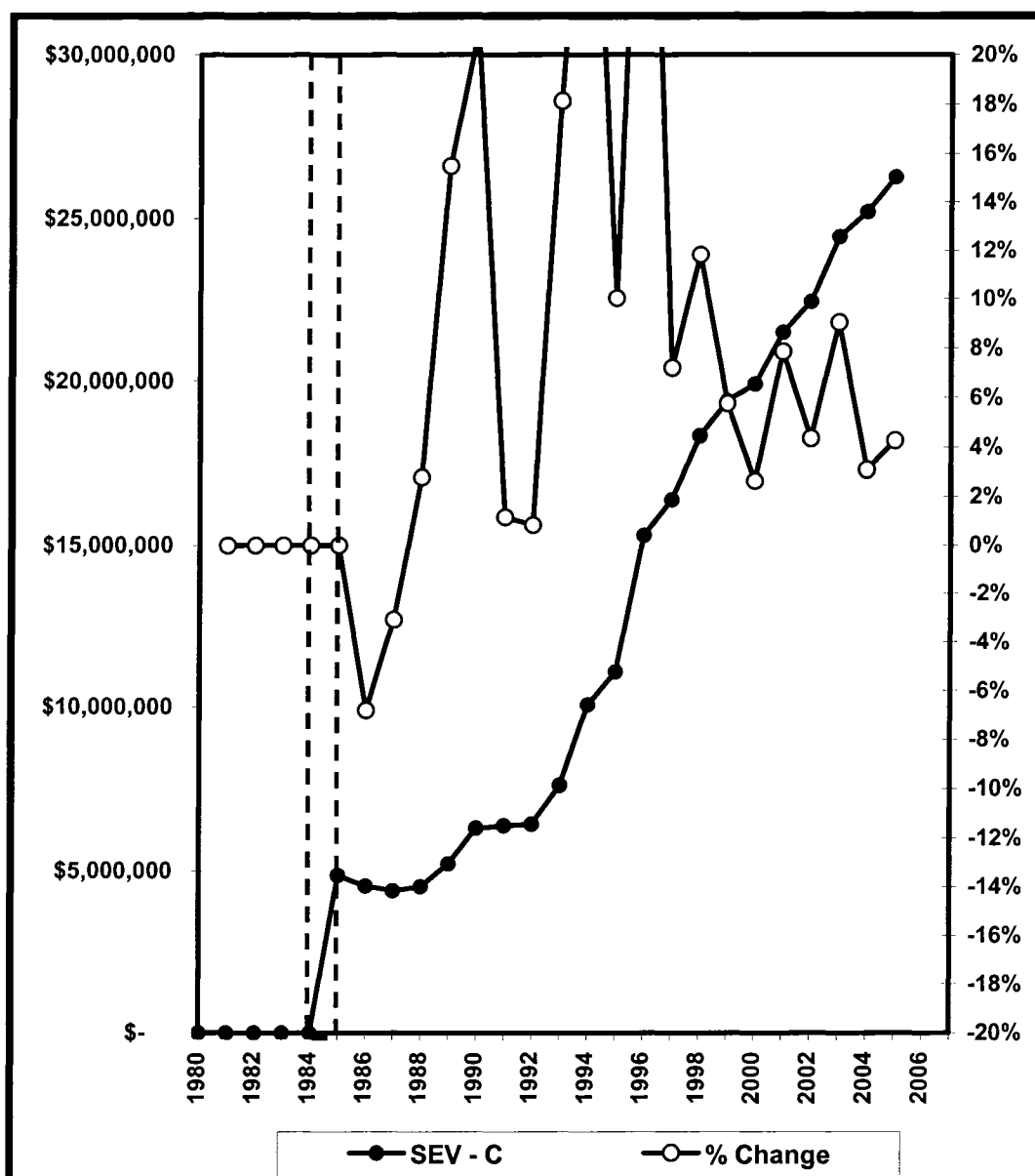


Figure 113. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse, SEV - Commercial

Table 11

CSA 01  
Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse,  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Std
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 35,344,063	\$ 35,344,063	
1986	\$ 35,284,747	\$ (59,316)	-0.2%
1987	\$ 37,884,199	\$ 2,599,452	7.4%
1988	\$ 39,366,610	\$ 1,482,411	3.9%
1989	\$ 42,665,196	\$ 3,298,586	8.4%
1990	\$ 49,535,488	\$ 6,870,292	16.1%
1991	\$ 56,167,509	\$ 6,632,021	13.4%
1992	\$ 58,118,653	\$ 1,951,144	3.5%
1993	\$ 70,358,580	\$ 12,239,927	21.1%
1994	\$ 80,280,872	\$ 9,922,292	14.1%
1995	\$ 93,498,280	\$ 13,217,408	16.5%
1996	\$ 100,420,497	\$ 6,922,217	7.4%
1997	\$ 106,398,085	\$ 5,977,588	6.0%
1998	\$ 121,143,865	\$ 14,745,780	13.9%
1999	\$ 132,540,064	\$ 11,396,199	9.4%
2000	\$ 146,045,450	\$ 13,505,386	10.2%
2001	\$ 161,514,425	\$ 15,468,975	10.6%
2002	\$ 173,772,061	\$ 12,257,636	7.6%
2003	\$ 191,911,695	\$ 18,139,634	10.4%
2004	\$ 206,783,965	\$ 14,872,270	7.7%
2005	\$ 218,552,915	\$ 11,768,950	5.7%
2006			
2007			

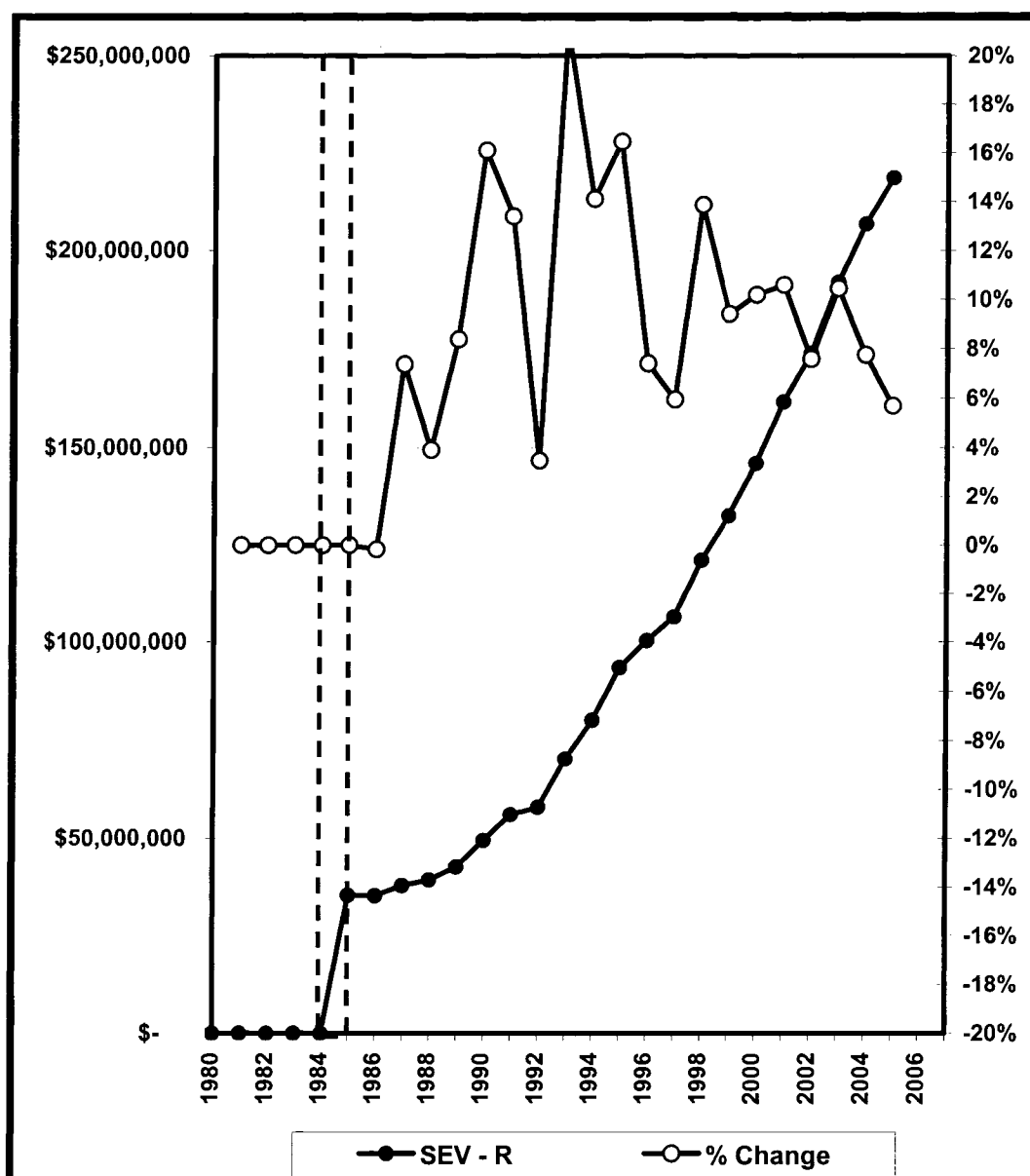


Figure 114. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse, SEV - Residential

Table 12

CSA 01  
 Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse,  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Std
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 42,923,028	\$ 42,923,028	
1986	\$ 41,097,149	\$ (1,825,879)	-4.3%
1987	\$ 43,528,888	\$ 2,431,739	5.9%
1988	\$ 45,117,005	\$ 1,588,117	3.6%
1989	\$ 48,987,097	\$ 3,870,092	8.6%
1990	\$ 56,866,476	\$ 7,879,379	16.1%
1991	\$ 63,624,256	\$ 6,757,780	11.9%
1992	\$ 66,676,515	\$ 3,052,259	4.8%
1993	\$ 80,199,656	\$ 13,523,141	20.3%
1994	\$ 92,865,859	\$ 12,666,203	15.8%
1995	\$ 107,328,330	\$ 14,462,471	15.6%
1996	\$ 118,628,324	\$ 11,299,994	10.5%
1997	\$ 125,935,897	\$ 7,307,573	6.2%
1998	\$ 143,170,072	\$ 17,234,175	13.7%
1999	\$ 155,699,769	\$ 12,529,697	8.8%
2000	\$ 170,018,004	\$ 14,318,235	9.2%
2001	\$ 187,343,118	\$ 17,325,114	10.2%
2002	\$ 200,862,662	\$ 13,519,544	7.2%
2003	\$ 221,095,375	\$ 20,232,713	10.1%
2004	\$ 236,412,265	\$ 15,316,890	6.9%
2005	\$ 249,714,515	\$ 13,302,250	5.6%
2006			
2007			



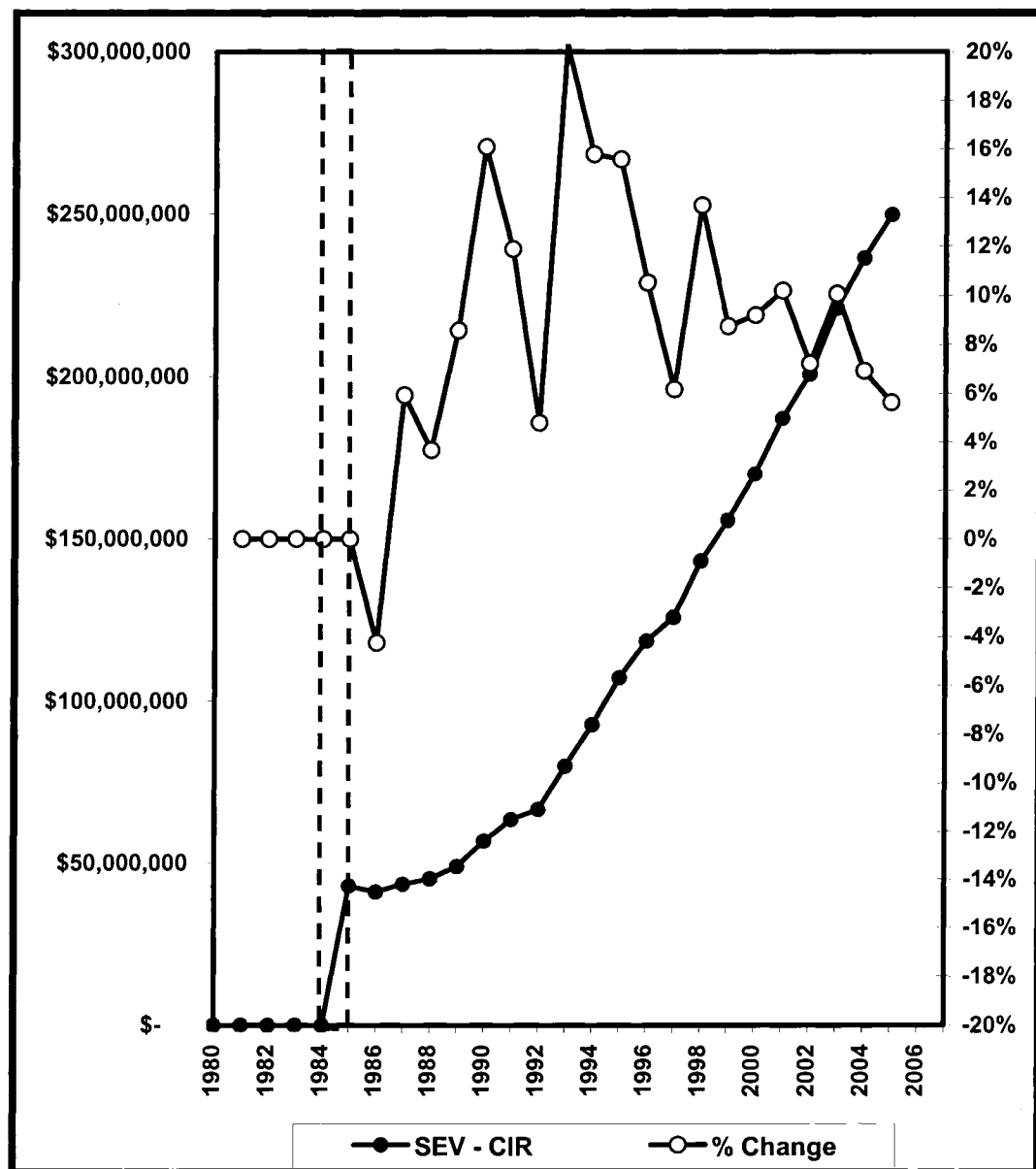


Figure 115. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 13  
 CSA 01 - Adj  
 Bay Mills Casino  
 Population

Population			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Adj
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	1,618		
1981	1,608	(10)	-0.62%
1982	1,597	(11)	-0.68%
1983	1,628	31	1.94%
1984	1,657	29	1.78%
1985	1,704	47	2.84%
1986	1,750	46	2.70%
1987	1,775	25	1.43%
1988	1,800	25	1.41%
1989	1,797	(3)	-0.17%
1990	1,793	(4)	-0.22%
1991	1,810	17	0.95%
1992	1,839	29	1.60%
1993	1,868	29	1.58%
1994	1,888	20	1.07%
1995	1,917	29	1.54%
1996	1,955	38	1.98%
1997	1,978	23	1.18%
1998	1,990	12	0.61%
1999	2,180	190	9.55%
2000	2,549	369	16.93%
2001	2,567	18	0.71%
2002	2,602	35	1.36%
2003	2,615	13	0.50%
2004	2,619	4	0.15%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 14  
 CSA 01 - Adj  
 Bay Mills Casino  
 Labor Force

Labor Force			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Adj
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	675		
1981	725	50	7.41%
1982	750	25	3.45%
1983	725	(25)	-3.33%
1984	775	50	6.90%
1985	750	(25)	-3.23%
1986	725	(25)	-3.33%
1987	775	50	6.90%
1988	775	-	0.00%
1989	825	50	6.45%
1990	750	(75)	-9.09%
1991	750	-	0.00%
1992	800	50	6.67%
1993	825	25	3.13%
1994	875	50	6.06%
1995	875	-	0.00%
1996	875	-	0.00%
1997	875	-	0.00%
1998	850	(25)	-2.86%
1999	875	25	2.94%
2000	875	-	0.00%
2001	875	-	0.00%
2002	850	(25)	-2.86%
2003	875	25	2.94%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 15

CSA 01 - Adj  
 Bay Mills Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Adj
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	34.0%		
1981	34.2%	0.2%	0.62%
1982	34.4%	0.2%	0.69%
1983	35.3%	0.9%	2.55%
1984	36.2%	0.9%	2.52%
1985	35.2%	-1.0%	-2.76%
1986	37.1%	1.9%	5.49%
1987	38.0%	0.9%	2.38%
1988	40.3%	2.2%	5.92%
1989	43.1%	2.8%	7.08%
1990	36.3%	-6.9%	-15.94%
1991	35.9%	-0.3%	-0.94%
1992	36.7%	0.8%	2.21%
1993	38.8%	2.1%	5.74%
1994	41.0%	2.2%	5.76%
1995	40.4%	-0.6%	-1.51%
1996	40.9%	0.5%	1.22%
1997	40.4%	-0.5%	-1.16%
1998	40.2%	-0.2%	-0.60%
1999	36.7%	-3.5%	-8.72%
2000	32.4%	-4.3%	-11.80%
2001	32.1%	-0.2%	-0.70%
2002	30.7%	-1.4%	-4.33%
2003	28.6%	-2.2%	-7.06%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 16

CSA 01 - Adj  
 Bay Mills Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Adj
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 907,200	\$ 907,200	
1986	\$ 882,400	\$ (24,800)	-2.7%
1987	\$ 835,856	\$ (46,544)	-5.3%
1988	\$ 849,850	\$ 13,994	1.7%
1989	\$ 929,933	\$ 80,083	9.4%
1990	\$ 905,727	\$ (24,206)	-2.6%
1991	\$ 894,702	\$ (11,025)	-1.2%
1992	\$ 910,967	\$ 16,265	1.8%
1993	\$ 997,510	\$ 86,543	9.5%
1994	\$ 1,075,852	\$ 78,342	7.9%
1995	\$ 1,349,850	\$ 273,998	25.5%
1996	\$ 2,955,660	\$ 1,605,810	119.0%
1997	\$ 3,742,962	\$ 787,302	26.6%
1998	\$ 4,498,407	\$ 755,445	20.2%
1999	\$ 5,230,205	\$ 731,798	16.3%
2000	\$ 5,930,504	\$ 700,299	13.4%
2001	\$ 6,316,193	\$ 385,689	6.5%
2002	\$ 6,567,101	\$ 250,908	4.0%
2003	\$ 7,460,080	\$ 892,979	13.6%
2004	\$ 7,425,300	\$ (34,780)	-0.5%
2005	\$ 7,762,200	\$ 336,900	4.5%
2006			
2007			

Table 17

CSA 01 - Adj  
 Bay Mills Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Adj
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 12,093,586	\$ 12,093,586	
1986	\$ 12,461,513	\$ 367,927	3.0%
1987	\$ 12,944,489	\$ 482,976	3.9%
1988	\$ 14,043,665	\$ 1,099,176	8.5%
1989	\$ 14,377,805	\$ 334,140	2.4%
1990	\$ 15,843,476	\$ 1,465,671	10.2%
1991	\$ 17,674,257	\$ 1,830,781	11.6%
1992	\$ 18,112,866	\$ 438,609	2.5%
1993	\$ 21,122,169	\$ 3,009,303	16.6%
1994	\$ 25,570,272	\$ 4,448,103	21.1%
1995	\$ 28,600,879	\$ 3,030,607	11.9%
1996	\$ 31,723,197	\$ 3,122,318	10.9%
1997	\$ 33,302,285	\$ 1,579,088	5.0%
1998	\$ 39,231,765	\$ 5,929,480	17.8%
1999	\$ 45,590,514	\$ 6,358,749	16.2%
2000	\$ 50,519,000	\$ 4,928,486	10.8%
2001	\$ 58,144,425	\$ 7,625,425	15.1%
2002	\$ 65,365,311	\$ 7,220,886	12.4%
2003	\$ 73,842,645	\$ 8,477,334	13.0%
2004	\$ 78,239,615	\$ 4,396,970	6.0%
2005	\$ 82,340,065	\$ 4,100,450	5.2%
2006			
2007			

Table 18

CSA 01 - Adj  
 Bay Mills Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
01	Opened: Jul - 1984		Adj
Bay Mills Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 13,000,786	\$ 13,000,786	
1986	\$ 13,343,913	\$ 343,127	2.6%
1987	\$ 13,780,345	\$ 436,432	3.3%
1988	\$ 14,893,515	\$ 1,113,170	8.1%
1989	\$ 15,307,738	\$ 414,223	2.8%
1990	\$ 16,749,203	\$ 1,441,465	9.4%
1991	\$ 18,568,959	\$ 1,819,756	10.9%
1992	\$ 19,023,833	\$ 454,874	2.4%
1993	\$ 22,119,679	\$ 3,095,846	16.3%
1994	\$ 26,646,124	\$ 4,526,445	20.5%
1995	\$ 29,950,729	\$ 3,304,605	12.4%
1996	\$ 34,678,857	\$ 4,728,128	15.8%
1997	\$ 37,045,247	\$ 2,366,390	6.8%
1998	\$ 43,730,172	\$ 6,684,925	18.0%
1999	\$ 50,820,719	\$ 7,090,547	16.2%
2000	\$ 56,449,504	\$ 5,628,785	11.1%
2001	\$ 64,460,618	\$ 8,011,114	14.2%
2002	\$ 71,932,412	\$ 7,471,794	11.6%
2003	\$ 81,302,725	\$ 9,370,313	13.0%
2004	\$ 85,664,915	\$ 4,362,190	5.4%
2005	\$ 90,102,265	\$ 4,437,350	5.2%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix D

Data - CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino, Leelanau



Table 19

CSA 02  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
Population

Population			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Std
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	17,940		
1981	18,144	204	1.14%
1982	18,342	198	1.09%
1983	18,464	122	0.67%
1984	18,581	117	0.63%
1985	18,712	131	0.71%
1986	18,840	128	0.68%
1987	19,285	445	2.36%
1988	19,730	445	2.31%
1989	20,326	596	3.02%
1990	20,915	589	2.90%
1991	21,327	412	1.97%
1992	21,842	515	2.41%
1993	22,283	441	2.02%
1994	22,680	397	1.78%
1995	23,075	395	1.74%
1996	23,473	398	1.72%
1997	23,922	449	1.91%
1998	24,341	419	1.75%
1999	25,118	777	3.19%
2000	26,301	1,183	4.71%
2001	26,436	135	0.51%
2002	26,591	155	0.59%
2003	26,945	354	1.33%
2004	27,128	183	0.68%
2005			
2006			
2007			

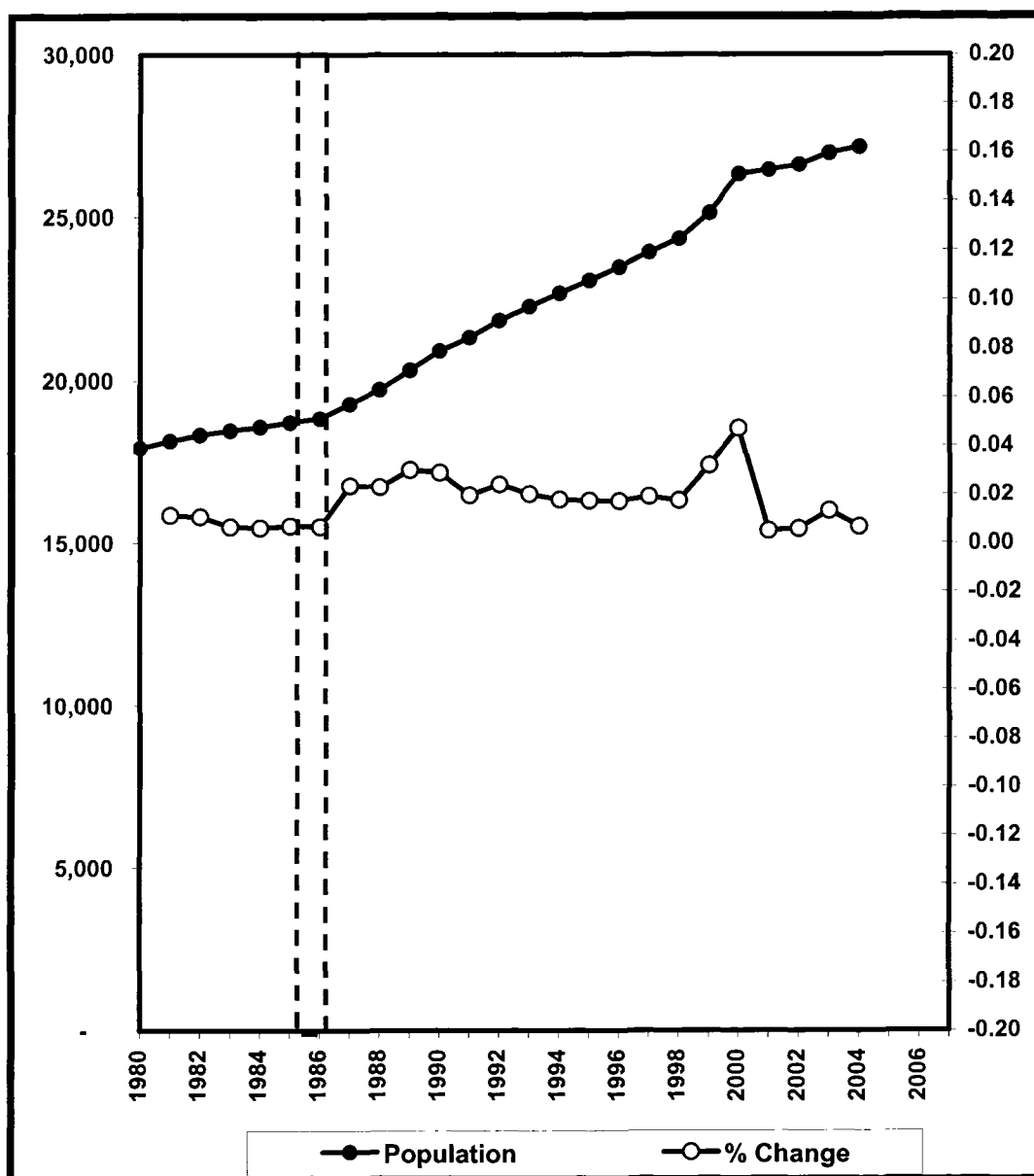


Figure 116. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino,  
Population

Table 20

CSA 02  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Std
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	10,325		
1981	10,600	275	2.66%
1982	10,400	(200)	-1.89%
1983	10,900	500	4.81%
1984	10,100	(800)	-7.34%
1985	10,125	25	0.25%
1986	10,650	525	5.19%
1987	11,075	425	3.99%
1988	11,100	25	0.23%
1989	11,325	225	2.03%
1990	11,925	600	5.30%
1991	12,250	325	2.73%
1992	12,750	500	4.08%
1993	13,225	475	3.73%
1994	13,650	425	3.21%
1995	13,450	(200)	-1.47%
1996	13,775	325	2.42%
1997	14,400	625	4.54%
1998	14,650	250	1.74%
1999	15,025	375	2.56%
2000	15,625	600	3.99%
2001	15,275	(350)	-2.24%
2002	15,025	(250)	-1.64%
2003	15,575	550	3.66%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

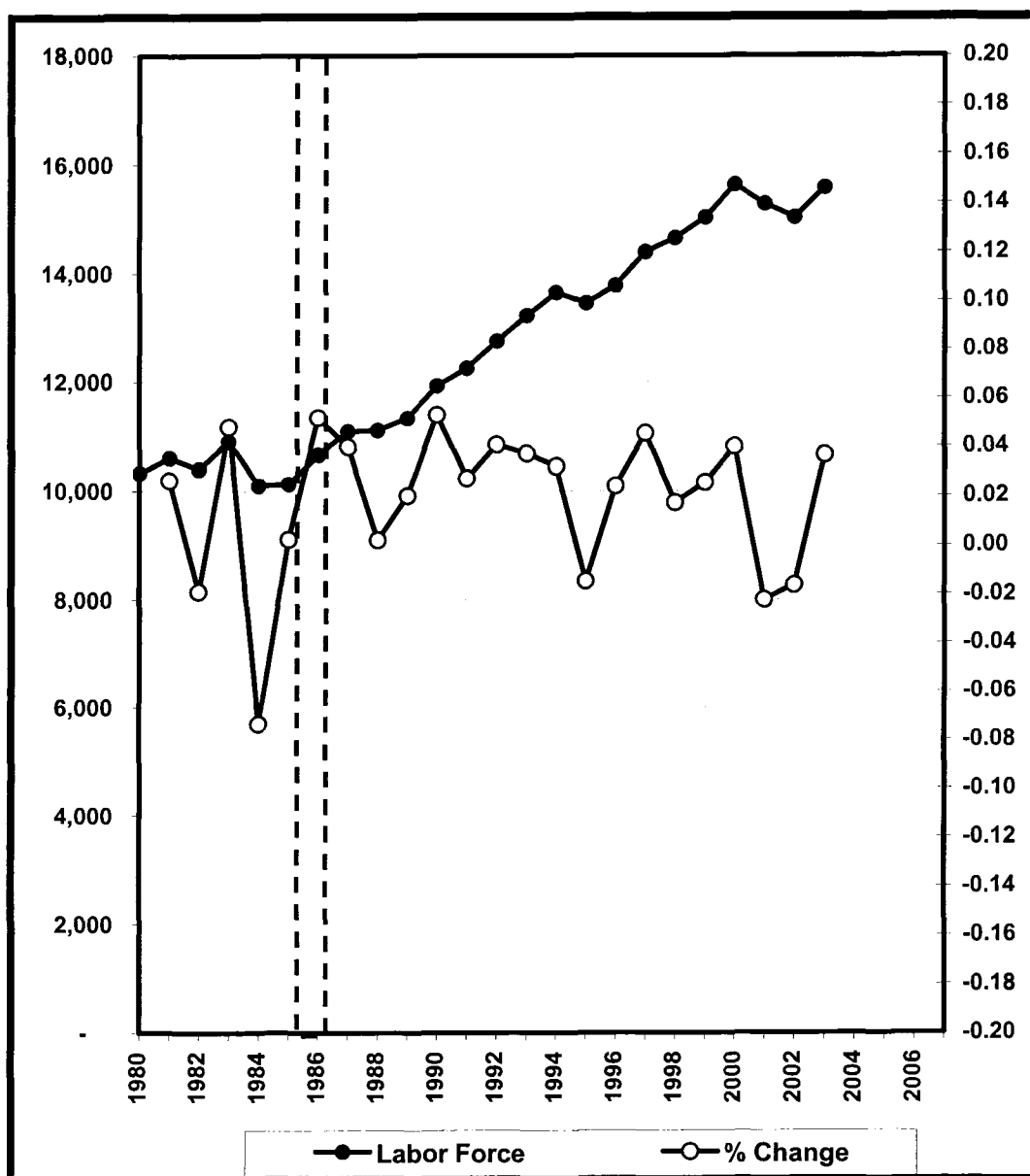


Figure 117. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino, Labor Force

Table 21

CSA 02  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Std
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	53.4%		
1981	54.2%	0.8%	1.46%
1982	50.8%	-3.3%	-6.11%
1983	53.3%	2.5%	4.93%
1984	49.5%	-3.8%	-7.19%
1985	50.1%	0.6%	1.19%
1986	52.9%	2.8%	5.68%
1987	54.2%	1.2%	2.34%
1988	54.0%	-0.2%	-0.38%
1989	53.5%	-0.5%	-0.88%
1990	54.1%	0.6%	1.21%
1991	54.3%	0.1%	0.23%
1992	55.2%	0.9%	1.65%
1993	57.2%	2.0%	3.72%
1994	58.1%	0.9%	1.52%
1995	55.9%	-2.2%	-3.76%
1996	57.0%	1.1%	1.92%
1997	58.9%	2.0%	3.44%
1998	59.0%	0.0%	0.02%
1999	58.5%	-0.4%	-0.73%
2000	58.4%	-0.2%	-0.28%
2001	56.6%	-1.8%	-3.10%
2002	54.5%	-2.0%	-3.58%
2003	55.5%	1.0%	1.75%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

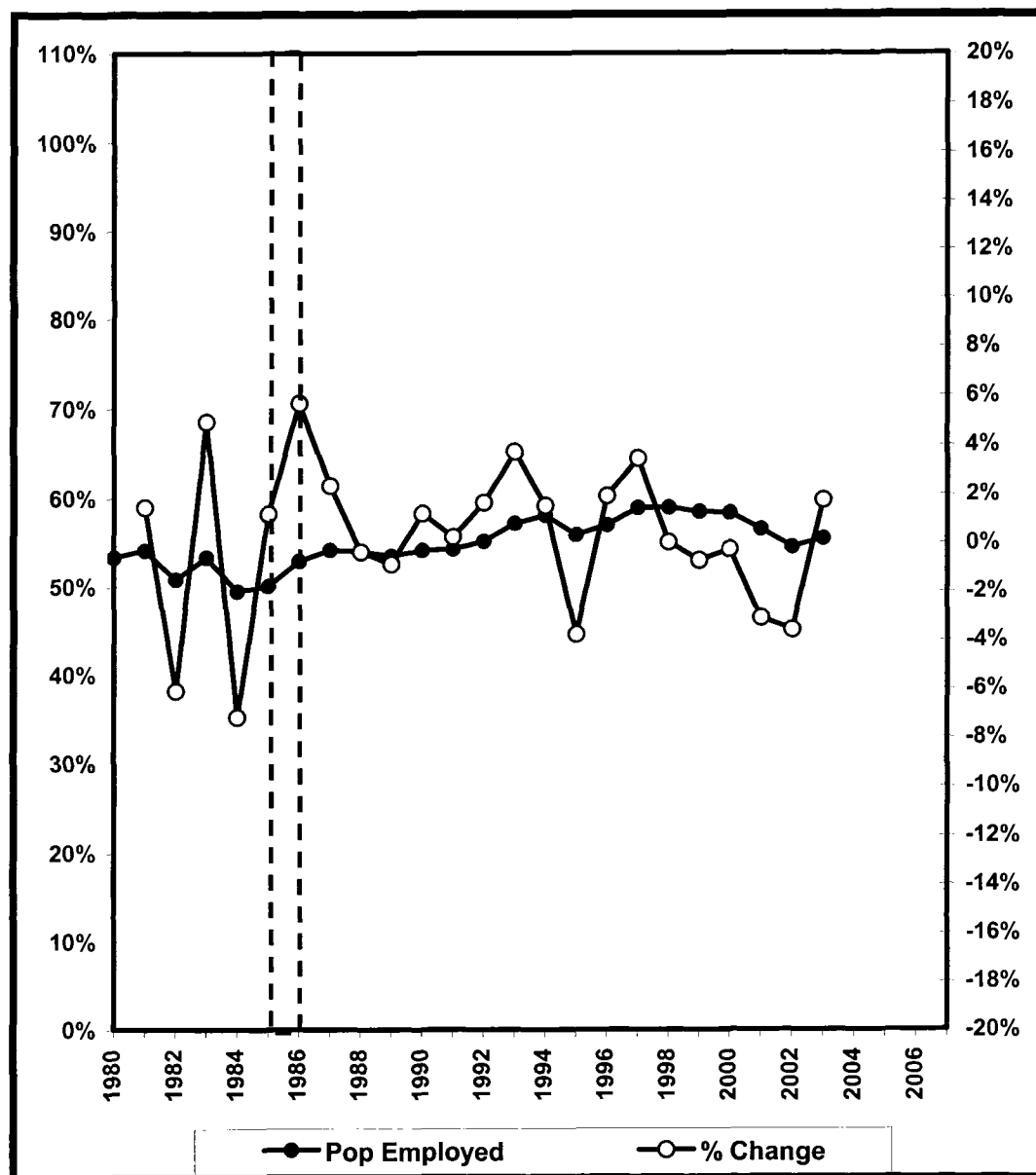


Figure 118. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 22

CSA 02  
 Leelanau Sands Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Std
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 34,343,666	\$ 34,343,666	
1986	\$ 34,258,993	\$ (84,673)	-0.2%
1987	\$ 34,615,988	\$ 356,995	1.0%
1988	\$ 36,664,867	\$ 2,048,879	5.9%
1989	\$ 39,803,648	\$ 3,138,781	8.6%
1990	\$ 41,411,242	\$ 1,607,594	4.0%
1991	\$ 48,131,414	\$ 6,720,172	16.2%
1992	\$ 46,703,561	\$ (1,427,853)	-3.0%
1993	\$ 52,793,766	\$ 6,090,205	13.0%
1994	\$ 55,159,424	\$ 2,365,658	4.5%
1995	\$ 58,615,772	\$ 3,456,348	6.3%
1996	\$ 61,159,480	\$ 2,543,708	4.3%
1997	\$ 64,712,536	\$ 3,553,056	5.8%
1998	\$ 71,968,817	\$ 7,256,281	11.2%
1999	\$ 78,261,254	\$ 6,292,437	8.7%
2000	\$ 89,883,031	\$ 11,621,777	14.8%
2001	\$ 97,488,582	\$ 7,605,551	8.5%
2002	\$ 112,818,971	\$ 15,330,389	15.7%
2003	\$ 132,358,153	\$ 19,539,182	17.3%
2004	\$ 140,214,281	\$ 7,856,128	5.9%
2005	\$ 155,970,259	\$ 15,755,978	11.2%
2006			
2007			

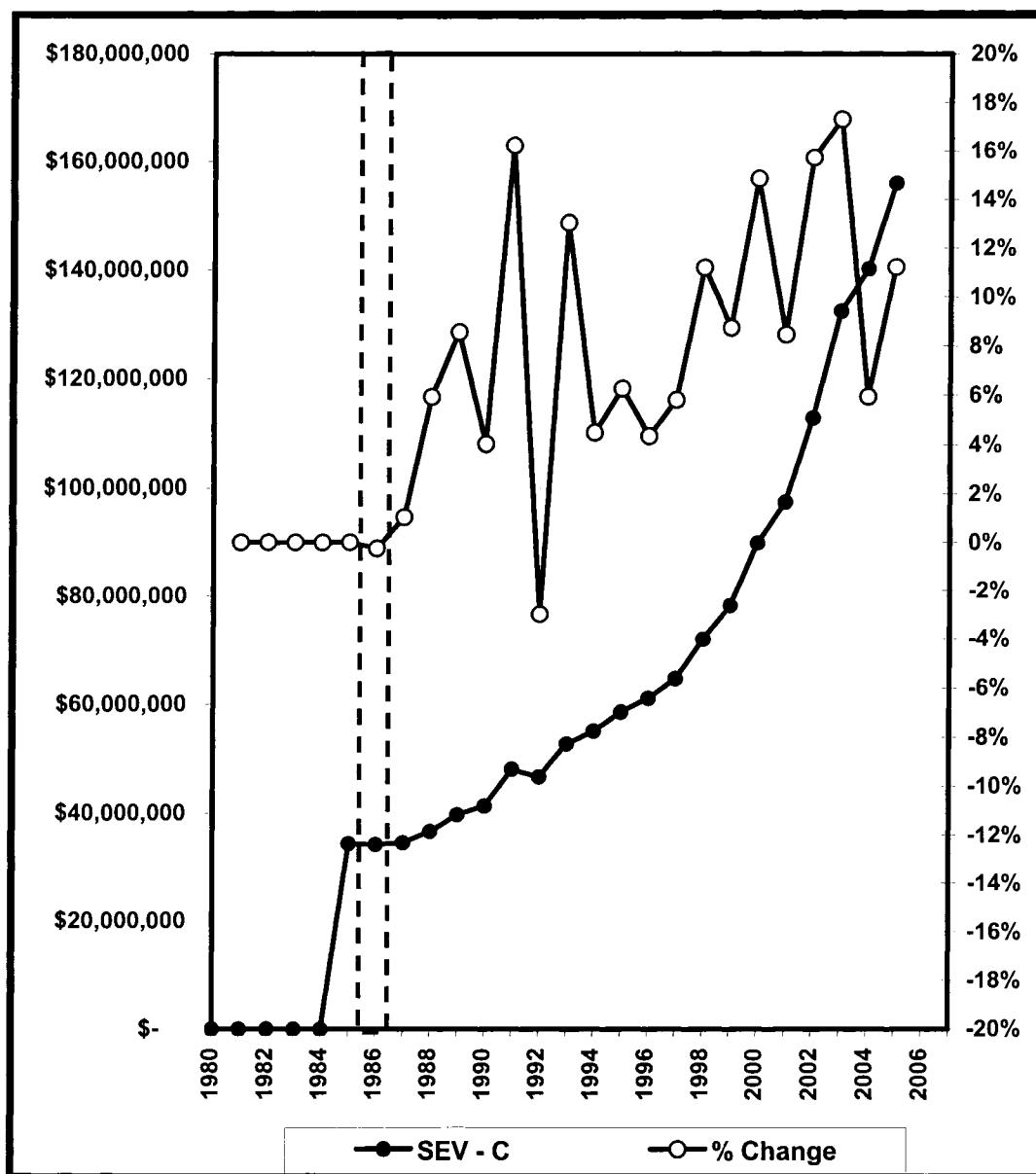


Figure 119. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino, SEV - Commercial



Table 23

CSA 02  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Std
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 362,165,160	\$ 362,165,160	
1986	\$ 404,462,337	\$ 42,297,177	11.7%
1987	\$ 421,943,794	\$ 17,481,457	4.3%
1988	\$ 449,572,493	\$ 27,628,699	6.5%
1989	\$ 502,972,460	\$ 53,399,967	11.9%
1990	\$ 568,872,224	\$ 65,899,764	13.1%
1991	\$ 671,879,342	\$ 103,007,118	18.1%
1992	\$ 694,236,955	\$ 22,357,613	3.3%
1993	\$ 936,246,736	\$ 242,009,781	34.9%
1994	\$ 993,651,953	\$ 57,405,217	6.1%
1995	\$ 1,095,385,794	\$ 101,733,841	10.2%
1996	\$ 1,234,831,894	\$ 139,446,100	12.7%
1997	\$ 1,339,995,114	\$ 105,163,220	8.5%
1998	\$ 1,434,971,734	\$ 94,976,620	7.1%
1999	\$ 1,591,563,122	\$ 156,591,388	10.9%
2000	\$ 1,765,130,874	\$ 173,567,752	10.9%
2001	\$ 1,968,826,149	\$ 203,695,275	11.5%
2002	\$ 2,335,656,846	\$ 366,830,697	18.6%
2003	\$ 2,664,674,727	\$ 329,017,881	14.1%
2004	\$ 2,864,606,515	\$ 199,931,788	7.5%
2005	\$ 3,087,237,278	\$ 222,630,763	7.8%
2006			
2007			

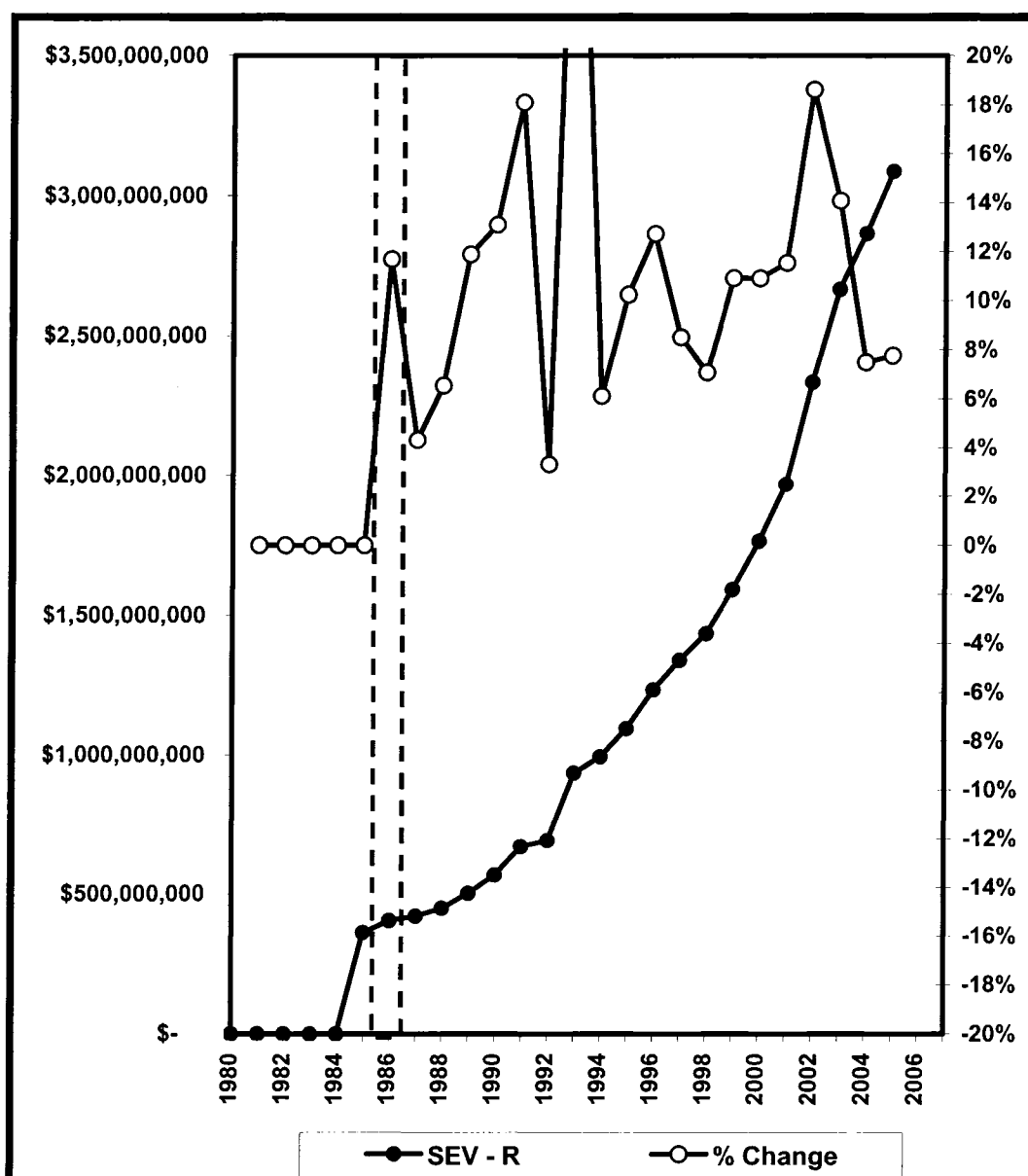


Figure 120. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 24

CSA 02  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Std
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 399,278,276	\$ 399,278,276	
1986	\$ 441,701,180	\$ 42,422,904	10.6%
1987	\$ 459,535,732	\$ 17,834,552	4.0%
1988	\$ 489,293,310	\$ 29,757,578	6.5%
1989	\$ 545,806,464	\$ 56,513,154	11.5%
1990	\$ 612,975,637	\$ 67,169,173	12.3%
1991	\$ 723,467,546	\$ 110,491,909	18.0%
1992	\$ 744,367,706	\$ 20,900,160	2.9%
1993	\$ 992,503,029	\$ 248,135,323	33.3%
1994	\$ 1,052,295,427	\$ 59,792,398	6.0%
1995	\$ 1,157,809,066	\$ 105,513,639	10.0%
1996	\$ 1,299,731,074	\$ 141,922,008	12.3%
1997	\$ 1,408,496,850	\$ 108,765,776	8.4%
1998	\$ 1,510,851,851	\$ 102,355,001	7.3%
1999	\$ 1,673,862,686	\$ 163,010,835	10.8%
2000	\$ 1,859,529,455	\$ 185,666,769	11.1%
2001	\$ 2,071,691,076	\$ 212,161,621	11.4%
2002	\$ 2,455,086,924	\$ 383,395,848	18.5%
2003	\$ 2,803,283,188	\$ 348,196,264	14.2%
2004	\$ 3,011,175,321	\$ 207,892,133	7.4%
2005	\$ 3,248,735,388	\$ 237,560,067	7.9%
2006			
2007			

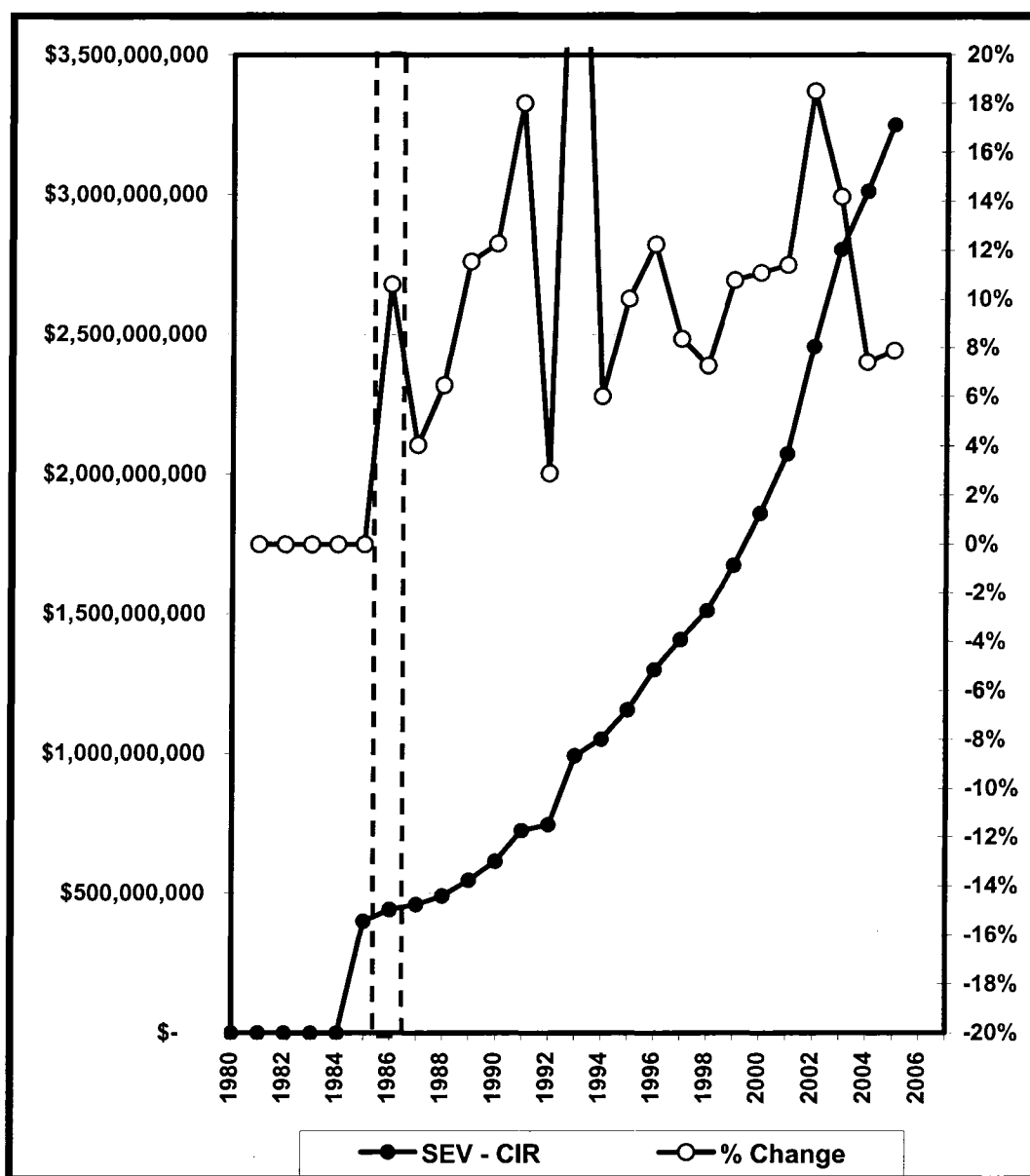


Figure 121. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 25

CSA 02 - Adj  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
Population

Population			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Adj
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	10,887		
1981	10,974	87	0.80%
1982	11,058	84	0.77%
1983	11,180	122	1.10%
1984	11,300	120	1.07%
1985	11,451	151	1.34%
1986	11,600	149	1.30%
1987	11,855	255	2.20%
1988	12,110	255	2.15%
1989	12,350	240	1.98%
1990	12,585	235	1.90%
1991	12,784	199	1.58%
1992	13,056	272	2.13%
1993	13,281	225	1.72%
1994	13,480	199	1.50%
1995	13,685	205	1.52%
1996	13,901	216	1.58%
1997	14,156	255	1.83%
1998	14,380	224	1.58%
1999	14,979	599	4.17%
2000	15,987	1,008	6.73%
2001	16,080	93	0.58%
2002	16,173	93	0.58%
2003	16,390	217	1.34%
2004	16,488	98	0.60%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 26

CSA 02 - Adj  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Adj
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	6,275		
1981	6,425	150	2.39%
1982	6,300	(125)	-1.95%
1983	6,525	225	3.57%
1984	6,000	(525)	-8.05%
1985	6,050	50	0.83%
1986	6,300	250	4.13%
1987	6,550	250	3.97%
1988	6,575	25	0.38%
1989	6,725	150	2.28%
1990	7,300	575	8.55%
1991	7,500	200	2.74%
1992	7,750	250	3.33%
1993	8,025	275	3.55%
1994	8,300	275	3.43%
1995	8,150	(150)	-1.81%
1996	8,325	175	2.15%
1997	8,725	400	4.80%
1998	8,925	200	2.29%
1999	9,150	225	2.52%
2000	9,600	450	4.92%
2001	9,350	(250)	-2.60%
2002	9,200	(150)	-1.60%
2003	9,525	325	3.53%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 27

CSA 02 - Adj  
 Leelanau Sands Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Adj
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	53.5%		
1981	54.4%	0.9%	1.76%
1982	51.3%	-3.1%	-5.74%
1983	53.0%	1.7%	3.27%
1984	48.9%	-4.1%	-7.74%
1985	48.9%	0.0%	0.02%
1986	51.1%	2.2%	4.44%
1987	52.1%	1.0%	1.98%
1988	52.0%	-0.1%	-0.12%
1989	52.2%	0.2%	0.39%
1990	55.0%	2.8%	5.36%
1991	55.1%	0.1%	0.22%
1992	55.9%	0.8%	1.39%
1993	58.4%	2.4%	4.37%
1994	59.2%	0.8%	1.38%
1995	57.2%	-2.0%	-3.35%
1996	58.1%	0.9%	1.59%
1997	60.6%	2.5%	4.28%
1998	60.5%	-0.1%	-0.12%
1999	59.8%	-0.8%	-1.24%
2000	59.0%	-0.8%	-1.33%
2001	56.9%	-2.1%	-3.48%
2002	54.9%	-2.0%	-3.56%
2003	55.5%	0.6%	1.11%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 28

CSA 02 - Adj  
Leelanau Sands Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Adj
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 26,097,590	\$ 26,097,590	
1986	\$ 25,829,408	\$ (268,182)	-1.0%
1987	\$ 25,916,233	\$ 86,825	0.3%
1988	\$ 26,311,283	\$ 395,050	1.5%
1989	\$ 28,842,013	\$ 2,530,730	9.6%
1990	\$ 29,129,957	\$ 287,944	1.0%
1991	\$ 33,822,889	\$ 4,692,932	16.1%
1992	\$ 32,529,866	\$ (1,293,023)	-3.8%
1993	\$ 35,167,538	\$ 2,637,672	8.1%
1994	\$ 36,282,624	\$ 1,115,086	3.2%
1995	\$ 39,467,322	\$ 3,184,698	8.8%
1996	\$ 41,003,559	\$ 1,536,237	3.9%
1997	\$ 43,328,383	\$ 2,324,824	5.7%
1998	\$ 50,280,778	\$ 6,952,395	16.0%
1999	\$ 53,277,463	\$ 2,996,685	6.0%
2000	\$ 62,600,459	\$ 9,322,996	17.5%
2001	\$ 67,683,770	\$ 5,083,311	8.1%
2002	\$ 76,483,717	\$ 8,799,947	13.0%
2003	\$ 83,068,689	\$ 6,584,972	8.6%
2004	\$ 88,101,192	\$ 5,032,503	6.1%
2005	\$ 101,264,914	\$ 13,163,722	14.9%
2006			
2007			



Table 29

CSA 02 - Adj  
 Leelanau Sands Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Adj
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 202,629,571	\$ 202,629,571	
1986	\$ 238,482,237	\$ 35,852,666	17.7%
1987	\$ 247,037,962	\$ 8,555,725	3.6%
1988	\$ 262,661,331	\$ 15,623,369	6.3%
1989	\$ 294,589,171	\$ 31,927,840	12.2%
1990	\$ 345,873,889	\$ 51,284,718	17.4%
1991	\$ 404,029,122	\$ 58,155,233	16.8%
1992	\$ 416,207,935	\$ 12,178,813	3.0%
1993	\$ 552,580,187	\$ 136,372,252	32.8%
1994	\$ 592,477,117	\$ 39,896,930	7.2%
1995	\$ 663,510,744	\$ 71,033,627	12.0%
1996	\$ 720,883,980	\$ 57,373,236	8.6%
1997	\$ 776,211,271	\$ 55,327,291	7.7%
1998	\$ 850,221,813	\$ 74,010,542	9.5%
1999	\$ 941,531,949	\$ 91,310,136	10.7%
2000	\$ 1,048,437,269	\$ 106,905,320	11.4%
2001	\$ 1,124,498,330	\$ 76,061,061	7.3%
2002	\$ 1,349,418,077	\$ 224,919,747	20.0%
2003	\$ 1,532,145,659	\$ 182,727,582	13.5%
2004	\$ 1,650,586,157	\$ 118,440,498	7.7%
2005	\$ 1,781,493,244	\$ 130,907,087	7.9%
2006			
2007			

Table 30

CSA 02 - Adj  
 Leelanau Sands Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
02	Opened: Sep - 1985		Adj
Leelanau Sands Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 230,016,061	\$ 230,016,061	
1986	\$ 265,954,745	\$ 35,938,684	15.6%
1987	\$ 274,593,395	\$ 8,638,650	3.2%
1988	\$ 290,623,714	\$ 16,030,319	5.8%
1989	\$ 325,000,690	\$ 34,376,976	11.8%
1990	\$ 376,608,767	\$ 51,608,077	15.9%
1991	\$ 440,148,001	\$ 63,539,234	16.9%
1992	\$ 451,004,191	\$ 10,856,190	2.5%
1993	\$ 589,952,575	\$ 138,948,384	30.8%
1994	\$ 631,024,991	\$ 41,072,416	7.0%
1995	\$ 705,555,166	\$ 74,530,175	11.8%
1996	\$ 764,396,839	\$ 58,841,673	8.3%
1997	\$ 822,094,754	\$ 57,697,915	7.5%
1998	\$ 903,175,791	\$ 81,081,037	9.9%
1999	\$ 997,618,722	\$ 94,442,931	10.5%
2000	\$ 1,114,173,778	\$ 116,555,056	11.7%
2001	\$ 1,196,144,833	\$ 81,971,055	7.4%
2002	\$ 1,431,029,389	\$ 234,884,556	19.6%
2003	\$ 1,620,327,644	\$ 189,298,255	13.2%
2004	\$ 1,743,868,924	\$ 123,541,280	7.6%
2005	\$ 1,887,759,629	\$ 143,890,705	8.3%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix E

Data - CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac

Table 31

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino  
Population

Population			
03	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Kewadin Vegas Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	2,042		
1981	2,039	(3)	-0.15%
1982	2,034	(5)	-0.25%
1983	2,046	12	0.59%
1984	2,055	9	0.44%
1985	2,043	(12)	-0.58%
1986	2,030	(13)	-0.64%
1987	2,020	(10)	-0.49%
1988	2,010	(10)	-0.50%
1989	2,172	162	8.06%
1990	2,332	160	7.37%
1991	2,351	19	0.81%
1992	2,385	34	1.45%
1993	2,418	33	1.38%
1994	2,453	35	1.45%
1995	2,490	37	1.51%
1996	2,520	30	1.20%
1997	2,530	10	0.40%
1998	2,551	21	0.83%
1999	2,654	103	4.04%
2000	2,824	170	6.41%
2001	2,794	(30)	-1.06%
2002	2,778	(16)	-0.57%
2003	2,756	(22)	-0.79%
2004	2,712	(44)	-1.60%
2005			
2006			
2007			

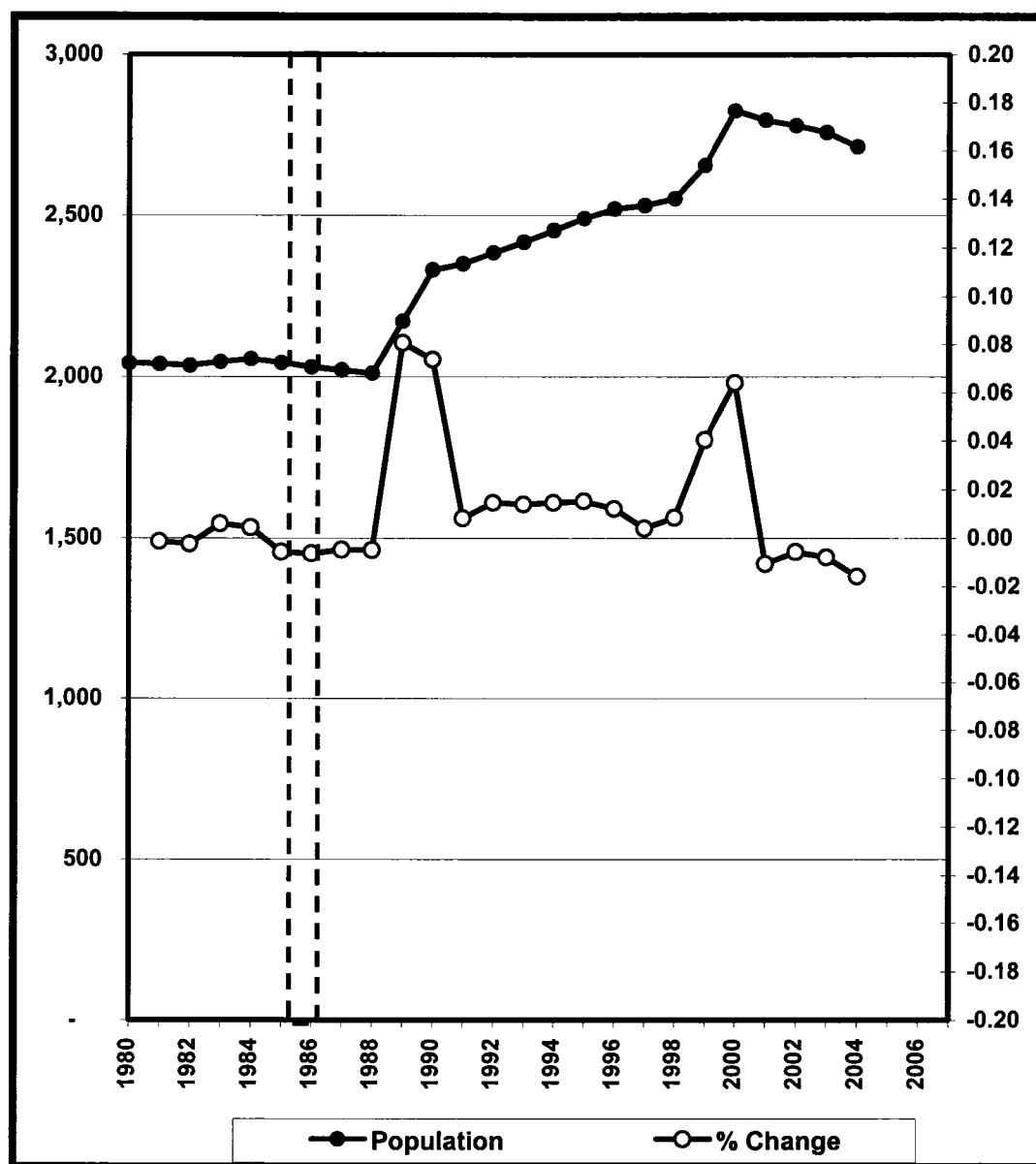


Figure 122. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino,  
Population

Table 32

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
03	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Kewadin Vegas Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,875		
1981	2,025	150	8.00%
1982	2,225	200	9.88%
1983	2,300	75	3.37%
1984	1,950	(350)	-15.22%
1985	1,900	(50)	-2.56%
1986	1,900	-	0.00%
1987	1,875	(25)	-1.32%
1988	2,000	125	6.67%
1989	2,075	75	3.75%
1990	1,775	(300)	-14.46%
1991	1,825	50	2.82%
1992	1,800	(25)	-1.37%
1993	1,975	175	9.72%
1994	2,025	50	2.53%
1995	2,050	25	1.23%
1996	2,025	(25)	-1.22%
1997	2,050	25	1.23%
1998	2,050	-	0.00%
1999	2,100	50	2.44%
2000	2,175	75	3.57%
2001	2,100	(75)	-3.45%
2002	2,025	(75)	-3.57%
2003	2,075	50	2.47%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

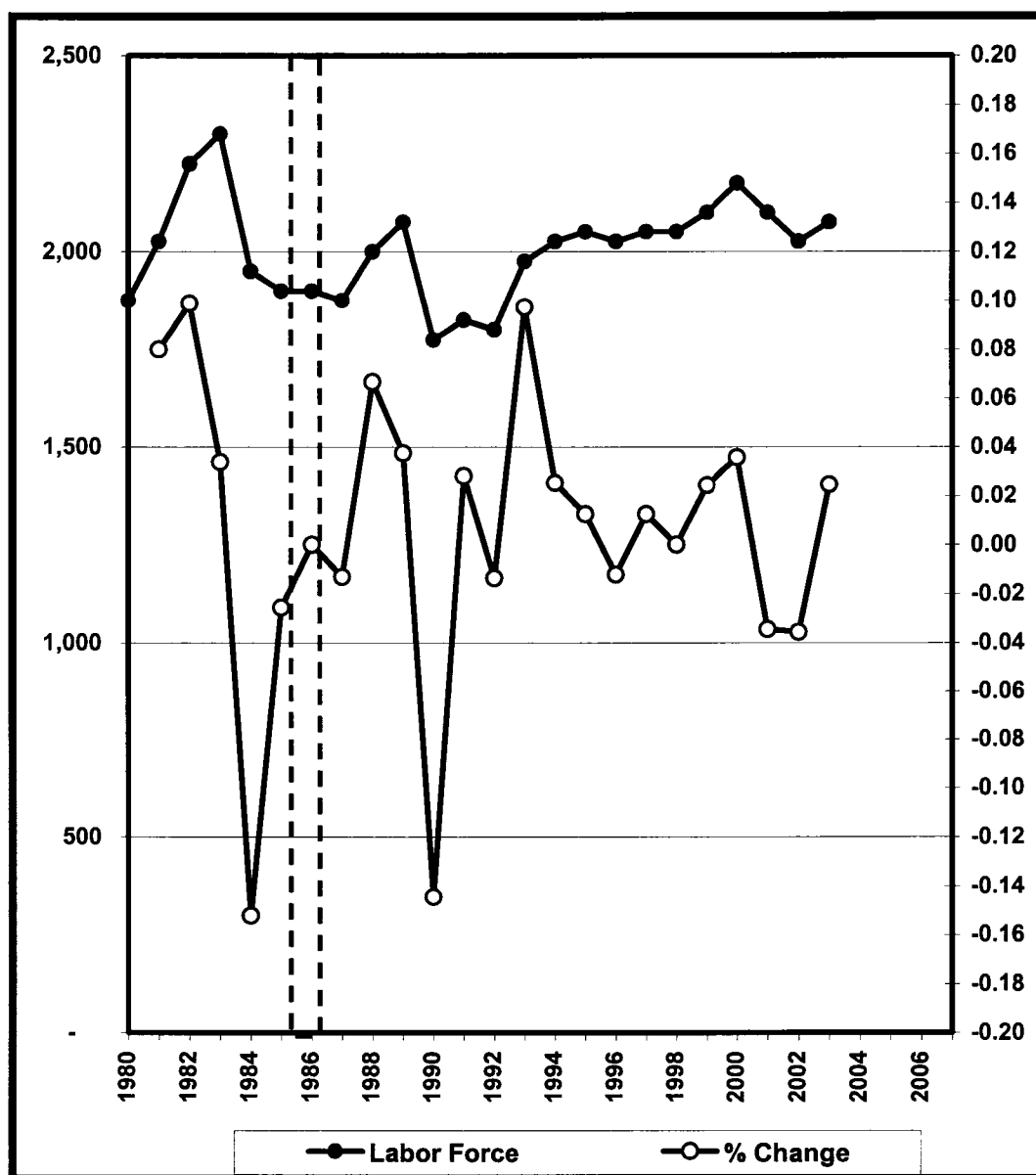


Figure 123. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino, Labor Force

Table 33

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
03	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Kewadin Vegas Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	83.3%		
1981	87.1%	3.8%	4.57%
1982	95.9%	8.8%	10.13%
1983	99.0%	3.1%	3.24%
1984	77.9%	-21.1%	-21.33%
1985	78.3%	0.5%	0.59%
1986	78.8%	0.5%	0.64%
1987	84.2%	5.3%	6.78%
1988	90.8%	6.6%	7.89%
1989	88.6%	-2.2%	-2.39%
1990	72.9%	-15.7%	-17.75%
1991	75.5%	2.6%	3.57%
1992	74.4%	-1.1%	-1.43%
1993	80.6%	6.2%	8.36%
1994	80.5%	-0.1%	-0.16%
1995	79.3%	-1.2%	-1.49%
1996	78.4%	-0.9%	-1.19%
1997	81.0%	2.7%	3.39%
1998	80.4%	-0.7%	-0.82%
1999	77.2%	-3.1%	-3.88%
2000	74.4%	-2.9%	-3.73%
2001	75.2%	0.8%	1.07%
2002	71.1%	-4.1%	-5.41%
2003	74.4%	3.3%	4.63%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



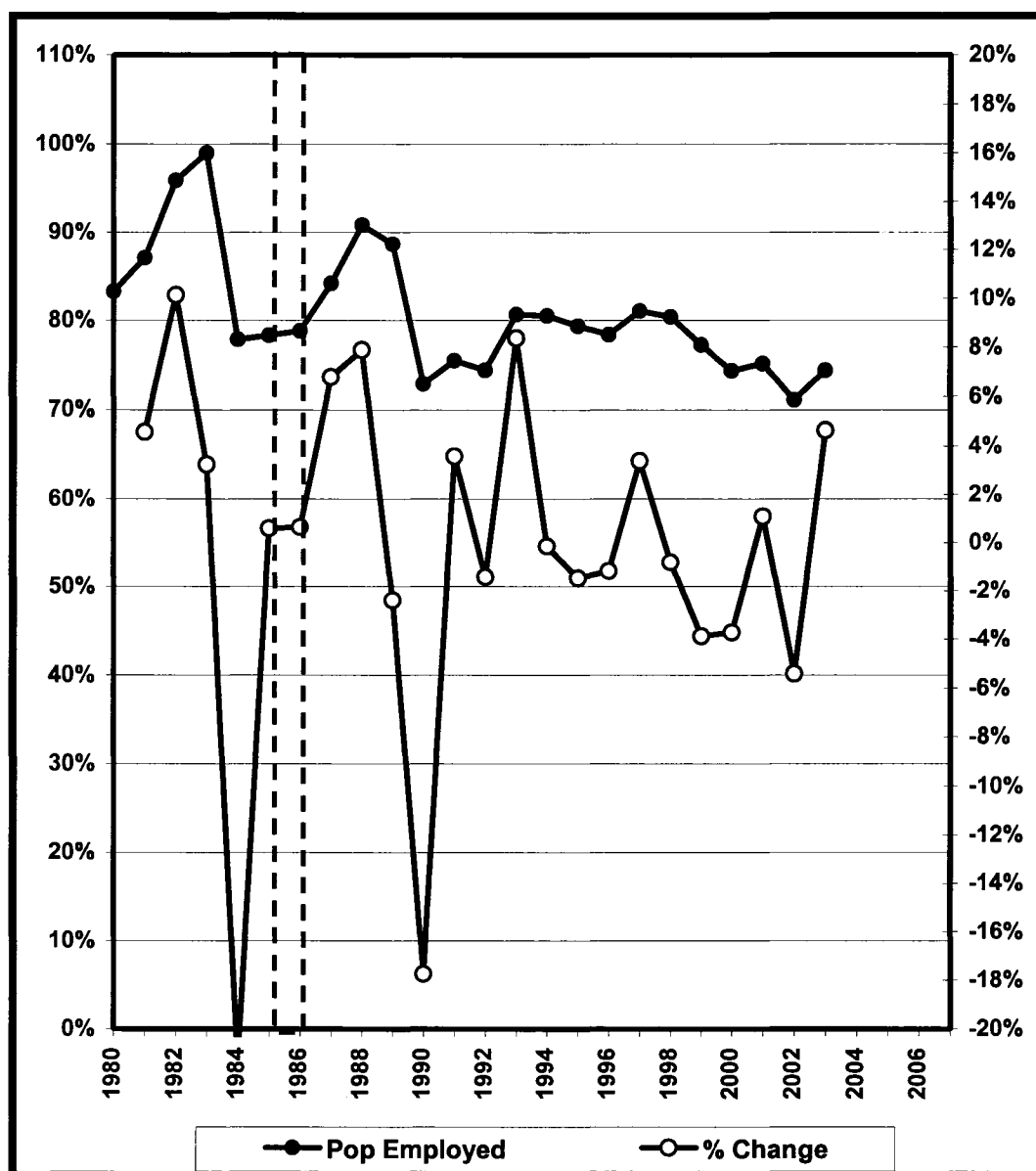


Figure 124. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 34

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
03	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Kewadin Vegas Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 5,121,775	\$ 5,121,775	
1986	\$ 5,208,754	\$ 86,979	1.7%
1987	\$ 5,395,850	\$ 187,096	3.6%
1988	\$ 5,513,583	\$ 117,733	2.2%
1989	\$ 5,328,082	\$ (185,501)	-3.4%
1990	\$ 6,755,787	\$ 1,427,705	26.8%
1991	\$ 7,803,808	\$ 1,048,021	15.5%
1992	\$ 7,838,128	\$ 34,320	0.4%
1993	\$ 8,179,040	\$ 340,912	4.3%
1994	\$ 9,237,947	\$ 1,058,907	12.9%
1995	\$ 9,300,391	\$ 62,444	0.7%
1996	\$ 9,682,889	\$ 382,498	4.1%
1997	\$ 12,554,783	\$ 2,871,894	29.7%
1998	\$ 13,844,301	\$ 1,289,518	10.3%
1999	\$ 13,393,462	\$ (450,839)	-3.3%
2000	\$ 14,573,160	\$ 1,179,698	8.8%
2001	\$ 15,372,187	\$ 799,027	5.5%
2002	\$ 16,022,538	\$ 650,351	4.2%
2003	\$ 16,996,080	\$ 973,542	6.1%
2004	\$ 17,549,822	\$ 553,742	3.3%
2005	\$ 18,831,707	\$ 1,281,885	7.3%
2006			
2007			

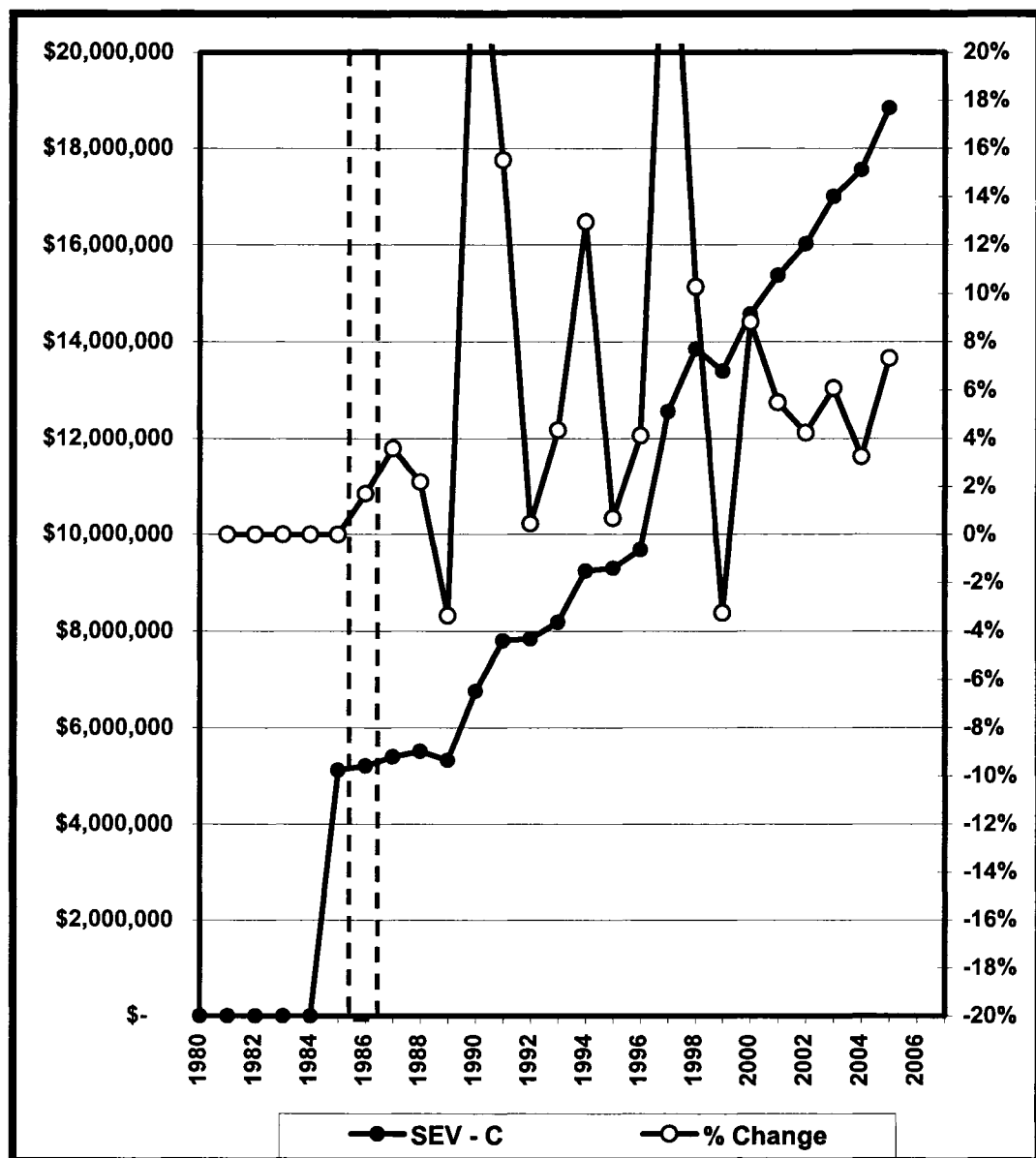


Figure 125. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 35

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
03	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Kewadin Vegas Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 23,880,664	\$ 23,880,664	
1986	\$ 25,993,879	\$ 2,113,215	8.8%
1987	\$ 25,924,159	\$ (69,720)	-0.3%
1988	\$ 27,467,668	\$ 1,543,509	6.0%
1989	\$ 29,441,703	\$ 1,974,035	7.2%
1990	\$ 32,433,837	\$ 2,992,134	10.2%
1991	\$ 37,449,267	\$ 5,015,430	15.5%
1992	\$ 38,662,384	\$ 1,213,117	3.2%
1993	\$ 47,032,445	\$ 8,370,061	21.6%
1994	\$ 50,374,433	\$ 3,341,988	7.1%
1995	\$ 56,503,345	\$ 6,128,912	12.2%
1996	\$ 66,151,255	\$ 9,647,910	17.1%
1997	\$ 72,880,168	\$ 6,728,913	10.2%
1998	\$ 81,316,540	\$ 8,436,372	11.6%
1999	\$ 90,259,028	\$ 8,942,488	11.0%
2000	\$ 104,806,805	\$ 14,547,777	16.1%
2001	\$ 123,752,298	\$ 18,945,493	18.1%
2002	\$ 129,909,442	\$ 6,157,144	5.0%
2003	\$ 147,382,638	\$ 17,473,196	13.5%
2004	\$ 163,815,285	\$ 16,432,647	11.1%
2005	\$ 178,369,294	\$ 14,554,009	8.9%
2006			
2007			

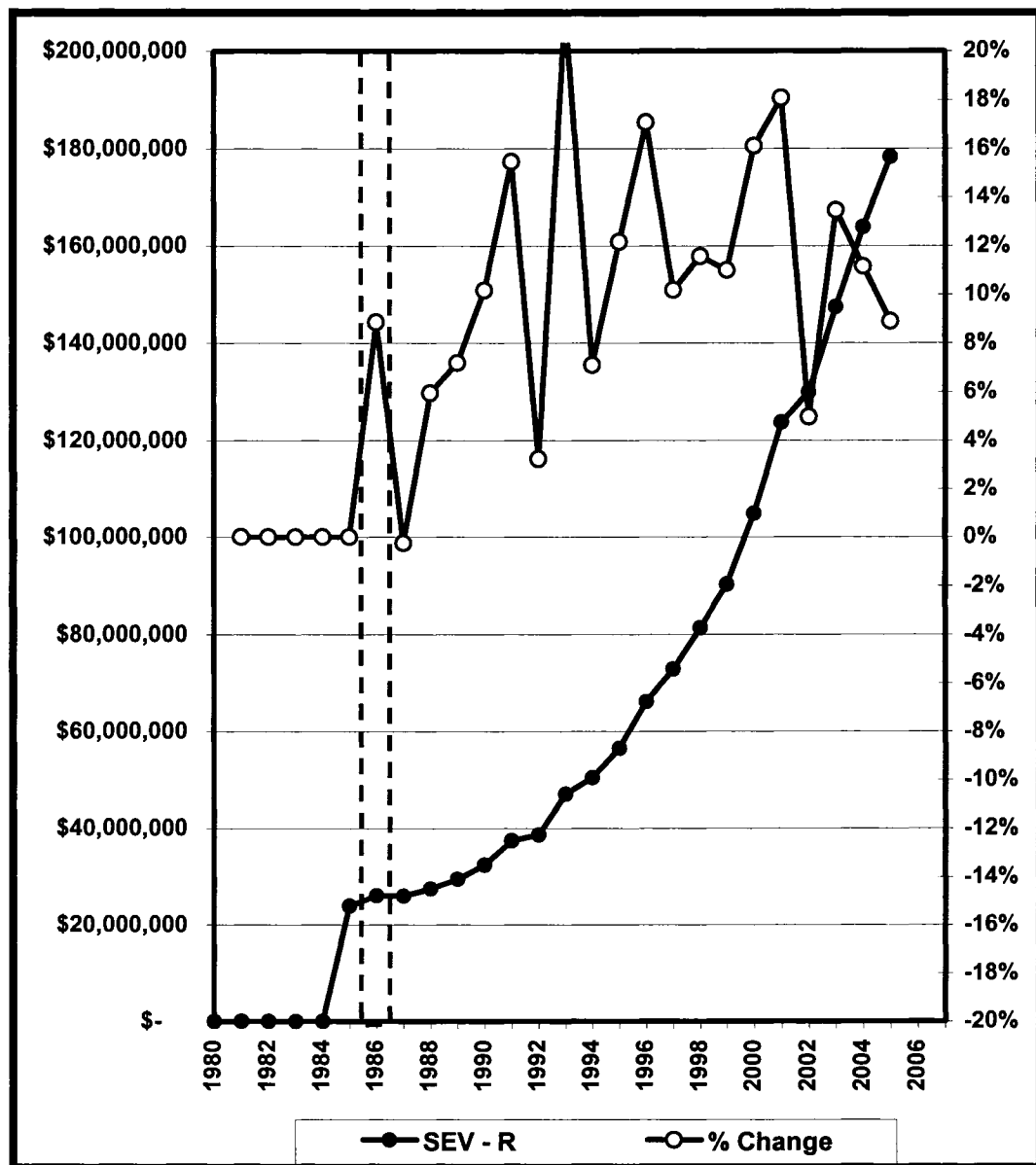


Figure 126. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 36

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
03	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Kewadin Vegas Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 30,977,339	\$ 30,977,339	
1986	\$ 35,108,958	\$ 4,131,619	13.3%
1987	\$ 34,424,933	\$ (684,025)	-1.9%
1988	\$ 36,084,475	\$ 1,659,542	4.8%
1989	\$ 37,879,809	\$ 1,795,334	5.0%
1990	\$ 42,338,785	\$ 4,458,976	11.8%
1991	\$ 48,261,349	\$ 5,922,564	14.0%
1992	\$ 49,508,786	\$ 1,247,437	2.6%
1993	\$ 58,219,759	\$ 8,710,973	17.6%
1994	\$ 62,625,354	\$ 4,405,595	7.6%
1995	\$ 68,971,760	\$ 6,346,406	10.1%
1996	\$ 79,152,123	\$ 10,180,363	14.8%
1997	\$ 89,925,126	\$ 10,773,003	13.6%
1998	\$ 99,801,135	\$ 9,876,009	11.0%
1999	\$ 108,696,706	\$ 8,895,571	8.9%
2000	\$ 125,886,865	\$ 17,190,159	15.8%
2001	\$ 145,913,200	\$ 20,026,335	15.9%
2002	\$ 152,950,836	\$ 7,037,636	4.8%
2003	\$ 171,758,796	\$ 18,807,960	12.3%
2004	\$ 188,585,991	\$ 16,827,195	9.8%
2005	\$ 204,222,892	\$ 15,636,901	8.3%
2006			
2007			

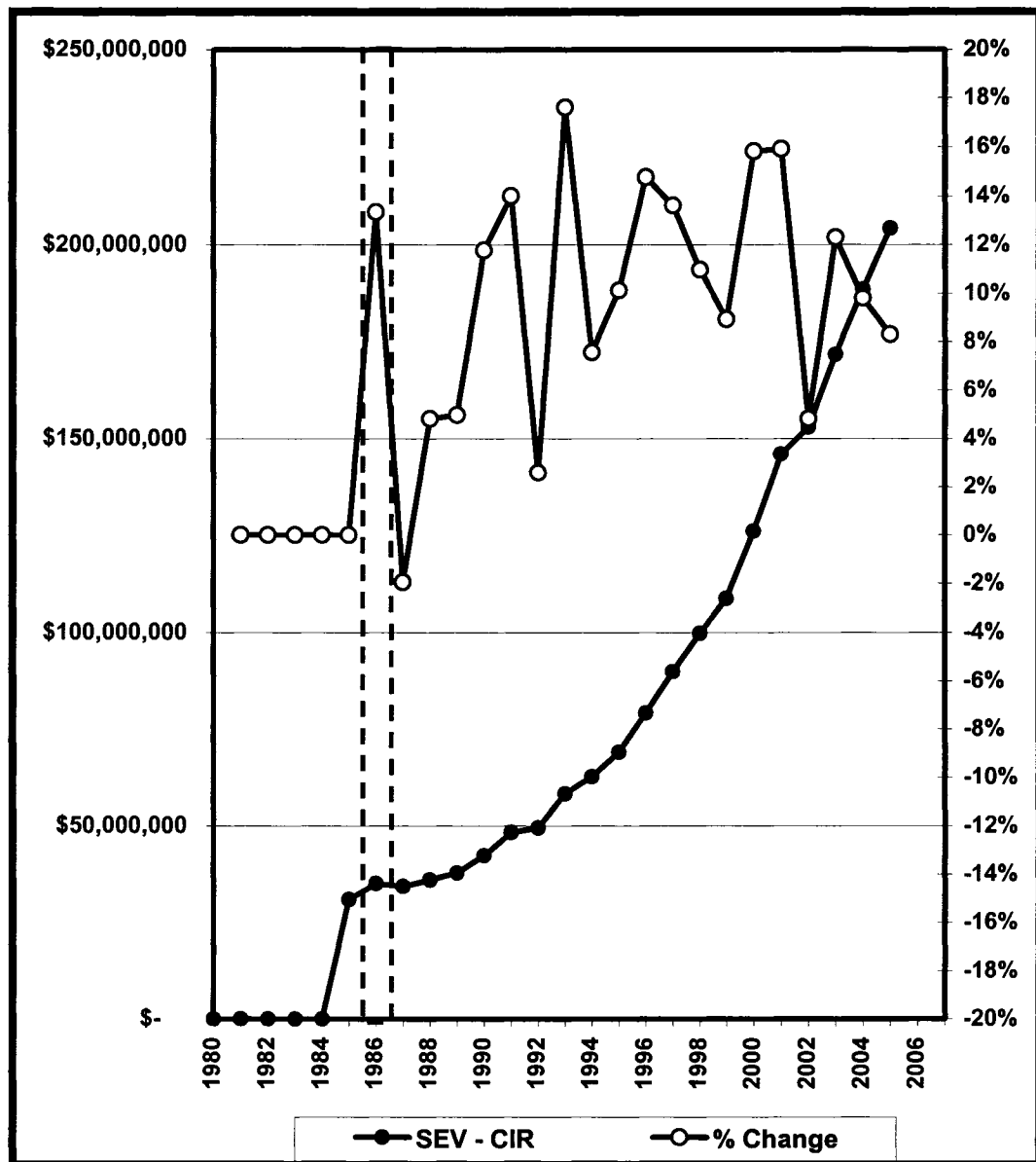


Figure 127. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

There are no tables for the adjusted Casino Statistical Area for Kewadin Vegas Casino. No townships meet the selection criteria. All tables would be entirely populated with zeros.



## Appendix F

Data - CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga

Table 37

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
Population

Population			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	12,454		
1981	12,499	45	0.36%
1982	12,541	42	0.34%
1983	12,553	12	0.10%
1984	12,564	11	0.09%
1985	12,348	(216)	-1.72%
1986	12,130	(218)	-1.77%
1987	12,120	(10)	-0.08%
1988	12,110	(10)	-0.08%
1989	11,898	(212)	-1.75%
1990	11,683	(215)	-1.81%
1991	11,669	(14)	-0.12%
1992	11,619	(50)	-0.43%
1993	11,936	317	2.73%
1994	12,275	339	2.84%
1995	12,281	6	0.05%
1996	12,247	(34)	-0.28%
1997	12,293	46	0.38%
1998	12,374	81	0.66%
1999	12,565	191	1.54%
2000	12,918	353	2.81%
2001	12,906	(12)	-0.09%
2002	12,897	(9)	-0.07%
2003	12,888	(9)	-0.07%
2004	12,859	(29)	-0.23%
2005			
2006			
2007			

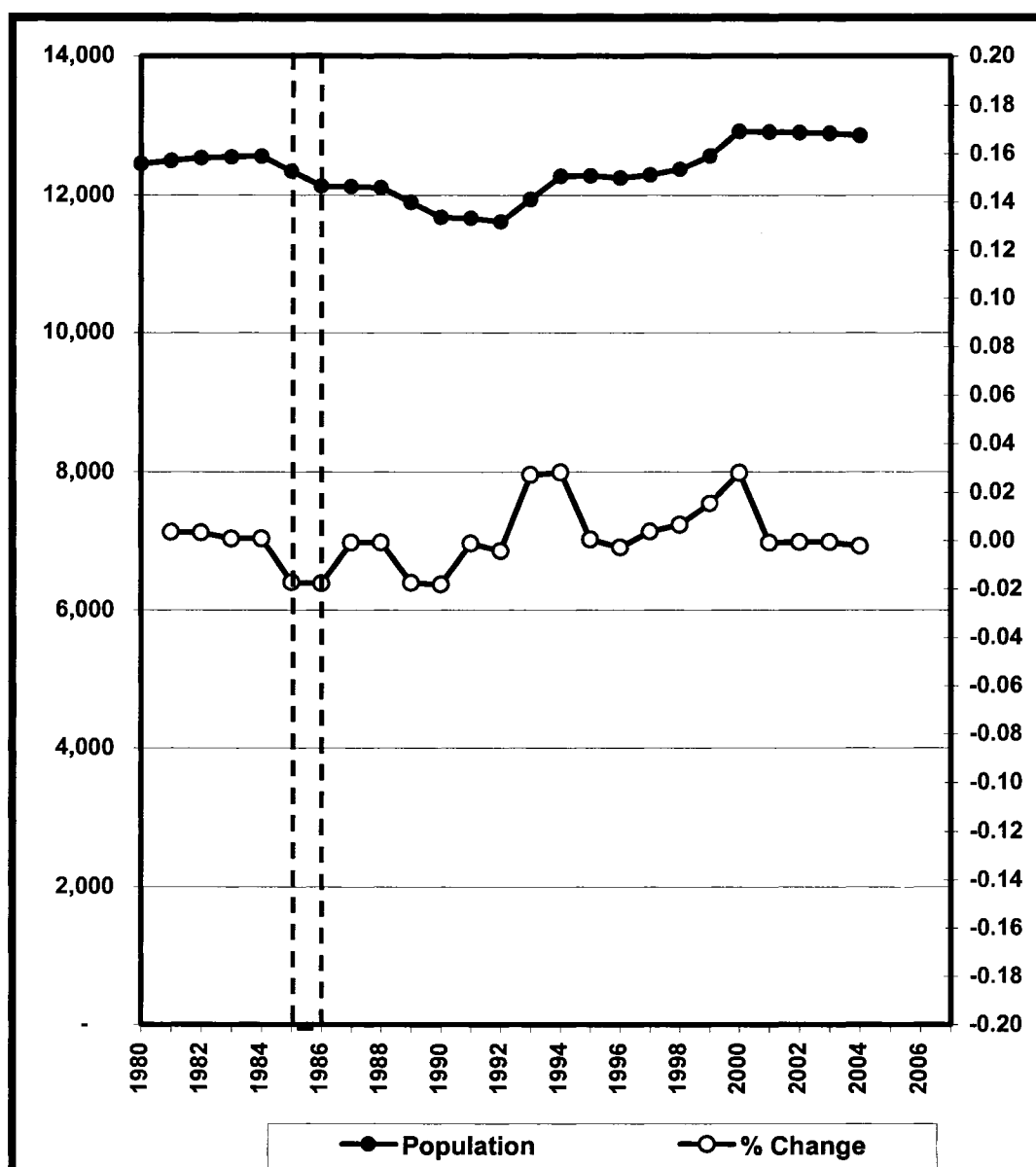


Figure 128. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, Population

Table 38

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	5,100		
1981	5,025	(75)	-1.47%
1982	5,400	375	7.46%
1983	5,175	(225)	-4.17%
1984	4,875	(300)	-5.80%
1985	4,825	(50)	-1.03%
1986	4,750	(75)	-1.55%
1987	4,825	75	1.58%
1988	4,950	125	2.59%
1989	4,900	(50)	-1.01%
1990	5,250	350	7.14%
1991	5,000	(250)	-4.76%
1992	5,200	200	4.00%
1993	5,500	300	5.77%
1994	5,825	325	5.91%
1995	5,850	25	0.43%
1996	6,000	150	2.56%
1997	6,200	200	3.33%
1998	6,350	150	2.42%
1999	6,350	-	0.00%
2000	6,475	125	1.97%
2001	6,300	(175)	-2.70%
2002	6,100	(200)	-3.17%
2003	6,225	125	2.05%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

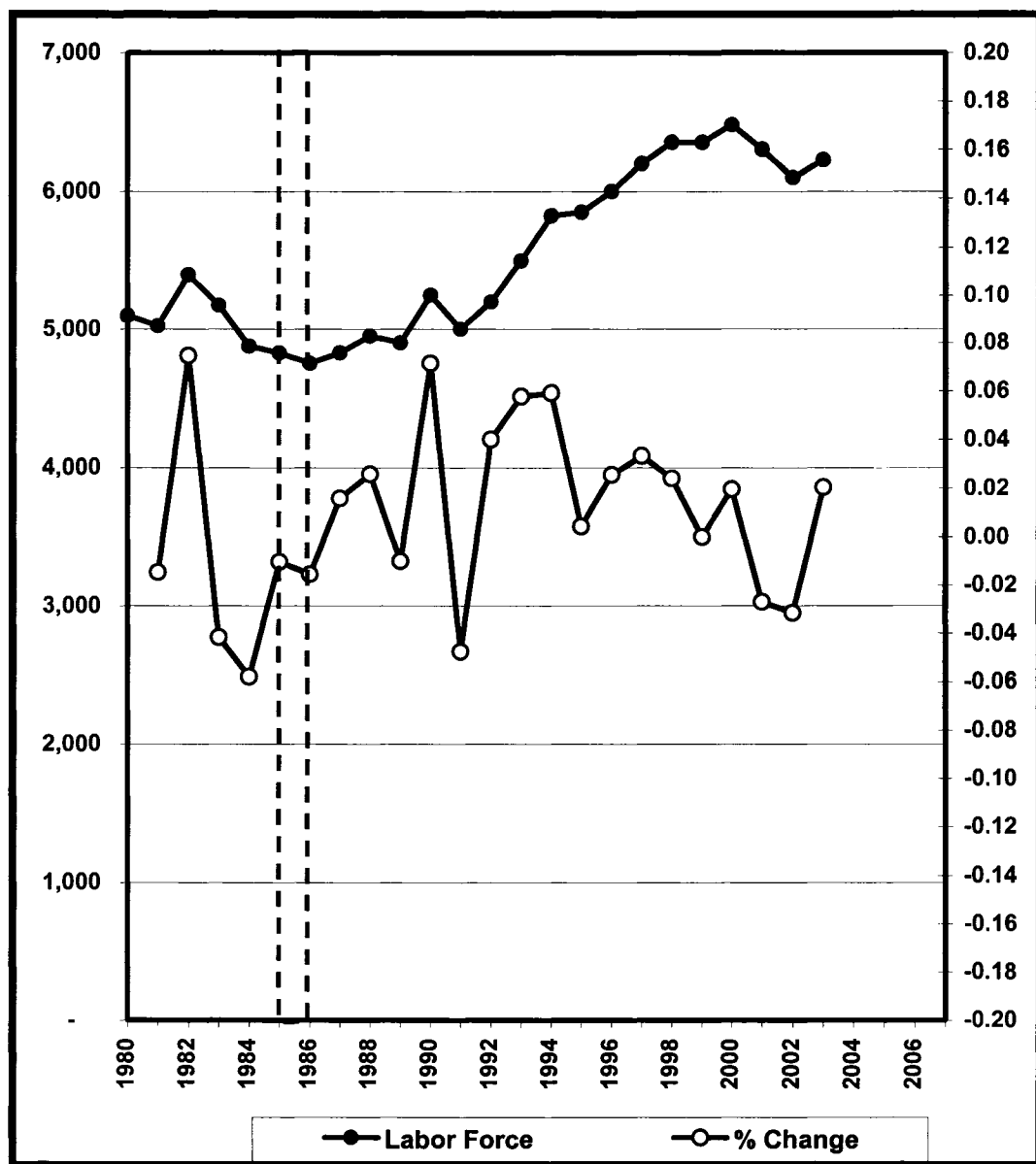


Figure 129. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, Labor Force

Table 39

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	36.3%		
1981	34.0%	-2.3%	-6.42%
1982	34.5%	0.5%	1.42%
1983	34.7%	0.2%	0.48%
1984	33.4%	-1.2%	-3.53%
1985	32.0%	-1.4%	-4.31%
1986	34.8%	2.8%	8.88%
1987	36.9%	2.1%	6.00%
1988	37.8%	0.9%	2.32%
1989	38.2%	0.5%	1.23%
1990	41.3%	3.1%	8.00%
1991	37.9%	-3.4%	-8.18%
1992	39.6%	1.7%	4.40%
1993	41.9%	2.3%	5.81%
1994	44.0%	2.1%	5.02%
1995	44.6%	0.6%	1.34%
1996	45.5%	0.9%	2.11%
1997	48.2%	2.7%	5.88%
1998	49.5%	1.3%	2.70%
1999	48.7%	-0.8%	-1.52%
2000	47.6%	-1.1%	-2.34%
2001	45.9%	-1.7%	-3.57%
2002	43.8%	-2.1%	-4.57%
2003	44.8%	1.0%	2.28%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

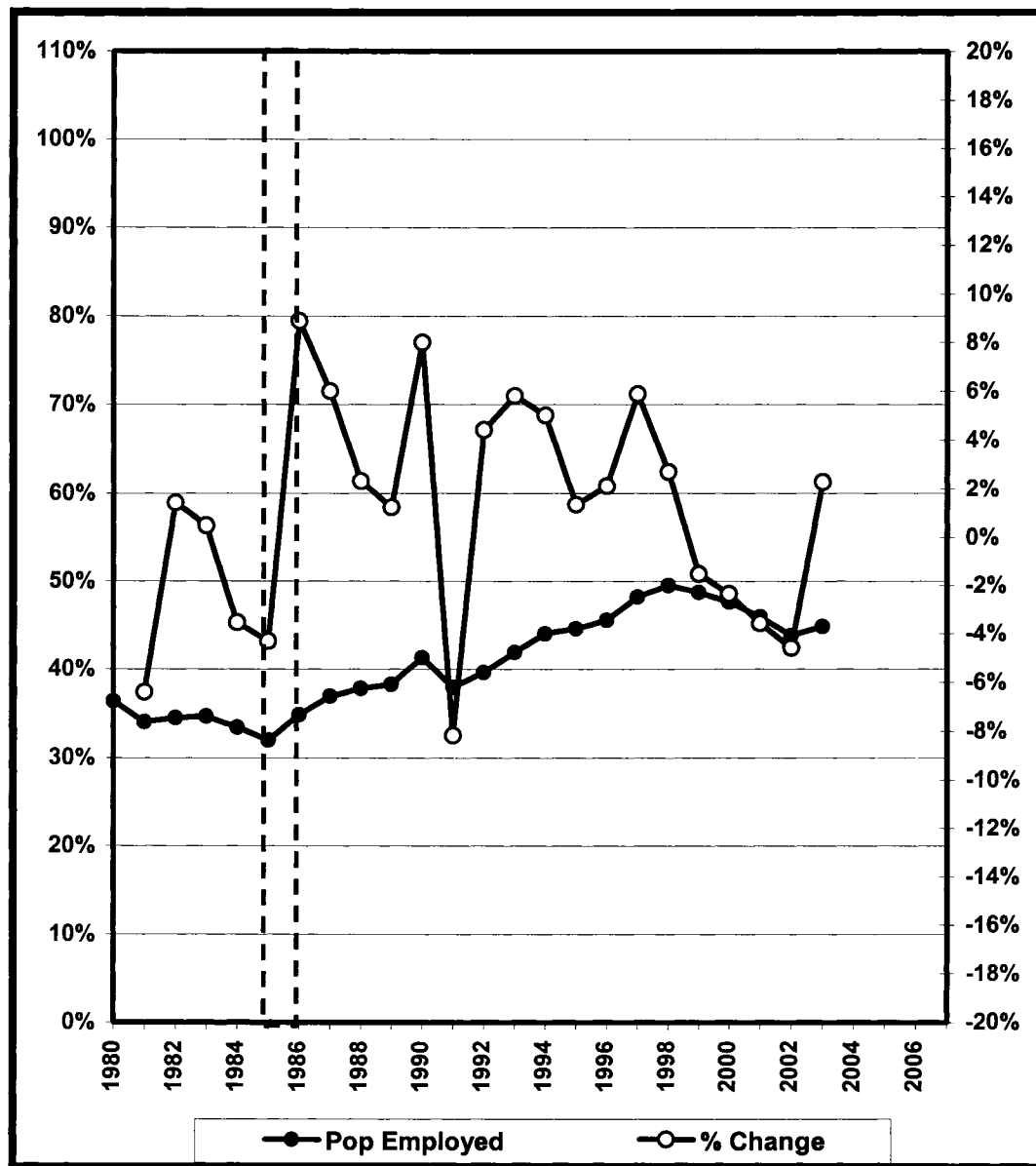


Figure 130. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, Percent of Population Employed

Table 40

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 11,317,800	\$ 11,317,800	
1986	\$ 11,528,408	\$ 210,608	1.9%
1987	\$ 11,665,066	\$ 136,658	1.2%
1988	\$ 11,972,261	\$ 307,195	2.6%
1989	\$ 12,877,150	\$ 904,889	7.6%
1990	\$ 13,721,650	\$ 844,500	6.6%
1991	\$ 14,256,300	\$ 534,650	3.9%
1992	\$ 14,451,300	\$ 195,000	1.4%
1993	\$ 14,999,789	\$ 548,489	3.8%
1994	\$ 15,065,510	\$ 65,721	0.4%
1995	\$ 15,629,500	\$ 563,990	3.7%
1996	\$ 17,290,767	\$ 1,661,267	10.6%
1997	\$ 18,520,060	\$ 1,229,293	7.1%
1998	\$ 20,417,109	\$ 1,897,049	10.2%
1999	\$ 22,027,996	\$ 1,610,887	7.9%
2000	\$ 24,012,953	\$ 1,984,957	9.0%
2001	\$ 25,907,598	\$ 1,894,645	7.9%
2002	\$ 27,532,851	\$ 1,625,253	6.3%
2003	\$ 29,198,367	\$ 1,665,516	6.0%
2004	\$ 29,196,012	\$ (2,355)	0.0%
2005	\$ 28,105,511	\$ (1,090,501)	-3.7%
2006			
2007			



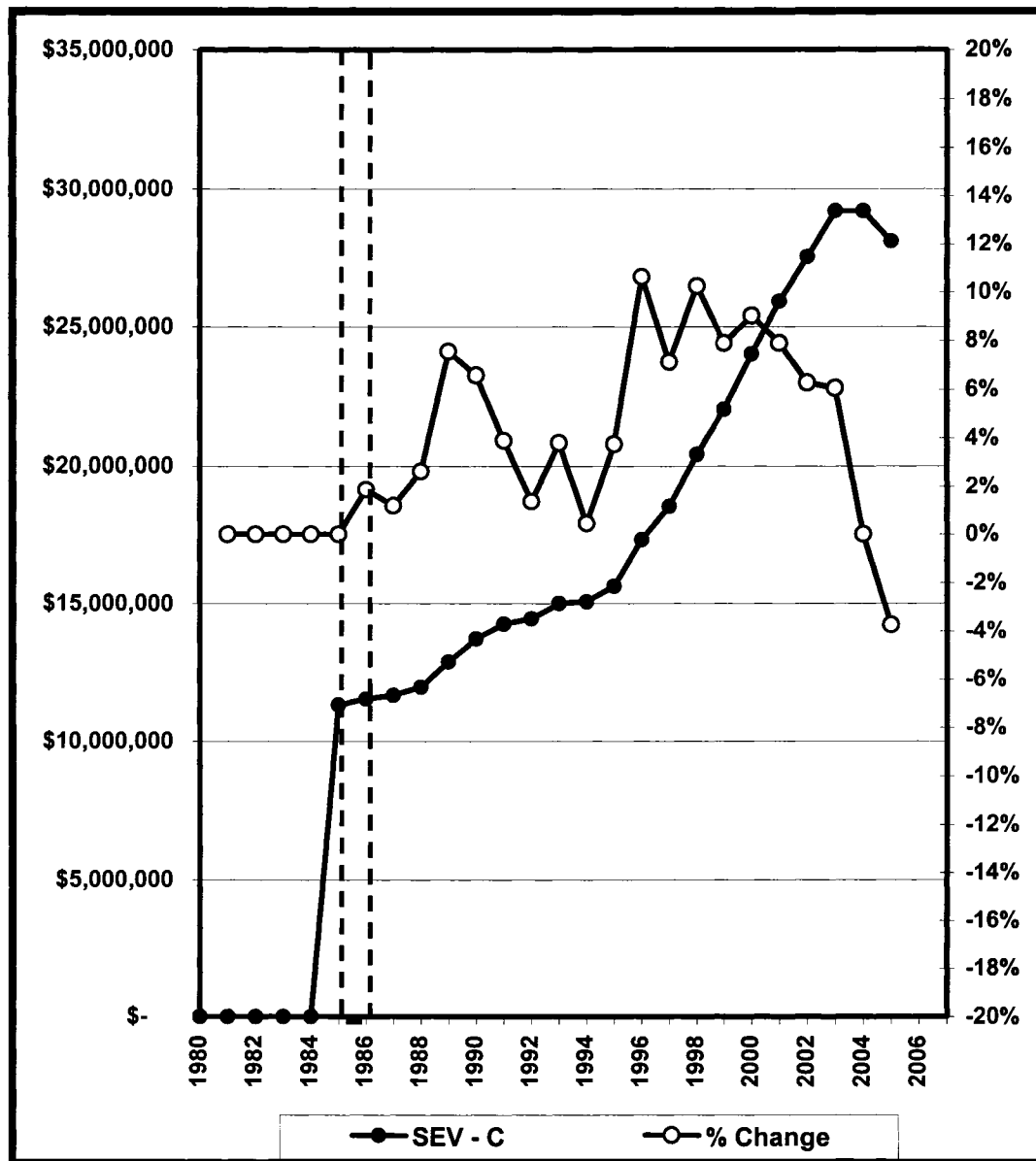


Figure 131. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, SEV - Commercial

Table 41

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 63,779,150	\$ 63,779,150	
1986	\$ 64,408,000	\$ 628,850	1.0%
1987	\$ 64,893,175	\$ 485,175	0.8%
1988	\$ 65,942,875	\$ 1,049,700	1.6%
1989	\$ 67,261,525	\$ 1,318,650	2.0%
1990	\$ 70,139,500	\$ 2,877,975	4.3%
1991	\$ 73,389,550	\$ 3,250,050	4.6%
1992	\$ 74,379,650	\$ 990,100	1.3%
1993	\$ 82,165,260	\$ 7,785,610	10.5%
1994	\$ 86,966,556	\$ 4,801,296	5.8%
1995	\$ 92,978,509	\$ 6,011,953	6.9%
1996	\$ 109,370,356	\$ 16,391,847	17.6%
1997	\$ 124,488,416	\$ 15,118,060	13.8%
1998	\$ 137,821,837	\$ 13,333,421	10.7%
1999	\$ 157,740,018	\$ 19,918,181	14.5%
2000	\$ 168,881,084	\$ 11,141,066	7.1%
2001	\$ 186,621,303	\$ 17,740,219	10.5%
2002	\$ 204,291,139	\$ 17,669,836	9.5%
2003	\$ 226,043,034	\$ 21,751,895	10.6%
2004	\$ 248,738,501	\$ 22,695,467	10.0%
2005	\$ 255,209,828	\$ 6,471,327	2.6%
2006			
2007			

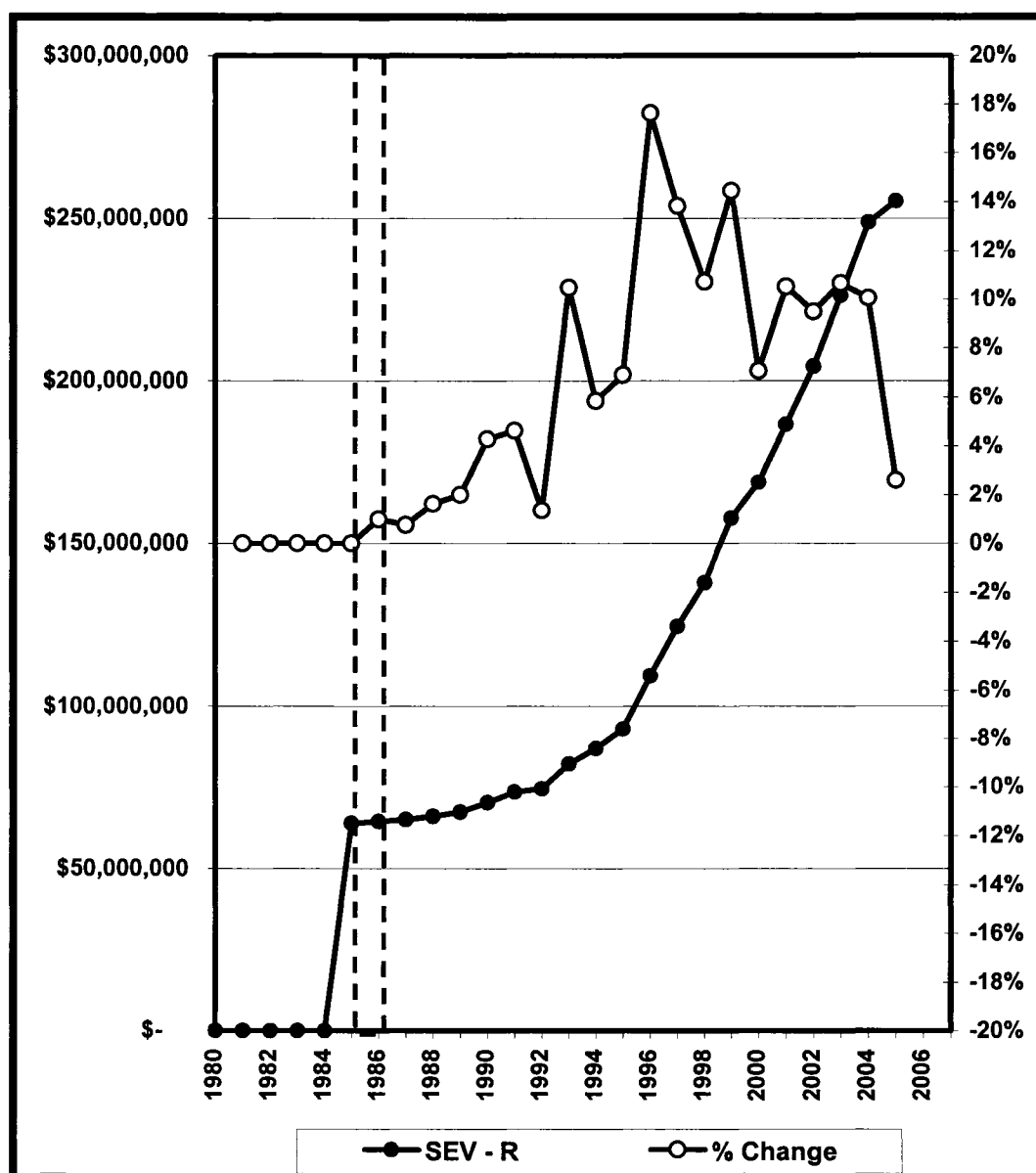


Figure 132. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, SEV - Residential

Table 42

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 83,039,300	\$ 83,039,300	
1986	\$ 84,129,908	\$ 1,090,608	1.3%
1987	\$ 85,153,991	\$ 1,024,083	1.2%
1988	\$ 86,503,086	\$ 1,349,095	1.6%
1989	\$ 88,768,275	\$ 2,265,189	2.6%
1990	\$ 92,670,150	\$ 3,901,875	4.4%
1991	\$ 96,631,600	\$ 3,961,450	4.3%
1992	\$ 97,849,250	\$ 1,217,650	1.3%
1993	\$ 106,250,172	\$ 8,400,922	8.6%
1994	\$ 111,366,930	\$ 5,116,758	4.8%
1995	\$ 118,171,259	\$ 6,804,329	6.1%
1996	\$ 136,737,580	\$ 18,566,321	15.7%
1997	\$ 153,438,852	\$ 16,701,272	12.2%
1998	\$ 169,651,136	\$ 16,212,284	10.6%
1999	\$ 191,323,435	\$ 21,672,299	12.8%
2000	\$ 204,356,205	\$ 13,032,770	6.8%
2001	\$ 224,426,026	\$ 20,069,821	9.8%
2002	\$ 244,080,447	\$ 19,654,421	8.8%
2003	\$ 268,576,031	\$ 24,495,584	10.0%
2004	\$ 291,934,557	\$ 23,358,526	8.7%
2005	\$ 297,714,861	\$ 5,780,304	2.0%
2006			
2007			

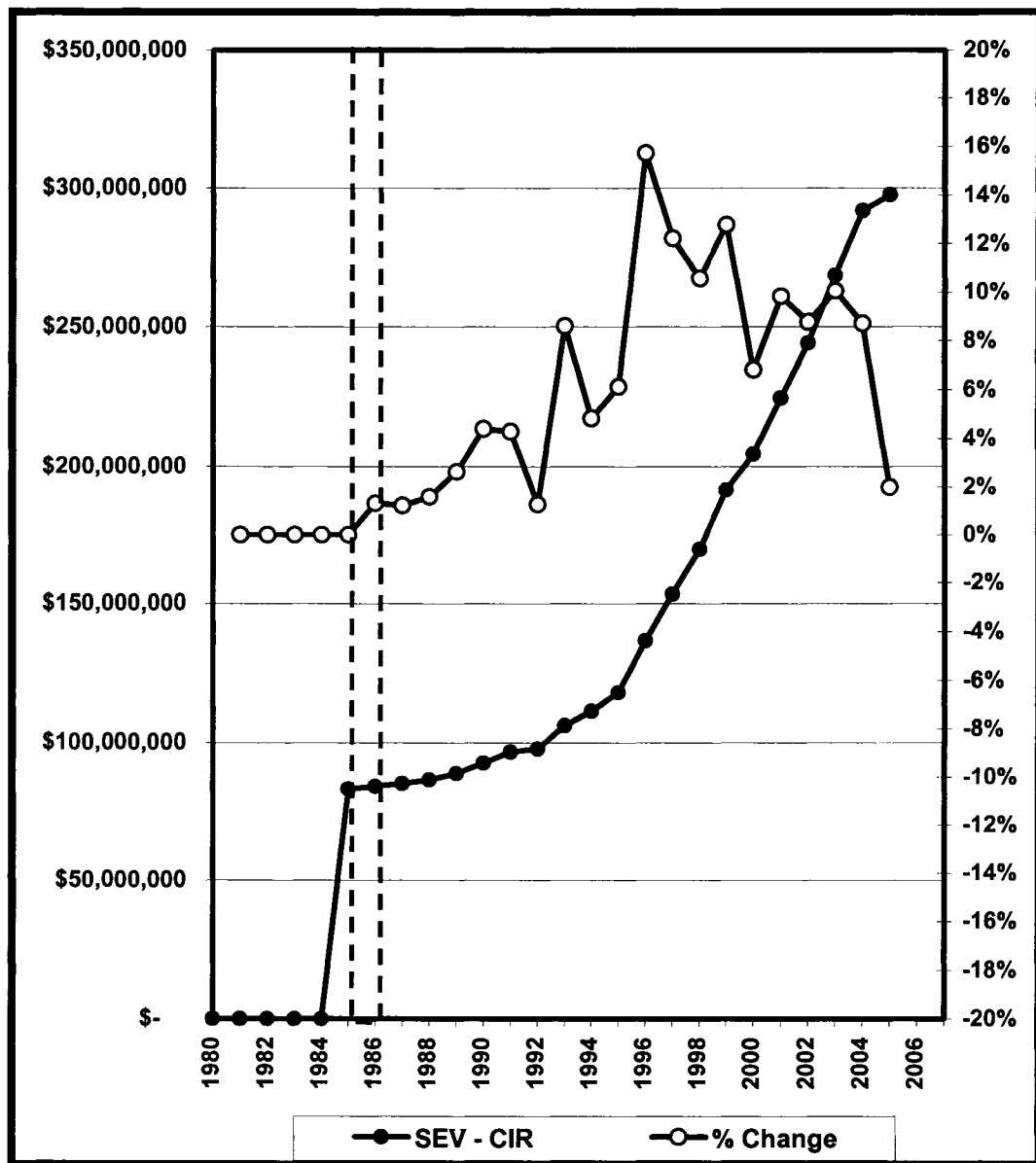


Figure 133. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 43 - Adj

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
Population

Population			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	2,717		
1981	2,741	24	0.88%
1982	2,765	24	0.88%
1983	2,746	(19)	-0.69%
1984	2,726	(20)	-0.73%
1985	2,698	(28)	-1.03%
1986	2,670	(28)	-1.04%
1987	2,730	60	2.25%
1988	2,790	60	2.20%
1989	2,823	33	1.18%
1990	2,855	32	1.13%
1991	2,818	(37)	-1.30%
1992	2,760	(58)	-2.06%
1993	3,004	244	8.84%
1994	3,251	247	8.22%
1995	3,243	(8)	-0.25%
1996	3,237	(6)	-0.19%
1997	3,325	88	2.72%
1998	3,424	99	2.98%
1999	3,471	47	1.37%
2000	3,542	71	2.05%
2001	3,620	78	2.20%
2002	3,630	10	0.28%
2003	3,636	6	0.17%
2004	3,639	3	0.08%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 44 - Adj

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,100		
1981	1,050	(50)	-4.55%
1982	1,200	150	14.29%
1983	1,100	(100)	-8.33%
1984	1,025	(75)	-6.82%
1985	1,075	50	4.88%
1986	1,025	(50)	-4.65%
1987	1,000	(25)	-2.44%
1988	1,050	50	5.00%
1989	1,025	(25)	-2.38%
1990	1,225	200	19.51%
1991	1,125	(100)	-8.16%
1992	1,175	50	4.44%
1993	1,250	75	6.38%
1994	1,350	100	8.00%
1995	1,375	25	1.85%
1996	1,400	25	1.82%
1997	1,475	75	5.36%
1998	1,500	25	1.69%
1999	1,500	-	0.00%
2000	1,550	50	3.33%
2001	1,500	(50)	-3.23%
2002	1,425	(75)	-5.00%
2003	1,475	50	3.51%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 45 - Adj

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	34.0%		
1981	29.2%	-4.9%	-14.27%
1982	30.7%	1.6%	5.33%
1983	30.0%	-0.7%	-2.27%
1984	30.3%	0.2%	0.73%
1985	28.7%	-1.5%	-5.09%
1986	31.8%	3.1%	10.83%
1987	33.0%	1.1%	3.56%
1988	33.2%	0.2%	0.57%
1989	32.8%	-0.4%	-1.17%
1990	38.5%	5.8%	17.59%
1991	33.7%	-4.8%	-12.50%
1992	36.2%	2.5%	7.48%
1993	37.5%	1.2%	3.36%
1994	37.7%	0.2%	0.62%
1995	39.3%	1.6%	4.34%
1996	39.4%	0.1%	0.19%
1997	41.4%	2.0%	4.99%
1998	42.3%	1.0%	2.41%
1999	41.1%	-1.3%	-3.05%
2000	40.9%	-0.1%	-0.29%
2001	38.0%	-3.0%	-7.22%
2002	35.8%	-2.2%	-5.72%
2003	44.8%	9.0%	25.12%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



Table 46 - Adj

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 989,000	\$ 989,000	
1986	\$ 1,042,708	\$ 53,708	5.4%
1987	\$ 1,118,116	\$ 75,408	7.2%
1988	\$ 1,152,161	\$ 34,045	3.0%
1989	\$ 1,641,800	\$ 489,639	42.5%
1990	\$ 1,874,950	\$ 233,150	14.2%
1991	\$ 2,032,200	\$ 157,250	8.4%
1992	\$ 2,037,250	\$ 5,050	0.2%
1993	\$ 2,092,789	\$ 55,539	2.7%
1994	\$ 2,187,260	\$ 94,471	4.5%
1995	\$ 2,254,800	\$ 67,540	3.1%
1996	\$ 2,535,300	\$ 280,500	12.4%
1997	\$ 2,702,319	\$ 167,019	6.6%
1998	\$ 2,925,087	\$ 222,768	8.2%
1999	\$ 3,392,939	\$ 467,852	16.0%
2000	\$ 3,815,674	\$ 422,735	12.5%
2001	\$ 4,019,975	\$ 204,301	5.4%
2002	\$ 4,500,289	\$ 480,314	11.9%
2003	\$ 5,471,258	\$ 970,969	21.6%
2004	\$ 5,666,077	\$ 194,819	3.6%
2005	\$ 4,949,001	\$ (717,076)	-12.7%
2006			
2007			

Table 47 - Adj

CSA 04  
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 11,370,700	\$ 11,370,700	
1986	\$ 11,382,900	\$ 12,200	0.1%
1987	\$ 11,480,800	\$ 97,900	0.9%
1988	\$ 11,649,100	\$ 168,300	1.5%
1989	\$ 11,855,300	\$ 206,200	1.8%
1990	\$ 13,251,000	\$ 1,395,700	11.8%
1991	\$ 13,401,000	\$ 150,000	1.1%
1992	\$ 13,428,600	\$ 27,600	0.2%
1993	\$ 14,392,060	\$ 963,460	7.2%
1994	\$ 14,184,856	\$ (207,204)	-1.4%
1995	\$ 15,596,909	\$ 1,412,053	10.0%
1996	\$ 19,450,672	\$ 3,853,763	24.7%
1997	\$ 21,331,655	\$ 1,880,983	9.7%
1998	\$ 23,947,487	\$ 2,615,832	12.3%
1999	\$ 30,447,733	\$ 6,500,246	27.1%
2000	\$ 32,371,711	\$ 1,923,978	6.3%
2001	\$ 35,668,546	\$ 3,296,835	10.2%
2002	\$ 38,153,586	\$ 2,485,040	7.0%
2003	\$ 43,583,671	\$ 5,430,085	14.2%
2004	\$ 48,712,356	\$ 5,128,685	11.8%
2005	\$ 49,623,949	\$ 911,593	1.9%
2006			
2007			

Table 48 - Adj

CSA 04  
 Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
04	Opened: Nov - 1985		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 14,145,800	\$ 14,145,800	
1986	\$ 14,305,008	\$ 159,208	1.1%
1987	\$ 14,657,216	\$ 352,208	2.5%
1988	\$ 14,852,761	\$ 195,545	1.3%
1989	\$ 15,611,750	\$ 758,989	5.1%
1990	\$ 17,235,950	\$ 1,624,200	10.4%
1991	\$ 17,552,700	\$ 316,750	1.8%
1992	\$ 17,620,500	\$ 67,800	0.4%
1993	\$ 18,631,572	\$ 1,011,072	5.7%
1994	\$ 18,405,880	\$ (225,692)	-1.2%
1995	\$ 19,924,009	\$ 1,518,129	8.2%
1996	\$ 24,281,372	\$ 4,357,363	21.9%
1997	\$ 26,431,950	\$ 2,150,578	8.9%
1998	\$ 30,158,864	\$ 3,726,914	14.1%
1999	\$ 37,413,731	\$ 7,254,867	24.1%
2000	\$ 39,947,519	\$ 2,533,788	6.8%
2001	\$ 43,651,300	\$ 3,703,781	9.3%
2002	\$ 46,735,066	\$ 3,083,766	7.1%
2003	\$ 53,958,473	\$ 7,223,407	15.5%
2004	\$ 59,809,576	\$ 5,851,103	10.8%
2005	\$ 60,179,923	\$ 370,347	0.6%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix G

Data - CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino, Isabella

Table 49  
 CSA 05  
 Saginaw Chips Casino  
 Population

Population			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	38,766		
1981	38,946	180	0.46%
1982	39,118	172	0.44%
1983	40,087	969	2.48%
1984	41,046	959	2.39%
1985	40,906	(140)	-0.34%
1986	40,760	(146)	-0.36%
1987	41,100	340	0.83%
1988	41,440	340	0.83%
1989	41,311	(129)	-0.31%
1990	41,172	(139)	-0.34%
1991	41,844	672	1.63%
1992	42,369	525	1.25%
1993	42,641	272	0.64%
1994	42,908	267	0.63%
1995	43,263	355	0.83%
1996	43,660	397	0.92%
1997	44,060	400	0.92%
1998	44,552	492	1.12%
1999	45,516	964	2.16%
2000	46,807	1,291	2.84%
2001	47,564	757	1.62%
2002	47,776	212	0.45%
2003	48,215	439	0.92%
2004	48,374	159	0.33%
2005			
2006			
2007			

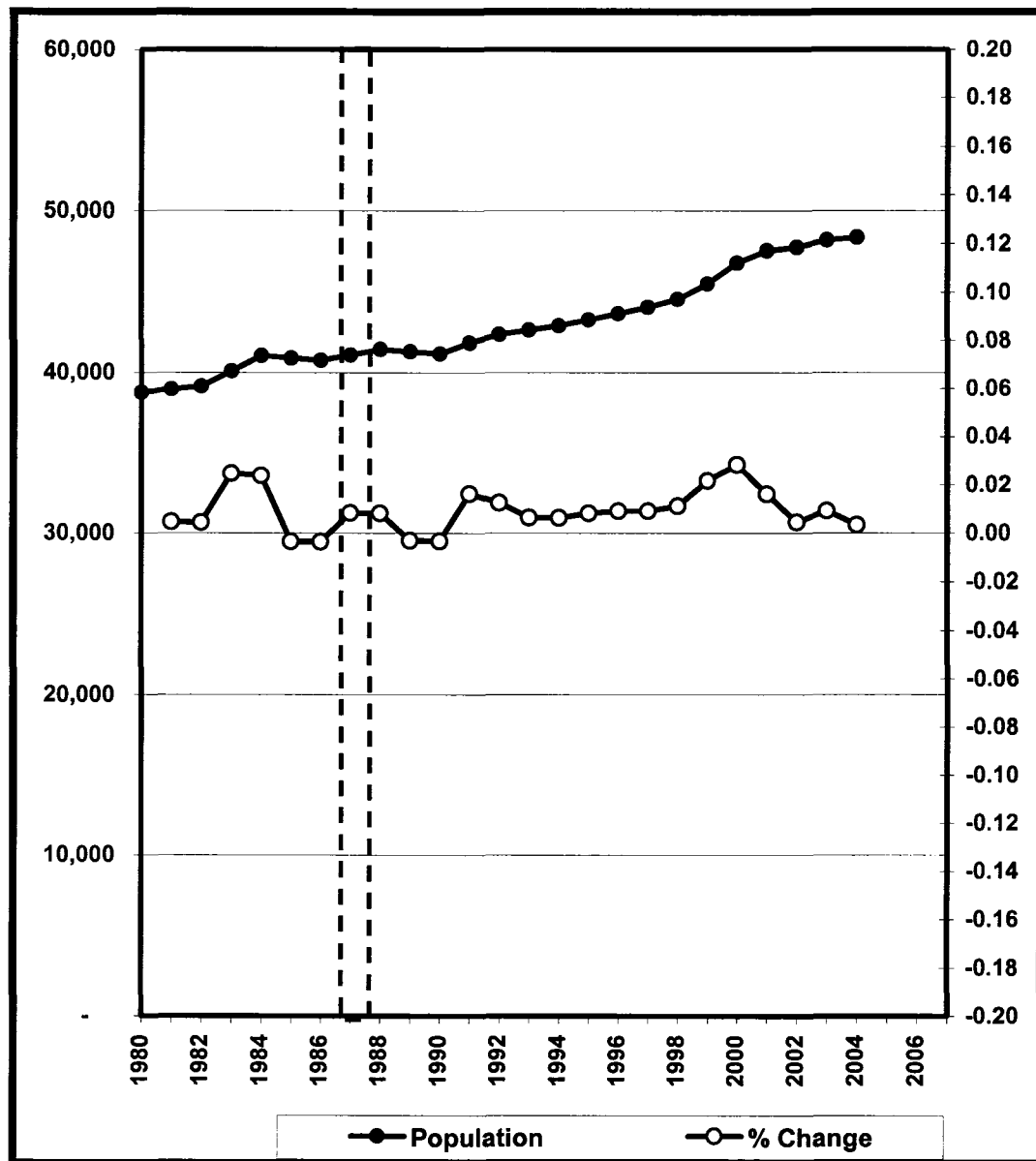


Figure 134. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino,  
Population

Table 50

CSA 05  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	17,350		
1981	18,350	1,000	5.76%
1982	18,900	550	3.00%
1983	19,875	975	5.16%
1984	18,825	(1,050)	-5.28%
1985	18,100	(725)	-3.85%
1986	18,450	350	1.93%
1987	18,950	500	2.71%
1988	19,900	950	5.01%
1989	19,925	25	0.13%
1990	19,000	(925)	-4.64%
1991	18,950	(50)	-0.26%
1992	19,425	475	2.51%
1993	19,900	475	2.45%
1994	20,700	800	4.02%
1995	20,700	-	0.00%
1996	20,700	-	0.00%
1997	21,400	700	3.38%
1998	22,975	1,575	7.36%
1999	23,725	750	3.26%
2000	24,175	450	1.90%
2001	24,650	475	1.96%
2002	24,150	(500)	-2.03%
2003	24,700	550	2.28%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

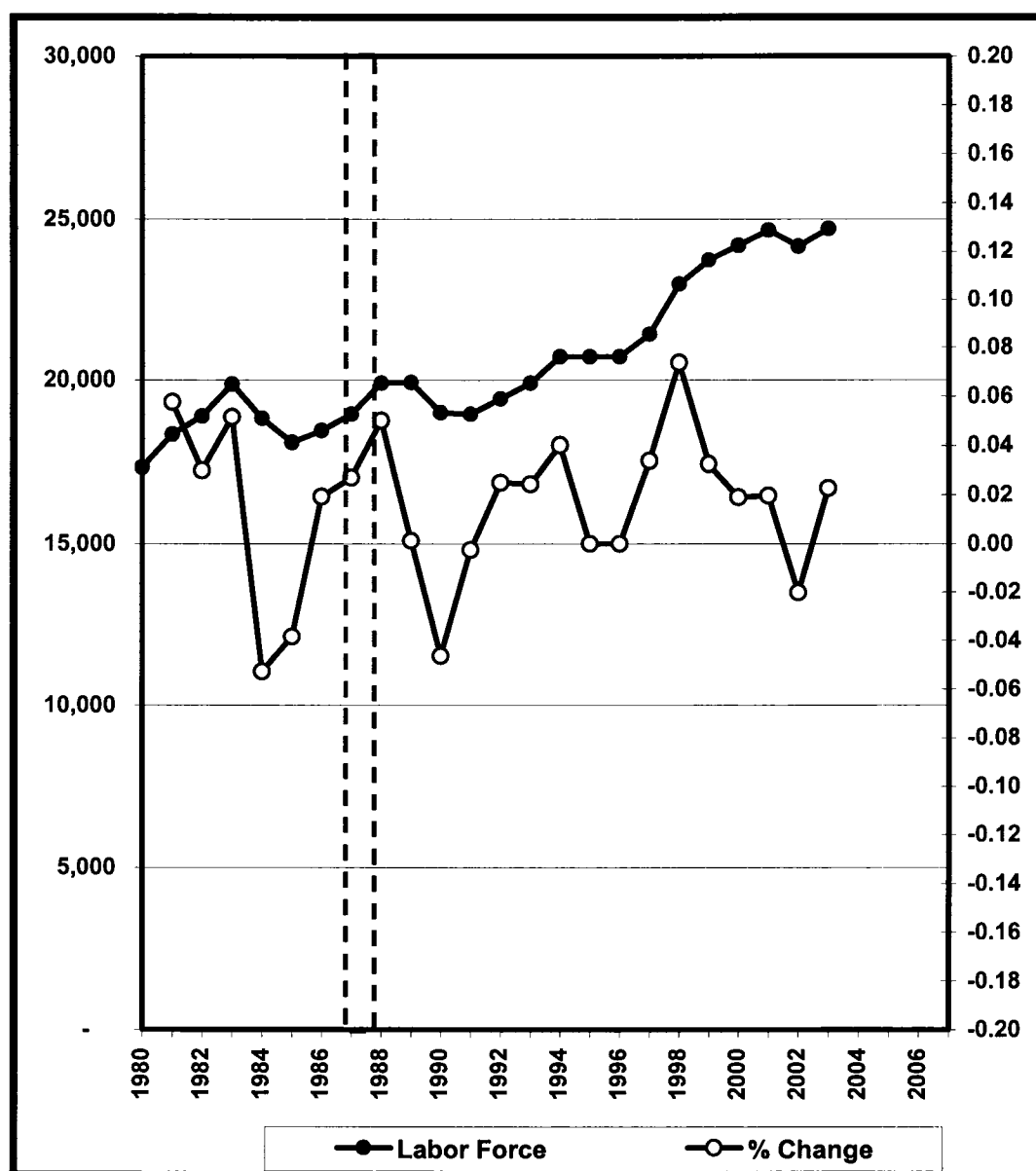


Figure 135. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino, Labor Force



Table 51

CSA 05  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	39.5%		
1981	42.0%	2.5%	6.37%
1982	42.3%	0.3%	0.78%
1983	43.4%	1.1%	2.59%
1984	39.6%	-3.8%	-8.79%
1985	38.8%	-0.8%	-1.97%
1986	40.5%	1.7%	4.47%
1987	43.0%	2.5%	6.07%
1988	45.2%	2.2%	5.07%
1989	45.3%	0.1%	0.18%
1990	42.7%	-2.5%	-5.56%
1991	41.4%	-1.3%	-3.14%
1992	41.8%	0.4%	1.04%
1993	43.0%	1.2%	2.87%
1994	45.2%	2.2%	5.06%
1995	45.3%	0.1%	0.20%
1996	45.2%	-0.1%	-0.28%
1997	47.0%	1.8%	3.99%
1998	50.0%	3.0%	6.42%
1999	50.6%	0.6%	1.29%
2000	49.8%	-0.9%	-1.70%
2001	49.8%	0.0%	0.10%
2002	48.1%	-1.7%	-3.49%
2003	48.3%	0.2%	0.49%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

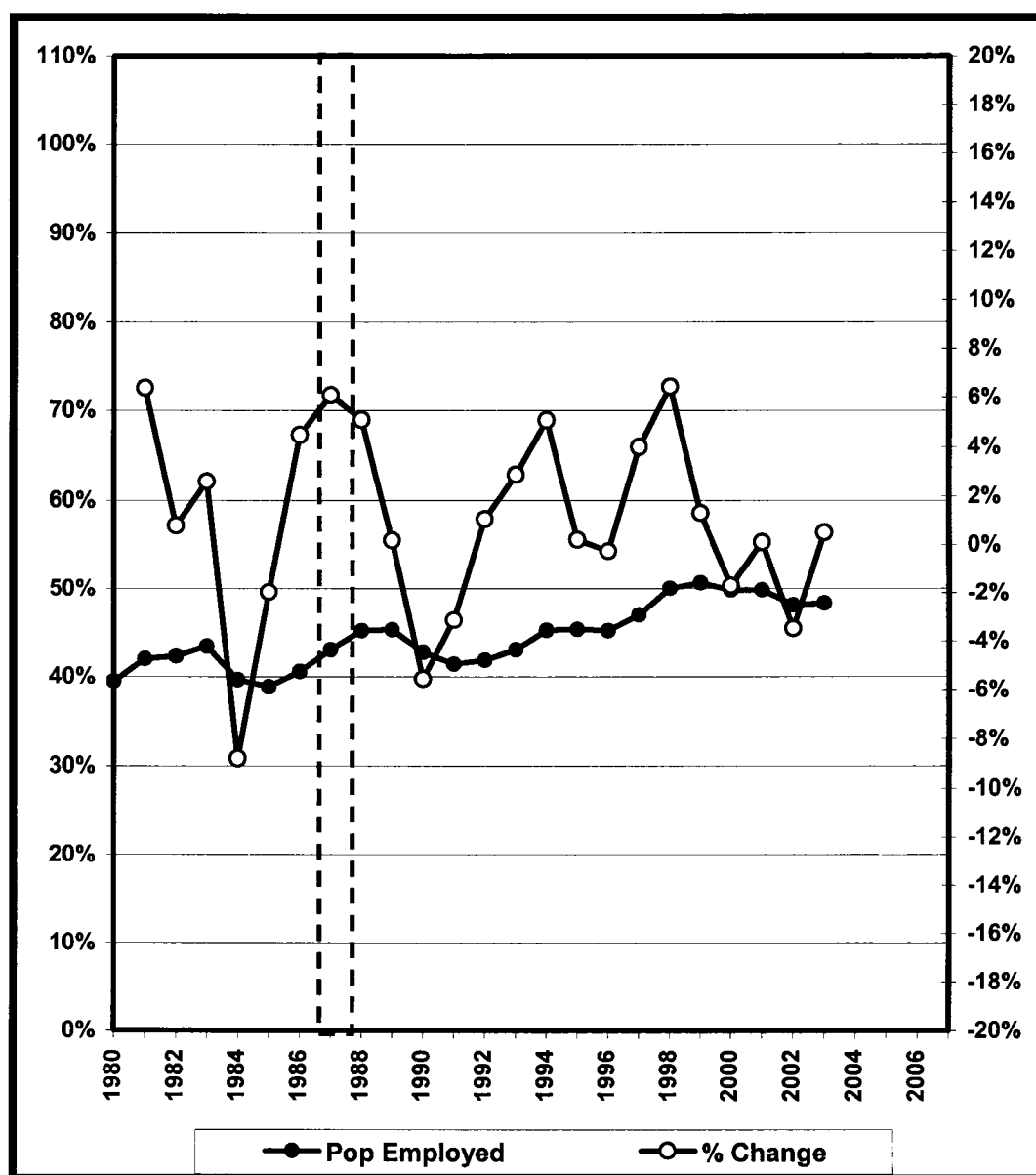


Figure 136. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 52

CSA 05  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 7,694,979	\$ 7,694,979	
1986	\$ 27,680,263	\$ 19,985,284	259.7%
1987	\$ 26,146,248	\$ (1,534,015)	-5.5%
1988	\$ 26,779,247	\$ 632,999	2.4%
1989	\$ 30,049,467	\$ 3,270,220	12.2%
1990	\$ 36,495,229	\$ 6,445,762	21.5%
1991	\$ 37,141,616	\$ 646,387	1.8%
1992	\$ 37,296,376	\$ 154,760	0.4%
1993	\$ 39,068,302	\$ 1,771,926	4.8%
1994	\$ 41,997,598	\$ 2,929,296	7.5%
1995	\$ 44,854,413	\$ 2,856,815	6.8%
1996	\$ 46,701,325	\$ 1,846,912	4.1%
1997	\$ 55,679,804	\$ 8,978,479	19.2%
1998	\$ 64,714,839	\$ 9,035,035	16.2%
1999	\$ 73,331,858	\$ 8,617,019	13.3%
2000	\$ 91,772,392	\$ 18,440,534	25.1%
2001	\$ 19,755,134	\$ (72,017,258)	-78.5%
2002	\$ 20,539,550	\$ 784,416	4.0%
2003	\$ 22,605,727	\$ 2,066,177	10.1%
2004	\$ 23,807,753	\$ 1,202,026	5.3%
2005	\$ 26,192,311	\$ 2,384,558	10.0%
2006			
2007			

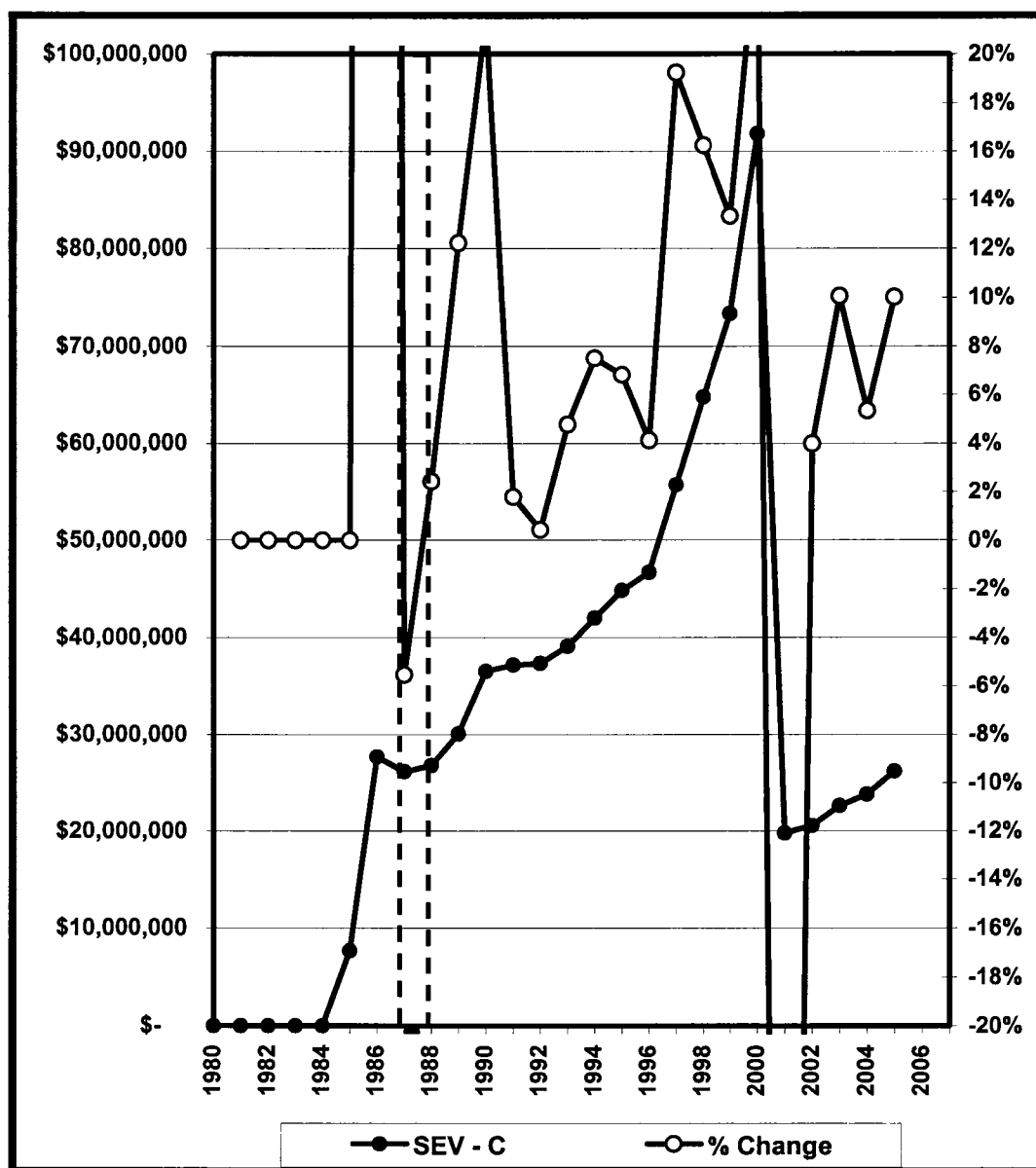


Figure 137. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 53

CSA 05  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 126,740,621	\$ 126,740,621	
1986	\$ 208,576,653	\$ 81,836,032	64.6%
1987	\$ 213,328,821	\$ 4,752,168	2.3%
1988	\$ 215,505,438	\$ 2,176,617	1.0%
1989	\$ 231,853,436	\$ 16,347,998	7.6%
1990	\$ 247,915,767	\$ 16,062,331	6.9%
1991	\$ 263,743,172	\$ 15,827,405	6.4%
1992	\$ 271,095,132	\$ 7,351,960	2.8%
1993	\$ 305,963,285	\$ 34,868,153	12.9%
1994	\$ 328,374,641	\$ 22,411,356	7.3%
1995	\$ 354,604,977	\$ 26,230,336	8.0%
1996	\$ 383,087,921	\$ 28,482,944	8.0%
1997	\$ 424,333,221	\$ 41,245,300	10.8%
1998	\$ 481,687,685	\$ 57,354,464	13.5%
1999	\$ 534,004,085	\$ 52,316,400	10.9%
2000	\$ 590,722,653	\$ 56,718,568	10.6%
2001	\$ 418,524,466	\$(172,198,187)	-29.2%
2002	\$ 462,200,464	\$ 43,675,998	10.4%
2003	\$ 508,876,512	\$ 46,676,048	10.1%
2004	\$ 553,304,848	\$ 44,428,336	8.7%
2005	\$ 596,813,904	\$ 43,509,056	7.9%
2006			
2007			

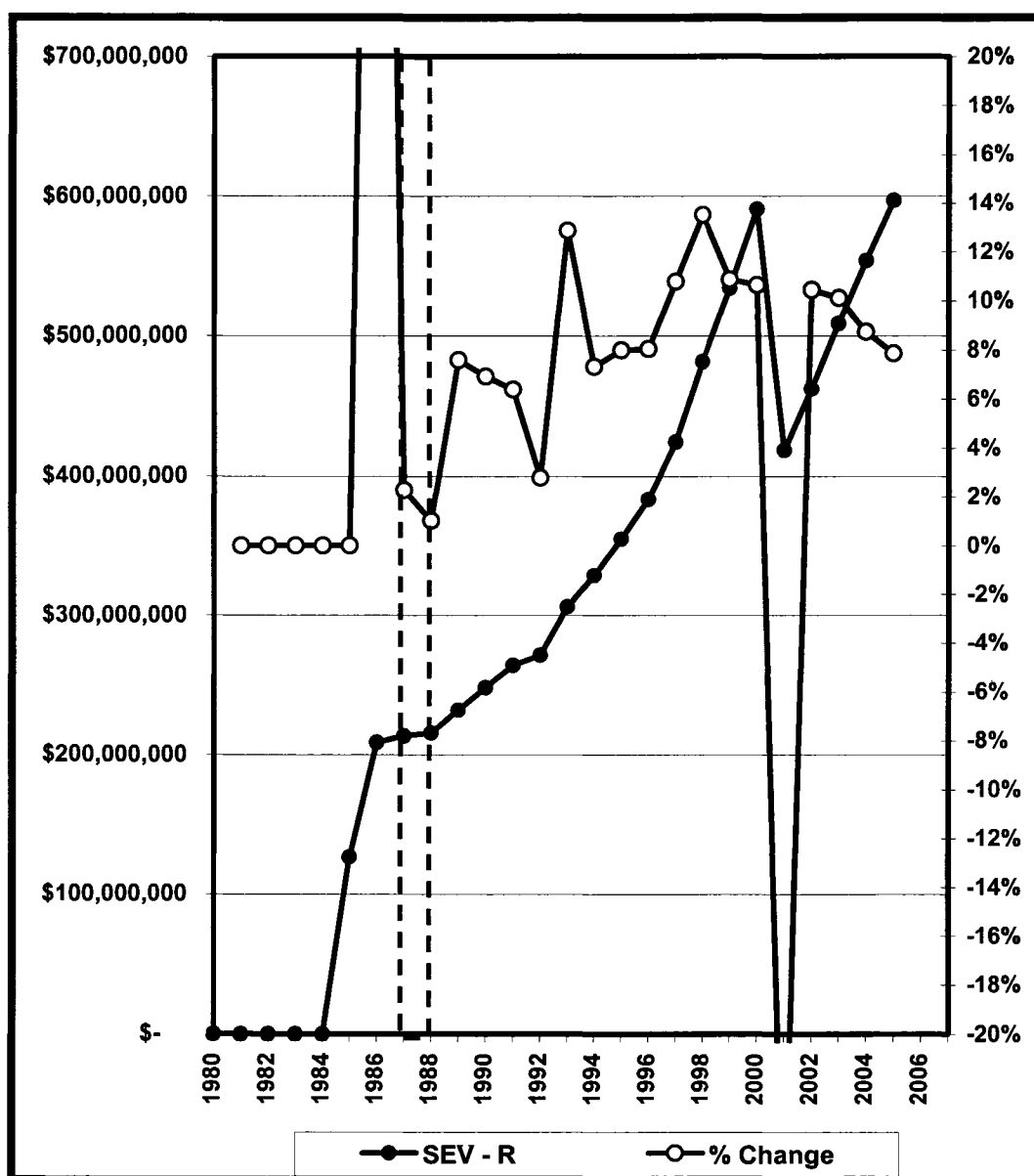


Figure 138. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 54

CSA 05  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 137,926,023	\$ 137,926,023	
1986	\$ 240,874,980	\$ 102,948,957	74.6%
1987	\$ 244,668,703	\$ 3,793,723	1.6%
1988	\$ 247,548,809	\$ 2,880,106	1.2%
1989	\$ 267,149,082	\$ 19,600,273	7.9%
1990	\$ 289,620,279	\$ 22,471,197	8.4%
1991	\$ 306,269,167	\$ 16,648,888	5.7%
1992	\$ 313,947,547	\$ 7,678,380	2.5%
1993	\$ 351,245,405	\$ 37,297,858	11.9%
1994	\$ 376,702,500	\$ 25,457,095	7.2%
1995	\$ 405,956,206	\$ 29,253,706	7.8%
1996	\$ 437,286,883	\$ 31,330,677	7.7%
1997	\$ 487,977,660	\$ 50,690,777	11.6%
1998	\$ 554,659,635	\$ 66,681,975	13.7%
1999	\$ 615,679,327	\$ 61,019,692	11.0%
2000	\$ 691,133,170	\$ 75,453,843	12.3%
2001	\$ 445,031,885	\$ (246,101,285)	-35.6%
2002	\$ 490,274,516	\$ 45,242,631	10.2%
2003	\$ 539,644,068	\$ 49,369,552	10.1%
2004	\$ 585,255,673	\$ 45,611,605	8.5%
2005	\$ 631,526,650	\$ 46,270,977	7.9%
2006			
2007			

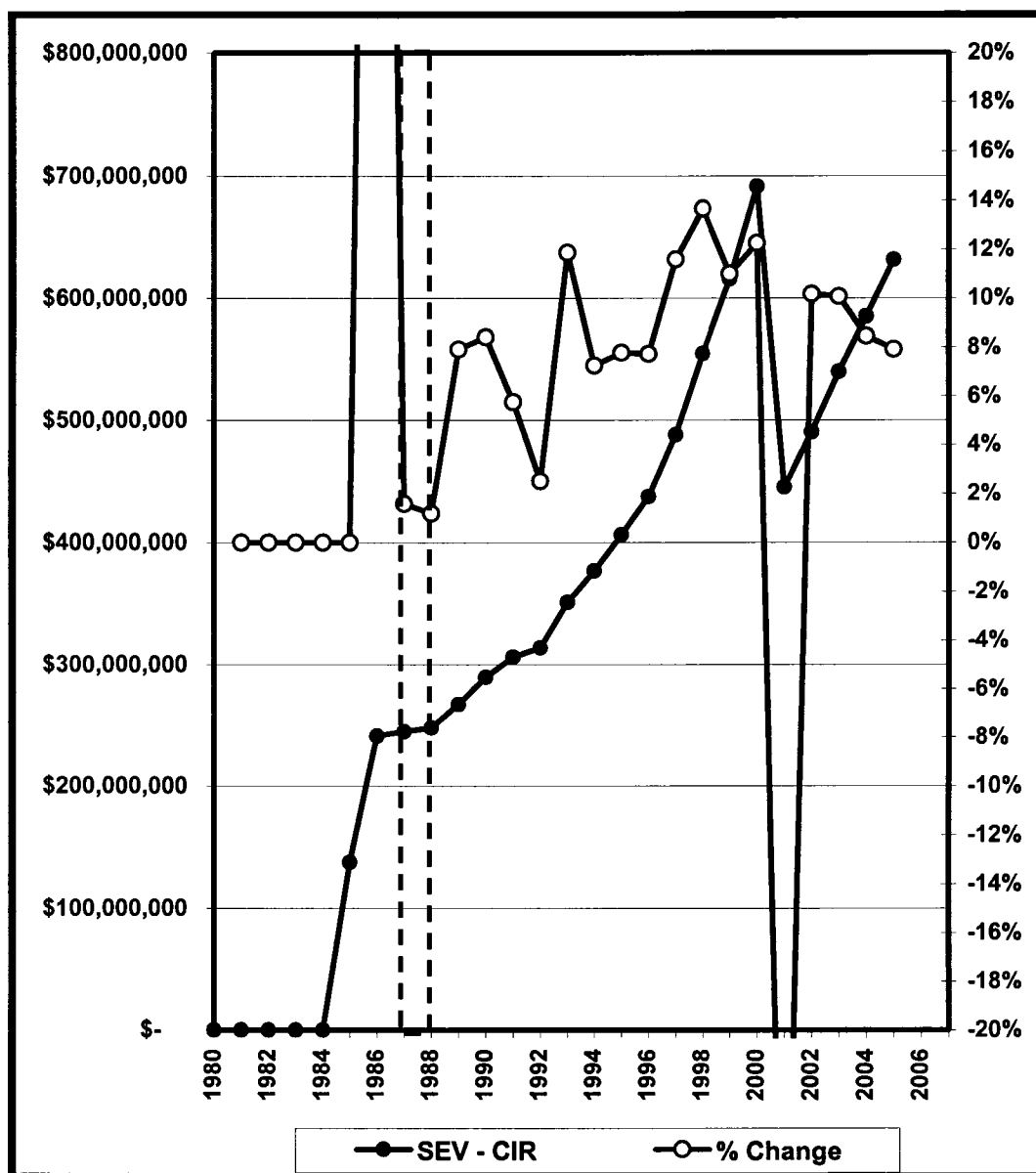


Figure 139. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid



Table 55  
 CSA 05 - Adj  
 Saginaw Chips Casino  
 Population

Population			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Adj
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	12,065		
1981	12,074	9	0.07%
1982	12,082	8	0.07%
1983	12,430	348	2.88%
1984	12,775	345	2.78%
1985	12,794	19	0.15%
1986	12,810	16	0.13%
1987	12,805	(5)	-0.04%
1988	12,800	(5)	-0.04%
1989	12,673	(127)	-0.99%
1990	12,545	(128)	-1.01%
1991	12,978	433	3.45%
1992	13,236	258	1.99%
1993	13,360	124	0.94%
1994	13,514	154	1.15%
1995	13,696	182	1.35%
1996	13,913	217	1.58%
1997	14,252	339	2.44%
1998	14,711	459	3.22%
1999	15,244	533	3.62%
2000	15,778	534	3.50%
2001	16,801	1,023	6.48%
2002	16,918	117	0.70%
2003	17,225	307	1.81%
2004	17,378	153	0.89%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 56  
 CSA 05 - Adj  
 Saginaw Chips Casino  
 Labor Force

Labor Force			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Adj
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	6,025		
1981	6,450	425	7.05%
1982	6,725	275	4.26%
1983	7,075	350	5.20%
1984	6,250	(825)	-11.66%
1985	6,025	(225)	-3.60%
1986	6,275	250	4.15%
1987	6,475	200	3.19%
1988	6,875	400	6.18%
1989	6,850	(25)	-0.36%
1990	5,975	(875)	-12.77%
1991	5,925	(50)	-0.84%
1992	6,000	75	1.27%
1993	6,150	150	2.50%
1994	6,525	375	6.10%
1995	6,625	100	1.53%
1996	6,575	(50)	-0.75%
1997	6,875	300	4.56%
1998	7,675	800	11.64%
1999	7,900	225	2.93%
2000	8,050	150	1.90%
2001	8,225	175	2.17%
2002	8,100	(125)	-1.52%
2003	8,225	125	1.54%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 57

CSA 05 - Adj  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Adj
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	44.8%		
1981	48.5%	3.7%	8.25%
1982	49.7%	1.2%	2.50%
1983	50.5%	0.8%	1.66%
1984	43.4%	-7.0%	-13.94%
1985	41.4%	-2.0%	-4.65%
1986	44.1%	2.7%	6.47%
1987	47.4%	3.3%	7.56%
1988	51.0%	3.5%	7.45%
1989	51.1%	0.1%	0.23%
1990	44.6%	-6.5%	-12.63%
1991	42.0%	-2.6%	-5.93%
1992	41.9%	-0.1%	-0.15%
1993	43.2%	1.3%	3.09%
1994	45.9%	2.7%	6.14%
1995	46.2%	0.3%	0.66%
1996	45.1%	-1.1%	-2.34%
1997	46.7%	1.6%	3.46%
1998	51.0%	4.3%	9.26%
1999	50.5%	-0.5%	-0.92%
2000	49.6%	-0.9%	-1.82%
2001	47.5%	-2.1%	-4.29%
2002	46.4%	-1.1%	-2.25%
2003	48.3%	1.9%	4.15%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 58

CSA 05 - Adj  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Adj
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,156,600	\$ 1,156,600	
1986	\$ 20,012,596	\$ 18,855,996	1630.3%
1987	\$ 18,198,000	\$ (1,814,596)	-9.1%
1988	\$ 18,621,811	\$ 423,811	2.3%
1989	\$ 21,699,065	\$ 3,077,254	16.5%
1990	\$ 27,690,071	\$ 5,991,006	27.6%
1991	\$ 28,194,998	\$ 504,927	1.8%
1992	\$ 28,053,202	\$ (141,796)	-0.5%
1993	\$ 29,585,988	\$ 1,532,786	5.5%
1994	\$ 32,415,438	\$ 2,829,450	9.6%
1995	\$ 34,584,119	\$ 2,168,681	6.7%
1996	\$ 35,967,197	\$ 1,383,078	4.0%
1997	\$ 44,326,950	\$ 8,359,753	23.2%
1998	\$ 51,726,238	\$ 7,399,288	16.7%
1999	\$ 58,788,100	\$ 7,061,862	13.7%
2000	\$ 75,087,348	\$ 16,299,248	27.7%
2001	\$ 2,886,866	\$ (72,200,482)	-96.2%
2002	\$ 3,121,250	\$ 234,384	8.1%
2003	\$ 3,437,095	\$ 315,845	10.1%
2004	\$ 3,621,100	\$ 184,005	5.4%
2005	\$ 3,886,800	\$ 265,700	7.3%
2006			
2007			

Table 59

CSA 05 - Adj  
Saginaw Chips Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Adj
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 10,073,591	\$ 10,073,591	
1986	\$ 58,578,561	\$ 48,504,970	481.5%
1987	\$ 60,297,731	\$ 1,719,170	2.9%
1988	\$ 56,975,657	\$ (3,322,074)	-5.5%
1989	\$ 58,802,250	\$ 1,826,593	3.2%
1990	\$ 64,168,757	\$ 5,366,507	9.1%
1991	\$ 69,276,205	\$ 5,107,448	8.0%
1992	\$ 71,069,781	\$ 1,793,576	2.6%
1993	\$ 75,634,373	\$ 4,564,592	6.4%
1994	\$ 80,207,606	\$ 4,573,233	6.0%
1995	\$ 85,678,294	\$ 5,470,688	6.8%
1996	\$ 92,785,704	\$ 7,107,410	8.3%
1997	\$ 104,868,624	\$ 12,082,920	13.0%
1998	\$ 122,026,335	\$ 17,157,711	16.4%
1999	\$ 134,126,300	\$ 12,099,965	9.9%
2000	\$ 148,434,366	\$ 14,308,066	10.7%
2001	\$ 32,627,950	\$(115,806,416)	-78.0%
2002	\$ 34,308,606	\$ 1,680,656	5.2%
2003	\$ 38,458,200	\$ 4,149,594	12.1%
2004	\$ 45,002,600	\$ 6,544,400	17.0%
2005	\$ 52,122,838	\$ 7,120,238	15.8%
2006			
2007			

Table 60

CSA 05 - Adj  
 Saginaw Chips Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
05	Opened: Aug - 1987		Std
Saginaw Chips Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 11,363,691	\$ 11,363,691	
1986	\$ 79,706,057	\$ 68,342,366	601.4%
1987	\$ 79,843,131	\$ 137,074	0.2%
1988	\$ 77,472,222	\$ (2,370,909)	-3.0%
1989	\$ 82,033,009	\$ 4,560,787	5.9%
1990	\$ 93,460,848	\$ 11,427,839	13.9%
1991	\$ 99,171,603	\$ 5,710,755	6.1%
1992	\$ 100,814,983	\$ 1,643,380	1.7%
1993	\$ 106,852,861	\$ 6,037,878	6.0%
1994	\$ 114,239,544	\$ 7,386,683	6.9%
1995	\$ 121,909,113	\$ 7,669,569	6.7%
1996	\$ 130,862,051	\$ 8,952,938	7.3%
1997	\$ 151,304,724	\$ 20,442,673	15.6%
1998	\$ 175,705,823	\$ 24,401,099	16.1%
1999	\$ 194,861,450	\$ 19,155,627	10.9%
2000	\$ 225,518,764	\$ 30,657,314	15.7%
2001	\$ 35,765,916	\$ (189,752,848)	-84.1%
2002	\$ 37,960,556	\$ 2,194,640	6.1%
2003	\$ 42,438,995	\$ 4,478,439	11.8%
2004	\$ 49,167,400	\$ 6,728,405	15.9%
2005	\$ 56,552,338	\$ 7,384,938	15.0%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix H

Data - CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Gogebic

Table 61

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
Population

Population			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	2,538		
1981	2,539	1	0.04%
1982	2,537	(2)	-0.08%
1983	2,536	(1)	-0.04%
1984	2,533	(3)	-0.12%
1985	2,478	(55)	-2.17%
1986	2,420	(58)	-2.34%
1987	2,400	(20)	-0.83%
1988	2,380	(20)	-0.83%
1989	2,403	23	0.97%
1990	2,424	21	0.87%
1991	2,456	32	1.32%
1992	2,479	23	0.94%
1993	2,497	18	0.73%
1994	2,501	4	0.16%
1995	2,494	(7)	-0.28%
1996	2,462	(32)	-1.28%
1997	2,414	(48)	-1.95%
1998	2,375	(39)	-1.62%
1999	2,465	90	3.79%
2000	2,675	210	8.52%
2001	2,669	(6)	-0.22%
2002	2,662	(7)	-0.26%
2003	2,650	(12)	-0.45%
2004	2,631	(19)	-0.72%
2005			
2006			
2007			



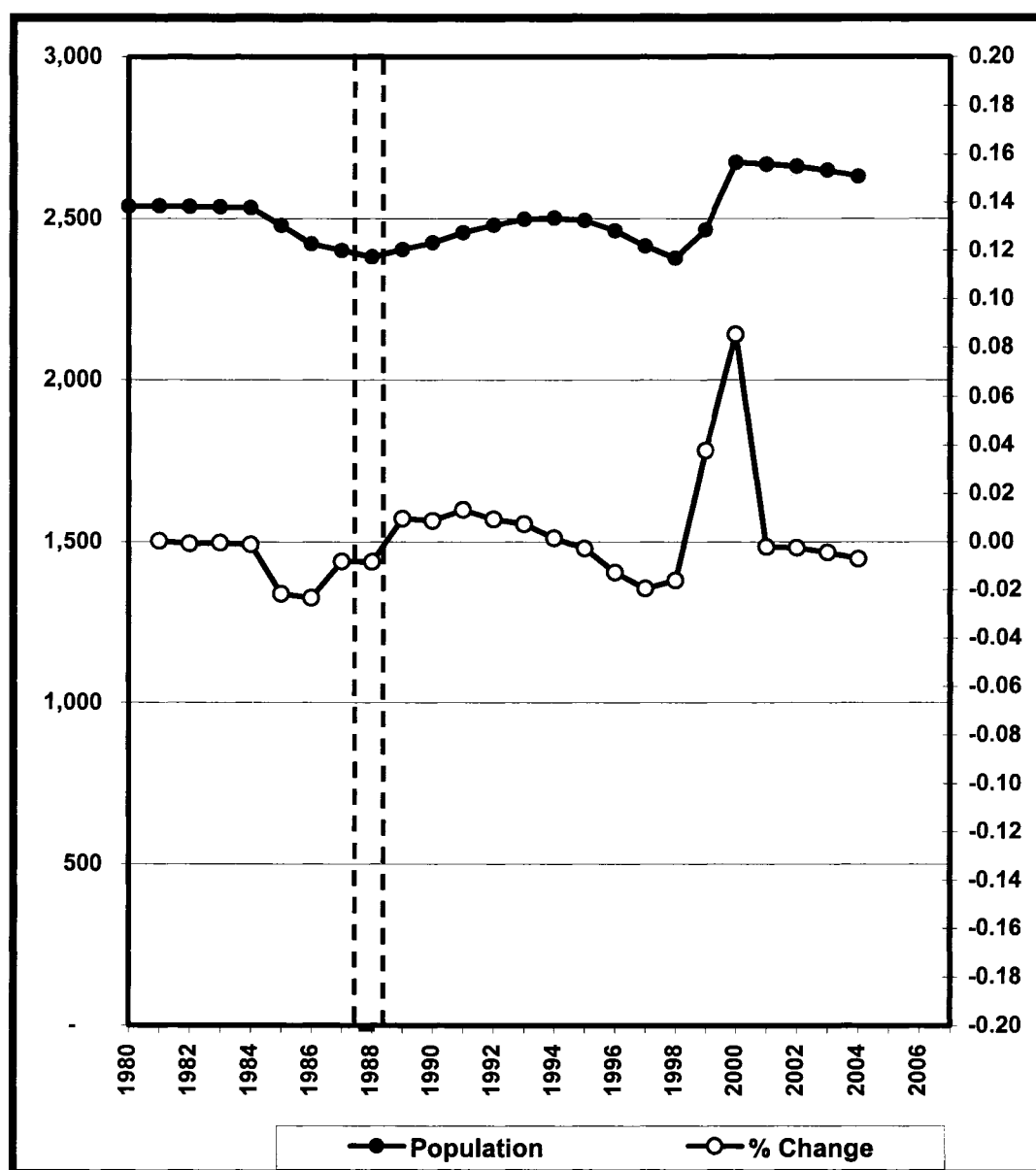


Figure 140. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino,  
Population

Table 62

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,025		
1981	1,100	75	7.32%
1982	1,200	100	9.09%
1983	1,025	(175)	-14.58%
1984	950	(75)	-7.32%
1985	900	(50)	-5.26%
1986	900	-	0.00%
1987	950	50	5.56%
1988	850	(100)	-10.53%
1989	875	25	2.94%
1990	1,025	150	17.14%
1991	1,025	-	0.00%
1992	1,075	50	4.88%
1993	1,075	-	0.00%
1994	1,075	-	0.00%
1995	1,075	-	0.00%
1996	1,025	(50)	-4.65%
1997	950	(75)	-7.32%
1998	900	(50)	-5.26%
1999	900	-	0.00%
2000	900	-	0.00%
2001	925	25	2.78%
2002	925	-	0.00%
2003	950	25	2.70%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

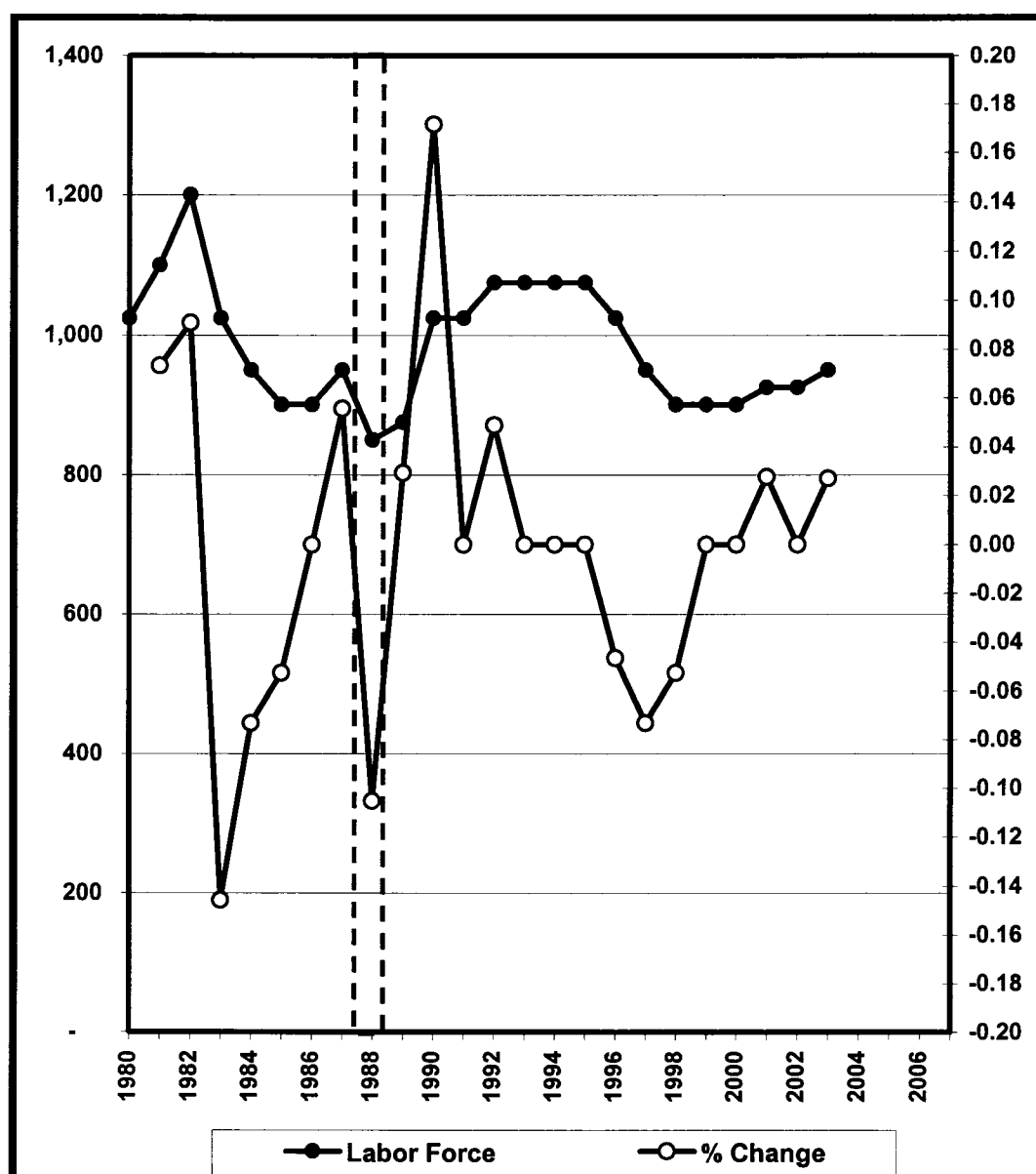


Figure 141. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Labor Force

Table 63

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	33.5%		
1981	34.5%	1.0%	2.90%
1982	33.5%	-1.0%	-2.78%
1983	28.6%	-4.9%	-14.67%
1984	28.6%	0.0%	0.12%
1985	27.2%	-1.4%	-4.83%
1986	32.0%	4.8%	17.57%
1987	32.3%	0.3%	0.83%
1988	32.6%	0.3%	0.84%
1989	32.3%	-0.3%	-0.96%
1990	38.2%	5.9%	18.32%
1991	37.7%	-0.5%	-1.30%
1992	38.3%	0.7%	1.75%
1993	39.0%	0.7%	1.89%
1994	39.0%	-0.1%	-0.16%
1995	39.1%	0.1%	0.28%
1996	34.5%	-4.6%	-11.69%
1997	36.2%	1.7%	4.99%
1998	35.8%	-0.5%	-1.26%
1999	34.5%	-1.3%	-3.65%
2000	31.8%	-2.7%	-7.85%
2001	30.9%	-0.9%	-2.72%
2002	31.0%	0.1%	0.26%
2003	32.1%	1.1%	3.50%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

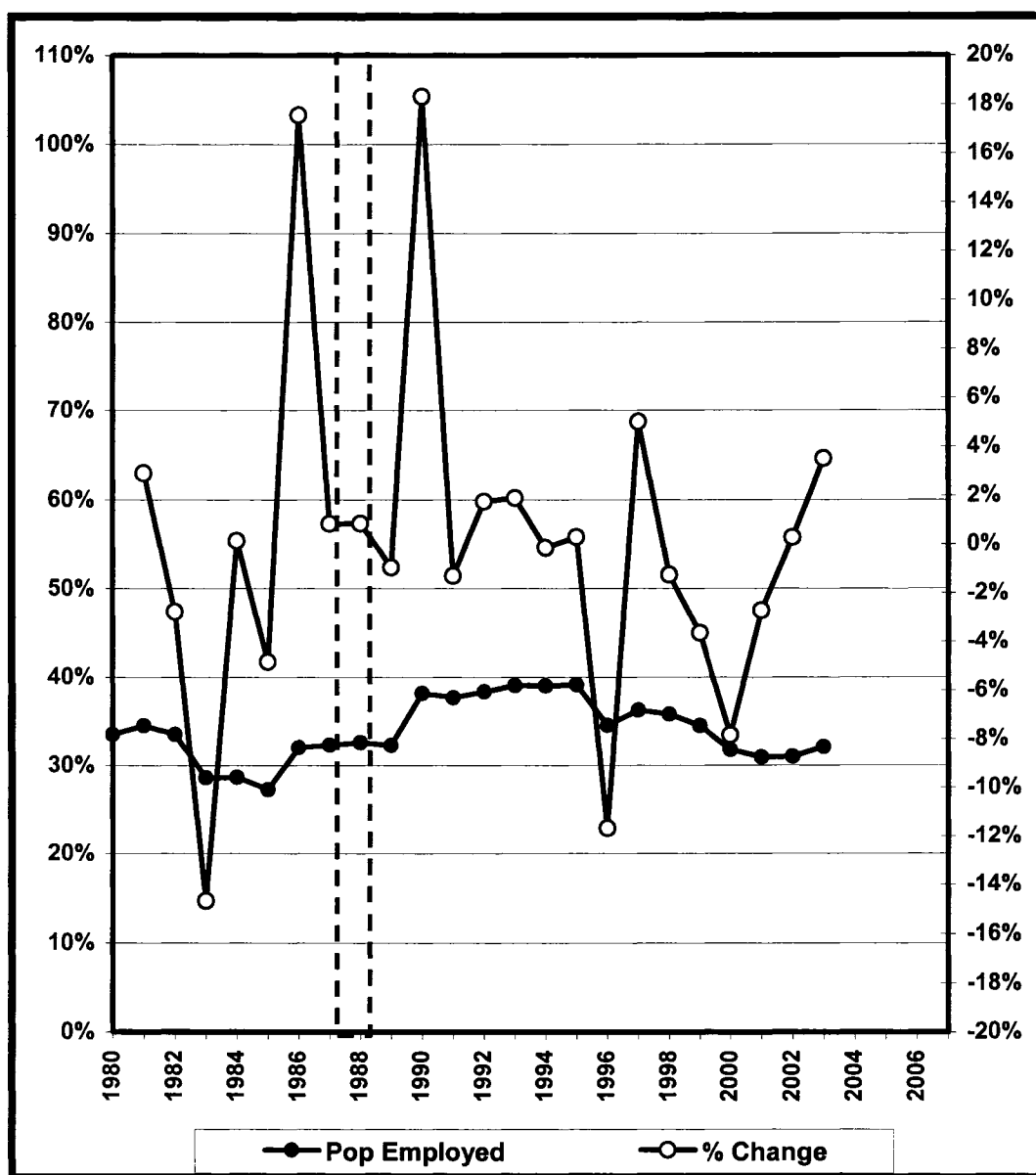


Figure 142. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino,  
Percent of Population Employed

Table 64

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,288,020	\$ 1,288,020	
1986	\$ 2,103,620	\$ 815,600	63.3%
1987	\$ 2,212,620	\$ 109,000	5.2%
1988	\$ 2,299,155	\$ 86,535	3.9%
1989	\$ 2,370,305	\$ 71,150	3.1%
1990	\$ 2,475,025	\$ 104,720	4.4%
1991	\$ 2,511,325	\$ 36,300	1.5%
1992	\$ 2,573,075	\$ 61,750	2.5%
1993	\$ 2,944,929	\$ 371,854	14.5%
1994	\$ 3,537,000	\$ 592,071	20.1%
1995	\$ 3,707,280	\$ 170,280	4.8%
1996	\$ 4,093,019	\$ 385,739	10.4%
1997	\$ 4,601,852	\$ 508,833	12.4%
1998	\$ 5,993,062	\$ 1,391,210	30.2%
1999	\$ 6,370,552	\$ 377,490	6.3%
2000	\$ 6,439,566	\$ 69,014	1.1%
2001	\$ 5,562,651	\$ (876,915)	-13.6%
2002	\$ 5,242,770	\$ (319,881)	-5.8%
2003	\$ 5,176,777	\$ (65,993)	-1.3%
2004	\$ 5,356,750	\$ 179,973	3.5%
2005	\$ 5,623,855	\$ 267,105	5.0%
2006			
2007			

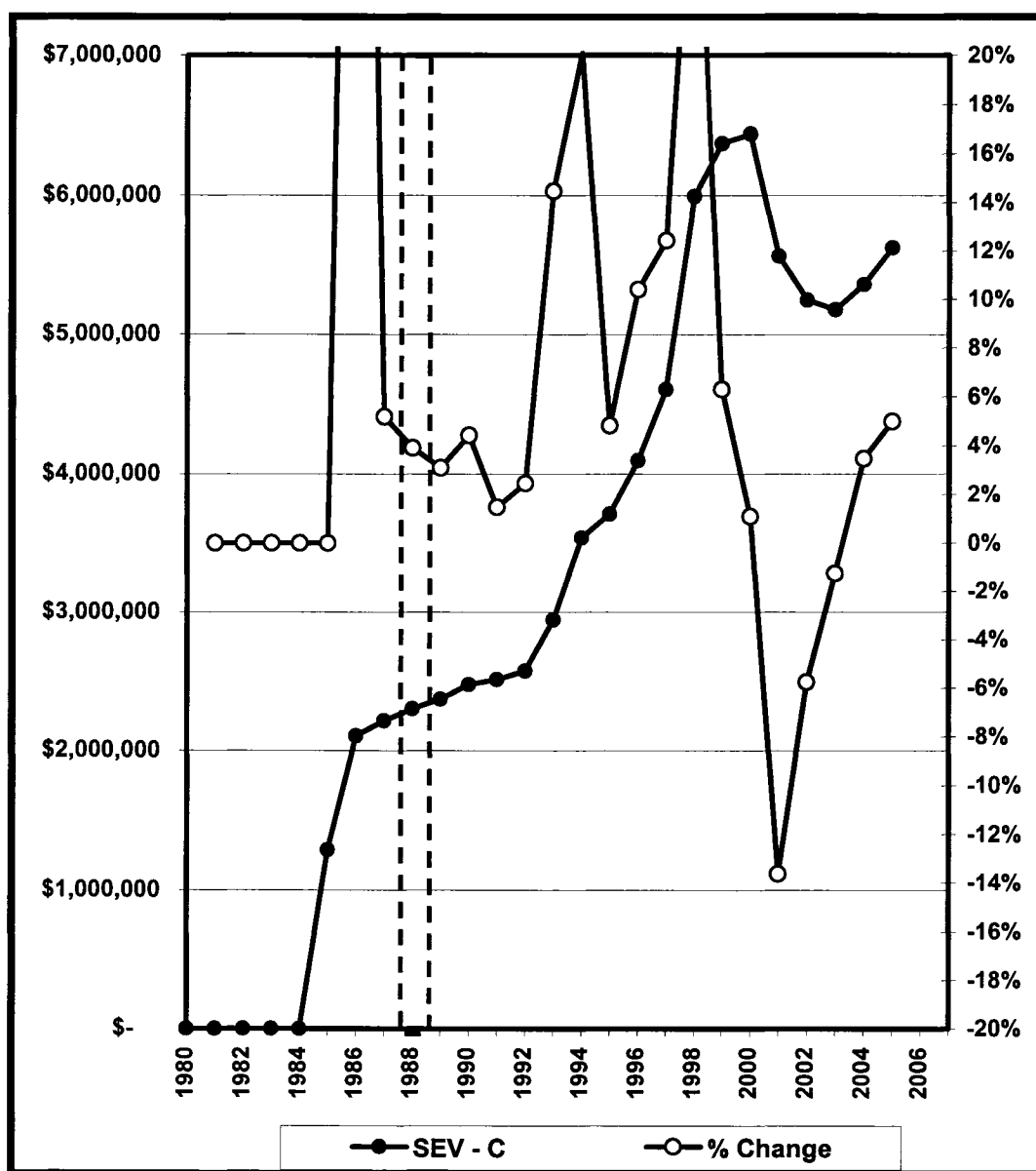


Figure 143. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 65

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 26,948,690	\$ 26,948,690	
1986	\$ 29,675,165	\$ 2,726,475	10.1%
1987	\$ 30,117,075	\$ 441,910	1.5%
1988	\$ 31,660,950	\$ 1,543,875	5.1%
1989	\$ 32,623,960	\$ 963,010	3.0%
1990	\$ 34,061,420	\$ 1,437,460	4.4%
1991	\$ 35,564,300	\$ 1,502,880	4.4%
1992	\$ 36,532,750	\$ 968,450	2.7%
1993	\$ 43,386,663	\$ 6,853,913	18.8%
1994	\$ 48,214,183	\$ 4,827,520	11.1%
1995	\$ 54,058,011	\$ 5,843,828	12.1%
1996	\$ 60,975,826	\$ 6,917,815	12.8%
1997	\$ 69,529,782	\$ 8,553,956	14.0%
1998	\$ 100,832,155	\$ 31,302,373	45.0%
1999	\$ 105,928,966	\$ 5,096,811	5.1%
2000	\$ 113,967,539	\$ 8,038,573	7.6%
2001	\$ 120,970,143	\$ 7,002,604	6.1%
2002	\$ 139,387,457	\$ 18,417,314	15.2%
2003	\$ 165,317,742	\$ 25,930,285	18.6%
2004	\$ 187,703,632	\$ 22,385,890	13.5%
2005	\$ 199,915,200	\$ 12,211,568	6.5%
2006			
2007			



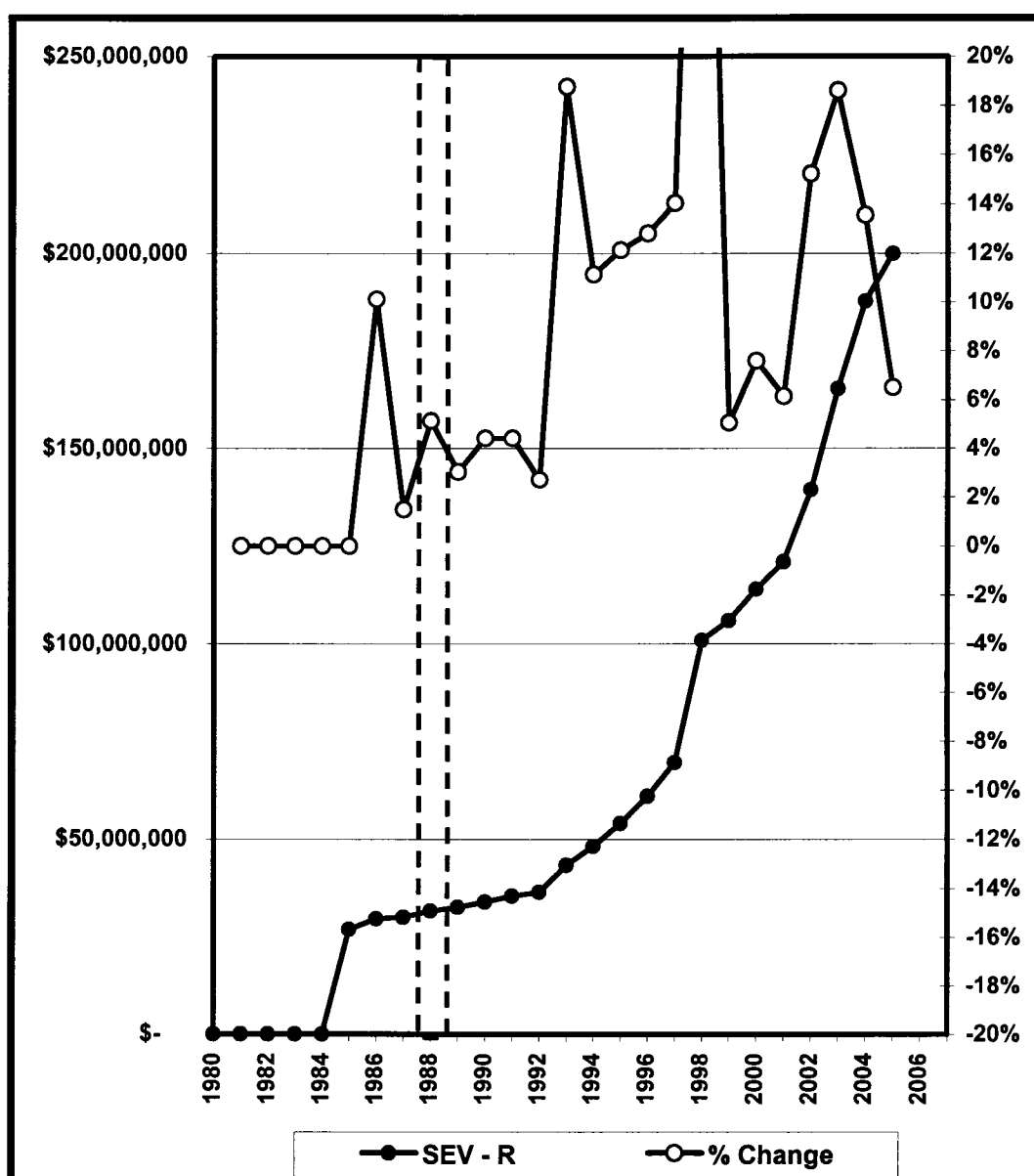


Figure 144. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 66

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 29,205,878	\$ 29,205,878	
1986	\$ 32,770,961	\$ 3,565,083	12.2%
1987	\$ 33,371,145	\$ 600,184	1.8%
1988	\$ 34,963,355	\$ 1,592,210	4.8%
1989	\$ 36,010,965	\$ 1,047,610	3.0%
1990	\$ 37,551,845	\$ 1,540,880	4.3%
1991	\$ 39,092,925	\$ 1,541,080	4.1%
1992	\$ 40,123,575	\$ 1,030,650	2.6%
1993	\$ 47,289,667	\$ 7,166,092	17.9%
1994	\$ 52,730,958	\$ 5,441,291	11.5%
1995	\$ 58,765,486	\$ 6,034,528	11.4%
1996	\$ 66,097,670	\$ 7,332,184	12.5%
1997	\$ 75,213,522	\$ 9,115,852	13.8%
1998	\$ 108,102,385	\$ 32,888,863	43.7%
1999	\$ 113,636,348	\$ 5,533,963	5.1%
2000	\$ 121,776,003	\$ 8,139,655	7.2%
2001	\$ 127,894,023	\$ 6,118,020	5.0%
2002	\$ 146,124,335	\$ 18,230,312	14.3%
2003	\$ 172,028,044	\$ 25,903,709	17.7%
2004	\$ 194,554,199	\$ 22,526,155	13.1%
2005	\$ 207,278,715	\$ 12,724,516	6.5%
2006			
2007			

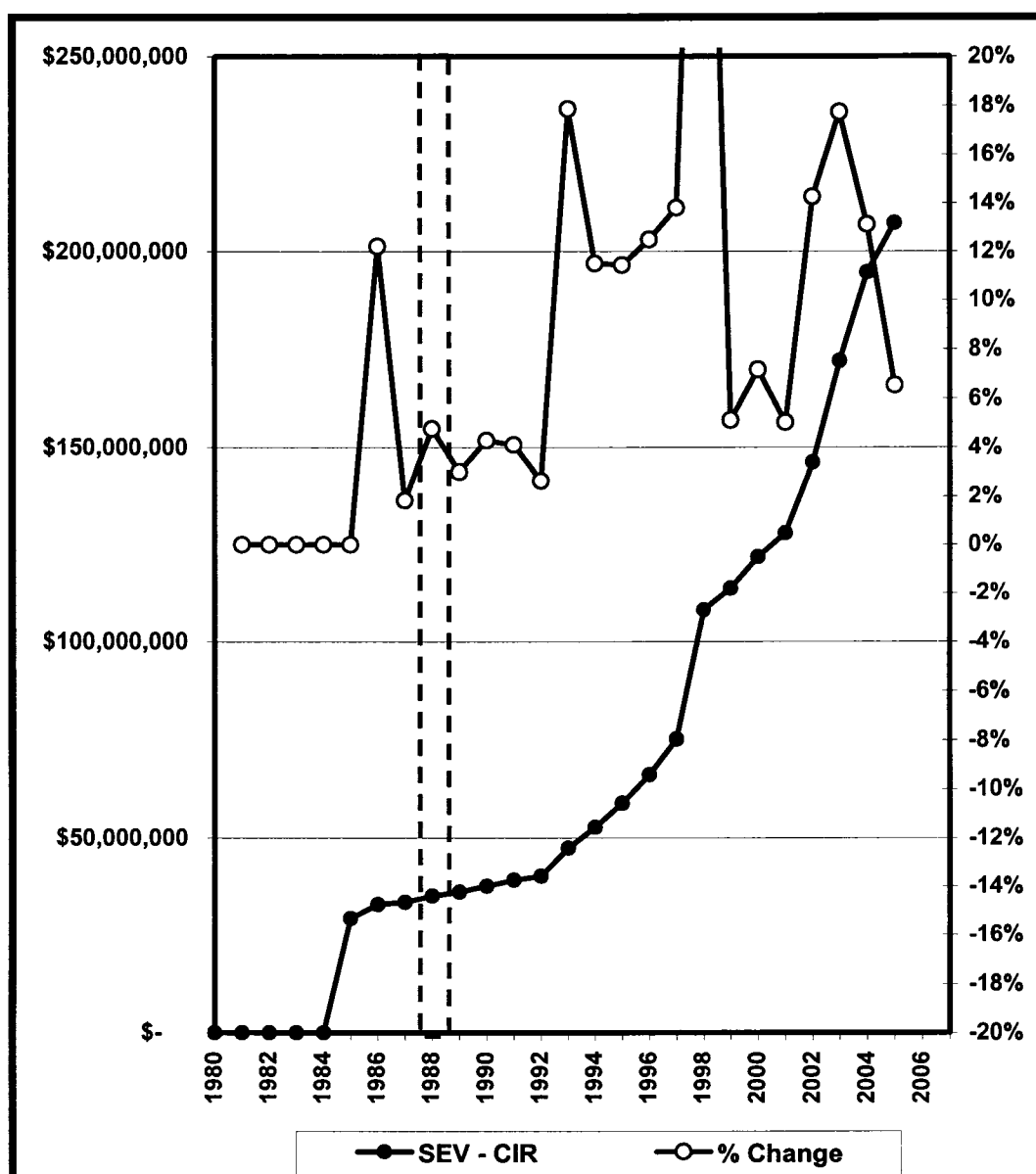


Figure 145. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 67  
CSA 06 - Adj  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
Population

Population			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Adj
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	1,322		
1981	1,310	(12)	-0.91%
1982	1,296	(14)	-1.07%
1983	1,287	(9)	-0.69%
1984	1,278	(9)	-0.70%
1985	1,275	(3)	-0.23%
1986	1,270	(5)	-0.39%
1987	1,250	(20)	-1.57%
1988	1,230	(20)	-1.60%
1989	1,252	22	1.79%
1990	1,274	22	1.76%
1991	1,291	17	1.33%
1992	1,309	18	1.39%
1993	1,323	14	1.07%
1994	1,333	10	0.76%
1995	1,342	9	0.68%
1996	1,343	1	0.07%
1997	1,331	(12)	-0.89%
1998	1,318	(13)	-0.98%
1999	1,443	125	9.48%
2000	1,701	258	17.88%
2001	1,703	2	0.12%
2002	1,701	(2)	-0.12%
2003	1,702	1	0.06%
2004	1,693	(9)	-0.53%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 68

CSA 06 - Adj  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Adj
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	600		
1981	625	25	4.17%
1982	675	50	8.00%
1983	600	(75)	-11.11%
1984	550	(50)	-8.33%
1985	500	(50)	-9.09%
1986	475	(25)	-5.00%
1987	500	25	5.26%
1988	450	(50)	-10.00%
1989	450	-	0.00%
1990	550	100	22.22%
1991	550	-	0.00%
1992	600	50	9.09%
1993	600	-	0.00%
1994	600	-	0.00%
1995	600	-	0.00%
1996	600	-	0.00%
1997	575	(25)	-4.17%
1998	550	(25)	-4.35%
1999	550	-	0.00%
2000	550	-	0.00%
2001	575	25	4.55%
2002	575	-	0.00%
2003	600	25	4.35%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 69

CSA 06 - Adj  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Adj
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	37.8%		
1981	38.2%	0.3%	0.92%
1982	38.6%	0.4%	1.08%
1983	36.9%	-1.7%	-4.34%
1984	33.3%	-3.7%	-9.90%
1985	31.4%	-1.9%	-5.66%
1986	31.5%	0.1%	0.39%
1987	32.0%	0.5%	1.60%
1988	32.5%	0.5%	1.63%
1989	31.9%	-0.6%	-1.76%
1990	39.2%	7.3%	22.84%
1991	38.7%	-0.5%	-1.32%
1992	40.1%	1.4%	3.56%
1993	41.6%	1.5%	3.65%
1994	41.3%	-0.3%	-0.75%
1995	41.0%	-0.3%	-0.67%
1996	37.2%	-3.8%	-9.16%
1997	39.4%	2.2%	5.95%
1998	39.8%	0.4%	0.99%
1999	36.4%	-3.5%	-8.66%
2000	30.9%	-5.5%	-15.17%
2001	30.8%	0.0%	-0.12%
2002	30.9%	0.0%	0.12%
2003	32.1%	1.2%	3.92%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 70

CSA 06 - Adj  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Adj
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,187,620	\$ 1,187,620	
1986	\$ 1,252,870	\$ 65,250	5.5%
1987	\$ 1,348,770	\$ 95,900	7.7%
1988	\$ 1,337,955	\$ (10,815)	-0.8%
1989	\$ 1,390,855	\$ 52,900	4.0%
1990	\$ 1,376,825	\$ (14,030)	-1.0%
1991	\$ 1,407,525	\$ 30,700	2.2%
1992	\$ 1,441,525	\$ 34,000	2.4%
1993	\$ 1,806,204	\$ 364,679	25.3%
1994	\$ 2,280,225	\$ 474,021	26.2%
1995	\$ 2,422,685	\$ 142,460	6.2%
1996	\$ 2,772,415	\$ 349,730	14.4%
1997	\$ 3,271,950	\$ 499,535	18.0%
1998	\$ 4,651,240	\$ 1,379,290	42.2%
1999	\$ 4,950,969	\$ 299,729	6.4%
2000	\$ 4,973,318	\$ 22,349	0.5%
2001	\$ 5,243,750	\$ 270,432	5.4%
2002	\$ 4,885,050	\$ (358,700)	-6.8%
2003	\$ 4,780,890	\$ (104,160)	-2.1%
2004	\$ 4,947,875	\$ 166,985	3.5%
2005	\$ 5,202,840	\$ 254,965	5.2%
2006			
2007			

Table 71

CSA 06 - Adj  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
SEv - Residential

SEV - Residential			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Adj
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 24,966,240	\$ 24,966,240	
1986	\$ 25,186,965	\$ 220,725	0.9%
1987	\$ 25,601,625	\$ 414,660	1.6%
1988	\$ 27,089,550	\$ 1,487,925	5.8%
1989	\$ 27,869,185	\$ 779,635	2.9%
1990	\$ 29,180,595	\$ 1,311,410	4.7%
1991	\$ 30,599,825	\$ 1,419,230	4.9%
1992	\$ 31,505,225	\$ 905,400	3.0%
1993	\$ 37,982,995	\$ 6,477,770	20.6%
1994	\$ 42,469,745	\$ 4,486,750	11.8%
1995	\$ 47,960,444	\$ 5,490,699	12.9%
1996	\$ 54,200,192	\$ 6,239,748	13.0%
1997	\$ 62,486,669	\$ 8,286,477	15.3%
1998	\$ 93,460,692	\$ 30,974,023	49.6%
1999	\$ 97,945,225	\$ 4,484,533	4.8%
2000	\$ 103,912,467	\$ 5,967,242	6.1%
2001	\$ 115,249,307	\$ 11,336,840	10.9%
2002	\$ 133,114,705	\$ 17,865,398	15.5%
2003	\$ 158,460,094	\$ 25,345,389	19.0%
2004	\$ 179,776,694	\$ 21,316,600	13.5%
2005	\$ 190,840,040	\$ 11,063,346	6.2%
2006			
2007			



Table 72

CSA 06 - Adj  
 Lac Vieux Desert Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
06	Opened: Jan - 1988		Std
Lac Vieux Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 27,044,878	\$ 27,044,878	
1986	\$ 27,308,610	\$ 263,732	1.0%
1987	\$ 27,844,295	\$ 535,685	2.0%
1988	\$ 29,322,605	\$ 1,478,310	5.3%
1989	\$ 30,168,590	\$ 845,985	2.9%
1990	\$ 31,464,670	\$ 1,296,080	4.3%
1991	\$ 32,916,500	\$ 1,451,830	4.6%
1992	\$ 33,856,350	\$ 939,850	2.9%
1993	\$ 40,639,124	\$ 6,782,774	20.0%
1994	\$ 45,621,595	\$ 4,982,471	12.3%
1995	\$ 51,275,174	\$ 5,653,579	12.4%
1996	\$ 57,876,712	\$ 6,601,538	12.9%
1997	\$ 66,712,179	\$ 8,835,467	15.3%
1998	\$ 99,260,772	\$ 32,548,593	48.8%
1999	\$ 104,057,376	\$ 4,796,604	4.8%
2000	\$ 110,060,640	\$ 6,003,264	5.8%
2001	\$ 121,674,816	\$ 11,614,176	10.6%
2002	\$ 139,204,923	\$ 17,530,107	14.4%
2003	\$ 164,485,569	\$ 25,280,646	18.2%
2004	\$ 185,956,896	\$ 21,471,327	13.1%
2005	\$ 197,492,590	\$ 11,535,694	6.2%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix I

Data - CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino, Mackinac

Table 73

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
Population

Population			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	4,368		
1981	4,380	12	0.27%
1982	4,388	8	0.18%
1983	4,436	48	1.09%
1984	4,480	44	0.99%
1985	4,452	(28)	-0.63%
1986	4,420	(32)	-0.72%
1987	4,450	30	0.68%
1988	4,480	30	0.67%
1989	4,637	157	3.50%
1990	4,788	151	3.26%
1991	4,836	48	1.00%
1992	4,908	72	1.49%
1993	4,987	79	1.61%
1994	5,060	73	1.46%
1995	5,131	71	1.40%
1996	5,198	67	1.31%
1997	5,241	43	0.83%
1998	5,294	53	1.01%
1999	5,486	192	3.63%
2000	5,805	319	5.81%
2001	5,853	48	0.83%
2002	5,882	29	0.50%
2003	5,899	17	0.29%
2004	5,908	9	0.15%
2005			
2006			
2007			

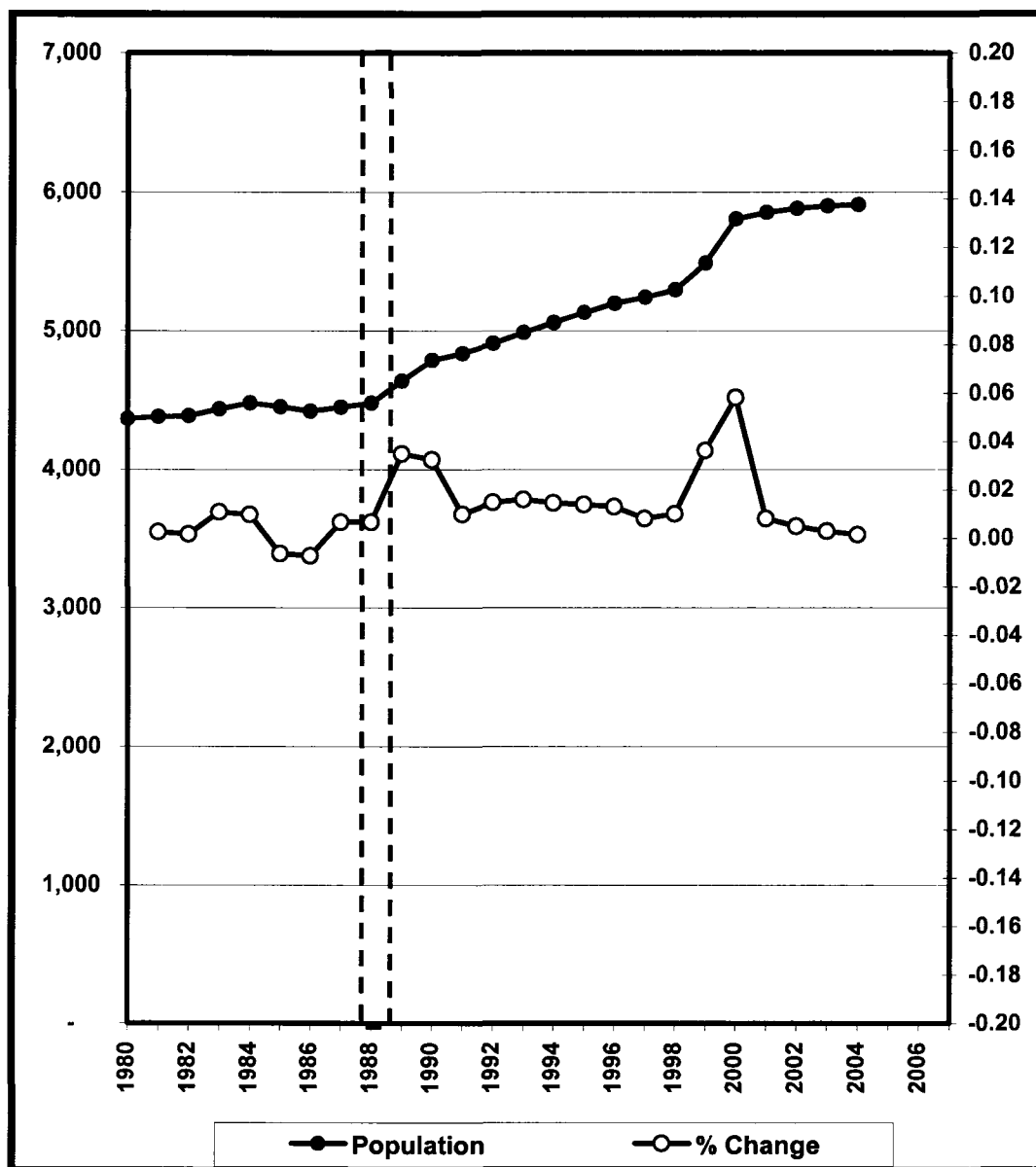


Figure 146. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino,  
Population

Table 74

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	3,075		
1981	3,300	225	7.32%
1982	3,475	175	5.30%
1983	3,625	150	4.32%
1984	3,100	(525)	-14.48%
1985	3,025	(75)	-2.42%
1986	2,975	(50)	-1.65%
1987	2,925	(50)	-1.68%
1988	3,100	175	5.98%
1989	3,225	125	4.03%
1990	3,225	-	0.00%
1991	3,350	125	3.88%
1992	3,375	25	0.75%
1993	3,525	150	4.44%
1994	3,650	125	3.55%
1995	3,600	(50)	-1.37%
1996	3,600	-	0.00%
1997	3,700	100	2.78%
1998	3,700	-	0.00%
1999	3,800	100	2.70%
2000	3,925	125	3.29%
2001	3,875	(50)	-1.27%
2002	3,775	(100)	-2.58%
2003	3,925	150	3.97%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

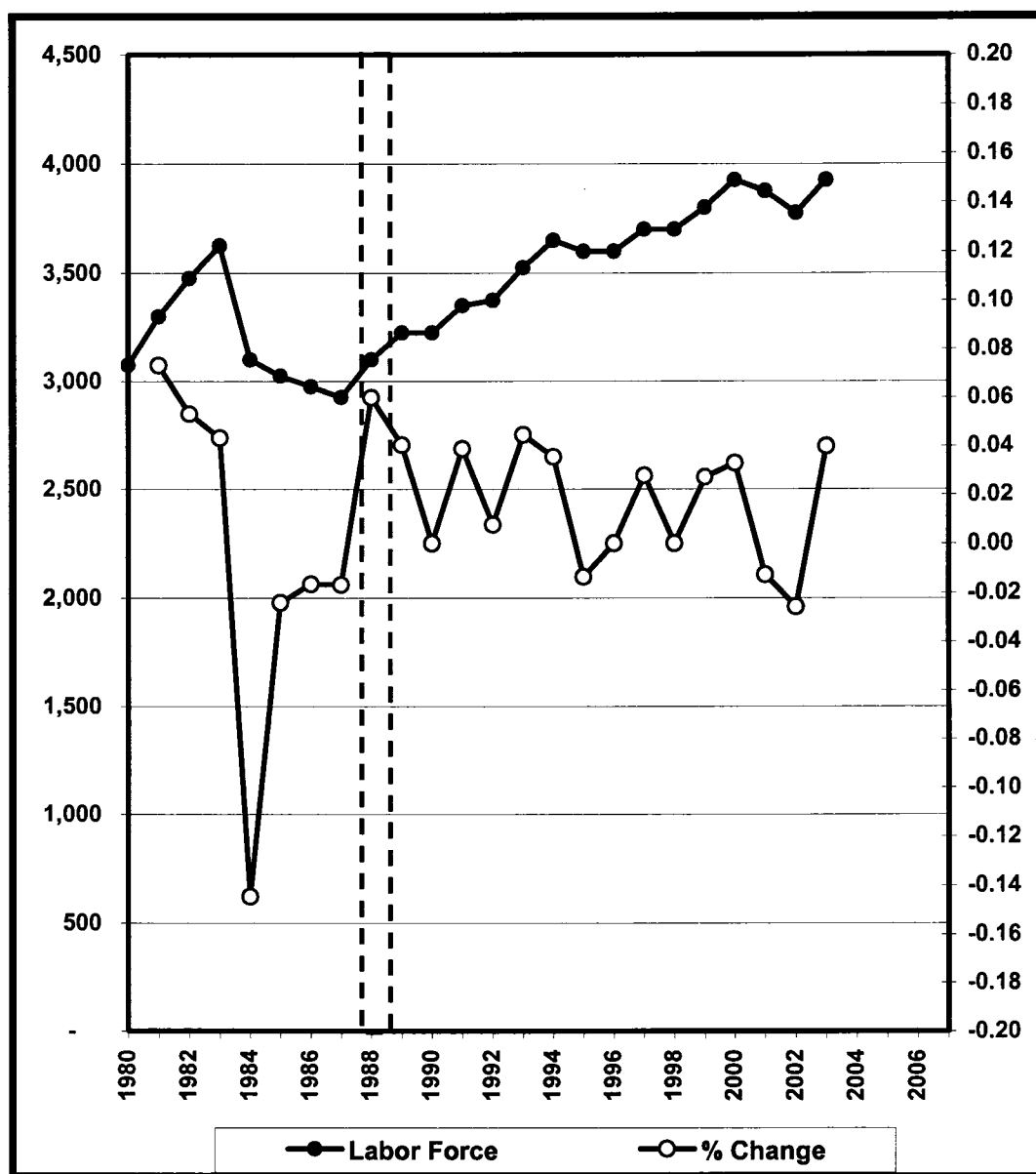


Figure 147. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino, Labor Force

Table 75

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	59.5%		
1981	61.1%	1.5%	2.60%
1982	65.5%	4.4%	7.28%
1983	67.1%	1.5%	2.36%
1984	54.7%	-12.4%	-18.46%
1985	53.3%	-1.3%	-2.45%
1986	54.3%	1.0%	1.78%
1987	57.9%	3.6%	6.57%
1988	61.4%	3.5%	6.08%
1989	62.5%	1.2%	1.88%
1990	60.0%	-2.5%	-3.99%
1991	61.0%	1.0%	1.59%
1992	62.1%	1.1%	1.87%
1993	65.2%	3.0%	4.87%
1994	65.2%	0.0%	0.07%
1995	63.8%	-1.4%	-2.13%
1996	64.9%	1.1%	1.73%
1997	66.8%	1.9%	2.85%
1998	67.1%	0.3%	0.41%
1999	66.1%	-1.0%	-1.46%
2000	63.3%	-2.8%	-4.19%
2001	62.8%	-0.5%	-0.82%
2002	59.9%	-2.9%	-4.55%
2003	61.0%	1.1%	1.83%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

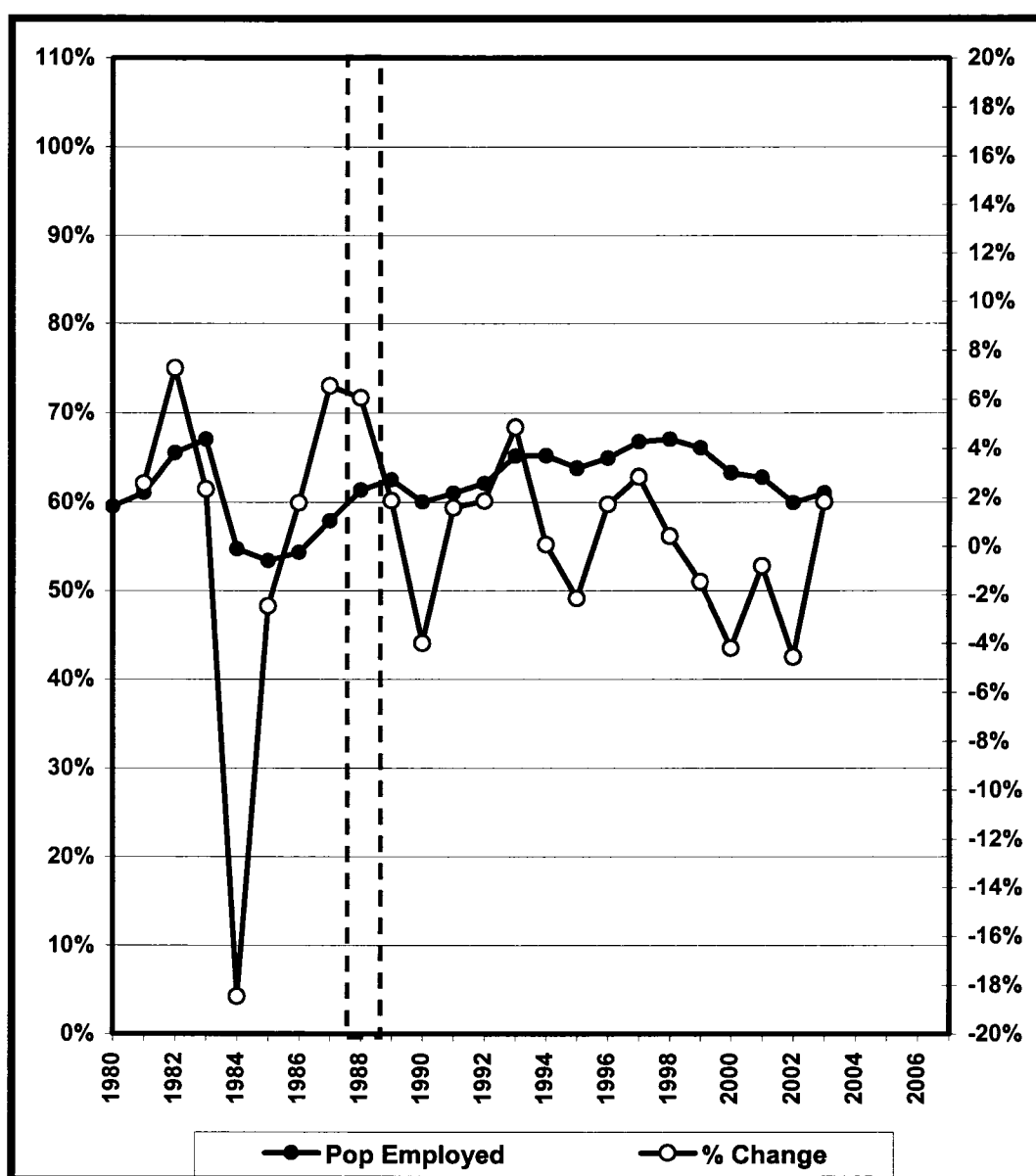


Figure 148. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino, Percent of Population Employed



Table 76

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 24,805,028	\$ 24,805,028	
1986	\$ 25,312,929	\$ 507,901	2.0%
1987	\$ 25,977,134	\$ 664,205	2.6%
1988	\$ 29,574,348	\$ 3,597,214	13.8%
1989	\$ 30,995,543	\$ 1,421,195	4.8%
1990	\$ 38,311,404	\$ 7,315,861	23.6%
1991	\$ 41,828,514	\$ 3,517,110	9.2%
1992	\$ 43,182,145	\$ 1,353,631	3.2%
1993	\$ 44,731,290	\$ 1,549,145	3.6%
1994	\$ 45,963,097	\$ 1,231,807	2.8%
1995	\$ 46,846,536	\$ 883,439	1.9%
1996	\$ 52,070,354	\$ 5,223,818	11.2%
1997	\$ 56,032,968	\$ 3,962,614	7.6%
1998	\$ 63,801,276	\$ 7,768,308	13.9%
1999	\$ 76,777,462	\$ 12,976,186	20.3%
2000	\$ 84,266,660	\$ 7,489,198	9.8%
2001	\$ 91,660,687	\$ 7,394,027	8.8%
2002	\$ 93,184,538	\$ 1,523,851	1.7%
2003	\$ 98,736,380	\$ 5,551,842	6.0%
2004	\$ 112,225,222	\$ 13,488,842	13.7%
2005	\$ 127,751,407	\$ 15,526,185	13.8%
2006			
2007			

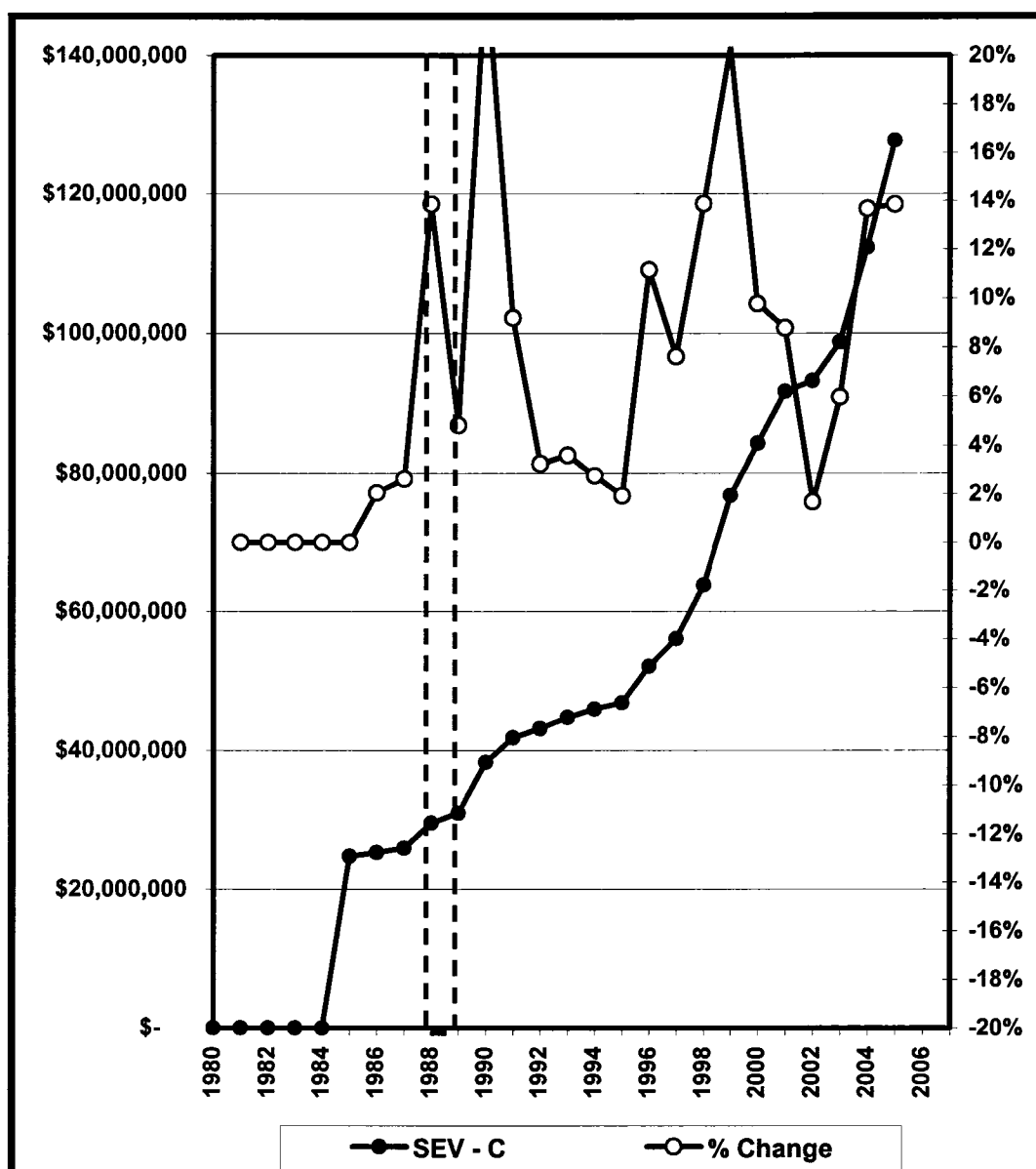


Figure 149. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 77

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 45,745,723	\$ 45,745,723	
1986	\$ 49,366,855	\$ 3,621,132	7.9%
1987	\$ 50,378,144	\$ 1,011,289	2.0%
1988	\$ 53,372,437	\$ 2,994,293	5.9%
1989	\$ 57,031,370	\$ 3,658,933	6.9%
1990	\$ 62,642,590	\$ 5,611,220	9.8%
1991	\$ 70,688,946	\$ 8,046,356	12.8%
1992	\$ 72,490,469	\$ 1,801,523	2.5%
1993	\$ 86,846,630	\$ 14,356,161	19.8%
1994	\$ 94,602,361	\$ 7,755,731	8.9%
1995	\$ 107,050,042	\$ 12,447,681	13.2%
1996	\$ 123,878,855	\$ 16,828,813	15.7%
1997	\$ 139,752,408	\$ 15,873,553	12.8%
1998	\$ 157,389,674	\$ 17,637,266	12.6%
1999	\$ 175,782,678	\$ 18,393,004	11.7%
2000	\$ 204,735,555	\$ 28,952,877	16.5%
2001	\$ 235,844,798	\$ 31,109,243	15.2%
2002	\$ 259,423,827	\$ 23,579,029	10.0%
2003	\$ 296,258,938	\$ 36,835,111	14.2%
2004	\$ 328,134,485	\$ 31,875,547	10.8%
2005	\$ 365,803,494	\$ 37,669,009	11.5%
2006			
2007			

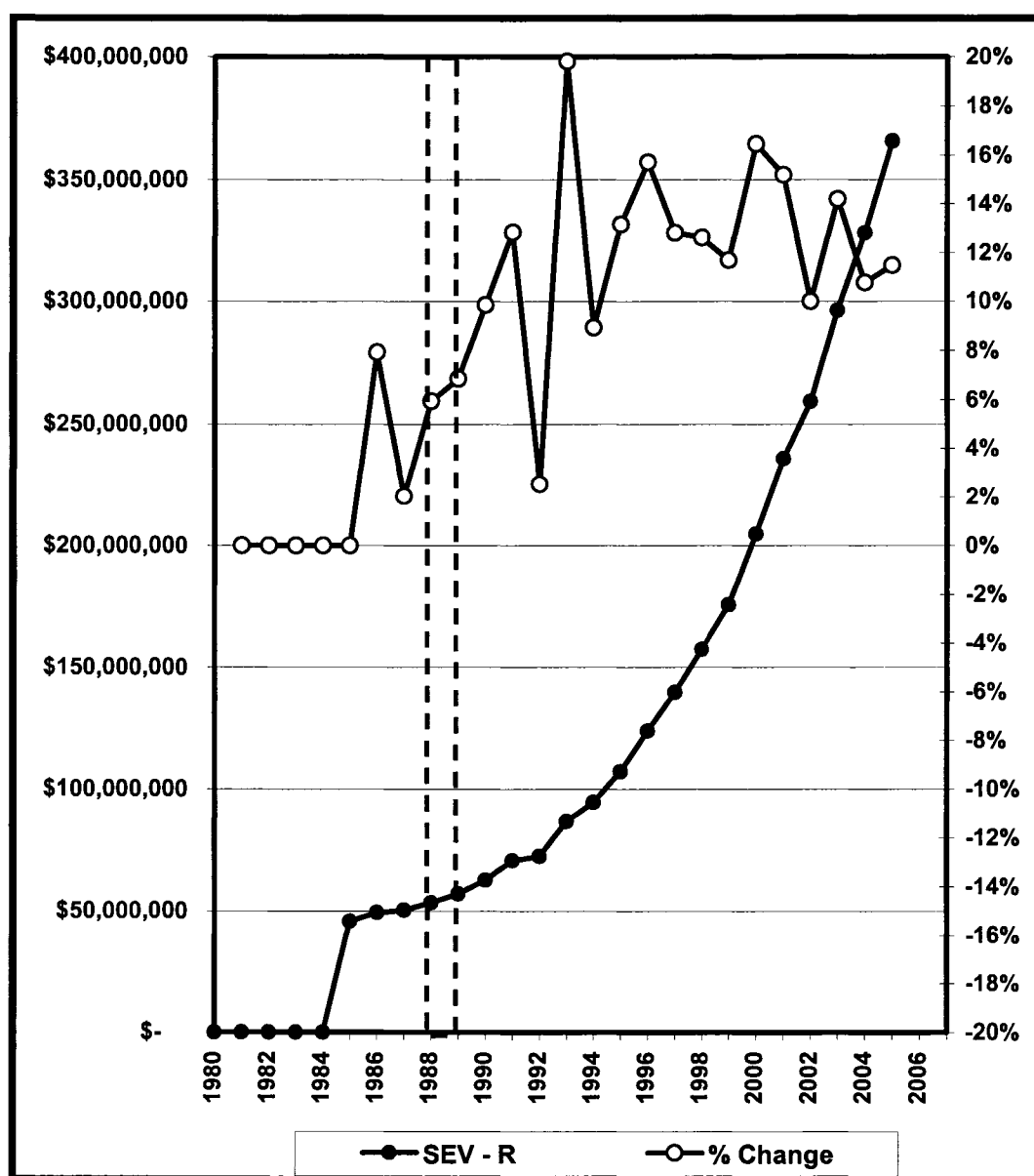


Figure 150. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 78

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 72,699,651	\$ 72,699,651	
1986	\$ 78,763,809	\$ 6,064,158	8.3%
1987	\$ 79,645,502	\$ 881,693	1.1%
1988	\$ 86,236,909	\$ 6,591,407	8.3%
1989	\$ 91,331,837	\$ 5,094,928	5.9%
1990	\$ 104,298,055	\$ 12,966,218	14.2%
1991	\$ 115,776,726	\$ 11,478,671	11.0%
1992	\$ 118,931,885	\$ 3,155,159	2.7%
1993	\$ 134,903,894	\$ 15,972,009	13.4%
1994	\$ 143,900,632	\$ 8,996,738	6.7%
1995	\$ 157,387,202	\$ 13,486,570	9.4%
1996	\$ 179,593,738	\$ 22,206,536	14.1%
1997	\$ 200,602,101	\$ 21,008,363	11.7%
1998	\$ 226,158,844	\$ 25,556,743	12.7%
1999	\$ 257,939,356	\$ 31,780,512	14.1%
2000	\$ 295,853,315	\$ 37,913,959	14.7%
2001	\$ 334,654,300	\$ 38,800,985	13.1%
2002	\$ 360,021,821	\$ 25,367,521	7.6%
2003	\$ 402,855,396	\$ 42,833,575	11.9%
2004	\$ 448,094,391	\$ 45,238,995	11.2%
2005	\$ 501,237,092	\$ 53,142,701	11.9%
2006			
2007			

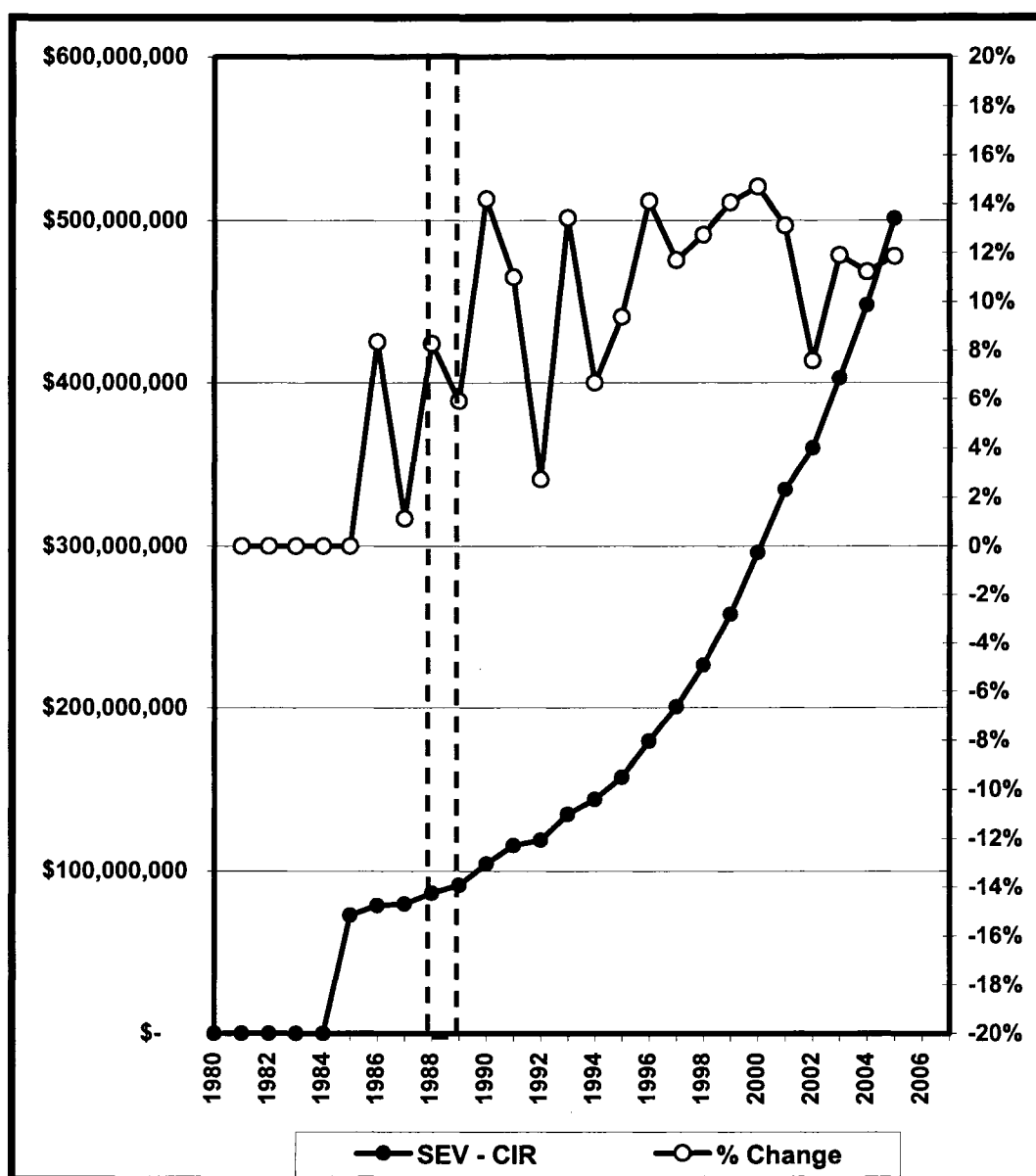


Figure 151. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 79

CSA 07 - Adj  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
Population

Population			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Adj
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	1,529		
1981	1,524	(5)	-0.33%
1982	1,517	(7)	-0.46%
1983	1,532	15	0.99%
1984	1,546	14	0.91%
1985	1,528	(18)	-1.16%
1986	1,510	(18)	-1.18%
1987	1,490	(20)	-1.32%
1988	1,470	(20)	-1.34%
1989	1,629	159	10.82%
1990	1,787	158	9.70%
1991	1,807	20	1.12%
1992	1,841	34	1.88%
1993	1,873	32	1.74%
1994	1,907	34	1.82%
1995	1,944	37	1.94%
1996	1,975	31	1.59%
1997	1,989	14	0.71%
1998	2,011	22	1.11%
1999	2,054	43	2.14%
2000	2,106	52	2.53%
2001	2,094	(12)	-0.57%
2002	2,091	(3)	-0.14%
2003	2,077	(14)	-0.67%
2004	2,046	(31)	-1.49%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 80

CSA 07 - Adj  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Adj
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,475		
1981	1,575	100	6.78%
1982	1,750	175	11.11%
1983	1,800	50	2.86%
1984	1,525	(275)	-15.28%
1985	1,475	(50)	-3.28%
1986	1,475	-	0.00%
1987	1,475	-	0.00%
1988	1,575	100	6.78%
1989	1,625	50	3.17%
1990	1,425	(200)	-12.31%
1991	1,475	50	3.51%
1992	1,450	(25)	-1.69%
1993	1,600	150	10.34%
1994	1,625	25	1.56%
1995	1,650	25	1.54%
1996	1,625	(25)	-1.52%
1997	1,650	25	1.54%
1998	1,650	-	0.00%
1999	1,700	50	3.03%
2000	1,750	50	2.94%
2001	1,700	(50)	-2.86%
2002	1,625	(75)	-4.41%
2003	1,675	50	3.08%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



Table 81

CSA 07 - Adj  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Adj
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	88.3%		
1981	91.9%	3.6%	4.04%
1982	102.2%	10.3%	11.23%
1983	104.4%	2.3%	2.22%
1984	80.9%	-23.6%	-22.58%
1985	81.8%	1.0%	1.18%
1986	82.8%	1.0%	1.19%
1987	90.6%	7.8%	9.45%
1988	98.6%	8.0%	8.87%
1989	93.6%	-5.0%	-5.09%
1990	76.9%	-16.7%	-17.81%
1991	78.9%	1.9%	2.49%
1992	77.4%	-1.5%	-1.85%
1993	84.1%	6.7%	8.64%
1994	83.9%	-0.2%	-0.22%
1995	82.3%	-1.6%	-1.90%
1996	81.0%	-1.3%	-1.57%
1997	83.0%	1.9%	2.40%
1998	82.0%	-0.9%	-1.09%
1999	80.3%	-1.7%	-2.09%
2000	80.7%	0.4%	0.49%
2001	81.2%	0.5%	0.57%
2002	76.5%	-4.7%	-5.75%
2003	61.0%	-15.5%	-20.24%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 82

CSA 07 - Adj  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Adj
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 4,787,475	\$ 4,787,475	
1986	\$ 4,872,279	\$ 84,804	1.8%
1987	\$ 5,050,850	\$ 178,571	3.7%
1988	\$ 5,192,208	\$ 141,358	2.8%
1989	\$ 5,035,019	\$ (157,189)	-3.0%
1990	\$ 6,463,184	\$ 1,428,165	28.4%
1991	\$ 7,378,783	\$ 915,599	14.2%
1992	\$ 7,385,853	\$ 7,070	0.1%
1993	\$ 7,716,515	\$ 330,662	4.5%
1994	\$ 8,757,542	\$ 1,041,027	13.5%
1995	\$ 8,805,540	\$ 47,998	0.5%
1996	\$ 9,069,127	\$ 263,587	3.0%
1997	\$ 11,741,479	\$ 2,672,352	29.5%
1998	\$ 12,972,499	\$ 1,231,020	10.5%
1999	\$ 12,388,033	\$ (584,466)	-4.5%
2000	\$ 13,689,850	\$ 1,301,817	10.5%
2001	\$ 14,419,293	\$ 729,443	5.3%
2002	\$ 15,052,683	\$ 633,390	4.4%
2003	\$ 16,046,861	\$ 994,178	6.6%
2004	\$ 16,356,972	\$ 310,111	1.9%
2005	\$ 17,577,296	\$ 1,220,324	7.5%
2006			
2007			

Table 83

CSA 07 - Adj  
Kewadin Shores Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Adj
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 13,568,504	\$ 13,568,504	
1986	\$ 14,717,209	\$ 1,148,705	8.5%
1987	\$ 15,429,949	\$ 712,740	4.8%
1988	\$ 16,054,122	\$ 624,173	4.0%
1989	\$ 16,282,983	\$ 228,861	1.4%
1990	\$ 17,395,947	\$ 1,112,964	6.8%
1991	\$ 20,904,857	\$ 3,508,910	20.2%
1992	\$ 21,877,139	\$ 972,282	4.7%
1993	\$ 26,064,145	\$ 4,187,006	19.1%
1994	\$ 28,770,268	\$ 2,706,123	10.4%
1995	\$ 33,056,521	\$ 4,286,253	14.9%
1996	\$ 38,267,161	\$ 5,210,640	15.8%
1997	\$ 40,907,727	\$ 2,640,566	6.9%
1998	\$ 46,555,289	\$ 5,647,562	13.8%
1999	\$ 54,342,517	\$ 7,787,228	16.7%
2000	\$ 62,244,825	\$ 7,902,308	14.5%
2001	\$ 73,659,748	\$ 11,414,923	18.3%
2002	\$ 77,210,498	\$ 3,550,750	4.8%
2003	\$ 85,958,060	\$ 8,747,562	11.3%
2004	\$ 96,085,336	\$ 10,127,276	11.8%
2005	\$ 107,312,881	\$ 11,227,545	11.7%
2006			
2007			

Table 84

CSA 07 - Adj  
 Kewadin Shores Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
07	Opened: May - 1988		Std
Kewadin Shores Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 20,317,354	\$ 20,317,354	
1986	\$ 23,482,288	\$ 3,164,934	15.6%
1987	\$ 23,585,723	\$ 103,435	0.4%
1988	\$ 24,349,554	\$ 763,831	3.2%
1989	\$ 24,428,026	\$ 78,472	0.3%
1990	\$ 27,008,292	\$ 2,580,266	10.6%
1991	\$ 31,291,914	\$ 4,283,622	15.9%
1992	\$ 32,271,266	\$ 979,352	3.1%
1993	\$ 36,788,934	\$ 4,517,668	14.0%
1994	\$ 40,540,784	\$ 3,751,850	10.2%
1995	\$ 45,030,085	\$ 4,489,301	11.1%
1996	\$ 50,654,267	\$ 5,624,182	12.5%
1997	\$ 57,139,381	\$ 6,485,114	12.8%
1998	\$ 64,168,082	\$ 7,028,701	12.3%
1999	\$ 71,774,766	\$ 7,606,684	11.9%
2000	\$ 82,441,575	\$ 10,666,809	14.9%
2001	\$ 94,867,756	\$ 12,426,181	15.1%
2002	\$ 99,282,037	\$ 4,414,281	4.7%
2003	\$ 109,384,999	\$ 10,102,962	10.2%
2004	\$ 119,663,192	\$ 10,278,193	9.4%
2005	\$ 131,912,068	\$ 12,248,876	10.2%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix J

Data - CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Club Casino, Chippewa

Table 85

CSA 08  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
Population

Population			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Std
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	5,065		
1981	4,988	(77)	-1.52%
1982	4,909	(79)	-1.58%
1983	4,927	18	0.37%
1984	4,942	15	0.30%
1985	4,947	5	0.10%
1986	4,950	3	0.06%
1987	4,915	(35)	-0.71%
1988	4,880	(35)	-0.71%
1989	5,083	203	4.16%
1990	5,286	203	3.99%
1991	5,358	72	1.36%
1992	5,463	105	1.96%
1993	5,584	121	2.21%
1994	5,693	109	1.95%
1995	5,810	117	2.06%
1996	5,952	142	2.44%
1997	6,049	97	1.63%
1998	6,095	46	0.76%
1999	6,273	178	2.92%
2000	6,590	317	5.05%
2001	6,617	27	0.41%
2002	6,690	73	1.10%
2003	6,712	22	0.33%
2004	6,714	2	0.03%
2005			
2006			
2007			

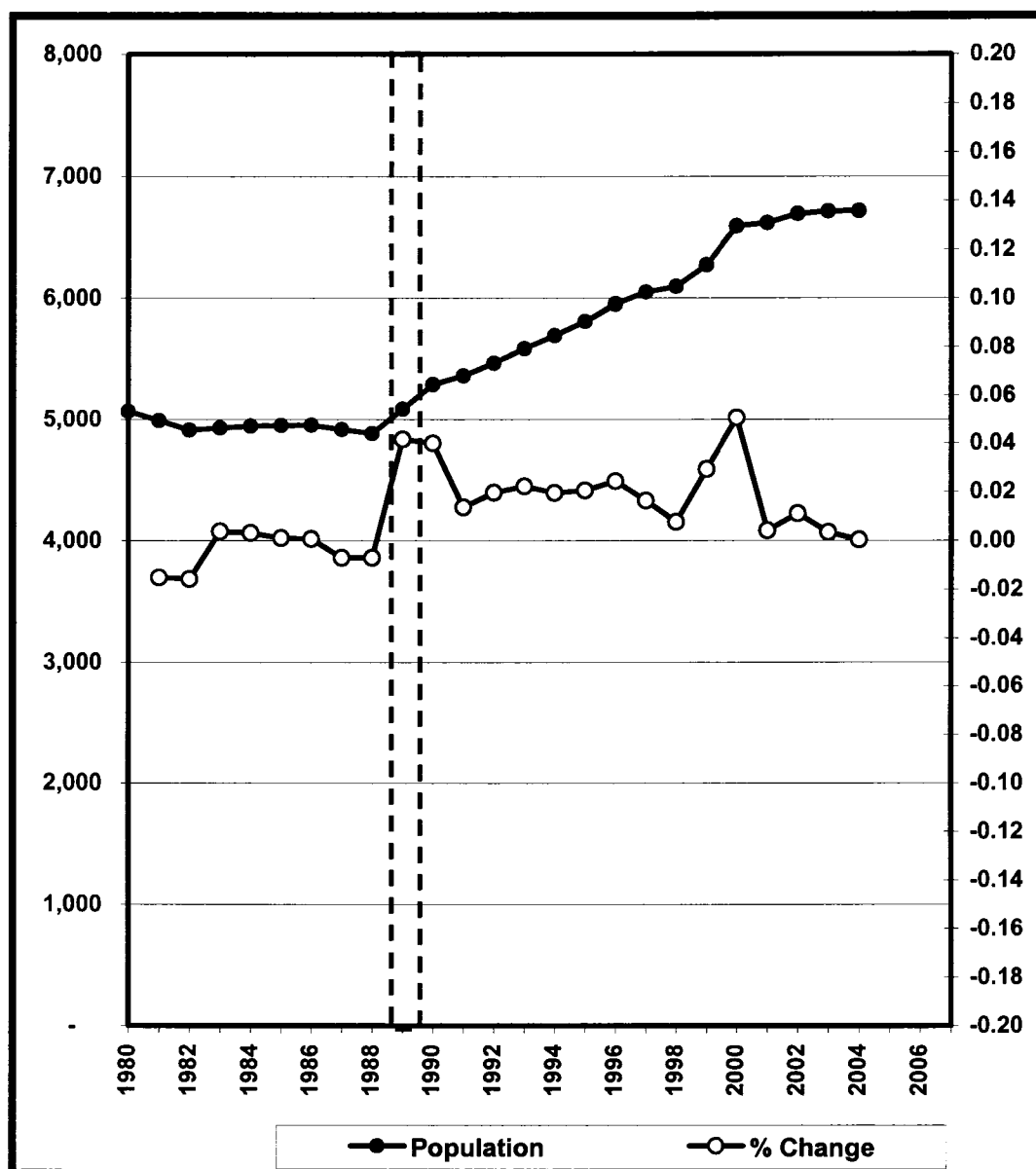


Figure 152. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino,  
Population

Table 86

CSA 08  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
Labor Force

Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	2,350		
1981	2,500	150	6.38%
1982	2,550	50	2.00%
1983	2,550	-	0.00%
1984	2,675	125	4.90%
1985	2,575	(100)	-3.74%
1986	2,550	(25)	-0.97%
1987	2,675	125	4.90%
1988	2,775	100	3.74%
1989	2,950	175	6.31%
1990	2,750	(200)	-6.78%
1991	2,800	50	1.82%
1992	2,925	125	4.46%
1993	3,125	200	6.84%
1994	3,275	150	4.80%
1995	3,250	(25)	-0.76%
1996	3,350	100	3.08%
1997	3,325	(25)	-0.75%
1998	3,250	(75)	-2.26%
1999	3,300	50	1.54%
2000	3,375	75	2.27%
2001	3,350	(25)	-0.74%
2002	3,250	(100)	-2.99%
2003	3,350	100	3.08%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



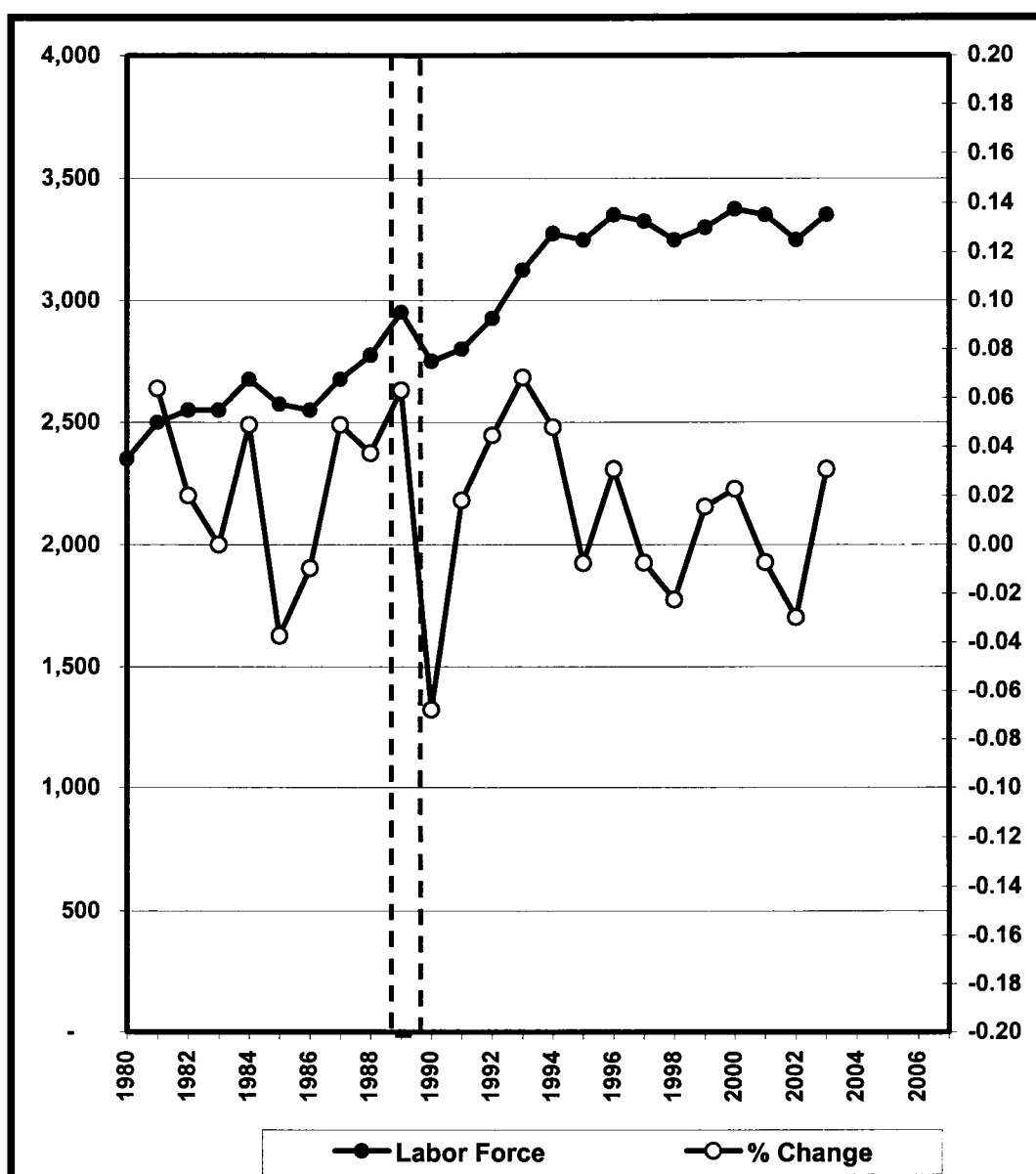


Figure 153. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino, Labor Force

Table 87

CSA 08  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Std
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	38.0%		
1981	39.6%	1.6%	4.18%
1982	39.7%	0.1%	0.32%
1983	41.1%	1.4%	3.47%
1984	44.5%	3.4%	8.31%
1985	43.0%	-1.6%	-3.51%
1986	44.9%	2.0%	4.64%
1987	48.8%	3.9%	8.63%
1988	52.8%	3.9%	8.06%
1989	53.6%	0.8%	1.60%
1990	47.8%	-5.8%	-10.90%
1991	47.1%	-0.6%	-1.34%
1992	49.0%	1.8%	3.90%
1993	51.5%	2.5%	5.15%
1994	53.1%	1.6%	3.20%
1995	52.5%	-0.6%	-1.20%
1996	52.9%	0.4%	0.81%
1997	52.1%	-0.8%	-1.60%
1998	50.5%	-1.6%	-3.12%
1999	50.2%	-0.2%	-0.47%
2000	48.6%	-1.7%	-3.30%
2001	48.4%	-0.2%	-0.41%
2002	46.0%	-2.4%	-4.95%
2003	46.9%	1.0%	2.10%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

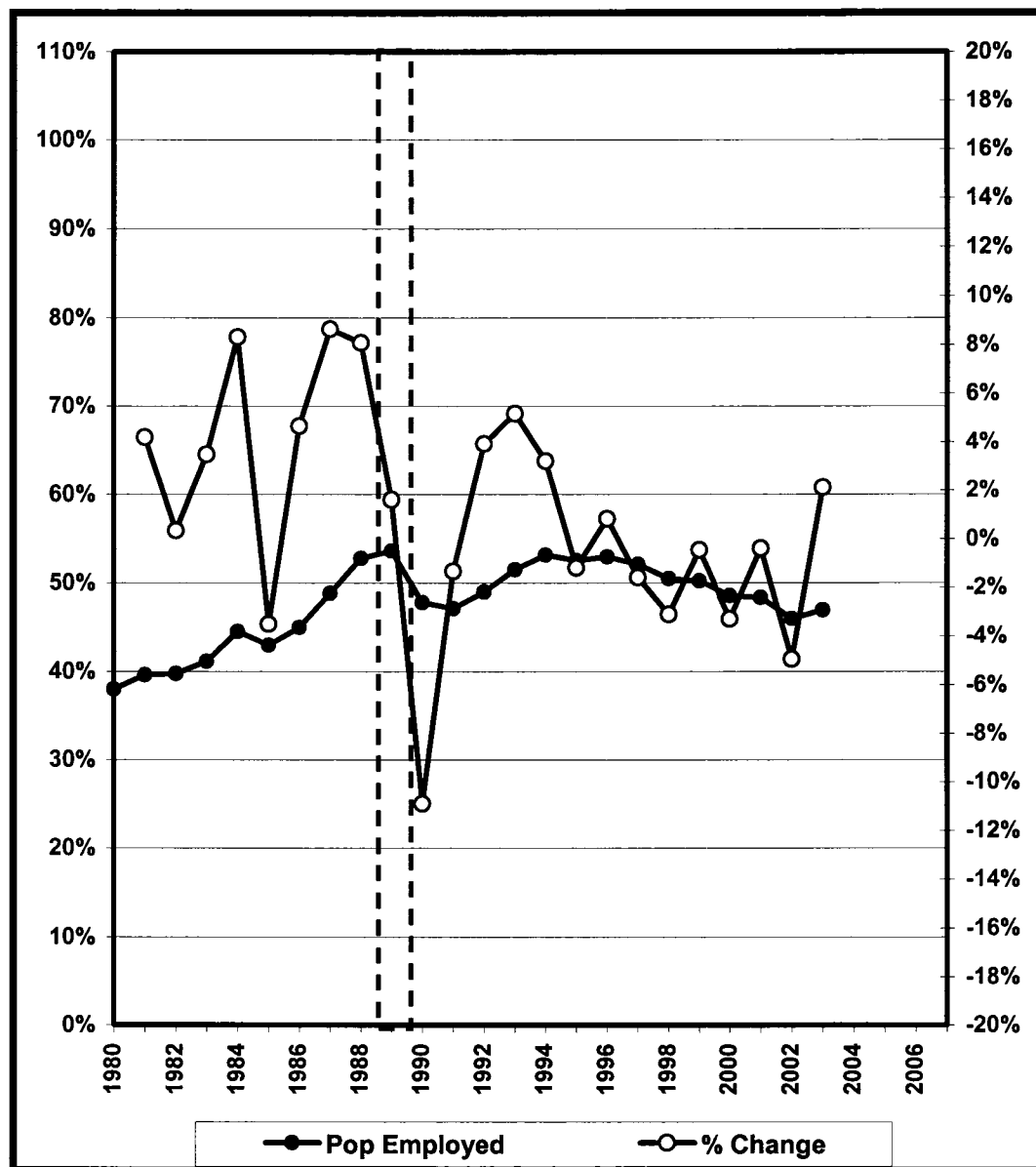


Figure 154. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 88

CSA 08  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Std
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 3,827,655	\$ 3,827,655	
1986	\$ 3,760,764	\$ (66,891)	-1.7%
1987	\$ 3,418,774	\$ (341,990)	-9.1%
1988	\$ 3,550,304	\$ 131,530	3.8%
1989	\$ 4,018,771	\$ 468,467	13.2%
1990	\$ 4,634,228	\$ 615,457	15.3%
1991	\$ 4,557,915	\$ (76,313)	-1.6%
1992	\$ 4,614,515	\$ 56,600	1.2%
1993	\$ 5,495,680	\$ 881,165	19.1%
1994	\$ 7,407,914	\$ 1,912,234	34.8%
1995	\$ 8,705,098	\$ 1,297,184	17.5%
1996	\$ 10,999,217	\$ 2,294,119	26.4%
1997	\$ 11,785,012	\$ 785,795	7.1%
1998	\$ 12,326,585	\$ 541,573	4.6%
1999	\$ 12,771,540	\$ 444,955	3.6%
2000	\$ 13,508,685	\$ 737,145	5.8%
2001	\$ 14,610,135	\$ 1,101,450	8.2%
2002	\$ 15,577,550	\$ 967,415	6.6%
2003	\$ 16,257,450	\$ 679,900	4.4%
2004	\$ 16,914,250	\$ 656,800	4.0%
2005	\$ 18,528,400	\$ 1,614,150	9.5%
2006			
2007			

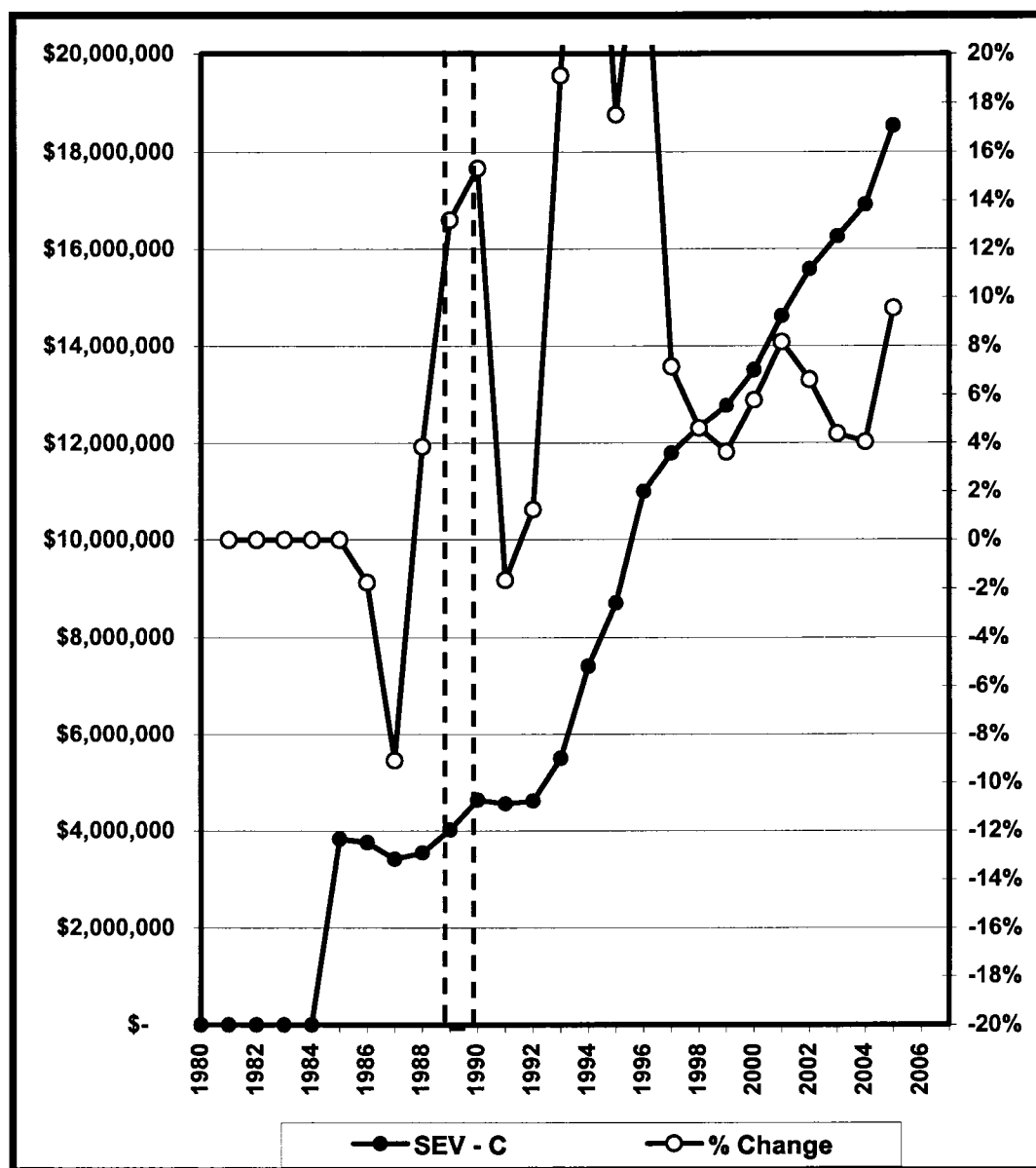


Figure 155. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 89

CSA 08  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Std
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 29,900,710	\$ 29,900,710	
1986	\$ 29,967,274	\$ 66,564	0.2%
1987	\$ 32,940,738	\$ 2,973,464	9.9%
1988	\$ 34,743,144	\$ 1,802,406	5.5%
1989	\$ 37,120,528	\$ 2,377,384	6.8%
1990	\$ 43,502,480	\$ 6,381,952	17.2%
1991	\$ 49,061,699	\$ 5,559,219	12.8%
1992	\$ 50,506,074	\$ 1,444,375	2.9%
1993	\$ 63,255,378	\$ 12,749,304	25.2%
1994	\$ 68,642,669	\$ 5,387,291	8.5%
1995	\$ 80,293,566	\$ 11,650,897	17.0%
1996	\$ 88,816,210	\$ 8,522,644	10.6%
1997	\$ 100,946,572	\$ 12,130,362	13.7%
1998	\$ 113,799,807	\$ 12,853,235	12.7%
1999	\$ 122,029,047	\$ 8,229,240	7.2%
2000	\$ 135,339,411	\$ 13,310,364	10.9%
2001	\$ 147,414,228	\$ 12,074,817	8.9%
2002	\$ 158,744,437	\$ 11,330,209	7.7%
2003	\$ 175,254,760	\$ 16,510,323	10.4%
2004	\$ 194,185,195	\$ 18,930,435	10.8%
2005	\$ 204,843,910	\$ 10,658,715	5.5%
2006			
2007			

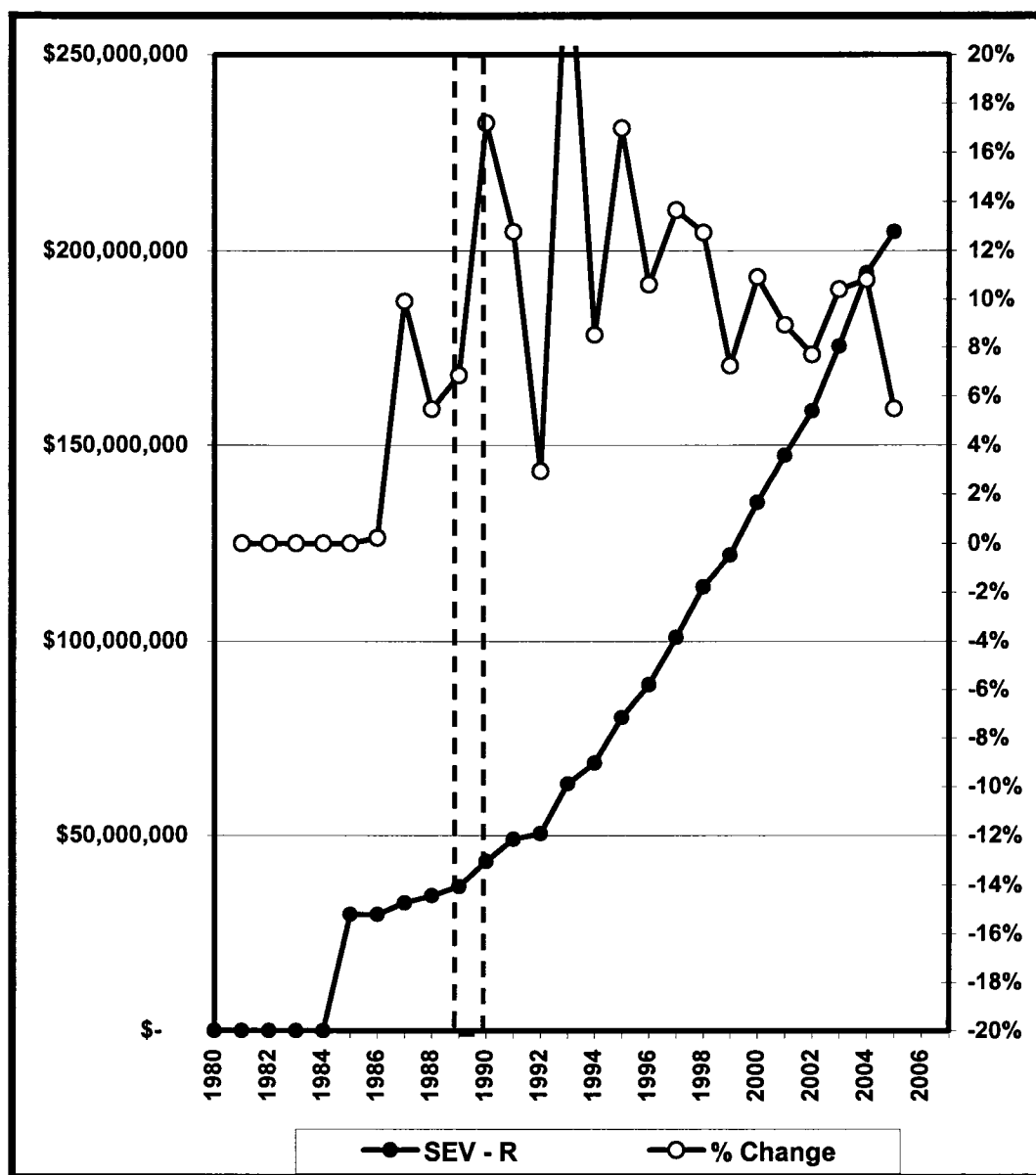


Figure 156. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 90

CSA 08  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Std
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 34,751,165	\$ 34,751,165	
1986	\$ 34,750,838	\$ (327)	0.0%
1987	\$ 37,353,712	\$ 2,602,874	7.5%
1988	\$ 39,270,998	\$ 1,917,286	5.1%
1989	\$ 41,982,024	\$ 2,711,026	6.9%
1990	\$ 48,979,433	\$ 6,997,409	16.7%
1991	\$ 54,515,889	\$ 5,536,456	11.3%
1992	\$ 56,016,864	\$ 1,500,975	2.8%
1993	\$ 69,647,833	\$ 13,630,969	24.3%
1994	\$ 77,199,658	\$ 7,551,825	10.8%
1995	\$ 90,206,814	\$ 13,007,156	16.8%
1996	\$ 101,114,227	\$ 10,907,413	12.1%
1997	\$ 114,284,184	\$ 13,169,957	13.0%
1998	\$ 128,225,992	\$ 13,941,808	12.2%
1999	\$ 136,965,337	\$ 8,739,345	6.8%
2000	\$ 151,427,596	\$ 14,462,259	10.6%
2001	\$ 165,122,763	\$ 13,695,167	9.0%
2002	\$ 177,772,087	\$ 12,649,324	7.7%
2003	\$ 195,000,110	\$ 17,228,023	9.7%
2004	\$ 214,313,145	\$ 19,313,035	9.9%
2005	\$ 226,619,310	\$ 12,306,165	5.7%
2006			
2007			



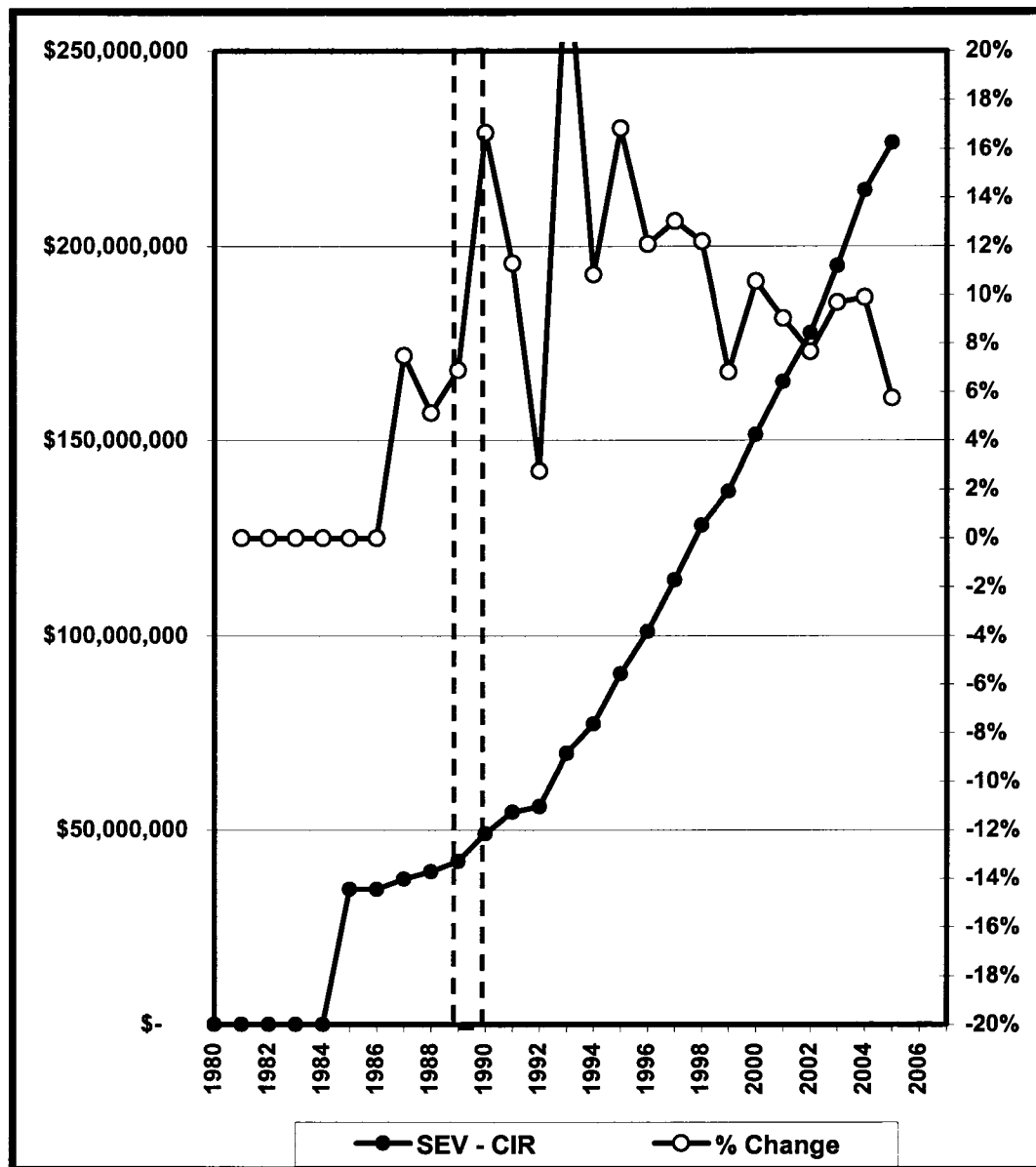


Figure 157. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 91  
CSA 08 - Adj  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
Population

Population			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Adj
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	3,616		
1981	3,565	(51)	-1.41%
1982	3,513	(52)	-1.46%
1983	3,526	13	0.37%
1984	3,536	10	0.28%
1985	3,544	8	0.23%
1986	3,550	6	0.17%
1987	3,515	(35)	-0.99%
1988	3,480	(35)	-1.00%
1989	3,599	119	3.42%
1990	3,718	119	3.31%
1991	3,771	53	1.43%
1992	3,847	76	2.02%
1993	3,934	87	2.26%
1994	4,025	91	2.31%
1995	4,133	108	2.68%
1996	4,263	130	3.15%
1997	4,361	98	2.30%
1998	4,420	59	1.35%
1999	4,513	93	2.10%
2000	4,646	133	2.95%
2001	4,661	15	0.32%
2002	4,709	48	1.03%
2003	4,722	13	0.28%
2004	4,722	-	0.00%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 92

CSA 08 - Adj  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Adj
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,725		
1981	1,850	125	7.25%
1982	1,875	25	1.35%
1983	1,875	-	0.00%
1984	1,975	100	5.33%
1985	1,900	(75)	-3.80%
1986	1,875	(25)	-1.32%
1987	1,975	100	5.33%
1988	2,025	50	2.53%
1989	2,175	150	7.41%
1990	1,925	(250)	-11.49%
1991	1,975	50	2.60%
1992	2,050	75	3.80%
1993	2,200	150	7.32%
1994	2,300	100	4.55%
1995	2,300	-	0.00%
1996	2,375	75	3.26%
1997	2,350	(25)	-1.05%
1998	2,300	(50)	-2.13%
1999	2,325	25	1.09%
2000	2,400	75	3.23%
2001	2,375	(25)	-1.04%
2002	2,300	(75)	-3.16%
2003	2,375	75	3.26%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 93

CSA 08 - Adj  
 Brimley Kings Club Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Adj
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	38.7%		
1981	40.7%	2.0%	5.05%
1982	40.6%	-0.1%	-0.27%
1983	41.8%	1.3%	3.13%
1984	45.2%	3.4%	8.17%
1985	43.7%	-1.5%	-3.34%
1986	45.8%	2.0%	4.66%
1987	49.8%	4.0%	8.76%
1988	53.9%	4.1%	8.22%
1989	55.6%	1.7%	3.14%
1990	48.4%	-7.2%	-12.88%
1991	47.7%	-0.7%	-1.41%
1992	49.4%	1.7%	3.47%
1993	52.1%	2.7%	5.51%
1994	53.4%	1.3%	2.51%
1995	52.6%	-0.8%	-1.48%
1996	52.8%	0.2%	0.29%
1997	51.6%	-1.2%	-2.25%
1998	49.8%	-1.8%	-3.53%
1999	49.9%	0.1%	0.17%
2000	49.0%	-0.9%	-1.78%
2001	48.8%	-0.2%	-0.32%
2002	46.7%	-2.1%	-4.28%
2003	46.9%	0.2%	0.45%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 94

CSA 08 - Adj  
 Brimley Kings Club Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Adj
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 3,182,255	\$ 3,182,255	
1986	\$ 3,216,377	\$ 34,122	1.1%
1987	\$ 2,894,573	\$ (321,804)	-10.0%
1988	\$ 3,021,085	\$ 126,512	4.4%
1989	\$ 3,488,593	\$ 467,508	15.5%
1990	\$ 4,145,336	\$ 656,743	18.8%
1991	\$ 4,110,120	\$ (35,216)	-0.8%
1992	\$ 4,166,370	\$ 56,250	1.4%
1993	\$ 4,941,780	\$ 775,410	18.6%
1994	\$ 6,827,964	\$ 1,886,184	38.2%
1995	\$ 7,440,198	\$ 612,234	9.0%
1996	\$ 9,435,667	\$ 1,995,469	26.8%
1997	\$ 10,128,671	\$ 693,004	7.3%
1998	\$ 10,634,250	\$ 505,579	5.0%
1999	\$ 10,747,050	\$ 112,800	1.1%
2000	\$ 11,429,350	\$ 682,300	6.3%
2001	\$ 12,536,050	\$ 1,106,700	9.7%
2002	\$ 13,122,350	\$ 586,300	4.7%
2003	\$ 13,973,800	\$ 851,450	6.5%
2004	\$ 14,566,100	\$ 592,300	4.2%
2005	\$ 15,388,200	\$ 822,100	5.6%
2006			
2007			

Table 95

CSA 08 - Adj  
Brimley Kings Club Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Adj
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 21,751,622	\$ 21,751,622	
1986	\$ 21,358,086	\$ (393,536)	-1.8%
1987	\$ 23,662,871	\$ 2,304,785	10.8%
1988	\$ 25,550,403	\$ 1,887,532	8.0%
1989	\$ 27,456,230	\$ 1,905,827	7.5%
1990	\$ 31,941,061	\$ 4,484,831	16.3%
1991	\$ 36,055,422	\$ 4,114,361	12.9%
1992	\$ 37,149,152	\$ 1,093,730	3.0%
1993	\$ 46,545,939	\$ 9,396,787	25.3%
1994	\$ 50,266,264	\$ 3,720,325	8.0%
1995	\$ 58,411,741	\$ 8,145,477	16.2%
1996	\$ 64,375,623	\$ 5,963,882	10.2%
1997	\$ 73,916,625	\$ 9,541,002	14.8%
1998	\$ 83,153,362	\$ 9,236,737	12.5%
1999	\$ 87,999,152	\$ 4,845,790	5.8%
2000	\$ 97,201,936	\$ 9,202,784	10.5%
2001	\$ 108,219,528	\$ 11,017,592	11.3%
2002	\$ 115,179,737	\$ 6,960,209	6.4%
2003	\$ 127,769,060	\$ 12,589,323	10.9%
2004	\$ 143,791,295	\$ 16,022,235	12.5%
2005	\$ 149,703,610	\$ 5,912,315	4.1%
2006			
2007			

Table 96

CSA 08 - Adj  
 Brimley Kings Club Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
08	Opened: Jul - 1989		Std
Brimley Kings Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 25,956,677	\$ 25,956,677	
1986	\$ 25,597,263	\$ (359,414)	-1.4%
1987	\$ 27,551,644	\$ 1,954,381	7.6%
1988	\$ 29,549,038	\$ 1,997,394	7.2%
1989	\$ 31,787,548	\$ 2,238,510	7.6%
1990	\$ 36,929,122	\$ 5,141,574	16.2%
1991	\$ 41,061,817	\$ 4,132,695	11.2%
1992	\$ 42,211,797	\$ 1,149,980	2.8%
1993	\$ 52,384,494	\$ 10,172,697	24.1%
1994	\$ 58,243,303	\$ 5,858,809	11.2%
1995	\$ 67,060,089	\$ 8,816,786	15.1%
1996	\$ 75,110,090	\$ 8,050,001	12.0%
1997	\$ 85,597,896	\$ 10,487,806	14.0%
1998	\$ 95,887,212	\$ 10,289,316	12.0%
1999	\$ 100,910,952	\$ 5,023,740	5.2%
2000	\$ 111,210,786	\$ 10,299,834	10.2%
2001	\$ 123,853,978	\$ 12,643,192	11.4%
2002	\$ 131,752,187	\$ 7,898,209	6.4%
2003	\$ 145,230,760	\$ 13,478,573	10.2%
2004	\$ 161,571,095	\$ 16,340,335	11.3%
2005	\$ 168,338,810	\$ 6,767,715	4.2%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix K

Data - CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee



Table 97

CSA 09  
Chip-In Island Casino  
Population

Population			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	18,682		
1981	18,776	94	0.50%
1982	18,867	91	0.48%
1983	18,696	(171)	-0.91%
1984	18,520	(176)	-0.94%
1985	18,472	(48)	-0.26%
1986	18,420	(52)	-0.28%
1987	18,345	(75)	-0.41%
1988	18,270	(75)	-0.41%
1989	18,286	16	0.09%
1990	18,295	9	0.05%
1991	18,433	138	0.75%
1992	18,576	143	0.78%
1993	18,723	147	0.79%
1994	18,867	144	0.77%
1995	19,021	154	0.82%
1996	19,153	132	0.69%
1997	19,245	92	0.48%
1998	19,322	77	0.40%
1999	19,353	31	0.16%
2000	19,353	-	0.00%
2001	19,327	(26)	-0.13%
2002	19,283	(44)	-0.23%
2003	19,285	2	0.01%
2004	19,345	60	0.31%
2005			
2006			
2007			

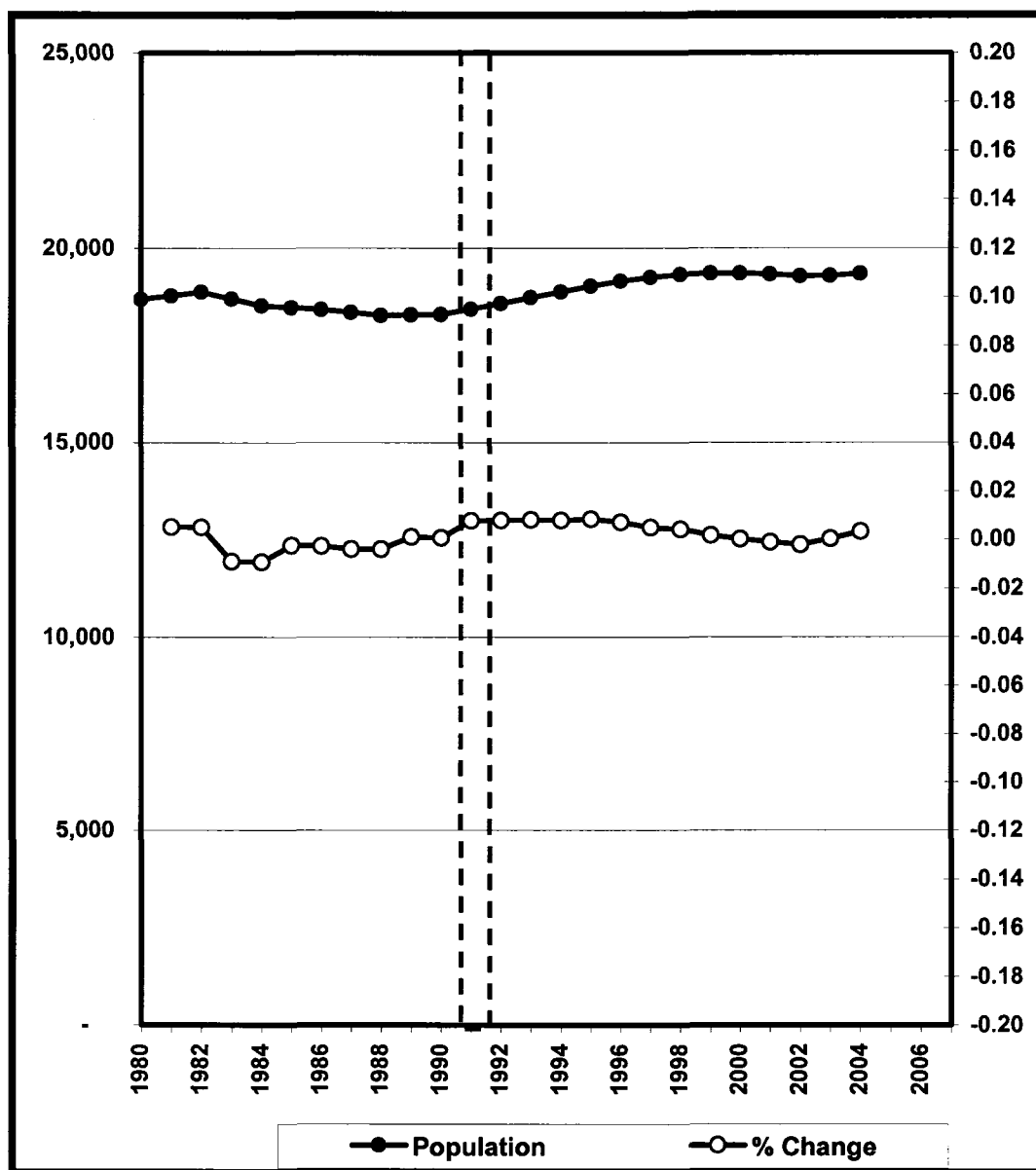


Figure 158. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, Population

Table 98

CSA 09  
Chip-In Island Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	7,900		
1981	8,925	1,025	12.97%
1982	8,525	(400)	-4.48%
1983	8,525	-	0.00%
1984	8,200	(325)	-3.81%
1985	7,975	(225)	-2.74%
1986	7,800	(175)	-2.19%
1987	7,925	125	1.60%
1988	7,825	(100)	-1.26%
1989	8,050	225	2.88%
1990	8,925	875	10.87%
1991	9,125	200	2.24%
1992	9,275	150	1.64%
1993	9,400	125	1.35%
1994	9,550	150	1.60%
1995	9,475	(75)	-0.79%
1996	9,675	200	2.11%
1997	9,775	100	1.03%
1998	10,000	225	2.30%
1999	10,100	100	1.00%
2000	10,125	25	0.25%
2001	10,050	(75)	-0.74%
2002	9,600	(450)	-4.48%
2003	9,950	350	3.65%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

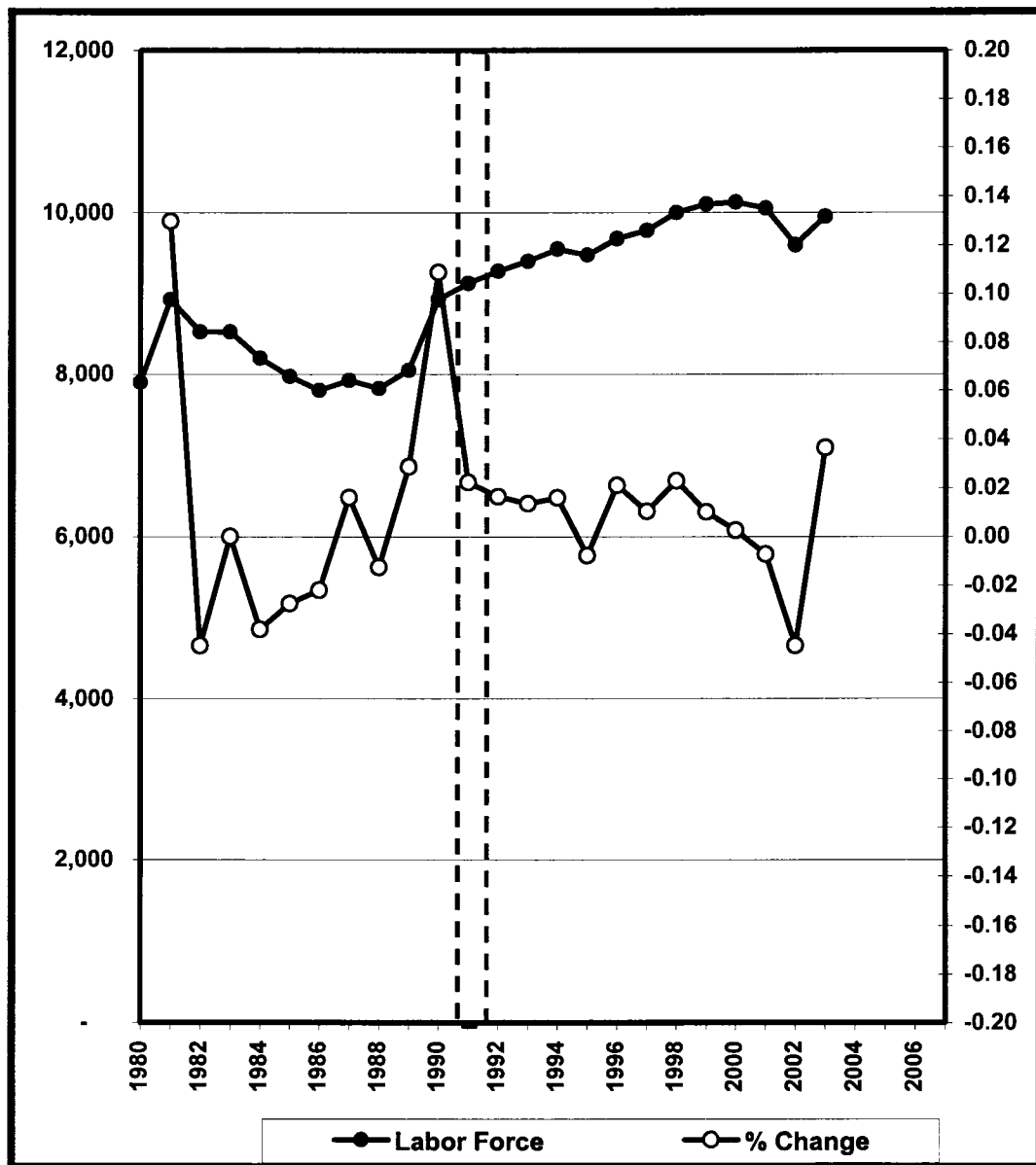


Figure 159. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, Labor Force

Table 99

CSA 09  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	37.3%		
1981	42.6%	5.3%	14.12%
1982	36.8%	-5.8%	-13.54%
1983	37.8%	1.0%	2.73%
1984	37.8%	0.0%	-0.12%
1985	35.5%	-2.3%	-6.19%
1986	36.6%	1.2%	3.34%
1987	38.8%	2.2%	5.99%
1988	39.3%	0.4%	1.12%
1989	41.0%	1.7%	4.44%
1990	45.4%	4.4%	10.61%
1991	45.2%	-0.2%	-0.45%
1992	45.6%	0.5%	1.02%
1993	46.6%	1.0%	2.14%
1994	47.4%	0.8%	1.80%
1995	46.8%	-0.6%	-1.36%
1996	47.6%	0.9%	1.82%
1997	48.6%	0.9%	1.98%
1998	49.2%	0.6%	1.20%
1999	50.0%	0.8%	1.68%
2000	50.4%	0.4%	0.78%
2001	49.4%	-1.0%	-1.92%
2002	47.6%	-1.8%	-3.71%
2003	48.5%	0.9%	1.90%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

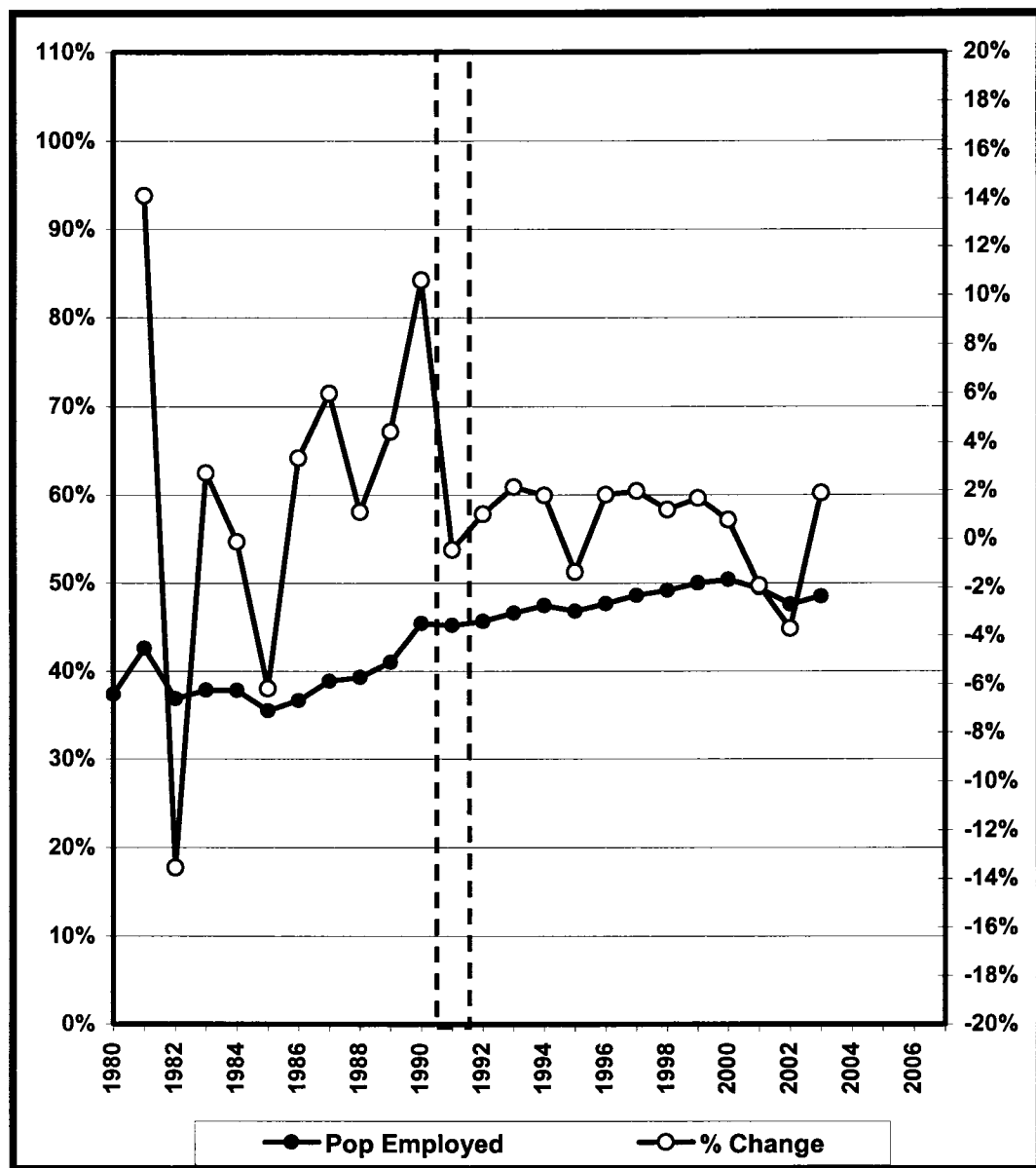


Figure 160. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 100

CSA 09  
Chip-In Island Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 7,484,695	\$ 7,484,695	
1986	\$ 7,373,424	\$ (111,271)	-1.5%
1987	\$ 7,472,805	\$ 99,381	1.3%
1988	\$ 7,615,842	\$ 143,037	1.9%
1989	\$ 8,041,633	\$ 425,791	5.6%
1990	\$ 8,422,813	\$ 381,180	4.7%
1991	\$ 8,541,059	\$ 118,246	1.4%
1992	\$ 8,620,168	\$ 79,109	0.9%
1993	\$ 9,036,190	\$ 416,022	4.8%
1994	\$ 9,442,817	\$ 406,627	4.5%
1995	\$ 9,892,299	\$ 449,482	4.8%
1996	\$ 10,357,726	\$ 465,427	4.7%
1997	\$ 11,527,454	\$ 1,169,728	11.3%
1998	\$ 11,671,628	\$ 144,174	1.3%
1999	\$ 13,641,634	\$ 1,970,006	16.9%
2000	\$ 14,711,012	\$ 1,069,378	7.8%
2001	\$ 16,438,280	\$ 1,727,268	11.7%
2002	\$ 16,831,290	\$ 393,010	2.4%
2003	\$ 16,787,520	\$ (43,770)	-0.3%
2004	\$ 21,153,167	\$ 4,365,647	26.0%
2005	\$ 22,823,951	\$ 1,670,784	7.9%
2006			
2007			

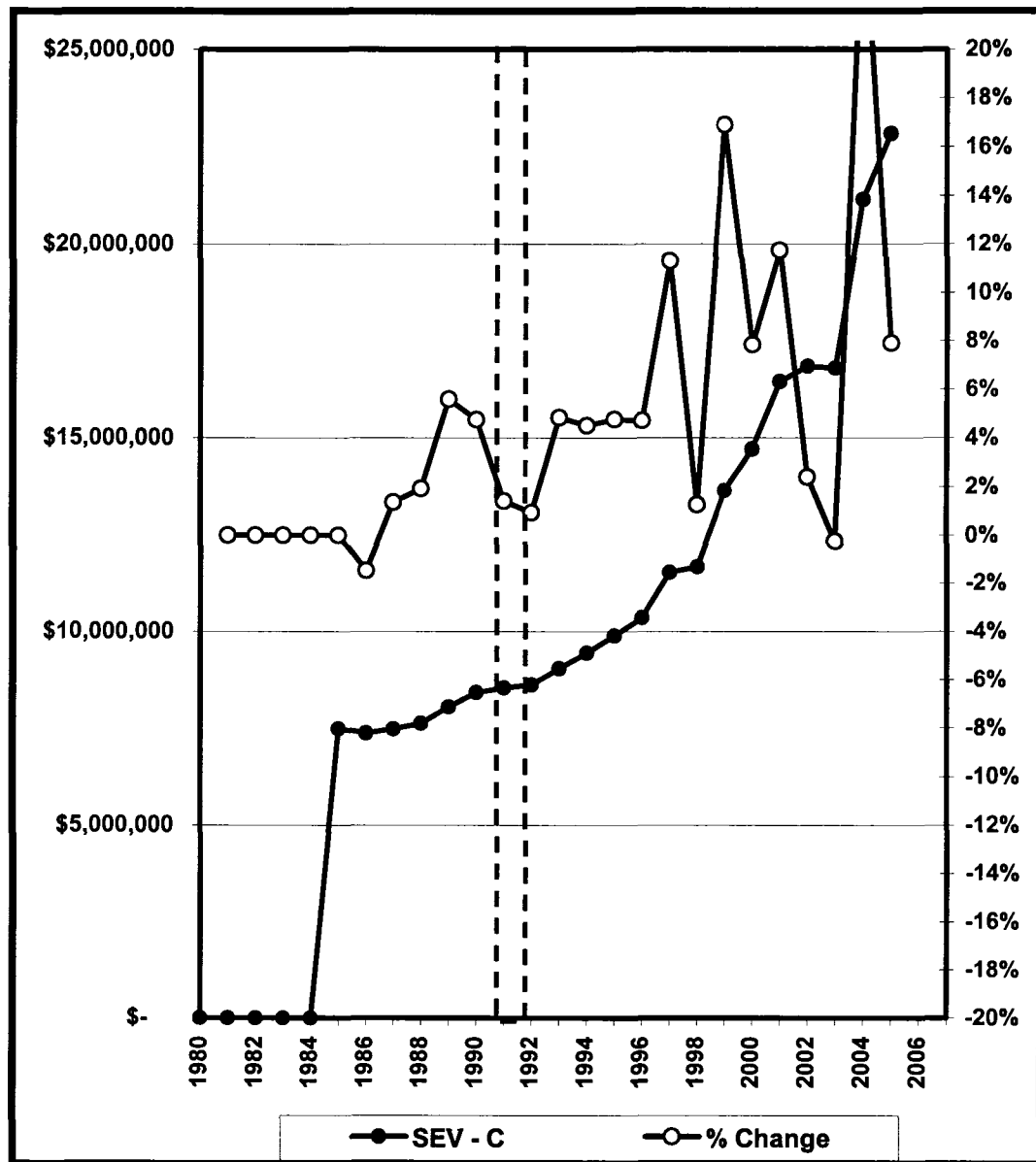


Figure 161. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, SEV - Commercial



Table 101

CSA 09  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 105,110,190	\$ 105,110,190	
1986	\$ 107,949,458	\$ 2,839,268	2.7%
1987	\$ 110,584,983	\$ 2,635,525	2.4%
1988	\$ 112,412,203	\$ 1,827,220	1.7%
1989	\$ 113,229,425	\$ 817,222	0.7%
1990	\$ 116,612,618	\$ 3,383,193	3.0%
1991	\$ 123,485,418	\$ 6,872,800	5.9%
1992	\$ 126,541,335	\$ 3,055,917	2.5%
1993	\$ 141,336,316	\$ 14,794,981	11.7%
1994	\$ 154,022,953	\$ 12,686,637	9.0%
1995	\$ 168,402,884	\$ 14,379,931	9.3%
1996	\$ 188,247,010	\$ 19,844,126	11.8%
1997	\$ 210,726,967	\$ 22,479,957	11.9%
1998	\$ 240,449,860	\$ 29,722,893	14.1%
1999	\$ 270,550,911	\$ 30,101,051	12.5%
2000	\$ 293,866,103	\$ 23,315,192	8.6%
2001	\$ 330,752,958	\$ 36,886,855	12.6%
2002	\$ 371,248,294	\$ 40,495,336	12.2%
2003	\$ 392,821,184	\$ 21,572,890	5.8%
2004	\$ 419,562,248	\$ 26,741,064	6.8%
2005	\$ 446,067,556	\$ 26,505,308	6.3%
2006			
2007			

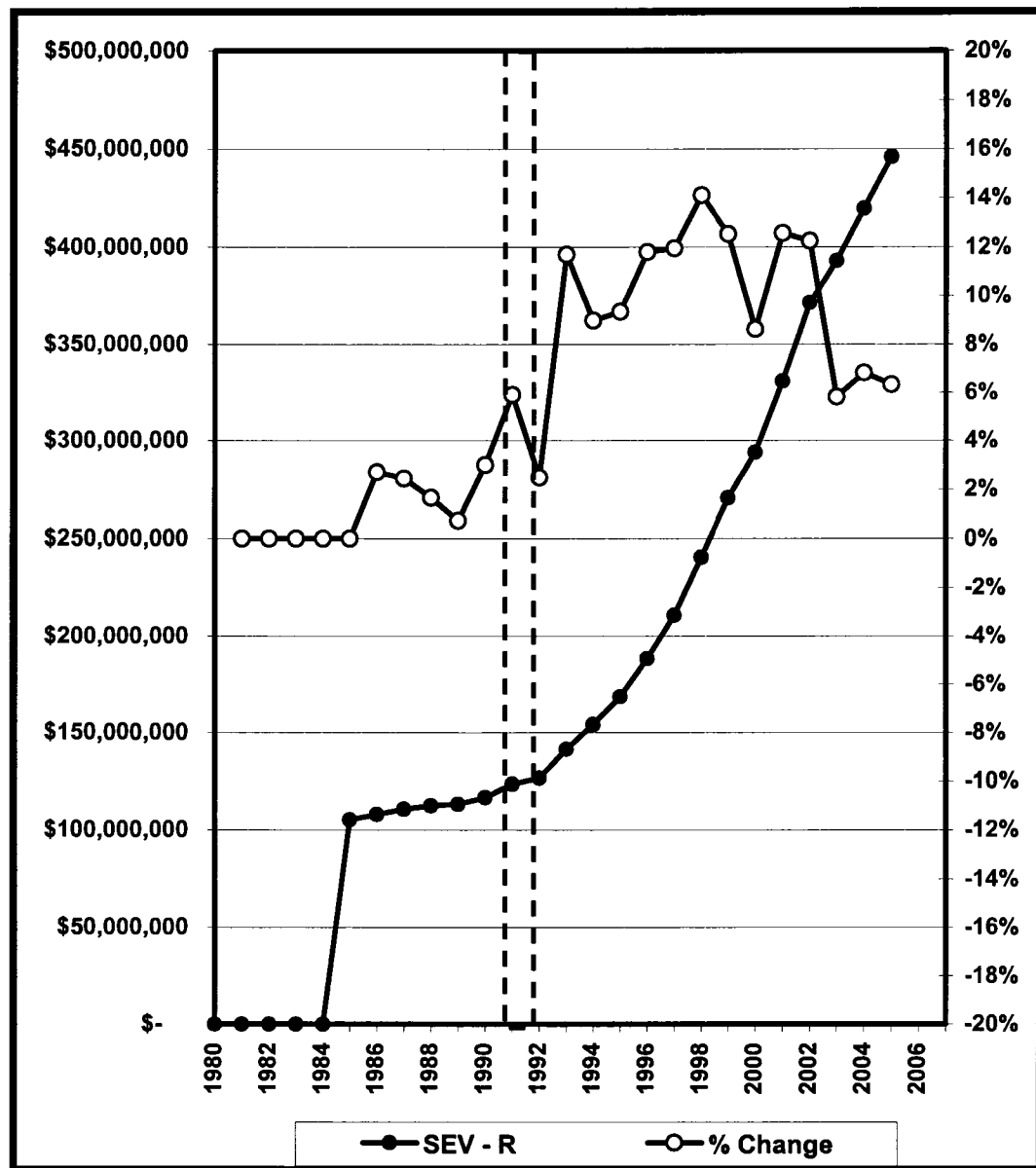


Figure 162. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 102

CSA 09  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 123,346,167	\$ 123,346,167	
1986	\$ 126,012,789	\$ 2,666,622	2.2%
1987	\$ 128,931,138	\$ 2,918,349	2.3%
1988	\$ 131,193,045	\$ 2,261,907	1.8%
1989	\$ 132,581,008	\$ 1,387,963	1.1%
1990	\$ 139,611,996	\$ 7,030,988	5.3%
1991	\$ 147,796,828	\$ 8,184,832	5.9%
1992	\$ 150,745,838	\$ 2,949,010	2.0%
1993	\$ 165,341,764	\$ 14,595,926	9.7%
1994	\$ 178,701,496	\$ 13,359,732	8.1%
1995	\$ 205,962,055	\$ 27,260,559	15.3%
1996	\$ 226,327,075	\$ 20,365,020	9.9%
1997	\$ 250,170,335	\$ 23,843,260	10.5%
1998	\$ 279,983,134	\$ 29,812,799	11.9%
1999	\$ 315,489,476	\$ 35,506,342	12.7%
2000	\$ 340,405,333	\$ 24,915,857	7.9%
2001	\$ 379,201,988	\$ 38,796,655	11.4%
2002	\$ 420,529,162	\$ 41,327,174	10.9%
2003	\$ 442,162,122	\$ 21,632,960	5.1%
2004	\$ 473,744,557	\$ 31,582,435	7.1%
2005	\$ 502,687,053	\$ 28,942,496	6.1%
2006			
2007			

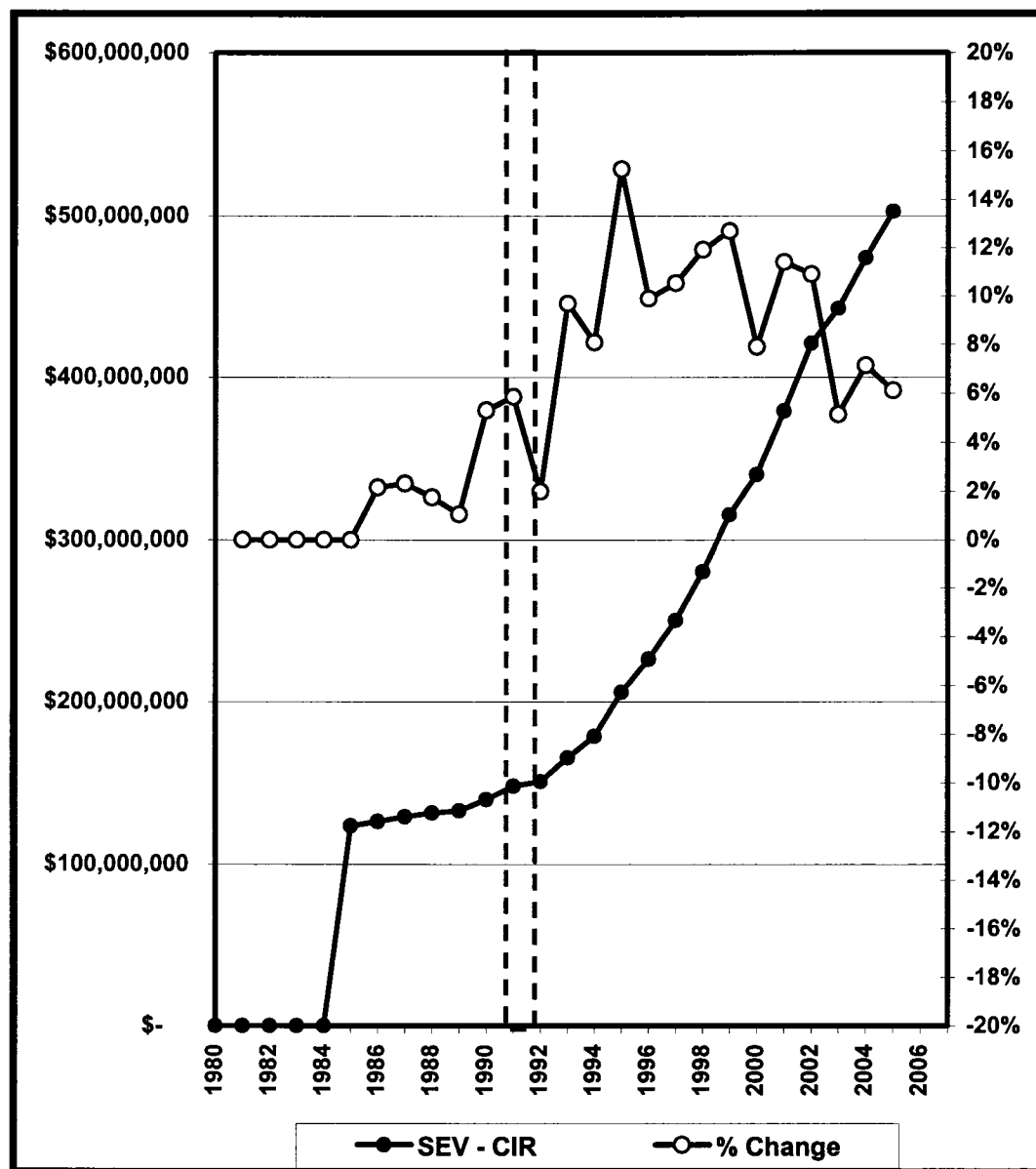


Figure 163. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 103  
CSA 09 - Adj  
Chip-In Island Casino  
Population

Population			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Adj
Chip-In Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	3,405		
1981	3,439	34	1.00%
1982	3,473	34	0.99%
1983	3,479	6	0.17%
1984	3,485	6	0.17%
1985	3,508	23	0.66%
1986	3,530	22	0.63%
1987	3,550	20	0.57%
1988	3,570	20	0.56%
1989	3,408	(162)	-4.54%
1990	3,244	(164)	-4.81%
1991	3,245	1	0.03%
1992	3,252	7	0.22%
1993	3,258	6	0.18%
1994	3,273	15	0.46%
1995	3,290	17	0.52%
1996	3,298	8	0.24%
1997	3,302	4	0.12%
1998	3,318	16	0.48%
1999	3,440	122	3.68%
2000	3,660	220	6.40%
2001	3,689	29	0.79%
2002	3,696	7	0.19%
2003	3,718	22	0.60%
2004	3,746	28	0.75%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 104

CSA 09 - Adj  
Chip-In Island Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Adj
Chip-In Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,250		
1981	1,300	50	4.00%
1982	1,375	75	5.77%
1983	1,375	-	0.00%
1984	1,425	50	3.64%
1985	1,475	50	3.51%
1986	1,375	(100)	-6.78%
1987	1,375	-	0.00%
1988	1,375	-	0.00%
1989	1,375	-	0.00%
1990	1,550	175	12.73%
1991	1,550	-	0.00%
1992	1,625	75	4.84%
1993	1,625	-	0.00%
1994	1,650	25	1.54%
1995	1,650	-	0.00%
1996	1,650	-	0.00%
1997	1,650	-	0.00%
1998	1,625	(25)	-1.52%
1999	1,650	25	1.54%
2000	1,675	25	1.52%
2001	1,550	(125)	-7.46%
2002	1,475	(75)	-4.84%
2003	1,500	25	1.69%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 105

CSA 09 - Adj  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Adj
Chip-In Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	30.8%		
1981	32.0%	1.1%	3.73%
1982	30.2%	-1.8%	-5.48%
1983	30.2%	-0.1%	-0.17%
1984	33.0%	2.8%	9.34%
1985	31.4%	-1.6%	-4.97%
1986	31.2%	-0.2%	-0.62%
1987	33.8%	2.6%	8.48%
1988	32.9%	-0.9%	-2.63%
1989	35.9%	3.0%	9.21%
1990	43.9%	8.0%	22.21%
1991	43.9%	0.0%	-0.03%
1992	46.1%	2.2%	5.04%
1993	46.8%	0.7%	1.48%
1994	48.1%	1.3%	2.81%
1995	47.1%	-1.0%	-2.10%
1996	47.8%	0.6%	1.37%
1997	47.7%	-0.1%	-0.12%
1998	46.7%	-1.0%	-2.06%
1999	45.8%	-0.9%	-1.99%
2000	43.7%	-2.1%	-4.52%
2001	40.0%	-3.7%	-8.54%
2002	37.9%	-2.1%	-5.26%
2003	48.5%	10.6%	28.00%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 106

CSA 09 - Adj  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

Chip-In Casino			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Adj
Chip-In Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,584,700	\$ 1,584,700	
1986	\$ 1,492,100	\$ (92,600)	-5.8%
1987	\$ 1,497,800	\$ 5,700	0.4%
1988	\$ 1,475,600	\$ (22,200)	-1.5%
1989	\$ 1,488,300	\$ 12,700	0.9%
1990	\$ 1,453,075	\$ (35,225)	-2.4%
1991	\$ 1,521,400	\$ 68,325	4.7%
1992	\$ 1,532,700	\$ 11,300	0.7%
1993	\$ 1,498,900	\$ (33,800)	-2.2%
1994	\$ 1,551,400	\$ 52,500	3.5%
1995	\$ 1,558,900	\$ 7,500	0.5%
1996	\$ 1,563,100	\$ 4,200	0.3%
1997	\$ 1,751,800	\$ 188,700	12.1%
1998	\$ 1,775,330	\$ 23,530	1.3%
1999	\$ 1,899,930	\$ 124,600	7.0%
2000	\$ 1,958,020	\$ 58,090	3.1%
2001	\$ 1,979,520	\$ 21,500	1.1%
2002	\$ 2,021,320	\$ 41,800	2.1%
2003	\$ 2,026,120	\$ 4,800	0.2%
2004	\$ 2,073,920	\$ 47,800	2.4%
2005	\$ 2,097,620	\$ 23,700	1.1%
2006			
2007			



Table 107

CSA 09 - Adj  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Adj
Chip-In Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 12,115,785	\$ 12,115,785	
1986	\$ 12,873,650	\$ 757,865	6.3%
1987	\$ 13,759,236	\$ 885,586	6.9%
1988	\$ 14,085,535	\$ 326,299	2.4%
1989	\$ 14,565,370	\$ 479,835	3.4%
1990	\$ 14,882,400	\$ 317,030	2.2%
1991	\$ 15,321,100	\$ 438,700	2.9%
1992	\$ 15,913,450	\$ 592,350	3.9%
1993	\$ 16,344,100	\$ 430,650	2.7%
1994	\$ 16,466,375	\$ 122,275	0.7%
1995	\$ 17,977,300	\$ 1,510,925	9.2%
1996	\$ 21,341,980	\$ 3,364,680	18.7%
1997	\$ 22,967,482	\$ 1,625,502	7.6%
1998	\$ 25,645,770	\$ 2,678,288	11.7%
1999	\$ 30,917,700	\$ 5,271,930	20.6%
2000	\$ 36,670,920	\$ 5,753,220	18.6%
2001	\$ 43,728,770	\$ 7,057,850	19.2%
2002	\$ 50,445,300	\$ 6,716,530	15.4%
2003	\$ 55,805,600	\$ 5,360,300	10.6%
2004	\$ 59,452,700	\$ 3,647,100	6.5%
2005	\$ 64,722,500	\$ 5,269,800	8.9%
2006			
2007			

Table 108

CSA 09 - Adj  
 Chip-In Island Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
09	Opened: Jul - 1991		Std
Chip-In Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 14,088,685	\$ 14,088,685	
1986	\$ 14,753,950	\$ 665,265	4.7%
1987	\$ 15,683,536	\$ 929,586	6.3%
1988	\$ 15,996,635	\$ 313,099	2.0%
1989	\$ 16,504,170	\$ 507,535	3.2%
1990	\$ 16,847,175	\$ 343,005	2.1%
1991	\$ 17,327,700	\$ 480,525	2.9%
1992	\$ 17,934,150	\$ 606,450	3.5%
1993	\$ 18,359,100	\$ 424,950	2.4%
1994	\$ 18,548,075	\$ 188,975	1.0%
1995	\$ 20,066,500	\$ 1,518,425	8.2%
1996	\$ 23,444,580	\$ 3,378,080	16.8%
1997	\$ 25,309,682	\$ 1,865,102	8.0%
1998	\$ 28,016,600	\$ 2,706,918	10.7%
1999	\$ 33,414,130	\$ 5,397,530	19.3%
2000	\$ 39,295,440	\$ 5,881,310	17.6%
2001	\$ 46,320,890	\$ 7,025,450	17.9%
2002	\$ 53,108,320	\$ 6,787,430	14.7%
2003	\$ 58,503,220	\$ 5,394,900	10.2%
2004	\$ 62,232,520	\$ 3,729,300	6.4%
2005	\$ 67,527,020	\$ 5,294,500	8.5%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix L

Data - CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger

Table 109

CSA 10  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
Population

Population			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	4,550		
1981	4,513	(37)	-0.81%
1982	4,473	(40)	-0.89%
1983	4,439	(34)	-0.76%
1984	4,404	(35)	-0.79%
1985	4,374	(30)	-0.68%
1986	4,340	(34)	-0.78%
1987	4,395	55	1.27%
1988	4,450	55	1.25%
1989	4,758	308	6.92%
1990	5,062	304	6.39%
1991	5,375	313	6.18%
1992	5,392	17	0.32%
1993	5,408	16	0.30%
1994	5,451	43	0.80%
1995	5,463	12	0.22%
1996	5,496	33	0.60%
1997	5,568	72	1.31%
1998	5,632	64	1.15%
1999	5,730	98	1.74%
2000	5,858	128	2.23%
2001	5,876	18	0.31%
2002	5,865	(11)	-0.19%
2003	5,850	(15)	-0.26%
2004	5,851	1	0.02%
2005			
2006			
2007			

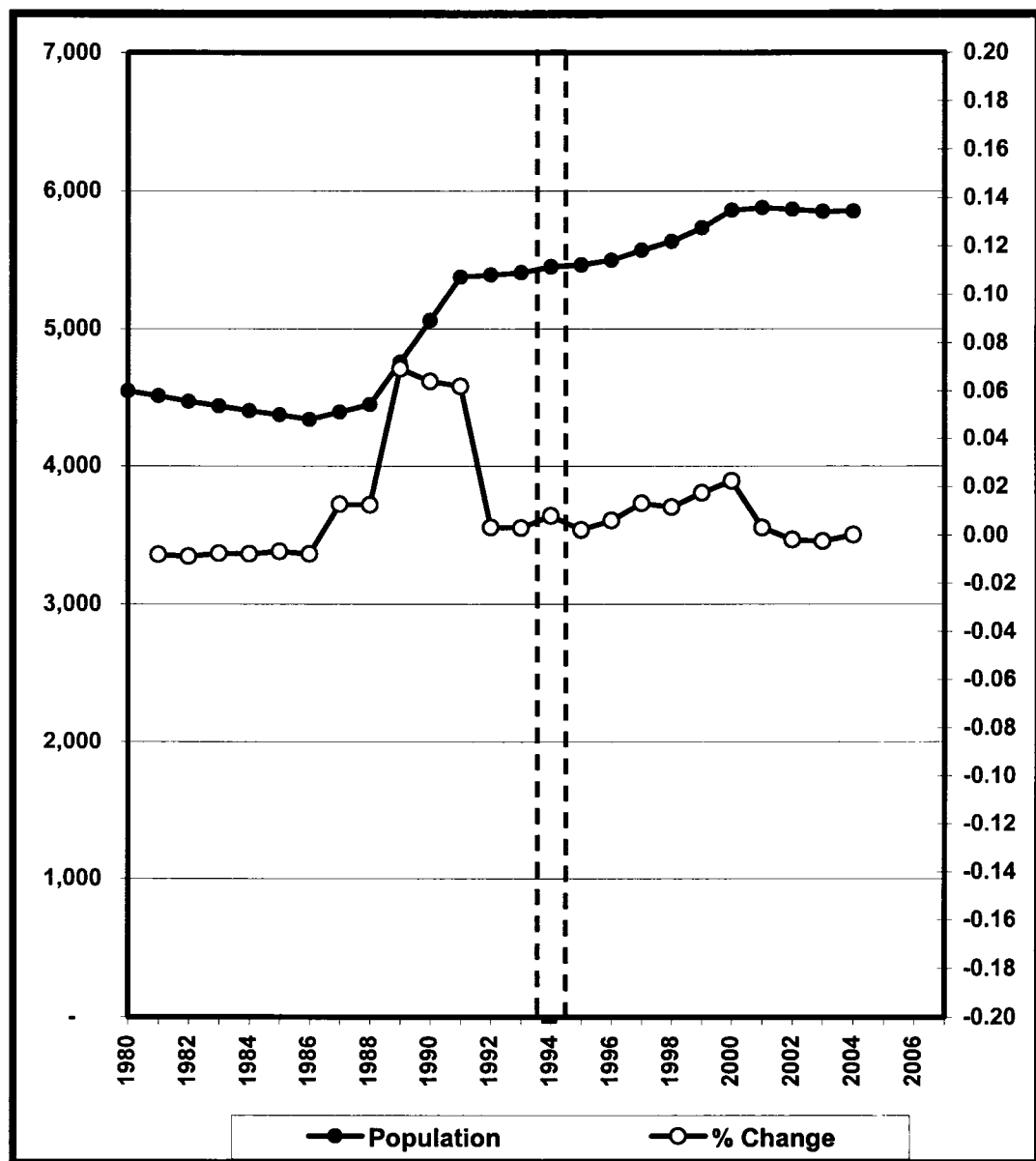


Figure 164. CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Christmas, Population

Table 110

CSA 10  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,800		
1981	1,900	100	5.56%
1982	1,950	50	2.63%
1983	1,925	(25)	-1.28%
1984	2,425	500	25.97%
1985	2,250	(175)	-7.22%
1986	2,175	(75)	-3.33%
1987	2,050	(125)	-5.75%
1988	2,125	75	3.66%
1989	2,250	125	5.88%
1990	2,200	(50)	-2.22%
1991	2,300	100	4.55%
1992	2,350	50	2.17%
1993	2,350	-	0.00%
1994	2,425	75	3.19%
1995	2,450	25	1.03%
1996	2,450	-	0.00%
1997	2,525	75	3.06%
1998	2,500	(25)	-0.99%
1999	2,550	50	2.00%
2000	2,575	25	0.98%
2001	2,525	(50)	-1.94%
2002	2,575	50	1.98%
2003	2,600	25	0.97%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

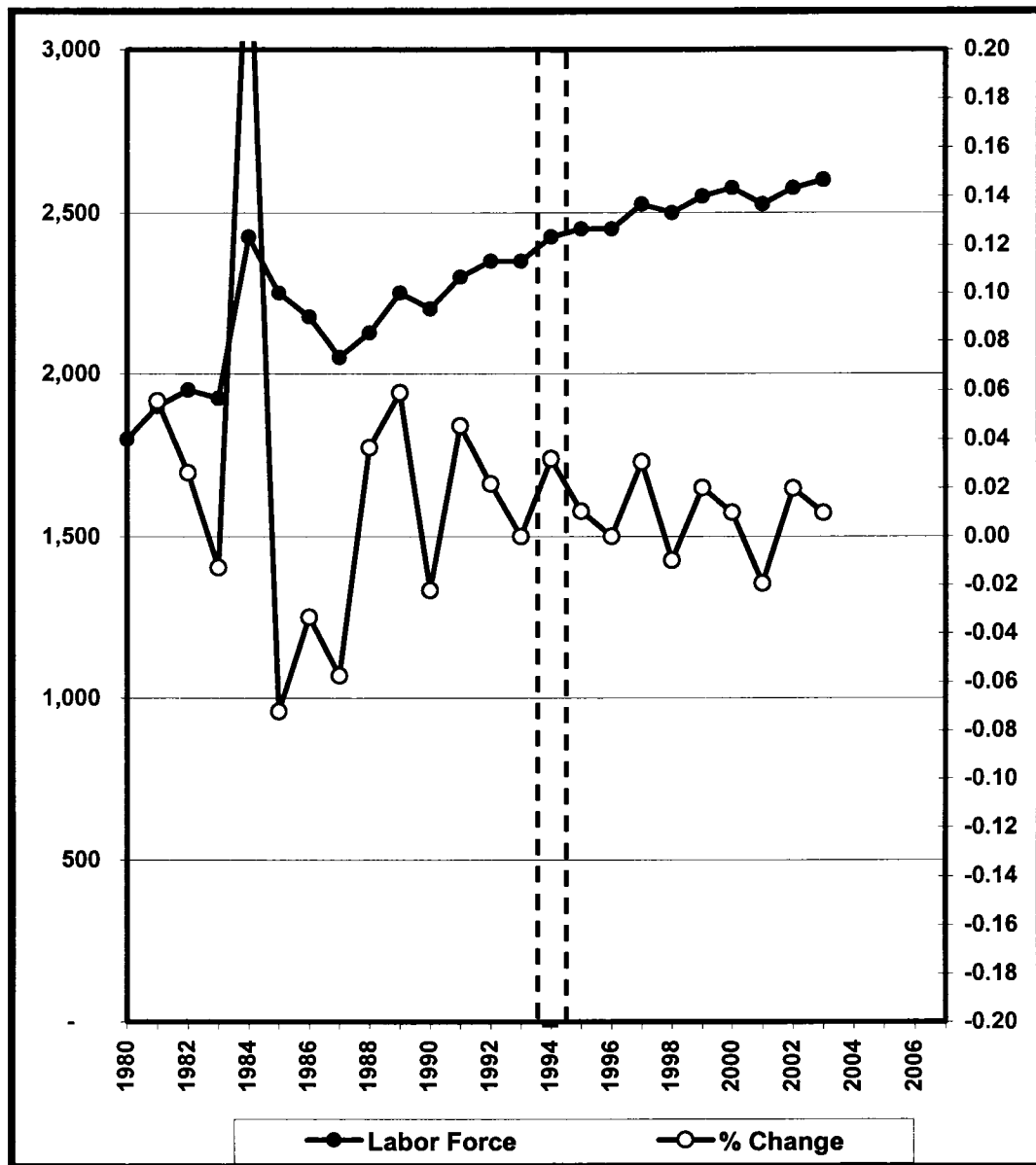


Figure 165. CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Christmas, Labor Force

Table 111

CSA 10  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	33.0%		
1981	32.7%	-0.3%	-0.86%
1982	34.1%	1.4%	4.31%
1983	34.4%	0.3%	0.77%
1984	46.0%	11.6%	33.84%
1985	41.2%	-4.8%	-10.50%
1986	43.2%	2.1%	4.98%
1987	42.7%	-0.5%	-1.25%
1988	43.8%	1.2%	2.71%
1989	44.1%	0.3%	0.72%
1990	40.0%	-4.1%	-9.36%
1991	37.7%	-2.3%	-5.82%
1992	38.5%	0.8%	2.15%
1993	40.7%	2.2%	5.71%
1994	42.2%	1.5%	3.72%
1995	42.1%	-0.1%	-0.22%
1996	42.8%	0.7%	1.56%
1997	43.1%	0.3%	0.81%
1998	43.1%	0.0%	-0.11%
1999	42.8%	-0.3%	-0.70%
2000	41.8%	-0.9%	-2.19%
2001	41.7%	-0.1%	-0.31%
2002	41.8%	0.1%	0.19%
2003	41.9%	0.1%	0.26%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



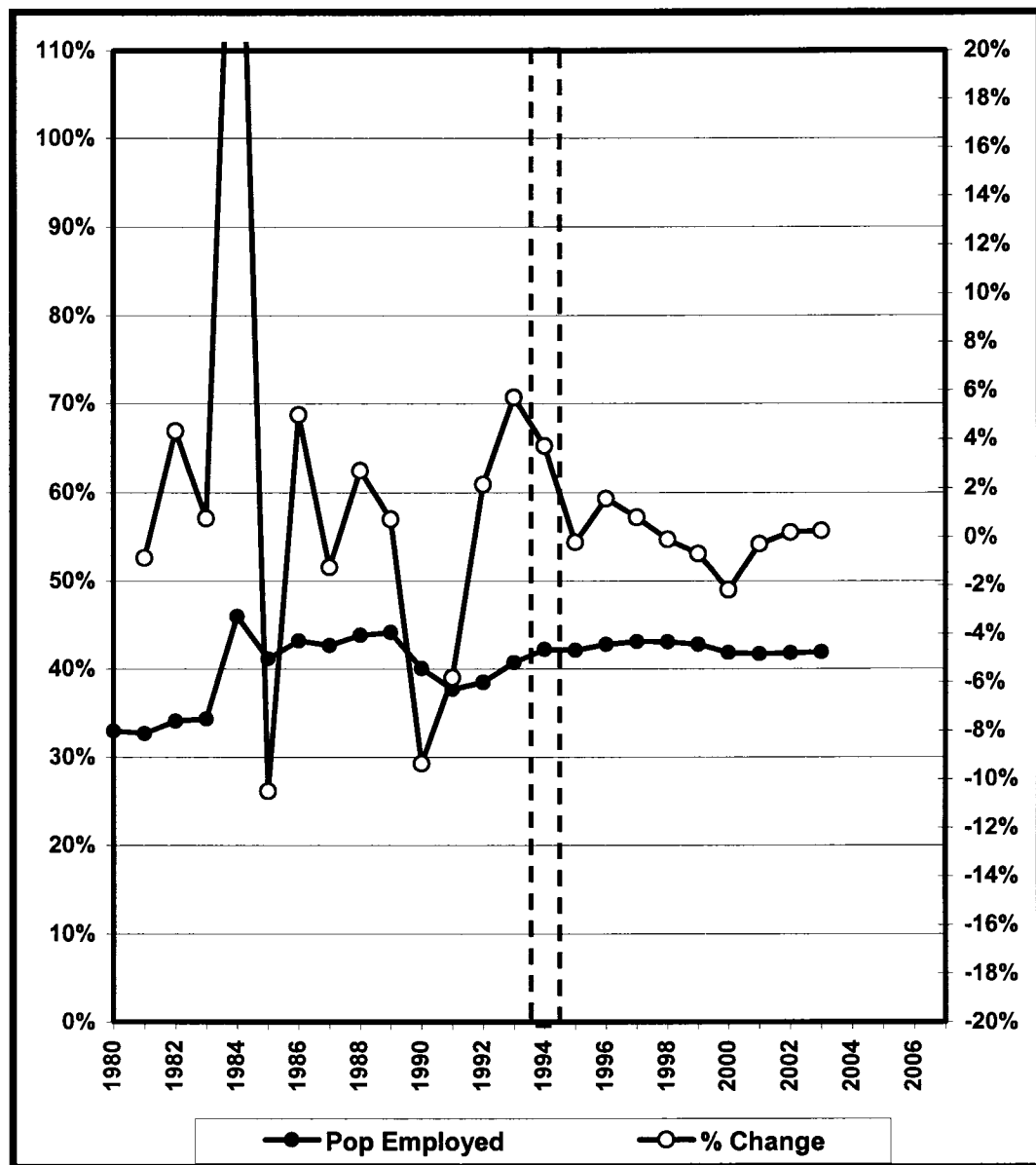


Figure 166. CSA10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Christmas, Percent of Population Employed

Table 112

CSA 10  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 2,681,321	\$ 2,681,321	
1986	\$ 2,617,965	\$ (63,356)	-2.4%
1987	\$ 2,617,566	\$ (399)	0.0%
1988	\$ 2,758,700	\$ 141,134	5.4%
1989	\$ 3,249,900	\$ 491,200	17.8%
1990	\$ 3,794,700	\$ 544,800	16.8%
1991	\$ 5,133,100	\$ 1,338,400	35.3%
1992	\$ 5,352,700	\$ 219,600	4.3%
1993	\$ 5,606,200	\$ 253,500	4.7%
1994	\$ 5,974,500	\$ 368,300	6.6%
1995	\$ 6,010,600	\$ 36,100	0.6%
1996	\$ 6,202,300	\$ 191,700	3.2%
1997	\$ 7,702,000	\$ 1,499,700	24.2%
1998	\$ 8,857,800	\$ 1,155,800	15.0%
1999	\$ 8,879,000	\$ 21,200	0.2%
2000	\$ 10,094,100	\$ 1,215,100	13.7%
2001	\$ 10,355,900	\$ 261,800	2.6%
2002	\$ 12,617,257	\$ 2,261,357	21.8%
2003	\$ 12,710,031	\$ 92,774	0.7%
2004	\$ 12,547,140	\$ (162,891)	-1.3%
2005	\$ 14,849,383	\$ 2,302,243	18.3%
2006			
2007			

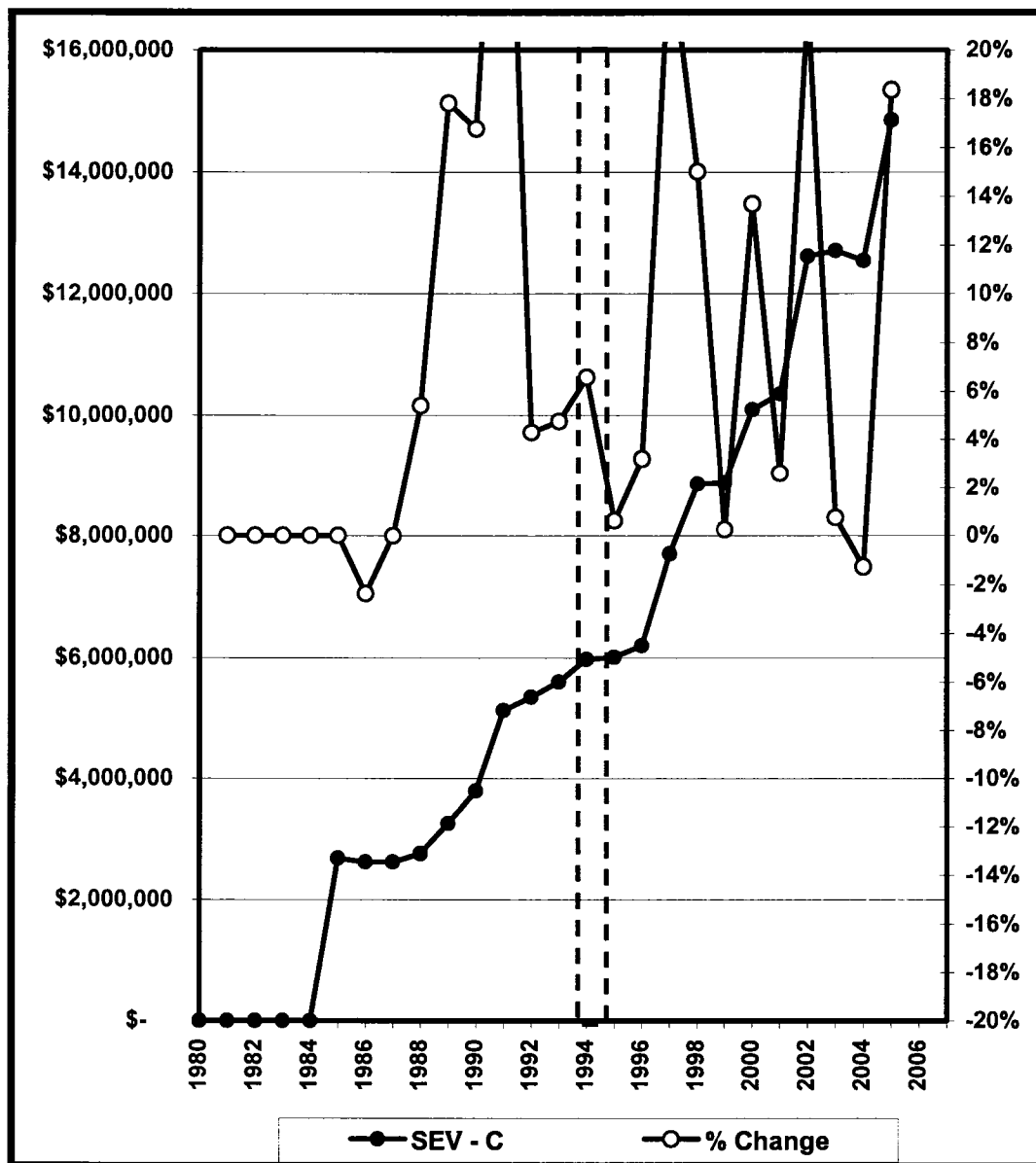


Figure 167. CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Christmas, SEV - Commercial

Table 113

CSA 10  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 32,590,813	\$ 32,590,813	
1986	\$ 33,381,491	\$ 790,678	2.4%
1987	\$ 33,724,152	\$ 342,661	1.0%
1988	\$ 37,370,289	\$ 3,646,137	10.8%
1989	\$ 41,510,423	\$ 4,140,134	11.1%
1990	\$ 43,914,904	\$ 2,404,481	5.8%
1991	\$ 48,632,242	\$ 4,717,338	10.7%
1992	\$ 50,788,067	\$ 2,155,825	4.4%
1993	\$ 57,892,900	\$ 7,104,833	14.0%
1994	\$ 61,785,700	\$ 3,892,800	6.7%
1995	\$ 67,843,600	\$ 6,057,900	9.8%
1996	\$ 76,797,208	\$ 8,953,608	13.2%
1997	\$ 89,322,900	\$ 12,525,692	16.3%
1998	\$ 98,784,300	\$ 9,461,400	10.6%
1999	\$ 106,711,300	\$ 7,927,000	8.0%
2000	\$ 121,625,100	\$ 14,913,800	14.0%
2001	\$ 135,900,900	\$ 14,275,800	11.7%
2002	\$ 147,660,079	\$ 11,759,179	8.7%
2003	\$ 166,707,130	\$ 19,047,051	12.9%
2004	\$ 183,030,293	\$ 16,323,163	9.8%
2005	\$ 190,200,970	\$ 7,170,677	3.9%
2006			
2007			

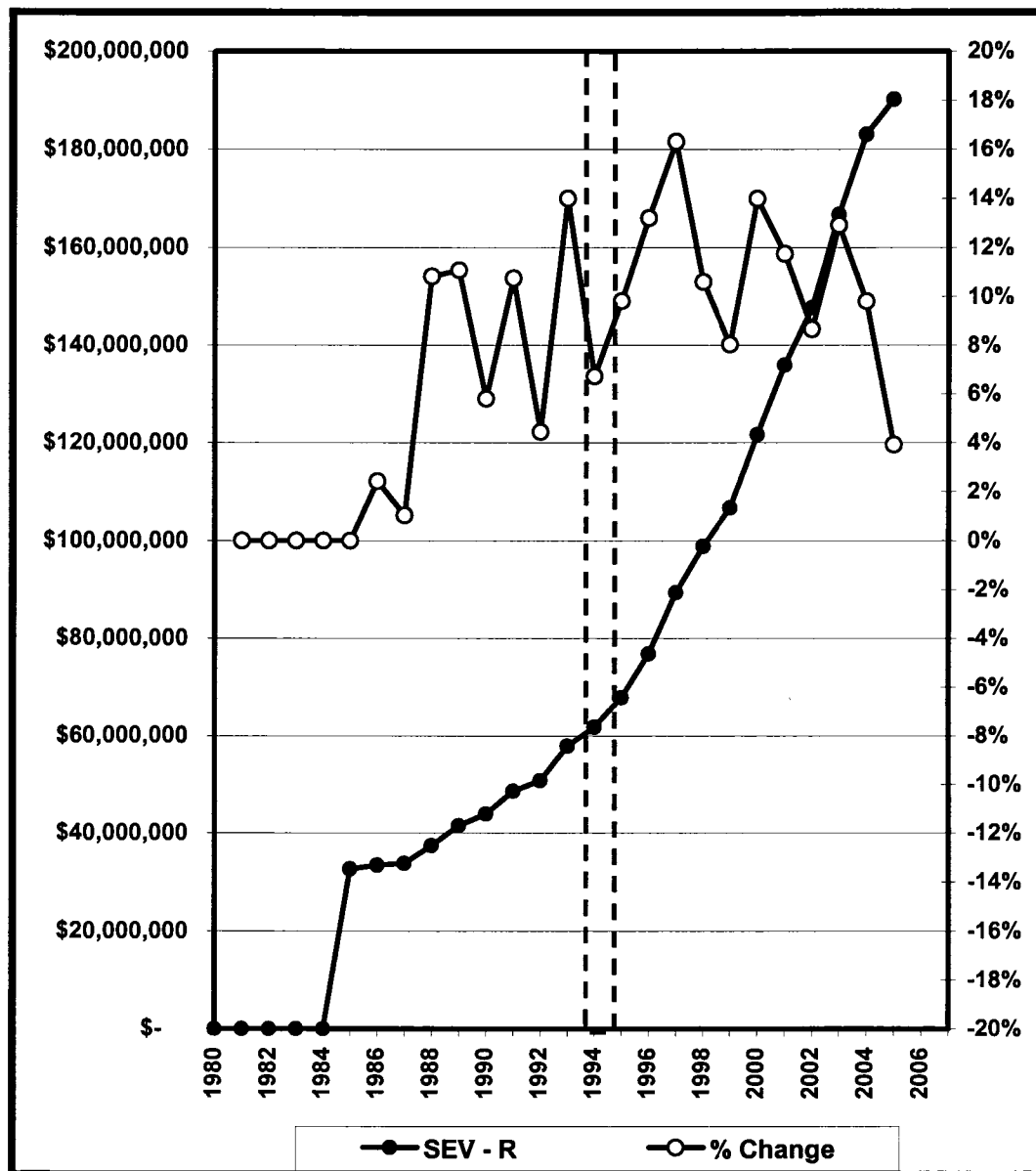


Figure 168. CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Christmas, SEV - Residential

Table 114

CSA 10  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 37,554,376	\$ 37,554,376	
1986	\$ 38,122,494	\$ 568,118	1.5%
1987	\$ 38,424,418	\$ 301,924	0.8%
1988	\$ 42,209,989	\$ 3,785,571	9.9%
1989	\$ 46,844,723	\$ 4,634,734	11.0%
1990	\$ 49,850,004	\$ 3,005,281	6.4%
1991	\$ 55,961,842	\$ 6,111,838	12.3%
1992	\$ 58,342,967	\$ 2,381,125	4.3%
1993	\$ 65,726,300	\$ 7,383,333	12.7%
1994	\$ 70,048,700	\$ 4,322,400	6.6%
1995	\$ 76,556,800	\$ 6,508,100	9.3%
1996	\$ 85,738,708	\$ 9,181,908	12.0%
1997	\$ 99,875,700	\$ 14,136,992	16.5%
1998	\$ 110,569,800	\$ 10,694,100	10.7%
1999	\$ 118,520,500	\$ 7,950,700	7.2%
2000	\$ 134,704,900	\$ 16,184,400	13.7%
2001	\$ 149,242,500	\$ 14,537,600	10.8%
2002	\$ 163,341,036	\$ 14,098,536	9.4%
2003	\$ 182,498,461	\$ 19,157,425	11.7%
2004	\$ 199,093,063	\$ 16,594,602	9.1%
2005	\$ 211,849,553	\$ 12,756,490	6.4%
2006			
2007			

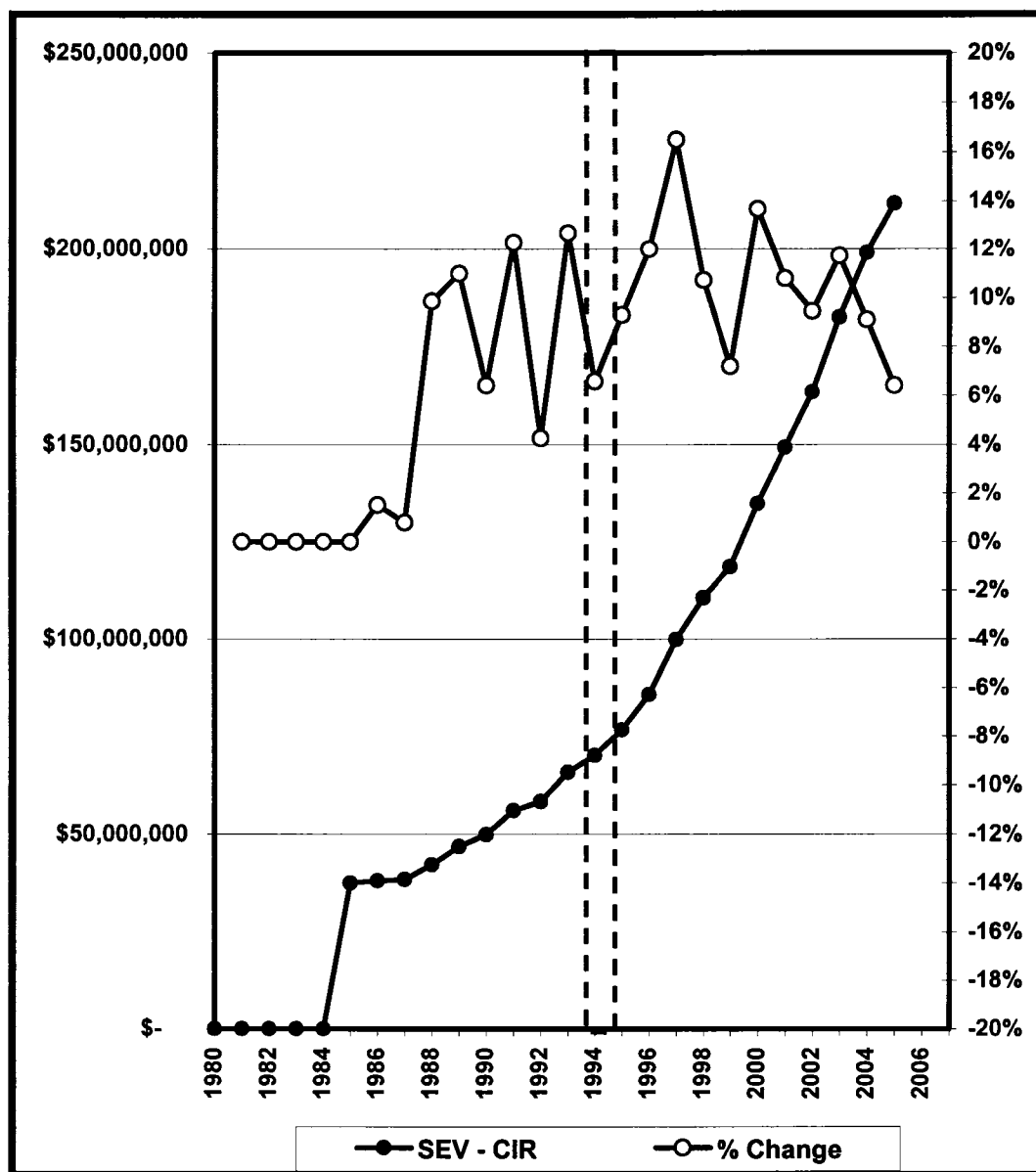


Figure 169. CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Christmas, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 115

CSA 10 - Adj  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
Population

Population			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	2,914		
1981	2,910	(4)	-0.14%
1982	2,904	(6)	-0.21%
1983	2,899	(5)	-0.17%
1984	2,894	(5)	-0.17%
1985	2,868	(26)	-0.90%
1986	2,840	(28)	-0.98%
1987	2,880	40	1.41%
1988	2,920	40	1.39%
1989	3,220	300	10.27%
1990	3,517	297	9.22%
1991	3,803	286	8.13%
1992	3,810	7	0.18%
1993	3,816	6	0.16%
1994	3,839	23	0.60%
1995	3,828	(11)	-0.29%
1996	3,840	12	0.31%
1997	3,902	62	1.61%
1998	3,947	45	1.15%
1999	4,087	140	3.55%
2000	4,337	250	6.12%
2001	4,351	14	0.32%
2002	4,344	(7)	-0.16%
2003	4,335	(9)	-0.21%
2004	4,339	4	0.09%
2005			
2006			
2007			



Table 116

CSA 10 - Adj  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	1,150		
1981	1,200	50	4.35%
1982	1,225	25	2.08%
1983	1,200	(25)	-2.04%
1984	1,525	325	27.08%
1985	1,400	(125)	-8.20%
1986	1,375	(25)	-1.79%
1987	1,300	(75)	-5.45%
1988	1,350	50	3.85%
1989	1,425	75	5.56%
1990	1,475	50	3.51%
1991	1,525	50	3.39%
1992	1,550	25	1.64%
1993	1,575	25	1.61%
1994	1,625	50	3.17%
1995	1,650	25	1.54%
1996	1,650	-	0.00%
1997	1,700	50	3.03%
1998	1,675	(25)	-1.47%
1999	1,725	50	2.99%
2000	1,725	-	0.00%
2001	1,700	(25)	-1.45%
2002	1,725	25	1.47%
2003	1,725	-	0.00%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 117

CSA 10 - Adj  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	33.5%		
1981	32.6%	-0.8%	-2.43%
1982	33.6%	0.9%	2.84%
1983	33.6%	0.1%	0.17%
1984	44.9%	11.3%	33.56%
1985	40.1%	-4.8%	-10.74%
1986	42.3%	2.2%	5.38%
1987	41.7%	-0.6%	-1.39%
1988	42.8%	1.1%	2.74%
1989	41.9%	-0.9%	-2.06%
1990	39.1%	-2.8%	-6.75%
1991	36.2%	-2.9%	-7.52%
1992	36.7%	0.6%	1.63%
1993	38.7%	1.9%	5.19%
1994	40.4%	1.7%	4.46%
1995	40.5%	0.1%	0.29%
1996	41.0%	0.5%	1.30%
1997	41.6%	0.6%	1.54%
1998	41.2%	-0.5%	-1.14%
1999	40.4%	-0.8%	-1.94%
2000	38.0%	-2.3%	-5.76%
2001	37.9%	-0.1%	-0.32%
2002	38.0%	0.1%	0.16%
2003	41.9%	3.9%	10.26%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 118

CSA 10 - Adj  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,983,989	\$ 1,983,989	
1986	\$ 1,931,619	\$ (52,370)	-2.6%
1987	\$ 1,912,545	\$ (19,074)	-1.0%
1988	\$ 2,010,600	\$ 98,055	5.1%
1989	\$ 2,482,300	\$ 471,700	23.5%
1990	\$ 3,005,500	\$ 523,200	21.1%
1991	\$ 4,253,100	\$ 1,247,600	41.5%
1992	\$ 4,355,900	\$ 102,800	2.4%
1993	\$ 4,527,900	\$ 172,000	3.9%
1994	\$ 4,748,000	\$ 220,100	4.9%
1995	\$ 4,799,200	\$ 51,200	1.1%
1996	\$ 4,990,500	\$ 191,300	4.0%
1997	\$ 6,340,900	\$ 1,350,400	27.1%
1998	\$ 6,924,900	\$ 584,000	9.2%
1999	\$ 6,948,500	\$ 23,600	0.3%
2000	\$ 8,170,000	\$ 1,221,500	17.6%
2001	\$ 8,265,800	\$ 95,800	1.2%
2002	\$ 10,374,637	\$ 2,108,837	25.5%
2003	\$ 10,473,650	\$ 99,013	1.0%
2004	\$ 10,325,340	\$ (148,310)	-1.4%
2005	\$ 12,301,470	\$ 1,976,130	19.1%
2006			
2007			

Table 119

CSA 10 - Adj  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 22,999,639	\$ 22,999,639	
1986	\$ 23,170,764	\$ 171,125	0.7%
1987	\$ 23,142,079	\$ (28,685)	-0.1%
1988	\$ 25,946,186	\$ 2,804,107	12.1%
1989	\$ 27,710,304	\$ 1,764,118	6.8%
1990	\$ 29,782,400	\$ 2,072,096	7.5%
1991	\$ 32,189,300	\$ 2,406,900	8.1%
1992	\$ 33,146,800	\$ 957,500	3.0%
1993	\$ 37,992,200	\$ 4,845,400	14.6%
1994	\$ 40,133,500	\$ 2,141,300	5.6%
1995	\$ 43,662,800	\$ 3,529,300	8.8%
1996	\$ 51,537,208	\$ 7,874,408	18.0%
1997	\$ 60,371,500	\$ 8,834,292	17.1%
1998	\$ 66,553,600	\$ 6,182,100	10.2%
1999	\$ 72,850,400	\$ 6,296,800	9.5%
2000	\$ 83,244,500	\$ 10,394,100	14.3%
2001	\$ 91,228,600	\$ 7,984,100	9.6%
2002	\$ 99,788,506	\$ 8,559,906	9.4%
2003	\$ 111,538,080	\$ 11,749,574	11.8%
2004	\$ 120,421,340	\$ 8,883,260	8.0%
2005	\$ 122,527,710	\$ 2,106,370	1.7%
2006			
2007			

Table 120

CSA 10 - Adj  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Christmas  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
10	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 27,163,070	\$ 27,163,070	
1986	\$ 27,124,557	\$ (38,513)	-0.1%
1987	\$ 27,036,424	\$ (88,133)	-0.3%
1988	\$ 29,938,586	\$ 2,902,162	10.7%
1989	\$ 32,188,204	\$ 2,249,618	7.5%
1990	\$ 34,839,500	\$ 2,651,296	8.2%
1991	\$ 38,600,000	\$ 3,760,500	10.8%
1992	\$ 39,666,000	\$ 1,066,000	2.8%
1993	\$ 44,708,400	\$ 5,042,400	12.7%
1994	\$ 47,131,100	\$ 2,422,700	5.4%
1995	\$ 51,125,700	\$ 3,994,600	8.5%
1996	\$ 59,228,008	\$ 8,102,308	15.8%
1997	\$ 69,524,300	\$ 10,296,292	17.4%
1998	\$ 76,367,300	\$ 6,843,000	9.8%
1999	\$ 82,687,700	\$ 6,320,400	8.3%
2000	\$ 94,358,800	\$ 11,671,100	14.1%
2001	\$ 102,438,700	\$ 8,079,900	8.6%
2002	\$ 113,185,443	\$ 10,746,743	10.5%
2003	\$ 125,042,630	\$ 11,857,187	10.5%
2004	\$ 134,149,180	\$ 9,106,550	7.3%
2005	\$ 141,515,250	\$ 7,366,070	5.5%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix M

Data - CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac

Table 121

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
Population

Population			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	4,853		
1981	4,883	30	0.62%
1982	4,910	27	0.55%
1983	4,898	(12)	-0.24%
1984	4,884	(14)	-0.29%
1985	4,864	(20)	-0.41%
1986	4,840	(24)	-0.49%
1987	4,900	60	1.24%
1988	4,960	60	1.22%
1989	5,206	246	4.96%
1990	5,450	244	4.69%
1991	5,473	23	0.42%
1992	5,525	52	0.95%
1993	5,606	81	1.47%
1994	5,694	88	1.57%
1995	5,784	90	1.58%
1996	5,871	87	1.50%
1997	5,919	48	0.82%
1998	5,950	31	0.52%
1999	6,025	75	1.26%
2000	6,137	112	1.86%
2001	6,094	(43)	-0.70%
2002	6,093	(1)	-0.02%
2003	6,076	(17)	-0.28%
2004	6,017	(59)	-0.97%
2005			
2006			
2007			

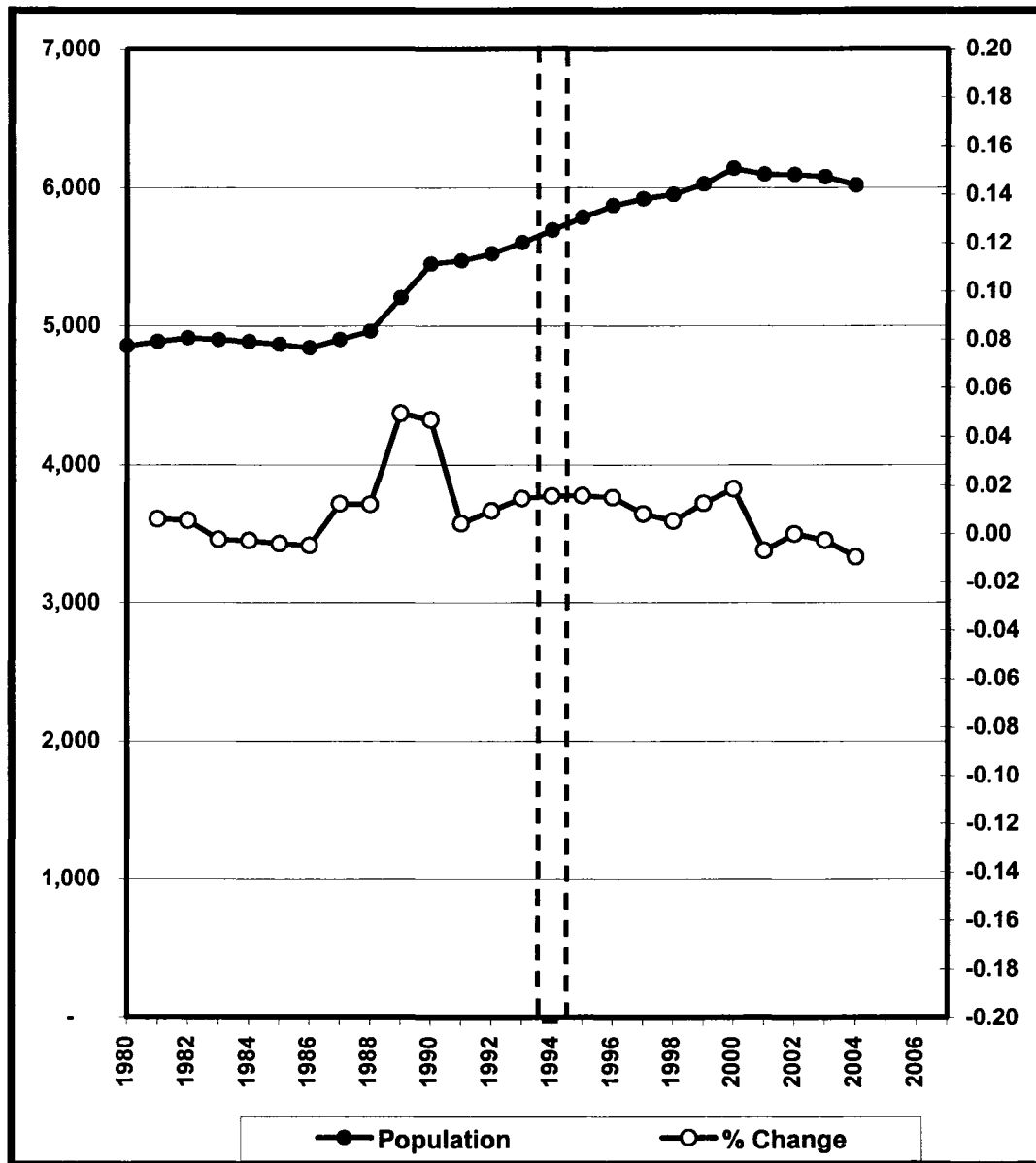


Figure 170. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel, Population



Table 122

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	3,400		
1981	3,575	175	5.15%
1982	3,900	325	9.09%
1983	4,025	125	3.21%
1984	3,475	(550)	-13.66%
1985	3,425	(50)	-1.44%
1986	3,400	(25)	-0.73%
1987	3,475	75	2.21%
1988	3,700	225	6.47%
1989	3,875	175	4.73%
1990	3,700	(175)	-4.52%
1991	3,825	125	3.38%
1992	3,825	-	0.00%
1993	4,150	325	8.50%
1994	4,275	125	3.01%
1995	4,300	25	0.58%
1996	4,275	(25)	-0.58%
1997	4,350	75	1.75%
1998	4,325	(25)	-0.57%
1999	4,425	100	2.31%
2000	4,525	100	2.26%
2001	4,450	(75)	-1.66%
2002	4,275	(175)	-3.93%
2003	4,375	100	2.34%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

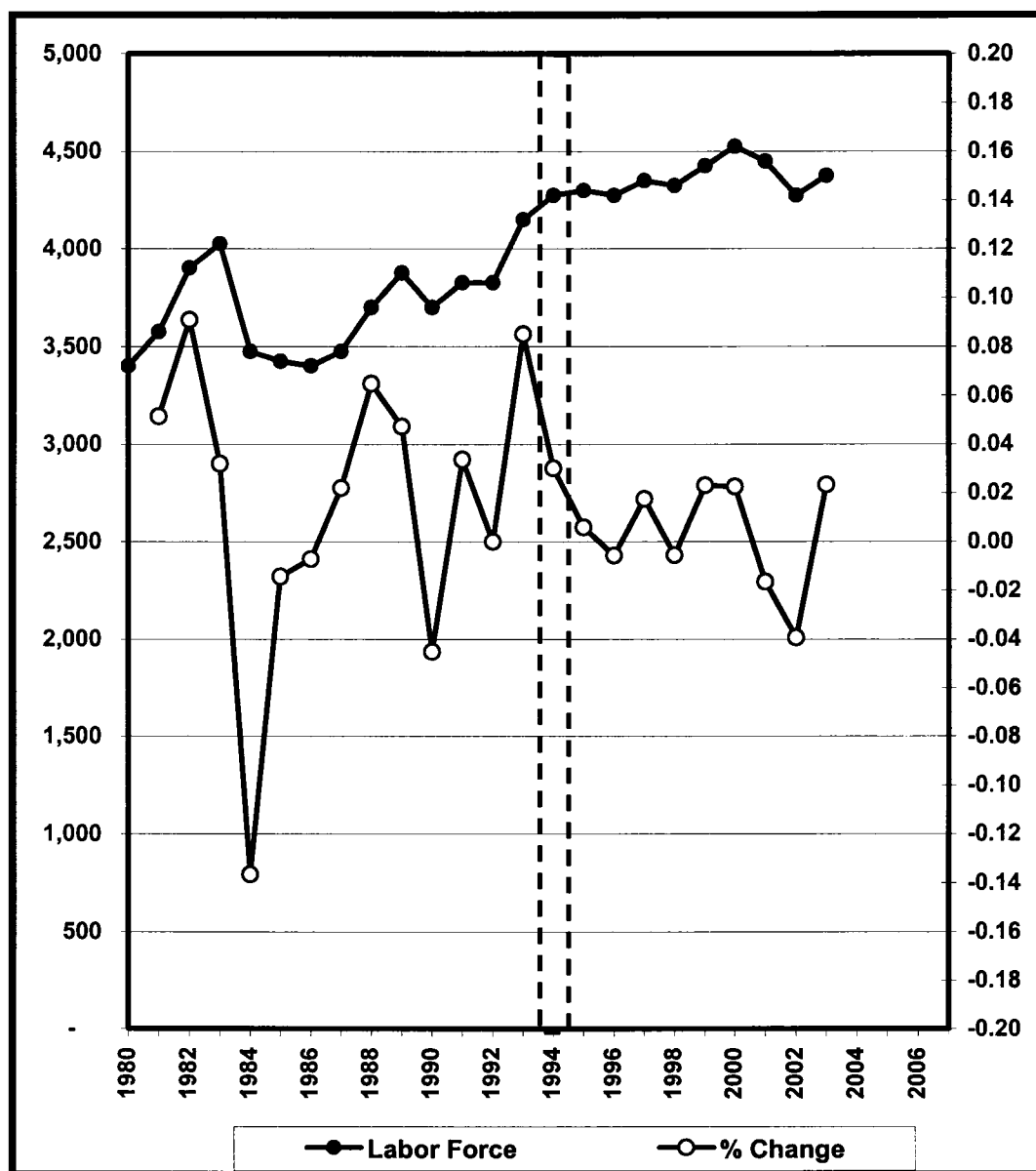


Figure 171. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel, Labor Force

Table 123

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	63.4%		
1981	65.5%	2.2%	3.43%
1982	70.3%	4.7%	7.22%
1983	73.5%	3.2%	4.60%
1984	61.9%	-11.6%	-15.73%
1985	60.6%	-1.3%	-2.08%
1986	62.0%	1.3%	2.20%
1987	65.3%	3.3%	5.36%
1988	70.1%	4.8%	7.28%
1989	70.1%	0.1%	0.07%
1990	65.6%	-4.5%	-6.44%
1991	66.7%	1.1%	1.67%
1992	66.1%	-0.6%	-0.94%
1993	71.8%	5.7%	8.68%
1994	72.0%	0.2%	0.29%
1995	72.2%	0.2%	0.24%
1996	71.5%	-0.6%	-0.89%
1997	72.2%	0.7%	0.96%
1998	71.4%	-0.8%	-1.10%
1999	71.4%	-0.1%	-0.08%
2000	72.1%	0.7%	1.03%
2001	72.2%	0.1%	0.14%
2002	68.5%	-3.7%	-5.10%
2003	70.4%	1.8%	2.68%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

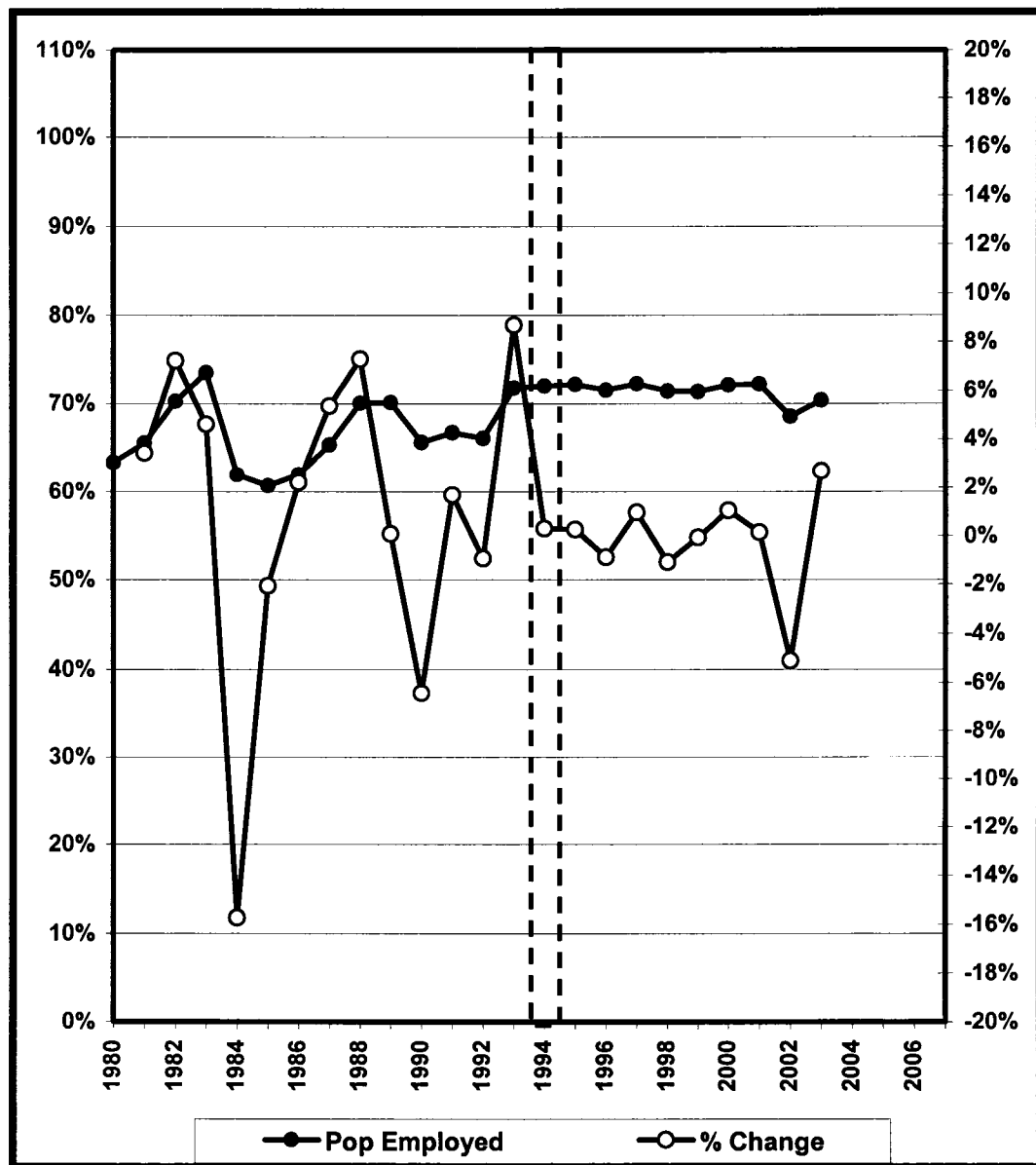


Figure 172. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel,  
Percent of Population Employed

Table 124

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 5,514,197	\$ 5,514,197	
1986	\$ 5,951,002	\$ 436,805	7.9%
1987	\$ 5,837,851	\$ (113,151)	-1.9%
1988	\$ 5,871,664	\$ 33,813	0.6%
1989	\$ 6,367,908	\$ 496,244	8.5%
1990	\$ 7,343,451	\$ 975,543	15.3%
1991	\$ 7,533,423	\$ 189,972	2.6%
1992	\$ 7,897,863	\$ 364,440	4.8%
1993	\$ 9,031,410	\$ 1,133,547	14.4%
1994	\$ 9,793,817	\$ 762,407	8.4%
1995	\$ 10,917,371	\$ 1,123,554	11.5%
1996	\$ 11,119,084	\$ 201,713	1.8%
1997	\$ 14,832,962	\$ 3,713,878	33.4%
1998	\$ 16,984,292	\$ 2,151,330	14.5%
1999	\$ 17,409,094	\$ 424,802	2.5%
2000	\$ 18,597,806	\$ 1,188,712	6.8%
2001	\$ 19,870,409	\$ 1,272,603	6.8%
2002	\$ 23,086,478	\$ 3,216,069	16.2%
2003	\$ 26,009,047	\$ 2,922,569	12.7%
2004	\$ 26,910,092	\$ 901,045	3.5%
2005	\$ 29,217,730	\$ 2,307,638	8.6%
2006			
2007			

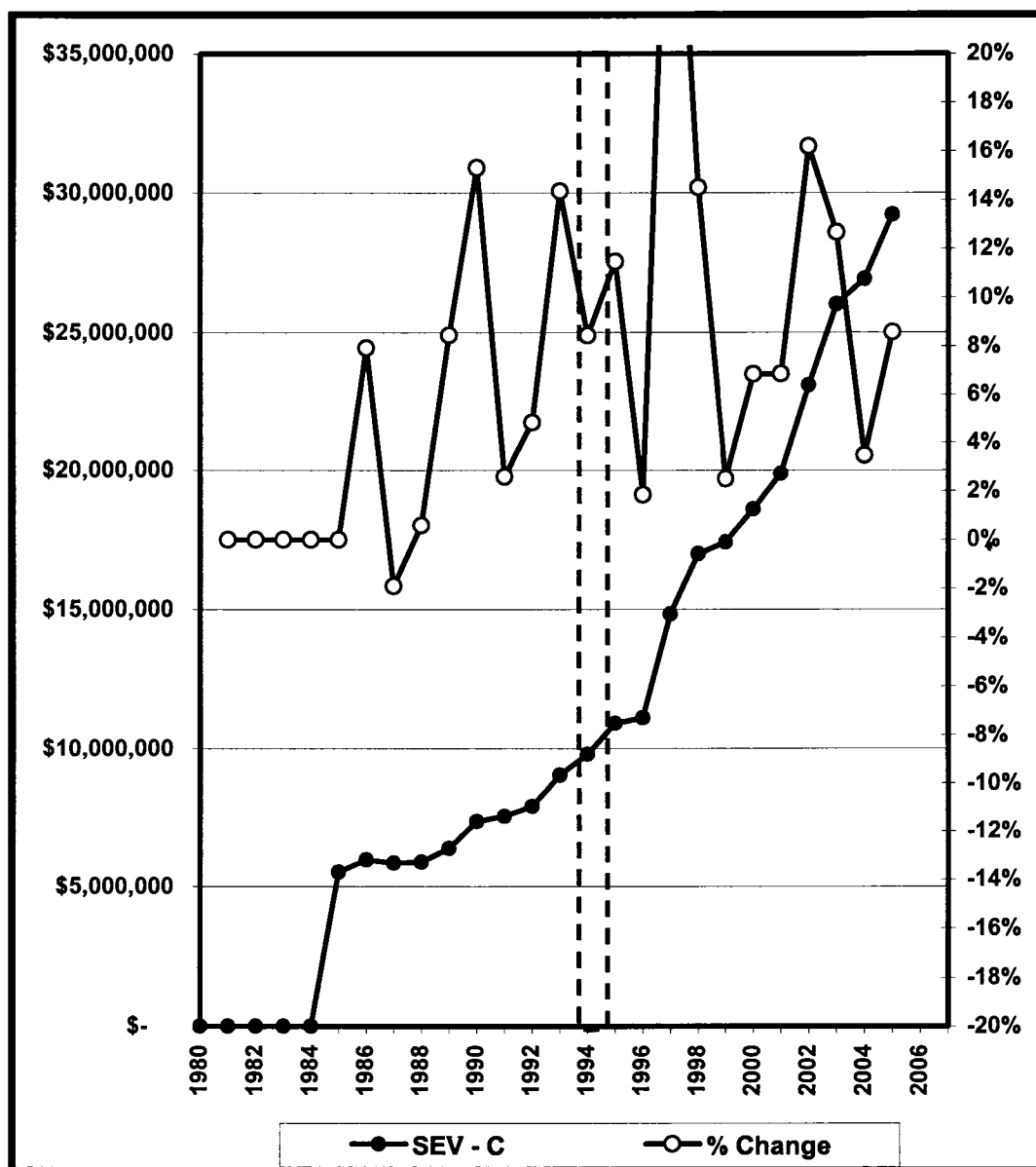


Figure 173. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel,  
SEV - Commercial

Table 125

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 46,298,407	\$ 46,298,407	
1986	\$ 48,456,628	\$ 2,158,221	4.7%
1987	\$ 50,921,649	\$ 2,465,021	5.1%
1988	\$ 53,870,957	\$ 2,949,308	5.8%
1989	\$ 57,466,217	\$ 3,595,260	6.7%
1990	\$ 65,626,086	\$ 8,159,869	14.2%
1991	\$ 72,732,732	\$ 7,106,646	10.8%
1992	\$ 73,726,383	\$ 993,651	1.4%
1993	\$ 102,354,434	\$ 28,628,051	38.8%
1994	\$ 120,841,417	\$ 18,486,983	18.1%
1995	\$ 131,759,199	\$ 10,917,782	9.0%
1996	\$ 148,607,472	\$ 16,848,273	12.8%
1997	\$ 166,134,952	\$ 17,527,480	11.8%
1998	\$ 170,328,441	\$ 4,193,489	2.5%
1999	\$ 179,189,350	\$ 8,860,909	5.2%
2000	\$ 194,982,871	\$ 15,793,521	8.8%
2001	\$ 224,384,387	\$ 29,401,516	15.1%
2002	\$ 251,285,791	\$ 26,901,404	12.0%
2003	\$ 260,088,146	\$ 8,802,355	3.5%
2004	\$ 347,020,086	\$ 86,931,940	33.4%
2005	\$ 365,756,363	\$ 18,736,277	5.4%
2006			
2007			

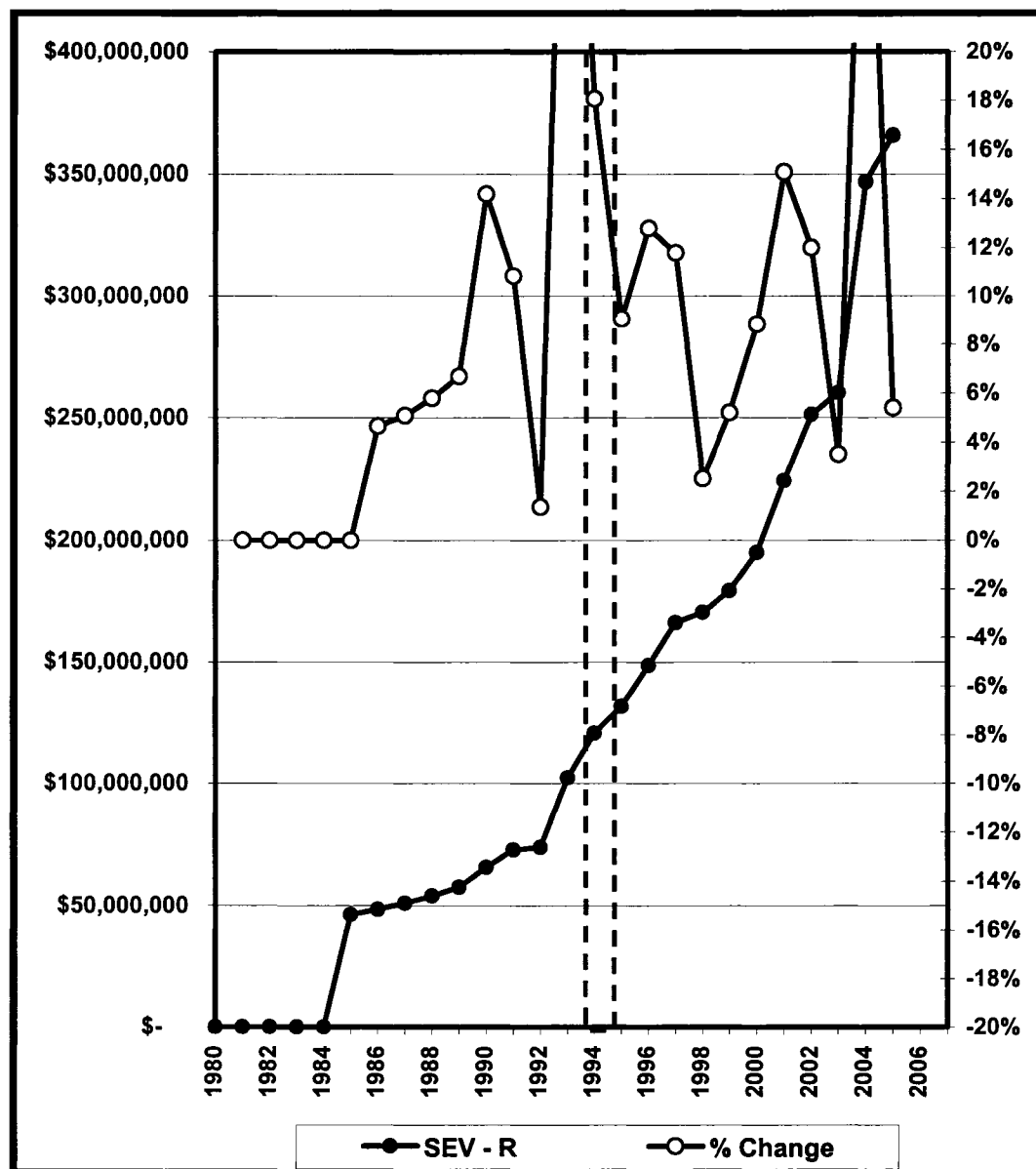


Figure 174. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel,  
SEV - Residential



Table 126

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 54,191,199	\$ 54,191,199	
1986	\$ 56,787,385	\$ 2,596,186	4.8%
1987	\$ 59,138,055	\$ 2,350,670	4.1%
1988	\$ 62,122,016	\$ 2,983,961	5.0%
1989	\$ 66,471,310	\$ 4,349,294	7.0%
1990	\$ 75,613,497	\$ 9,142,187	13.8%
1991	\$ 82,910,115	\$ 7,296,618	9.6%
1992	\$ 84,268,206	\$ 1,358,091	1.6%
1993	\$ 114,065,189	\$ 29,796,983	35.4%
1994	\$ 133,339,379	\$ 19,274,190	16.9%
1995	\$ 145,389,040	\$ 12,049,661	9.0%
1996	\$ 162,587,315	\$ 17,198,275	11.8%
1997	\$ 183,978,974	\$ 21,391,659	13.2%
1998	\$ 190,600,816	\$ 6,621,842	3.6%
1999	\$ 199,908,651	\$ 9,307,835	4.9%
2000	\$ 216,915,107	\$ 17,006,456	8.5%
2001	\$ 247,714,058	\$ 30,798,951	14.2%
2002	\$ 278,654,700	\$ 30,940,642	12.5%
2003	\$ 290,516,145	\$ 11,861,445	4.3%
2004	\$ 378,714,090	\$ 88,197,945	30.4%
2005	\$ 399,799,102	\$ 21,085,012	5.6%
2006			
2007			

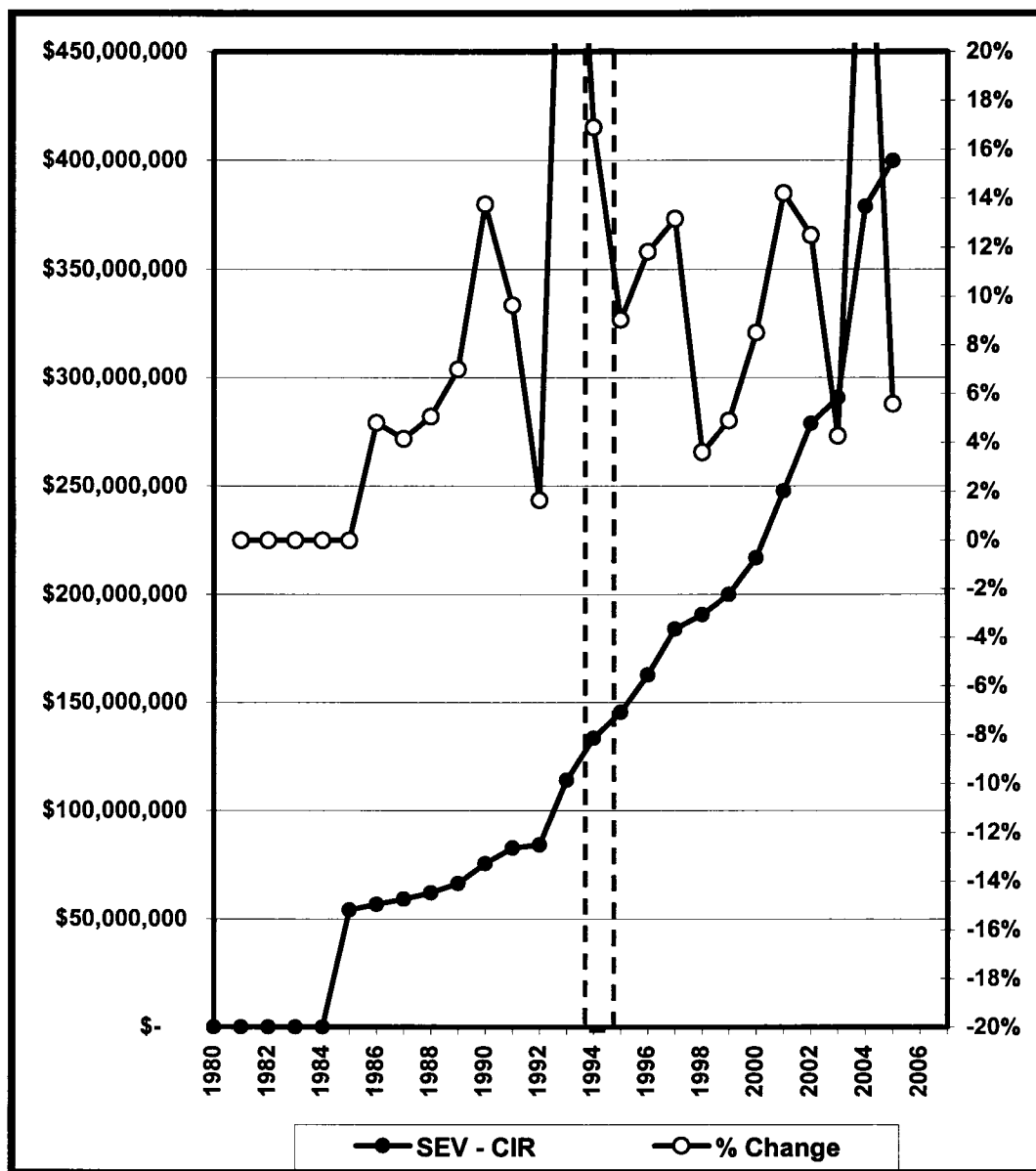


Figure 175. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel,  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 127

CSA 11 - Adj  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
Population

Population			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	3,604		
1981	3,635	31	0.86%
1982	3,665	30	0.83%
1983	3,662	(3)	-0.08%
1984	3,659	(3)	-0.08%
1985	3,671	12	0.33%
1986	3,680	9	0.25%
1987	3,735	55	1.49%
1988	3,790	55	1.47%
1989	3,868	78	2.06%
1990	3,945	77	1.99%
1991	3,964	19	0.48%
1992	3,997	33	0.83%
1993	4,049	52	1.30%
1994	4,107	58	1.43%
1995	4,165	58	1.41%
1996	4,219	54	1.30%
1997	4,247	28	0.66%
1998	4,264	17	0.40%
1999	4,330	66	1.55%
2000	4,440	110	2.54%
2001	4,396	(44)	-0.99%
2002	4,384	(12)	-0.27%
2003	4,372	(12)	-0.27%
2004	4,330	(42)	-0.96%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 128

CSA 11 - Adj  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	2,550		
1981	2,675	125	4.90%
1982	2,925	250	9.35%
1983	3,025	100	3.42%
1984	2,600	(425)	-14.05%
1985	2,575	(25)	-0.96%
1986	2,550	(25)	-0.97%
1987	2,625	75	2.94%
1988	2,775	150	5.71%
1989	2,925	150	5.41%
1990	2,700	(225)	-7.69%
1991	2,800	100	3.70%
1992	2,800	-	0.00%
1993	3,025	225	8.04%
1994	3,150	125	4.13%
1995	3,150	-	0.00%
1996	3,150	-	0.00%
1997	3,200	50	1.59%
1998	3,175	(25)	-0.78%
1999	3,250	75	2.36%
2000	3,325	75	2.31%
2001	3,275	(50)	-1.50%
2002	3,150	(125)	-3.82%
2003	3,225	75	2.38%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 129

CSA 11 - Adj  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	64.5%		
1981	66.7%	2.2%	3.41%
1982	70.9%	4.2%	6.34%
1983	74.4%	3.5%	4.89%
1984	62.9%	-11.6%	-15.53%
1985	60.6%	-2.2%	-3.58%
1986	61.8%	1.2%	2.00%
1987	64.9%	3.1%	5.02%
1988	69.3%	4.3%	6.68%
1989	71.7%	2.5%	3.58%
1990	66.5%	-5.2%	-7.25%
1991	67.5%	0.9%	1.42%
1992	66.9%	-0.6%	-0.83%
1993	72.9%	5.9%	8.86%
1994	73.0%	0.2%	0.26%
1995	73.8%	0.8%	1.07%
1996	73.5%	-0.4%	-0.48%
1997	74.2%	0.7%	0.94%
1998	73.3%	-0.9%	-1.19%
1999	73.3%	0.0%	0.05%
2000	73.2%	-0.1%	-0.17%
2001	73.4%	0.2%	0.22%
2002	70.1%	-3.2%	-4.39%
2003	70.4%	0.2%	0.31%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 130

CSA 11 - Adj  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 3,972,244	\$ 3,972,244	
1986	\$ 4,415,343	\$ 443,099	11.2%
1987	\$ 4,119,363	\$ (295,980)	-6.7%
1988	\$ 4,140,823	\$ 21,460	0.5%
1989	\$ 4,664,805	\$ 523,982	12.7%
1990	\$ 5,520,426	\$ 855,621	18.3%
1991	\$ 5,642,179	\$ 121,753	2.2%
1992	\$ 6,005,949	\$ 363,770	6.4%
1993	\$ 7,169,548	\$ 1,163,599	19.4%
1994	\$ 7,860,179	\$ 690,631	9.6%
1995	\$ 8,713,688	\$ 853,509	10.9%
1996	\$ 8,762,160	\$ 48,472	0.6%
1997	\$ 11,277,650	\$ 2,515,490	28.7%
1998	\$ 13,312,606	\$ 2,034,956	18.0%
1999	\$ 13,727,095	\$ 414,489	3.1%
2000	\$ 14,796,324	\$ 1,069,229	7.8%
2001	\$ 16,138,779	\$ 1,342,455	9.1%
2002	\$ 19,400,925	\$ 3,262,146	20.2%
2003	\$ 21,686,711	\$ 2,285,786	11.8%
2004	\$ 22,006,987	\$ 320,276	1.5%
2005	\$ 24,125,698	\$ 2,118,711	9.6%
2006			
2007			

Table 131

CSA 11 - Adj  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 36,427,378	\$ 36,427,378	
1986	\$ 37,818,833	\$ 1,391,455	3.8%
1987	\$ 38,994,863	\$ 1,176,030	3.1%
1988	\$ 40,966,434	\$ 1,971,571	5.1%
1989	\$ 44,550,140	\$ 3,583,706	8.7%
1990	\$ 51,447,676	\$ 6,897,536	15.5%
1991	\$ 56,872,342	\$ 5,424,666	10.5%
1992	\$ 57,638,243	\$ 765,901	1.3%
1993	\$ 82,260,174	\$ 24,621,931	42.7%
1994	\$ 99,177,588	\$ 16,917,414	20.6%
1995	\$ 108,083,508	\$ 8,905,920	9.0%
1996	\$ 122,035,491	\$ 13,951,983	12.9%
1997	\$ 134,166,945	\$ 12,131,454	9.9%
1998	\$ 135,360,521	\$ 1,193,576	0.9%
1999	\$ 141,605,169	\$ 6,244,648	4.6%
2000	\$ 149,598,936	\$ 7,993,767	5.6%
2001	\$ 172,903,182	\$ 23,304,246	15.6%
2002	\$ 196,650,980	\$ 23,747,798	13.7%
2003	\$ 193,737,226	\$ (2,913,754)	-1.5%
2004	\$ 274,576,691	\$ 80,839,465	41.7%
2005	\$ 291,766,890	\$ 17,190,199	6.3%
2006			
2007			

Table 132

CSA 11 - Adj  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Hessel  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
11	Opened: Jul - 1994		Adj
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 42,778,217	\$ 42,778,217	
1986	\$ 44,613,931	\$ 1,835,714	4.3%
1987	\$ 45,492,781	\$ 878,850	2.0%
1988	\$ 47,486,652	\$ 1,993,871	4.4%
1989	\$ 51,852,130	\$ 4,365,478	9.2%
1990	\$ 59,612,062	\$ 7,759,932	15.0%
1991	\$ 65,158,481	\$ 5,546,419	9.3%
1992	\$ 66,288,152	\$ 1,129,671	1.7%
1993	\$ 92,109,067	\$ 25,820,915	39.0%
1994	\$ 109,741,912	\$ 17,632,845	19.1%
1995	\$ 119,509,666	\$ 9,767,754	8.9%
1996	\$ 133,658,410	\$ 14,148,744	11.8%
1997	\$ 148,448,655	\$ 14,790,245	11.1%
1998	\$ 151,954,210	\$ 3,505,555	2.4%
1999	\$ 158,635,471	\$ 6,681,261	4.4%
2000	\$ 167,699,690	\$ 9,064,219	5.7%
2001	\$ 192,471,223	\$ 24,771,533	14.8%
2002	\$ 220,304,336	\$ 27,833,113	14.5%
2003	\$ 219,812,889	\$ (491,447)	-0.2%
2004	\$ 301,327,590	\$ 81,514,701	37.1%
2005	\$ 320,667,597	\$ 19,340,007	6.4%
2006			
2007			



## Appendix N

Data - CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft

Table 133

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique  
Population

Population			
12	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	1,852		
1981	1,855	3	0.16%
1982	1,857	2	0.11%
1983	1,833	(24)	-1.29%
1984	1,807	(26)	-1.42%
1985	1,845	38	2.10%
1986	1,880	35	1.90%
1987	1,875	(5)	-0.27%
1988	1,870	(5)	-0.27%
1989	1,947	77	4.12%
1990	2,023	76	3.90%
1991	2,050	27	1.33%
1992	2,087	37	1.80%
1993	2,101	14	0.67%
1994	2,128	27	1.29%
1995	2,154	26	1.22%
1996	2,171	17	0.79%
1997	2,205	34	1.57%
1998	2,238	33	1.50%
1999	2,316	78	3.49%
2000	2,451	135	5.83%
2001	2,444	(7)	-0.29%
2002	2,426	(18)	-0.74%
2003	2,434	8	0.33%
2004	2,460	26	1.07%
2005			
2006			
2007			

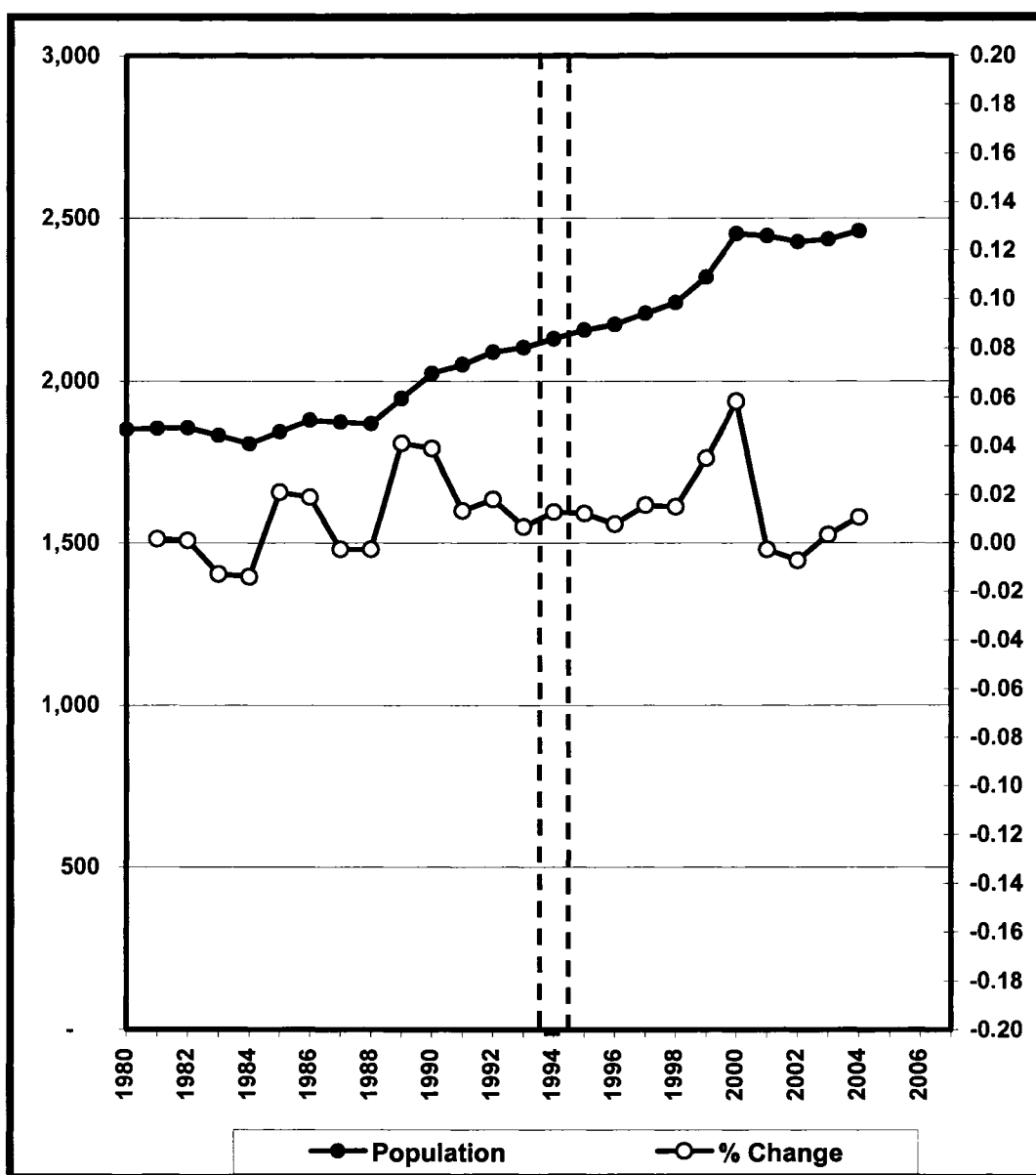


Figure 176. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Manistique, Population

Table 134

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
12	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	800		
1981	825	25	3.13%
1982	900	75	9.09%
1983	875	(25)	-2.78%
1984	850	(25)	-2.86%
1985	800	(50)	-5.88%
1986	800	-	0.00%
1987	775	(25)	-3.13%
1988	775	-	0.00%
1989	775	-	0.00%
1990	1,000	225	29.03%
1991	1,075	75	7.50%
1992	1,025	(50)	-4.65%
1993	1,000	(25)	-2.44%
1994	1,075	75	7.50%
1995	1,000	(75)	-6.98%
1996	1,075	75	7.50%
1997	1,075	-	0.00%
1998	1,075	-	0.00%
1999	1,100	25	2.33%
2000	1,125	25	2.27%
2001	1,100	(25)	-2.22%
2002	1,075	(25)	-2.27%
2003	1,100	25	2.33%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

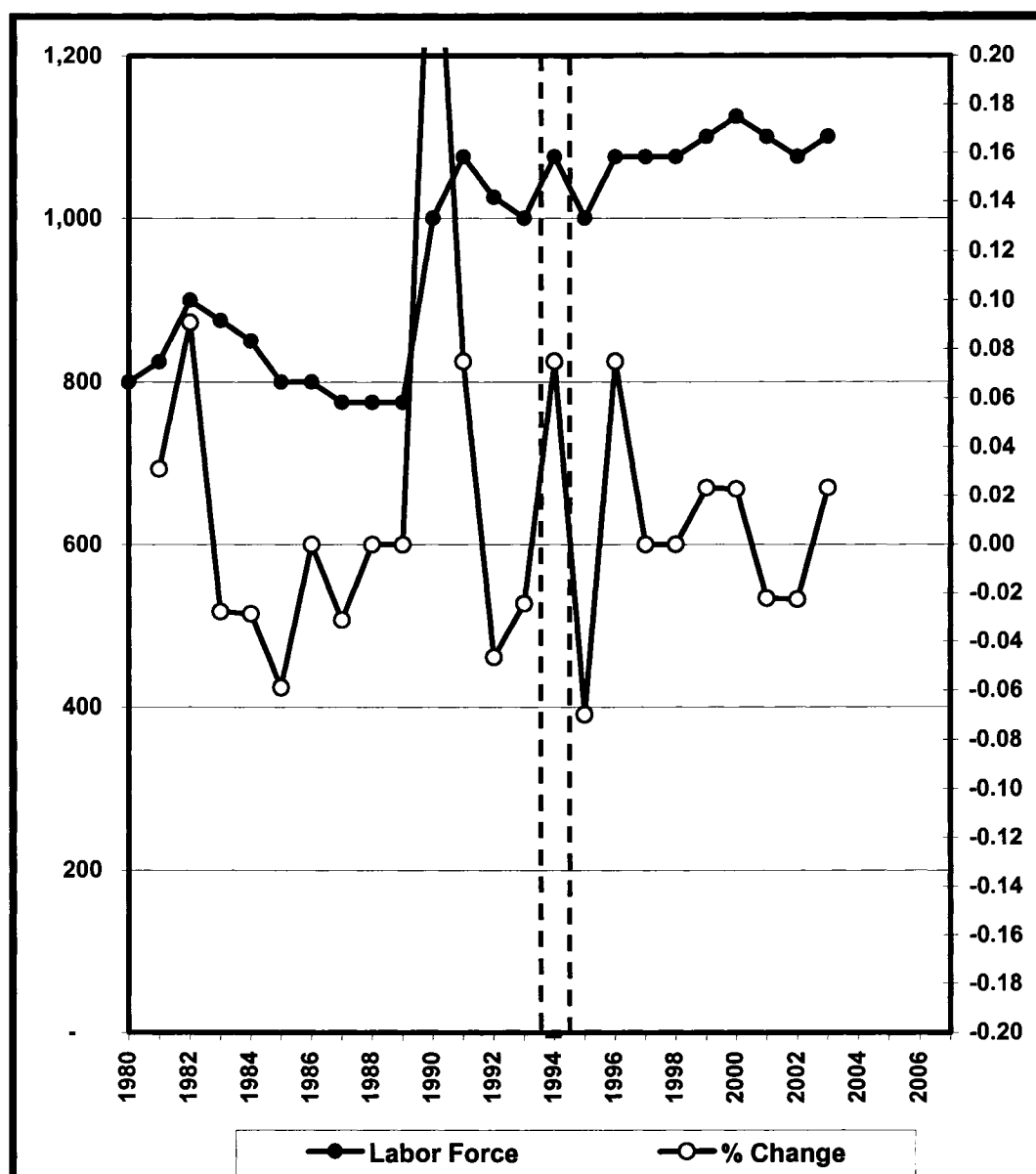


Figure 177. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Manistique, Labor Force

Table 135

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
12	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	35.1%		
1981	35.0%	-0.1%	-0.16%
1982	36.3%	1.3%	3.73%
1983	36.8%	0.5%	1.31%
1984	36.0%	-0.9%	-2.32%
1985	32.5%	-3.5%	-9.59%
1986	34.6%	2.1%	6.32%
1987	34.7%	0.1%	0.27%
1988	34.8%	0.1%	0.27%
1989	34.7%	-0.1%	-0.26%
1990	42.0%	7.3%	21.20%
1991	43.9%	1.9%	4.49%
1992	43.1%	-0.8%	-1.77%
1993	42.8%	-0.3%	-0.67%
1994	43.5%	0.6%	1.47%
1995	42.9%	-0.5%	-1.21%
1996	43.8%	0.8%	1.90%
1997	45.4%	1.6%	3.64%
1998	44.7%	-0.7%	-1.47%
1999	43.2%	-1.5%	-3.37%
2000	43.9%	0.7%	1.58%
2001	40.9%	-2.9%	-6.71%
2002	41.2%	0.3%	0.74%
2003	41.1%	-0.1%	-0.33%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

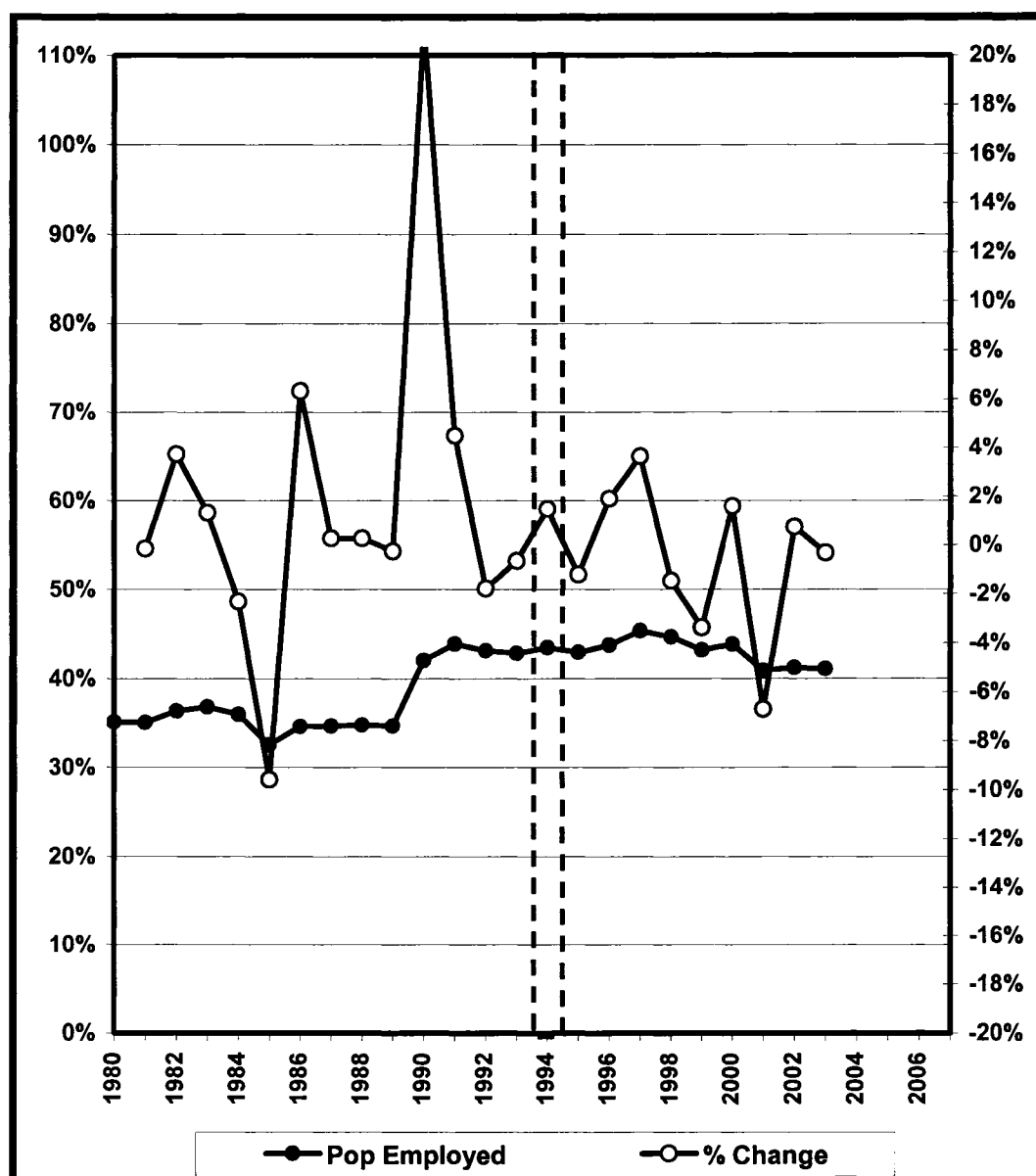


Figure 178. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique, Percent of Population Employed

Table 136

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
12	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,205,150	\$ 1,205,150	
1986	\$ 1,972,515	\$ 767,365	63.7%
1987	\$ 1,890,200	\$ (82,315)	-4.2%
1988	\$ 1,873,696	\$ (16,504)	-0.9%
1989	\$ 1,973,900	\$ 100,204	5.3%
1990	\$ 2,125,050	\$ 151,150	7.7%
1991	\$ 2,378,658	\$ 253,608	11.9%
1992	\$ 2,397,509	\$ 18,851	0.8%
1993	\$ 2,619,800	\$ 222,291	9.3%
1994	\$ 3,099,141	\$ 479,341	18.3%
1995	\$ 3,351,217	\$ 252,076	8.1%
1996	\$ 3,825,665	\$ 474,448	14.2%
1997	\$ 5,058,581	\$ 1,232,916	32.2%
1998	\$ 5,033,389	\$ (25,192)	-0.5%
1999	\$ 5,415,906	\$ 382,517	7.6%
2000	\$ 5,748,850	\$ 332,944	6.1%
2001	\$ 6,878,620	\$ 1,129,770	19.7%
2002	\$ 7,268,584	\$ 389,964	5.7%
2003	\$ 7,894,708	\$ 626,124	8.6%
2004	\$ 7,871,456	\$ (23,252)	-0.3%
2005	\$ 9,122,063	\$ 1,250,607	15.9%
2006			
2007			



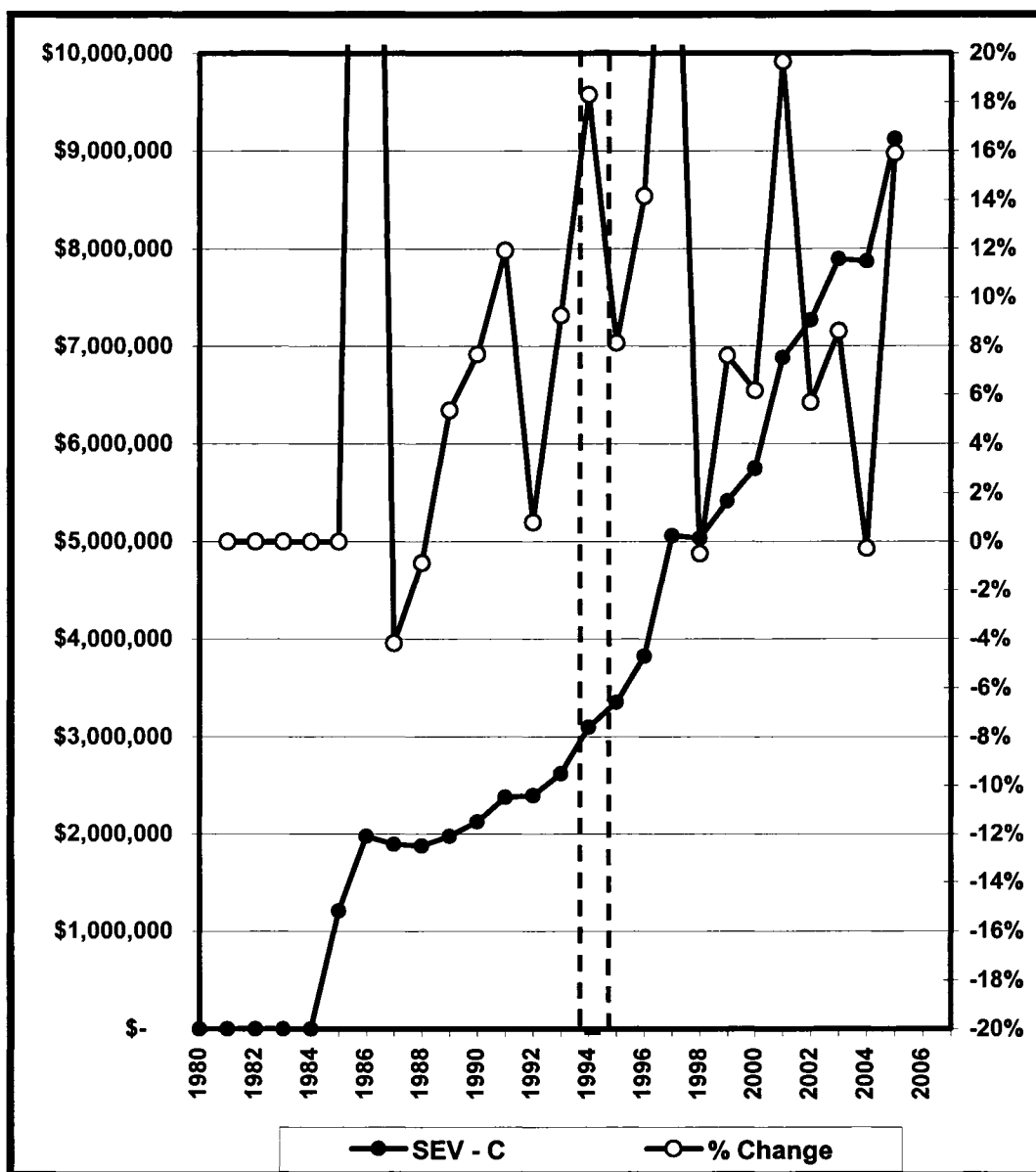


Figure 179. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Manistique, SEV - Commercial

Table 137

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
12	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 10,995,800	\$ 10,995,800	
1986	\$ 17,371,550	\$ 6,375,750	58.0%
1987	\$ 17,160,761	\$ (210,789)	-1.2%
1988	\$ 18,299,200	\$ 1,138,439	6.6%
1989	\$ 18,341,242	\$ 42,042	0.2%
1990	\$ 19,408,225	\$ 1,066,983	5.8%
1991	\$ 20,218,138	\$ 809,913	4.2%
1992	\$ 20,698,970	\$ 480,832	2.4%
1993	\$ 24,825,861	\$ 4,126,891	19.9%
1994	\$ 29,124,824	\$ 4,298,963	17.3%
1995	\$ 33,147,058	\$ 4,022,234	13.8%
1996	\$ 39,311,395	\$ 6,164,337	18.6%
1997	\$ 47,352,646	\$ 8,041,251	20.5%
1998	\$ 54,743,540	\$ 7,390,894	15.6%
1999	\$ 66,318,994	\$ 11,575,454	21.1%
2000	\$ 74,075,661	\$ 7,756,667	11.7%
2001	\$ 80,513,786	\$ 6,438,125	8.7%
2002	\$ 96,427,361	\$ 15,913,575	19.8%
2003	\$ 109,288,000	\$ 12,860,639	13.3%
2004	\$ 121,241,723	\$ 11,953,723	10.9%
2005	\$ 131,596,268	\$ 10,354,545	8.5%
2006			
2007			

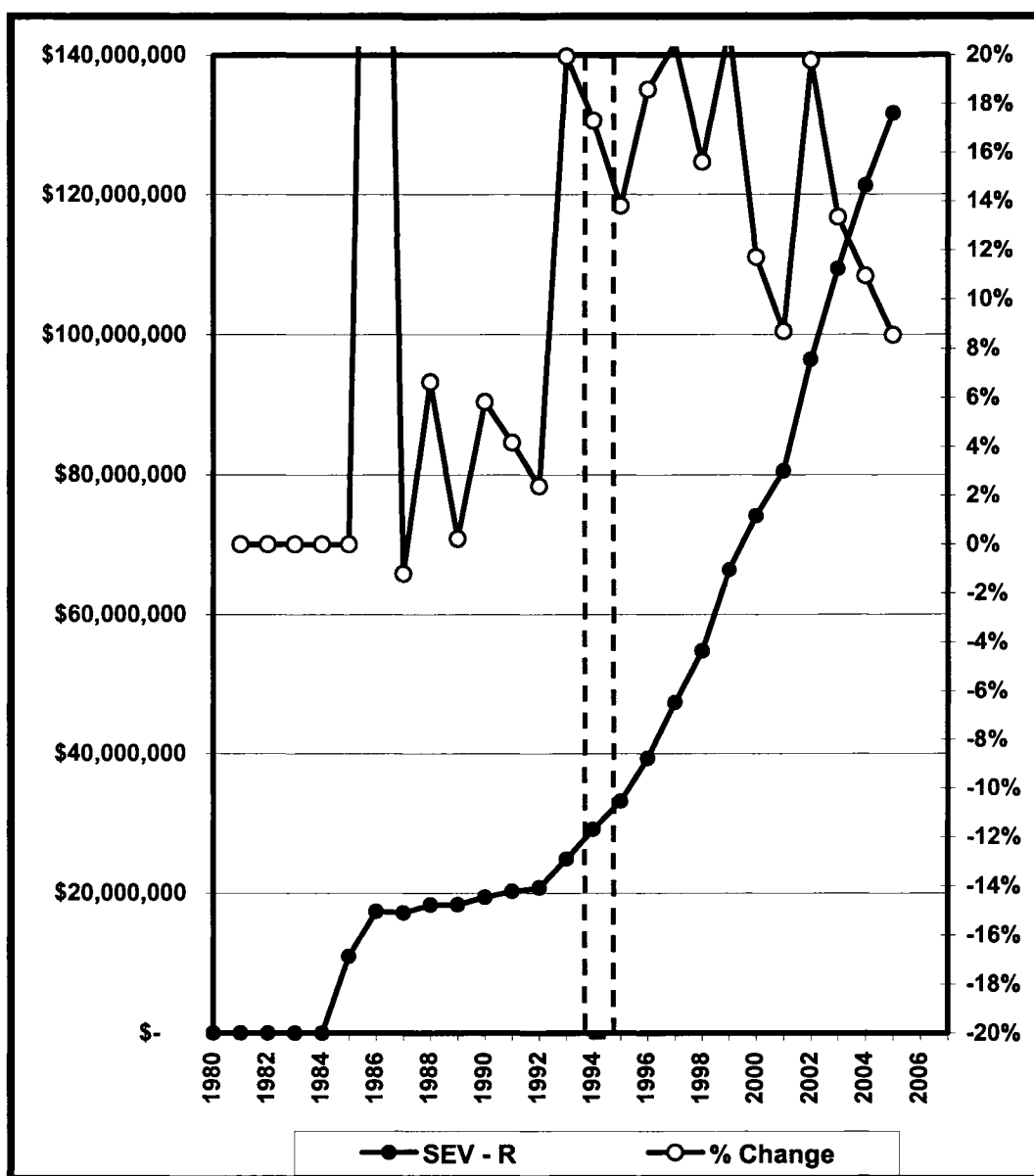


Figure 180. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Manistique, SEV - Residential

Table 138

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Manistique  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
12	Opened: Jul - 1994		Std
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 12,200,950	\$ 12,200,950	
1986	\$ 19,344,065	\$ 7,143,115	58.5%
1987	\$ 19,050,961	\$ (293,104)	-1.5%
1988	\$ 20,172,896	\$ 1,121,935	5.9%
1989	\$ 20,315,142	\$ 142,246	0.7%
1990	\$ 21,557,775	\$ 1,242,633	6.1%
1991	\$ 22,621,296	\$ 1,063,521	4.9%
1992	\$ 23,120,979	\$ 499,683	2.2%
1993	\$ 27,481,053	\$ 4,360,074	18.9%
1994	\$ 32,256,578	\$ 4,775,525	17.4%
1995	\$ 36,555,212	\$ 4,298,634	13.3%
1996	\$ 43,189,993	\$ 6,634,781	18.2%
1997	\$ 52,478,478	\$ 9,288,485	21.5%
1998	\$ 59,850,772	\$ 7,372,294	14.0%
1999	\$ 71,832,550	\$ 11,981,778	20.0%
2000	\$ 79,939,111	\$ 8,106,561	11.3%
2001	\$ 87,523,306	\$ 7,584,195	9.5%
2002	\$ 103,850,938	\$ 16,327,632	18.7%
2003	\$ 117,366,188	\$ 13,515,250	13.0%
2004	\$ 129,474,270	\$ 12,108,082	10.3%
2005	\$ 141,146,899	\$ 11,672,629	9.0%
2006			
2007			

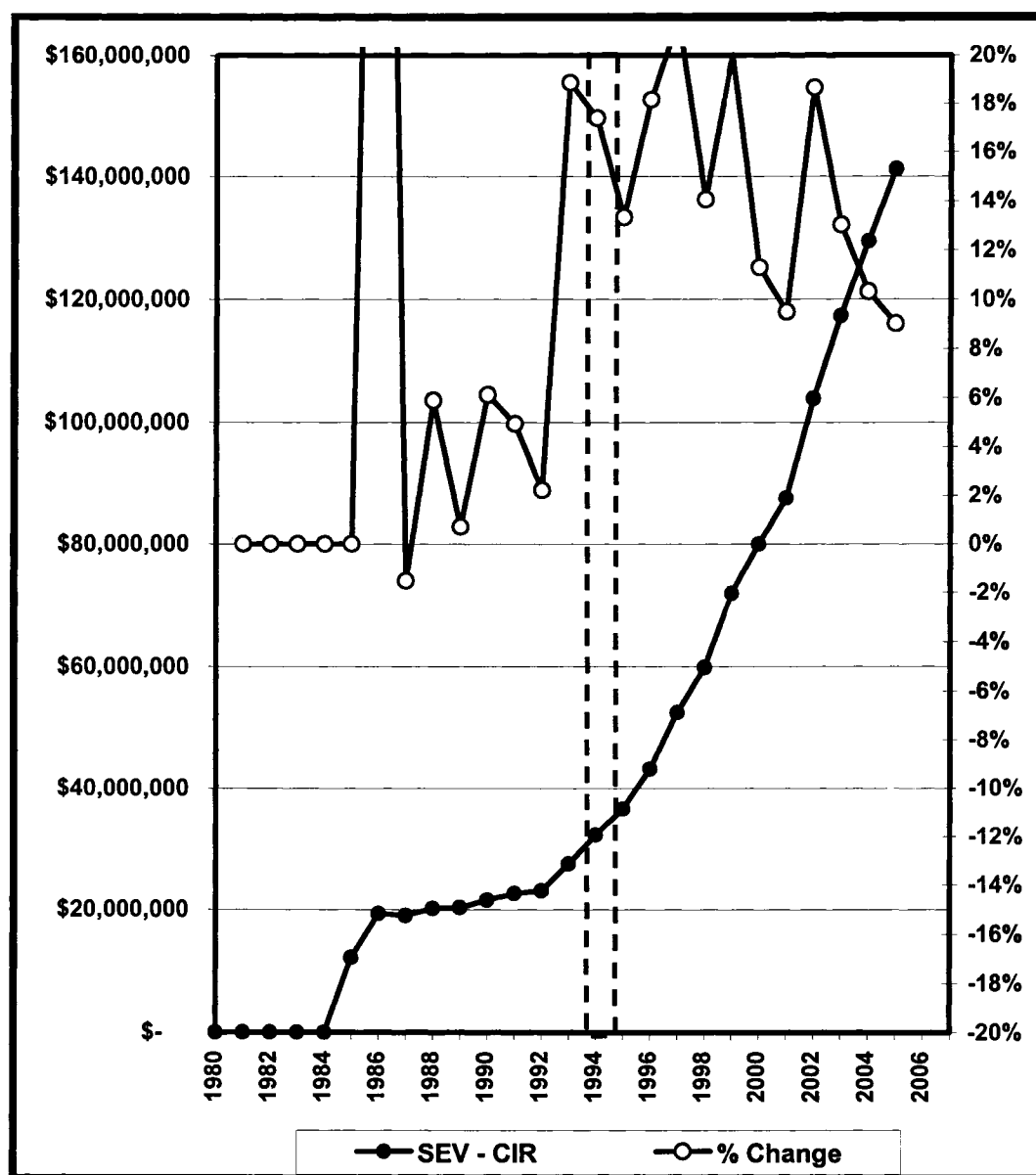


Figure 181. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Manistique, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

There are no tables for the adjusted Casino Statistical Area for Kewadin Vegas Casino. No townships meet the selection criteria. All tables would be entirely populated with zeros.

## Appendix O

Data - CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette

Table 139

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
Population

Population			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	16,627		
1981	16,740	113	0.68%
1982	16,850	110	0.66%
1983	16,893	43	0.26%
1984	16,930	37	0.22%
1985	16,857	(73)	-0.43%
1986	16,780	(77)	-0.46%
1987	16,610	(170)	-1.01%
1988	16,440	(170)	-1.02%
1989	16,894	454	2.76%
1990	17,343	449	2.66%
1991	17,533	190	1.10%
1992	17,661	128	0.73%
1993	17,512	(149)	-0.84%
1994	16,744	(768)	-4.39%
1995	15,812	(932)	-5.57%
1996	15,444	(368)	-2.33%
1997	15,403	(41)	-0.27%
1998	15,420	17	0.11%
1999	15,993	573	3.72%
2000	17,084	1,091	6.82%
2001	17,102	18	0.11%
2002	17,083	(19)	-0.11%
2003	17,075	(8)	-0.05%
2004	17,183	108	0.63%
2005			
2006			
2007			



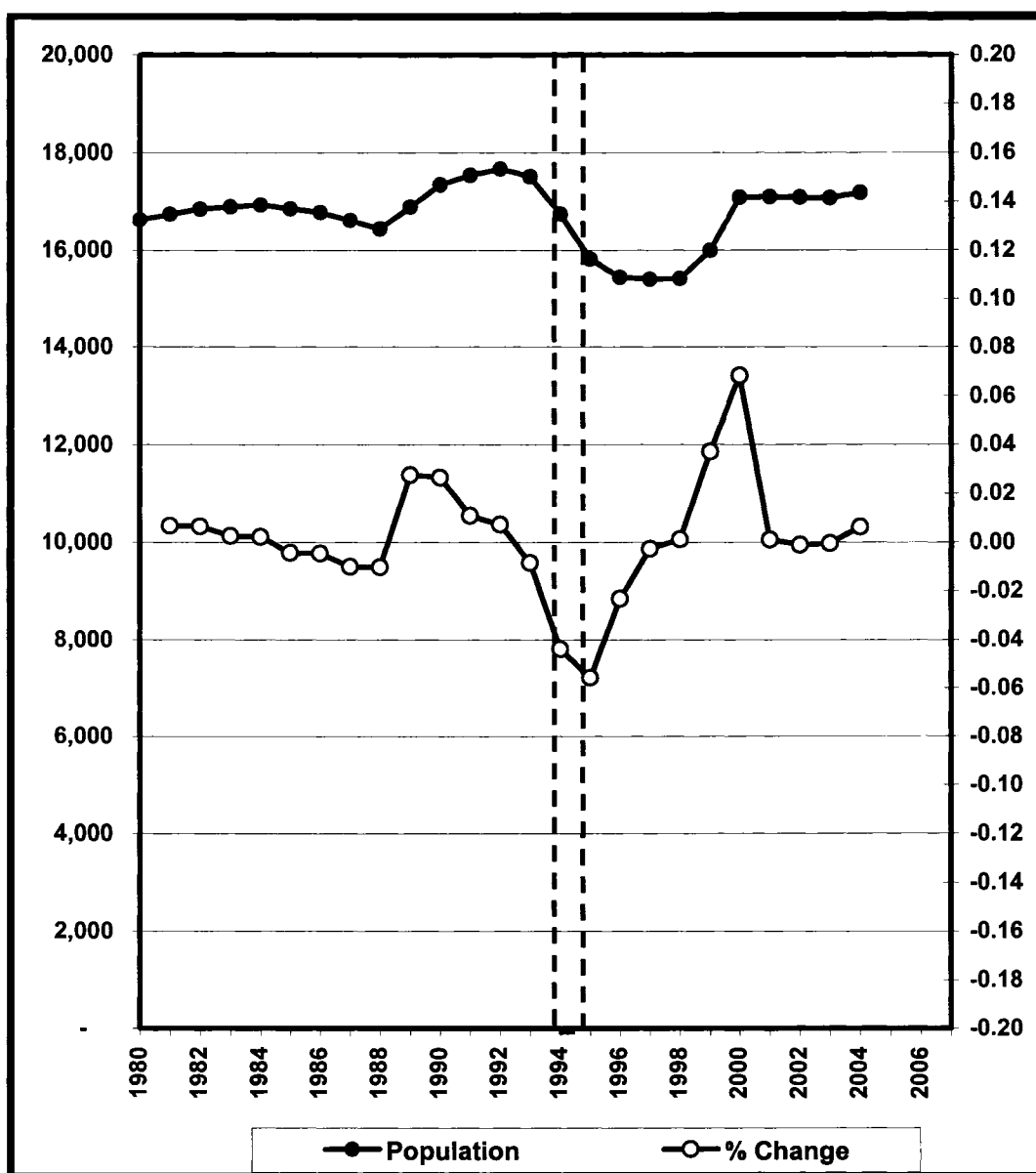


Figure 182. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, Population

Table 140

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	6,775		
1981	6,750	(25)	-0.37%
1982	7,025	275	4.07%
1983	6,500	(525)	-7.47%
1984	6,275	(225)	-3.46%
1985	6,250	(25)	-0.40%
1986	6,300	50	0.80%
1987	6,225	(75)	-1.19%
1988	6,375	150	2.41%
1989	6,450	75	1.18%
1990	7,675	1,225	18.99%
1991	7,975	300	3.91%
1992	8,100	125	1.57%
1993	8,250	150	1.85%
1994	8,225	(25)	-0.30%
1995	7,825	(400)	-4.86%
1996	7,750	(75)	-0.96%
1997	7,850	100	1.29%
1998	7,825	(25)	-0.32%
1999	8,075	250	3.19%
2000	8,100	25	0.31%
2001	8,150	50	0.62%
2002	7,800	(350)	-4.29%
2003	8,075	275	3.53%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

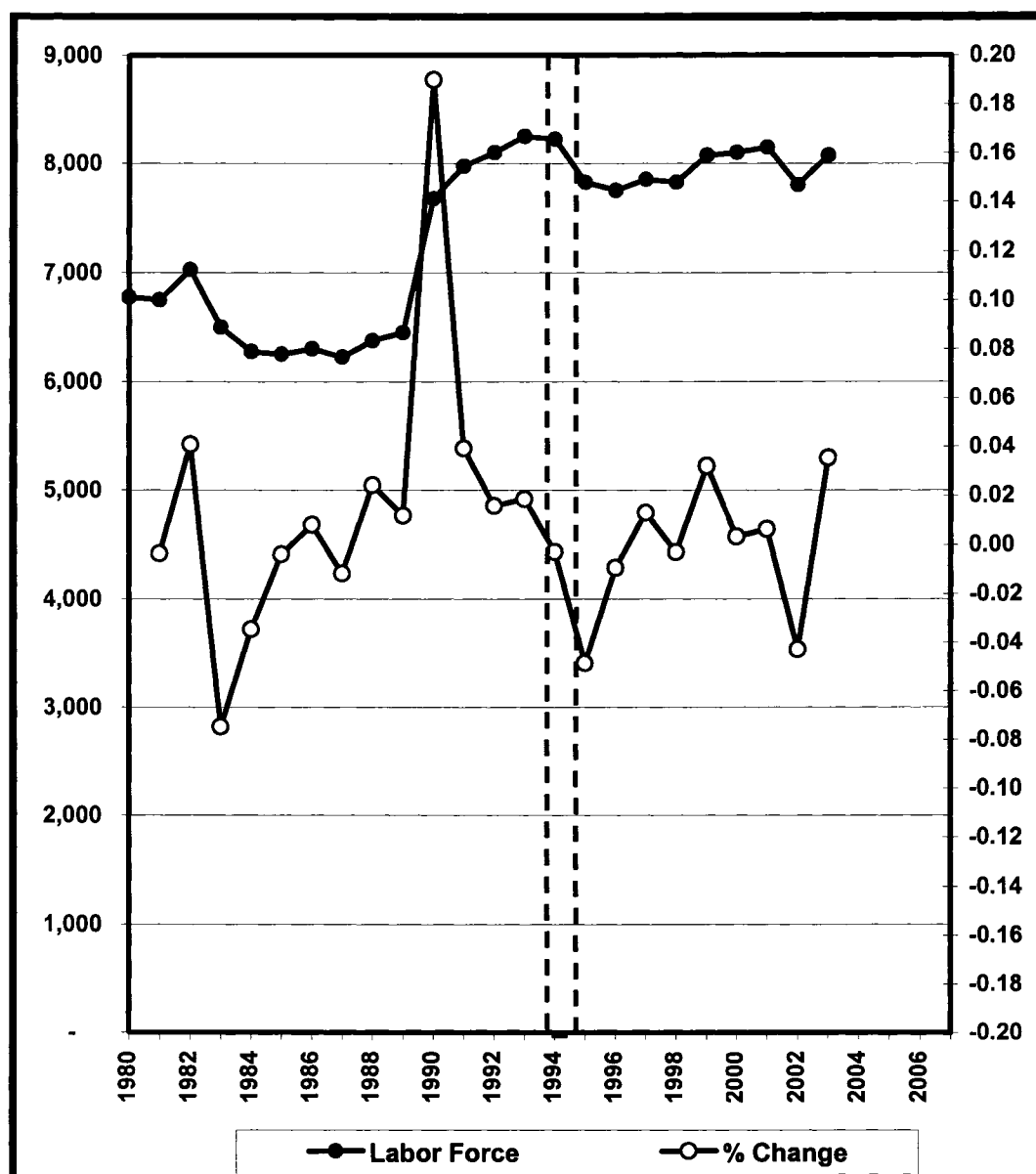


Figure 183. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, Labor Force

Table 141

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	33.7%		
1981	35.5%	1.9%	5.53%
1982	30.0%	-5.6%	-15.68%
1983	32.3%	2.3%	7.65%
1984	33.2%	1.0%	2.99%
1985	32.2%	-1.0%	-3.14%
1986	33.8%	1.6%	5.09%
1987	34.9%	1.1%	3.25%
1988	36.8%	1.9%	5.39%
1989	36.4%	-0.4%	-1.08%
1990	41.4%	5.0%	13.65%
1991	41.9%	0.5%	1.33%
1992	42.6%	0.7%	1.64%
1993	44.3%	1.6%	3.87%
1994	46.4%	2.2%	4.92%
1995	46.8%	0.4%	0.79%
1996	47.9%	1.1%	2.38%
1997	48.4%	0.5%	0.94%
1998	49.0%	0.6%	1.23%
1999	48.9%	0.0%	-0.07%
2000	45.8%	-3.1%	-6.39%
2001	45.8%	0.0%	-0.11%
2002	43.0%	-2.7%	-5.97%
2003	45.2%	2.2%	5.15%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

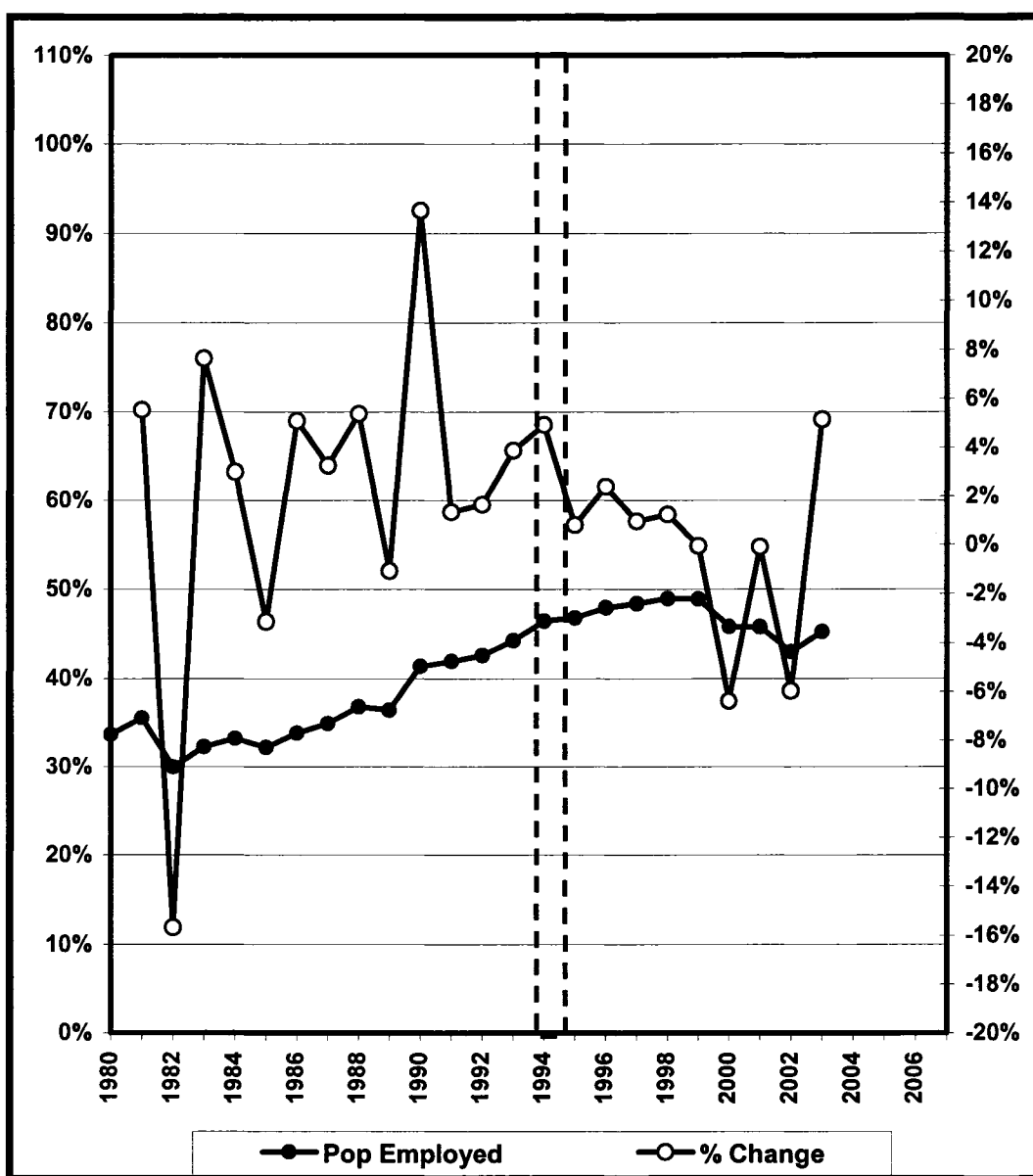


Figure 184. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette,  
Percent of Population Employed

Table 142

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 8,388,435	\$ 8,388,435	
1986	\$ 17,197,156	\$ 8,808,721	105.0%
1987	\$ 18,594,177	\$ 1,397,021	8.1%
1988	\$ 20,323,597	\$ 1,729,420	9.3%
1989	\$ 22,530,988	\$ 2,207,391	10.9%
1990	\$ 25,466,183	\$ 2,935,195	13.0%
1991	\$ 27,991,248	\$ 2,525,065	9.9%
1992	\$ 28,980,015	\$ 988,767	3.5%
1993	\$ 31,027,338	\$ 2,047,323	7.1%
1994	\$ 35,759,853	\$ 4,732,515	15.3%
1995	\$ 38,476,122	\$ 2,716,269	7.6%
1996	\$ 40,119,535	\$ 1,643,413	4.3%
1997	\$ 41,997,549	\$ 1,878,014	4.7%
1998	\$ 45,984,008	\$ 3,986,459	9.5%
1999	\$ 49,720,092	\$ 3,736,084	8.1%
2000	\$ 52,167,222	\$ 2,447,130	4.9%
2001	\$ 22,256,950	\$ (29,910,272)	-57.3%
2002	\$ 23,692,720	\$ 1,435,770	6.5%
2003	\$ 24,829,270	\$ 1,136,550	4.8%
2004	\$ 26,300,190	\$ 1,470,920	5.9%
2005	\$ 28,416,360	\$ 2,116,170	8.0%
2006			
2007			

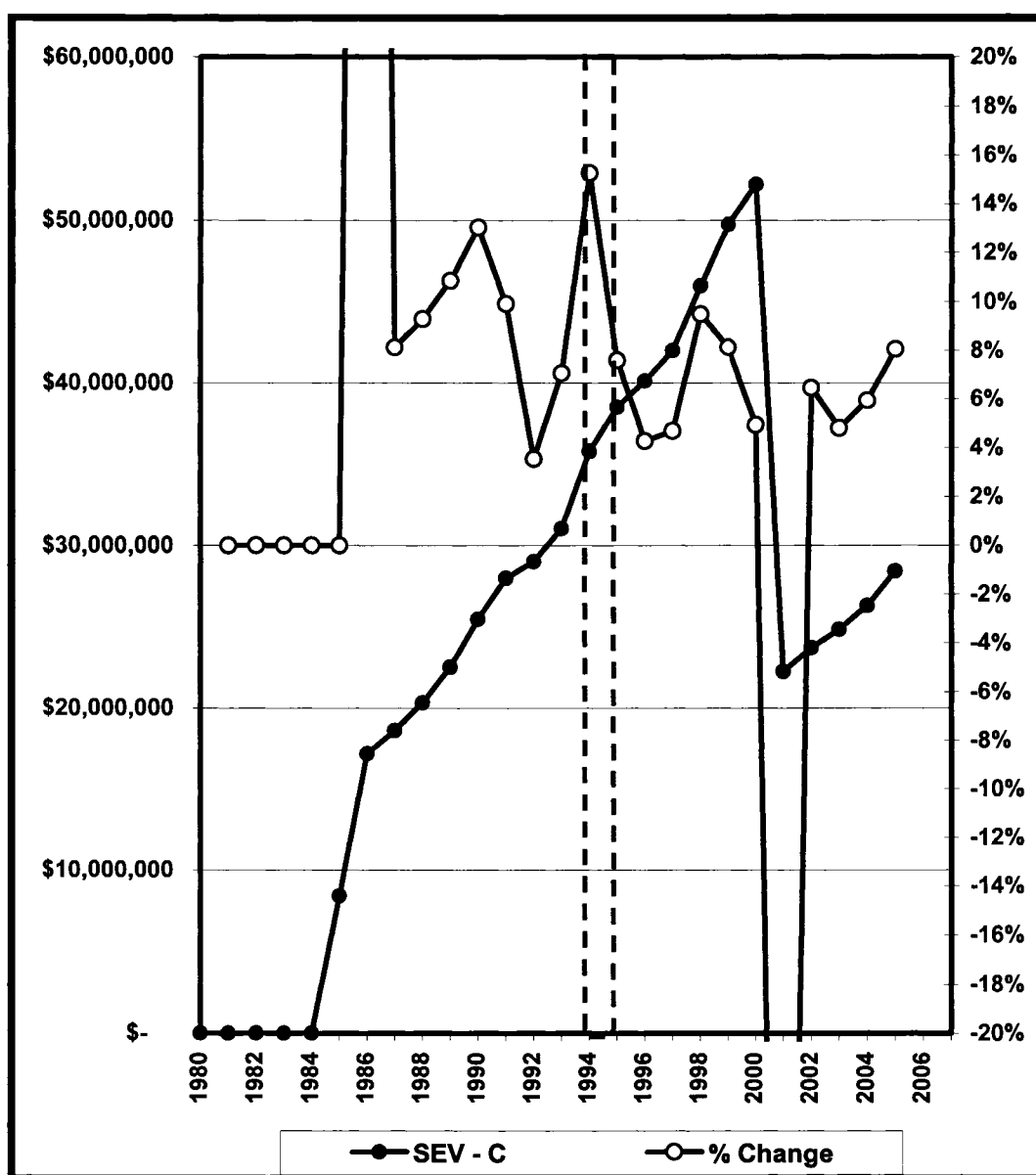


Figure 185. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, SEV - Commercial

Table 143

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 76,439,160	\$ 76,439,160	
1986	\$ 103,041,217	\$ 26,602,057	34.8%
1987	\$ 105,786,355	\$ 2,745,138	2.7%
1988	\$ 107,727,499	\$ 1,941,144	1.8%
1989	\$ 114,014,627	\$ 6,287,128	5.8%
1990	\$ 120,442,325	\$ 6,427,698	5.6%
1991	\$ 127,765,498	\$ 7,323,173	6.1%
1992	\$ 131,873,214	\$ 4,107,716	3.2%
1993	\$ 156,161,407	\$ 24,288,193	18.4%
1994	\$ 172,022,391	\$ 15,860,984	10.2%
1995	\$ 188,128,917	\$ 16,106,526	9.4%
1996	\$ 210,338,644	\$ 22,209,727	11.8%
1997	\$ 228,068,942	\$ 17,730,298	8.4%
1998	\$ 249,355,685	\$ 21,286,743	9.3%
1999	\$ 268,191,753	\$ 18,836,068	7.6%
2000	\$ 291,834,500	\$ 23,642,747	8.8%
2001	\$ 239,186,365	\$ (52,648,135)	-18.0%
2002	\$ 256,610,418	\$ 17,424,053	7.3%
2003	\$ 284,356,350	\$ 27,745,932	10.8%
2004	\$ 314,147,460	\$ 29,791,110	10.5%
2005	\$ 345,574,730	\$ 31,427,270	10.0%
2006			
2007			



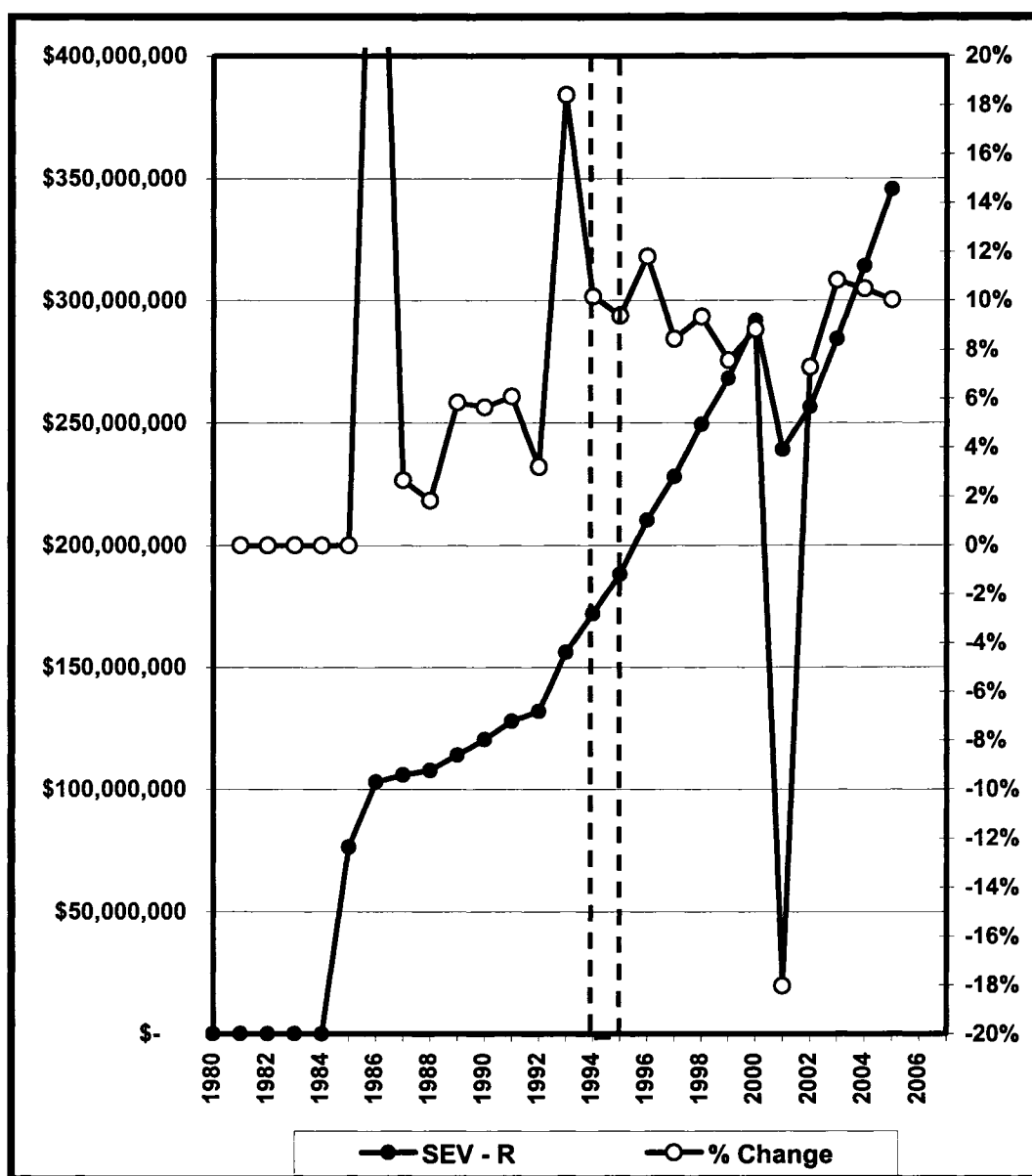


Figure 186. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, SEV - Residential

Table 144

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Std
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 88,437,645	\$ 88,437,645	
1986	\$ 124,658,593	\$ 36,220,948	41.0%
1987	\$ 128,720,166	\$ 4,061,573	3.3%
1988	\$ 132,476,497	\$ 3,756,331	2.9%
1989	\$ 141,044,395	\$ 8,567,898	6.5%
1990	\$ 150,549,107	\$ 9,504,712	6.7%
1991	\$ 160,642,646	\$ 10,093,539	6.7%
1992	\$ 165,735,621	\$ 5,092,975	3.2%
1993	\$ 191,872,495	\$ 26,136,874	15.8%
1994	\$ 212,520,644	\$ 20,648,149	10.8%
1995	\$ 231,420,801	\$ 18,900,157	8.9%
1996	\$ 255,689,442	\$ 24,268,641	10.5%
1997	\$ 275,827,198	\$ 20,137,756	7.9%
1998	\$ 301,238,300	\$ 25,411,102	9.2%
1999	\$ 324,289,395	\$ 23,051,095	7.7%
2000	\$ 350,378,672	\$ 26,089,277	8.0%
2001	\$ 267,050,765	\$ (83,327,907)	-23.8%
2002	\$ 286,442,038	\$ 19,391,273	7.3%
2003	\$ 315,381,670	\$ 28,939,632	10.1%
2004	\$ 346,588,950	\$ 31,207,280	9.9%
2005	\$ 380,752,040	\$ 34,163,090	9.9%
2006			
2007			

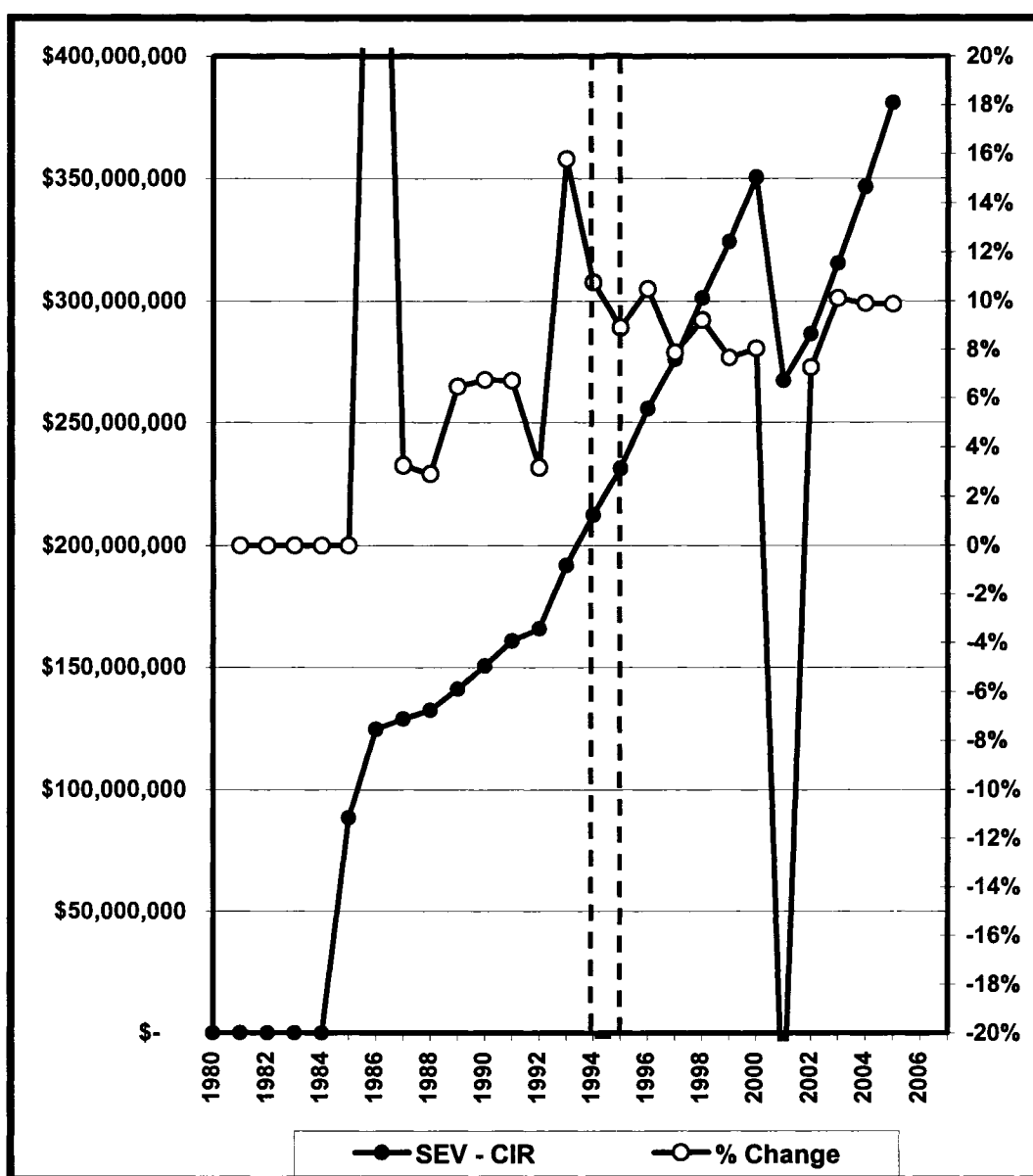


Figure 187. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 145

CSA 13 - Adj  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
Population

Population			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	7,851		
1981	7,885	34	0.43%
1982	7,918	33	0.42%
1983	7,960	42	0.53%
1984	8,000	40	0.50%
1985	8,050	50	0.63%
1986	8,100	50	0.62%
1987	8,085	(15)	-0.19%
1988	8,070	(15)	-0.19%
1989	8,188	118	1.46%
1990	8,306	118	1.44%
1991	8,359	53	0.64%
1992	8,394	35	0.42%
1993	8,336	(58)	-0.69%
1994	7,974	(362)	-4.34%
1995	7,510	(464)	-5.82%
1996	7,331	(179)	-2.38%
1997	7,318	(13)	-0.18%
1998	7,335	17	0.23%
1999	7,484	149	2.03%
2000	7,742	258	3.45%
2001	7,731	(11)	-0.14%
2002	7,715	(16)	-0.21%
2003	7,699	(16)	-0.21%
2004	7,737	38	0.49%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 146

CSA 13 - Adj  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	3,200		
1981	3,200	-	0.00%
1982	3,300	100	3.13%
1983	3,075	(225)	-6.82%
1984	2,950	(125)	-4.07%
1985	2,950	-	0.00%
1986	2,975	25	0.85%
1987	2,975	-	0.00%
1988	3,050	75	2.52%
1989	3,075	25	0.82%
1990	3,700	625	20.33%
1991	3,825	125	3.38%
1992	3,875	50	1.31%
1993	3,975	100	2.58%
1994	3,950	(25)	-0.63%
1995	3,775	(175)	-4.43%
1996	3,725	(50)	-1.32%
1997	3,775	50	1.34%
1998	3,775	-	0.00%
1999	3,900	125	3.31%
2000	3,900	-	0.00%
2001	3,925	25	0.64%
2002	3,750	(175)	-4.46%
2003	3,875	125	3.33%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 147

CSA 13 - Adj  
 Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	34.4%		
1981	36.5%	2.1%	6.02%
1982	30.6%	-5.8%	-16.00%
1983	33.0%	2.4%	7.68%
1984	33.8%	0.8%	2.34%
1985	32.3%	-1.5%	-4.30%
1986	33.6%	1.3%	4.16%
1987	34.6%	1.0%	2.94%
1988	35.9%	1.3%	3.76%
1989	36.0%	0.1%	0.26%
1990	41.5%	5.5%	15.29%
1991	42.5%	0.9%	2.25%
1992	43.2%	0.7%	1.69%
1993	44.7%	1.5%	3.47%
1994	47.0%	2.3%	5.24%
1995	47.3%	0.2%	0.52%
1996	48.4%	1.2%	2.44%
1997	48.9%	0.4%	0.88%
1998	49.4%	0.6%	1.16%
1999	50.1%	0.7%	1.39%
2000	48.4%	-1.7%	-3.33%
2001	48.5%	0.1%	0.14%
2002	46.0%	-2.5%	-5.14%
2003	45.2%	-0.8%	-1.68%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 148

CSA 13 - Adj  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Adj
Ojibwas II Casino, Marquette			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 3,201,900	\$ 3,201,900	
1986	\$ 3,150,400	\$ (51,500)	-1.6%
1987	\$ 3,136,200	\$ (14,200)	-0.5%
1988	\$ 3,446,808	\$ 310,608	9.9%
1989	\$ 4,343,500	\$ 896,692	26.0%
1990	\$ 4,841,800	\$ 498,300	11.5%
1991	\$ 5,514,600	\$ 672,800	13.9%
1992	\$ 5,683,500	\$ 168,900	3.1%
1993	\$ 5,893,000	\$ 209,500	3.7%
1994	\$ 7,006,400	\$ 1,113,400	18.9%
1995	\$ 7,447,898	\$ 441,498	6.3%
1996	\$ 7,786,187	\$ 338,289	4.5%
1997	\$ 8,156,304	\$ 370,117	4.8%
1998	\$ 8,488,950	\$ 332,646	4.1%
1999	\$ 9,003,750	\$ 514,800	6.1%
2000	\$ 9,175,050	\$ 171,300	1.9%
2001	\$ 10,001,500	\$ 826,450	9.0%
2002	\$ 10,487,900	\$ 486,400	4.9%
2003	\$ 10,989,500	\$ 501,600	4.8%
2004	\$ 11,794,000	\$ 804,500	7.3%
2005	\$ 13,103,000	\$ 1,309,000	11.1%
2006			
2007			

Table 149

CSA 13 - Adj  
 Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 42,792,000	\$ 42,792,000	
1986	\$ 49,446,350	\$ 6,654,350	15.6%
1987	\$ 50,147,050	\$ 700,700	1.4%
1988	\$ 52,292,598	\$ 2,145,548	4.3%
1989	\$ 53,579,294	\$ 1,286,696	2.5%
1990	\$ 56,059,335	\$ 2,480,041	4.6%
1991	\$ 59,154,700	\$ 3,095,365	5.5%
1992	\$ 60,081,525	\$ 926,825	1.6%
1993	\$ 72,983,660	\$ 12,902,135	21.5%
1994	\$ 79,201,525	\$ 6,217,865	8.5%
1995	\$ 84,711,738	\$ 5,510,213	7.0%
1996	\$ 94,754,267	\$ 10,042,529	11.9%
1997	\$ 99,929,041	\$ 5,174,774	5.5%
1998	\$ 110,045,888	\$ 10,116,847	10.1%
1999	\$ 119,138,850	\$ 9,092,962	8.3%
2000	\$ 125,810,150	\$ 6,671,300	5.6%
2001	\$ 115,864,200	\$ (9,945,950)	-7.9%
2002	\$ 124,843,600	\$ 8,979,400	7.7%
2003	\$ 135,365,100	\$ 10,521,500	8.4%
2004	\$ 147,141,900	\$ 11,776,800	8.7%
2005	\$ 162,011,900	\$ 14,870,000	10.1%
2006			
2007			



Table 150

CSA 13 - Adj  
 Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
13	Opened: Sep - 1994		Adj
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 45,993,900	\$ 45,993,900	
1986	\$ 52,596,750	\$ 6,602,850	14.4%
1987	\$ 53,283,250	\$ 686,500	1.3%
1988	\$ 55,739,406	\$ 2,456,156	4.6%
1989	\$ 57,922,794	\$ 2,183,388	3.9%
1990	\$ 60,901,135	\$ 2,978,341	5.1%
1991	\$ 64,669,300	\$ 3,768,165	6.2%
1992	\$ 65,765,025	\$ 1,095,725	1.7%
1993	\$ 78,876,660	\$ 13,111,635	19.9%
1994	\$ 86,207,925	\$ 7,331,265	9.3%
1995	\$ 92,159,636	\$ 5,951,711	6.9%
1996	\$ 102,540,454	\$ 10,380,818	11.3%
1997	\$ 108,085,345	\$ 5,544,891	5.4%
1998	\$ 118,534,838	\$ 10,449,493	9.7%
1999	\$ 128,142,600	\$ 9,607,762	8.1%
2000	\$ 134,985,200	\$ 6,842,600	5.3%
2001	\$ 125,865,700	\$ (9,119,500)	-6.8%
2002	\$ 135,331,500	\$ 9,465,800	7.5%
2003	\$ 146,354,600	\$ 11,023,100	8.1%
2004	\$ 158,935,900	\$ 12,581,300	8.6%
2005	\$ 175,114,900	\$ 16,179,000	10.2%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix P

Data - CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Grand Traverse

Table 151

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino  
Population

Population			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Std
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	43,726		
1981	44,350	624	1.43%
1982	44,967	617	1.39%
1983	45,435	468	1.04%
1984	45,897	462	1.02%
1985	46,712	815	1.78%
1986	47,520	808	1.73%
1987	49,165	1,645	3.46%
1988	50,810	1,645	3.35%
1989	52,080	1,270	2.50%
1990	53,342	1,262	2.42%
1991	54,624	1,282	2.40%
1992	55,923	1,299	2.38%
1993	57,075	1,152	2.06%
1994	58,233	1,158	2.03%
1995	59,536	1,303	2.24%
1996	60,578	1,042	1.75%
1997	61,532	954	1.57%
1998	62,717	1,185	1.93%
1999	64,481	1,764	2.81%
2000	66,796	2,315	3.59%
2001	67,973	1,177	1.76%
2002	68,950	977	1.44%
2003	69,793	843	1.22%
2004	70,352	559	0.80%
2005			
2006			
2007			

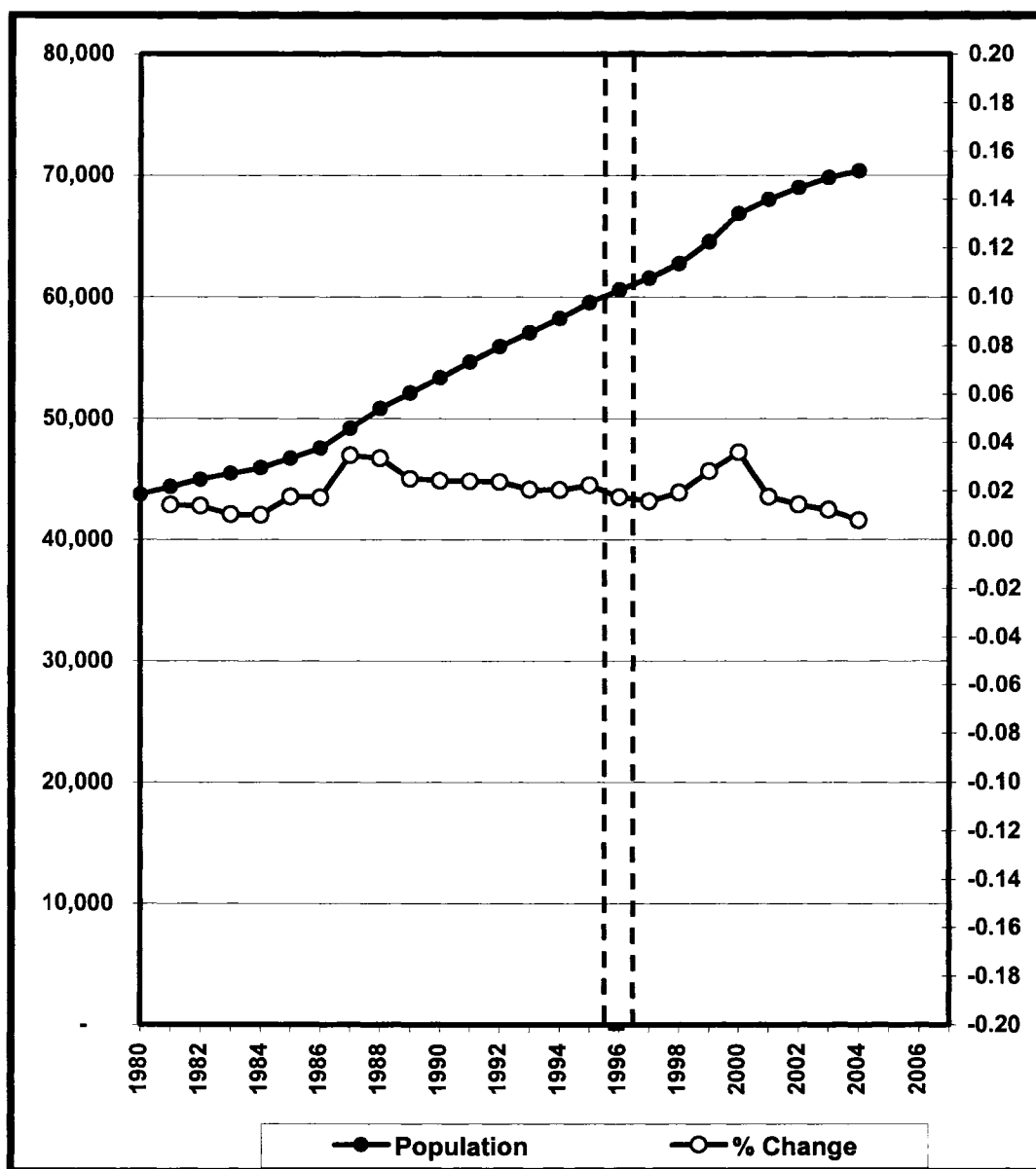


Figure 188. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Marquette, Population

Table 152

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Std
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	26,525		
1981	27,525	1,000	3.77%
1982	26,850	(675)	-2.45%
1983	28,650	1,800	6.70%
1984	25,600	(3,050)	-10.65%
1985	26,100	500	1.95%
1986	27,500	1,400	5.36%
1987	28,875	1,375	5.00%
1988	29,250	375	1.30%
1989	29,925	675	2.31%
1990	31,625	1,700	5.68%
1991	32,375	750	2.37%
1992	33,825	1,450	4.48%
1993	34,775	950	2.81%
1994	35,675	900	2.59%
1995	35,450	(225)	-0.63%
1996	36,575	1,125	3.17%
1997	37,750	1,175	3.21%
1998	38,325	575	1.52%
1999	39,175	850	2.22%
2000	39,600	425	1.08%
2001	39,275	(325)	-0.82%
2002	38,900	(375)	-0.95%
2003	40,225	1,325	3.41%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

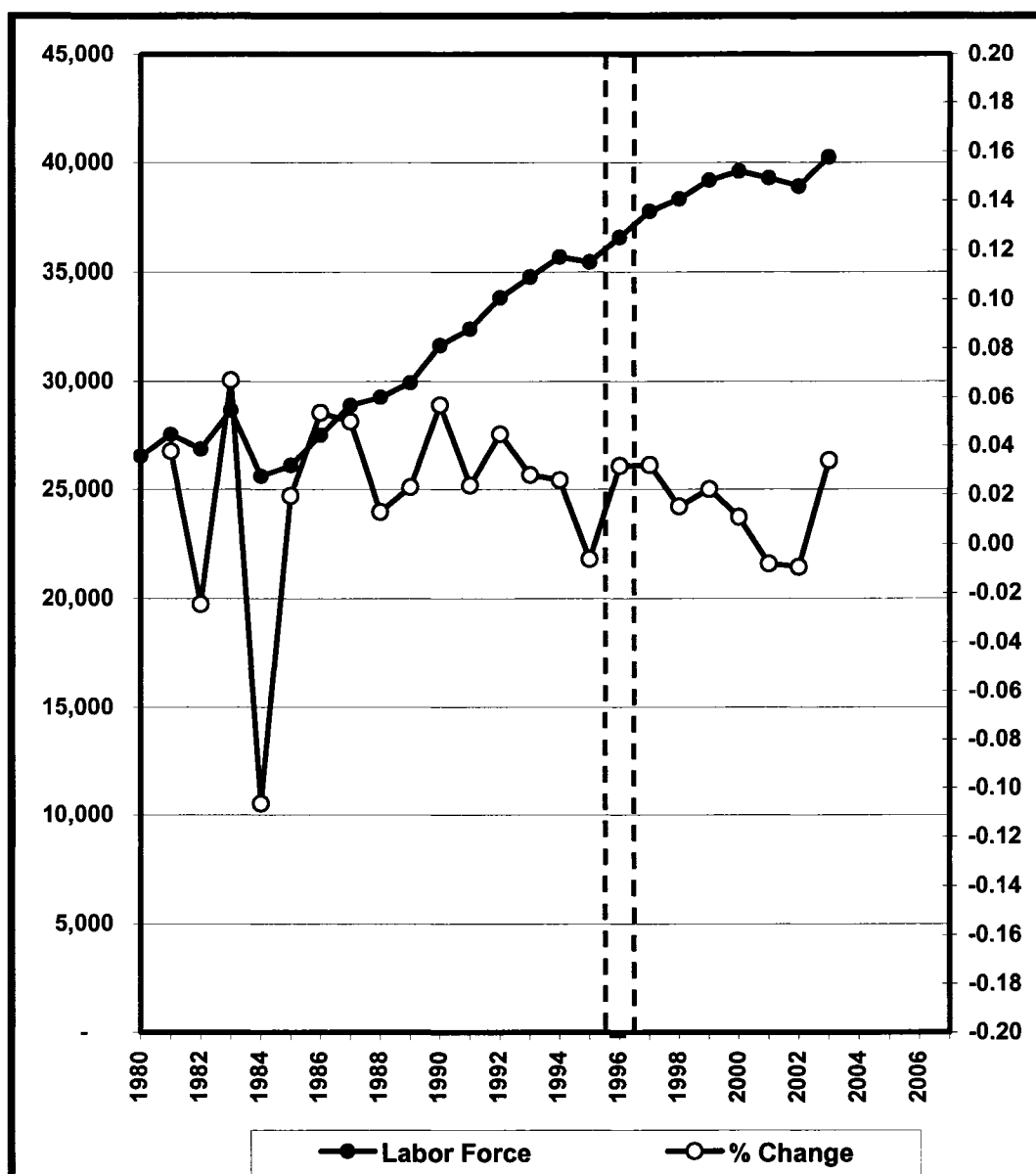


Figure 189. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Marquette, Labor Force

Table 153

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Std
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	55.5%		
1981	56.0%	0.5%	0.93%
1982	52.4%	-3.5%	-6.34%
1983	55.1%	2.7%	5.06%
1984	49.2%	-5.9%	-10.70%
1985	50.1%	0.9%	1.85%
1986	52.7%	2.6%	5.23%
1987	54.5%	1.7%	3.31%
1988	53.9%	-0.5%	-0.98%
1989	53.9%	0.0%	-0.04%
1990	54.5%	0.6%	1.11%
1991	54.8%	0.3%	0.51%
1992	55.6%	0.8%	1.43%
1993	57.2%	1.6%	2.95%
1994	58.1%	0.9%	1.61%
1995	56.1%	-2.0%	-3.49%
1996	57.5%	1.4%	2.47%
1997	59.0%	1.5%	2.62%
1998	58.9%	-0.1%	-0.13%
1999	58.9%	0.0%	-0.04%
2000	57.5%	-1.4%	-2.39%
2001	55.1%	-2.4%	-4.16%
2002	53.0%	-2.1%	-3.85%
2003	53.7%	0.7%	1.29%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

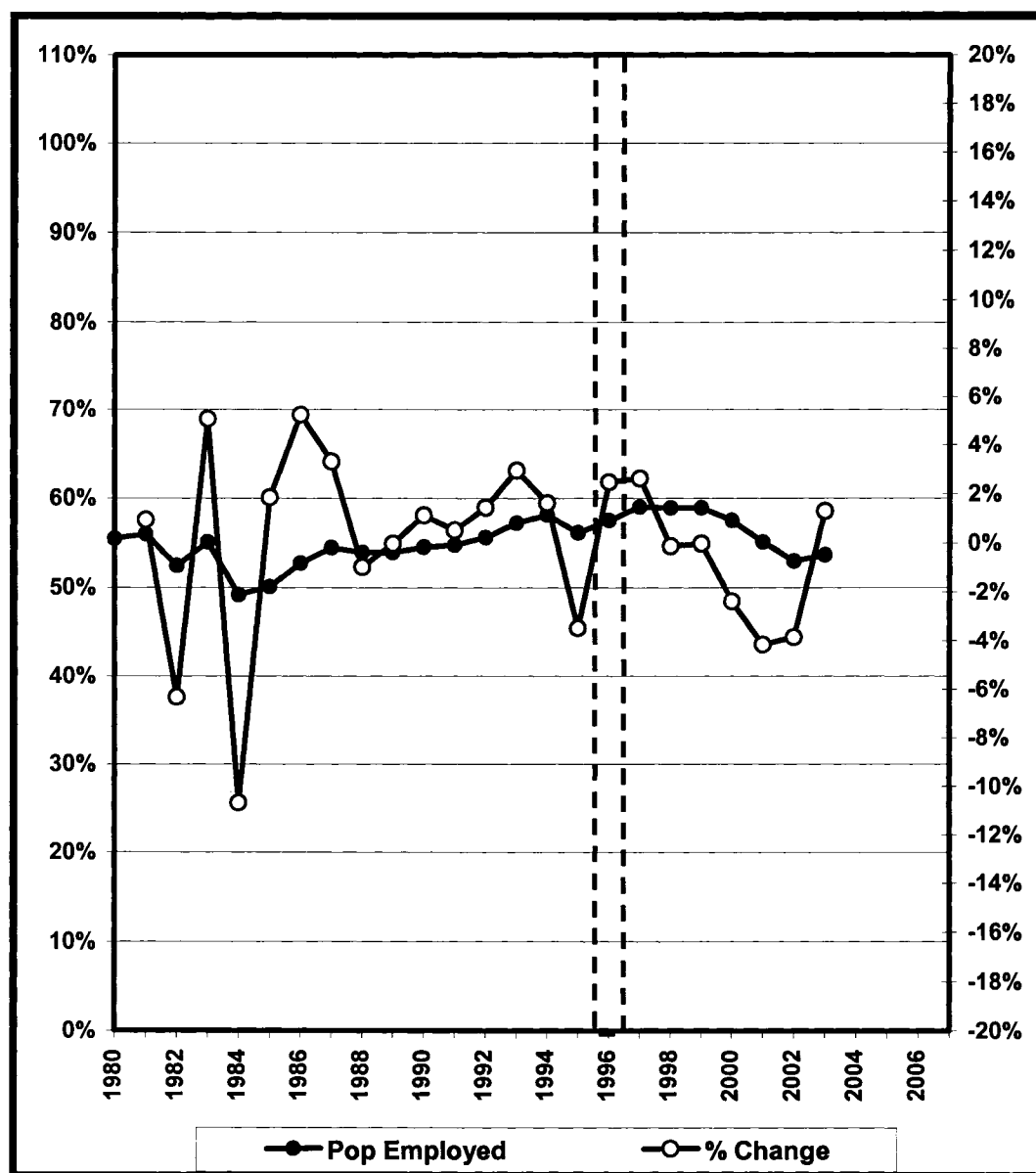


Figure 190. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Marquette,  
Percent of Population Employed



Table 154

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Std
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 68,154,835	\$ 68,154,835	
1986	\$ 129,868,005	\$ 61,713,170	90.5%
1987	\$ 144,966,375	\$ 15,098,370	11.6%
1988	\$ 159,378,365	\$ 14,411,990	9.9%
1989	\$ 174,820,635	\$ 15,442,270	9.7%
1990	\$ 181,662,322	\$ 6,841,687	3.9%
1991	\$ 203,853,021	\$ 22,190,699	12.2%
1992	\$ 210,921,739	\$ 7,068,718	3.5%
1993	\$ 224,889,850	\$ 13,968,111	6.6%
1994	\$ 238,724,682	\$ 13,834,832	6.2%
1995	\$ 254,698,038	\$ 15,973,356	6.7%
1996	\$ 265,022,979	\$ 10,324,941	4.1%
1997	\$ 307,104,510	\$ 42,081,531	15.9%
1998	\$ 355,833,245	\$ 48,728,735	15.9%
1999	\$ 401,519,509	\$ 45,686,264	12.8%
2000	\$ 461,513,614	\$ 59,994,105	14.9%
2001	\$ 234,183,006	\$ (227,330,608)	-49.3%
2002	\$ 268,258,911	\$ 34,075,905	14.6%
2003	\$ 294,832,413	\$ 26,573,502	9.9%
2004	\$ 333,408,642	\$ 38,576,229	13.1%
2005	\$ 336,649,783	\$ 3,241,141	1.0%
2006			
2007			

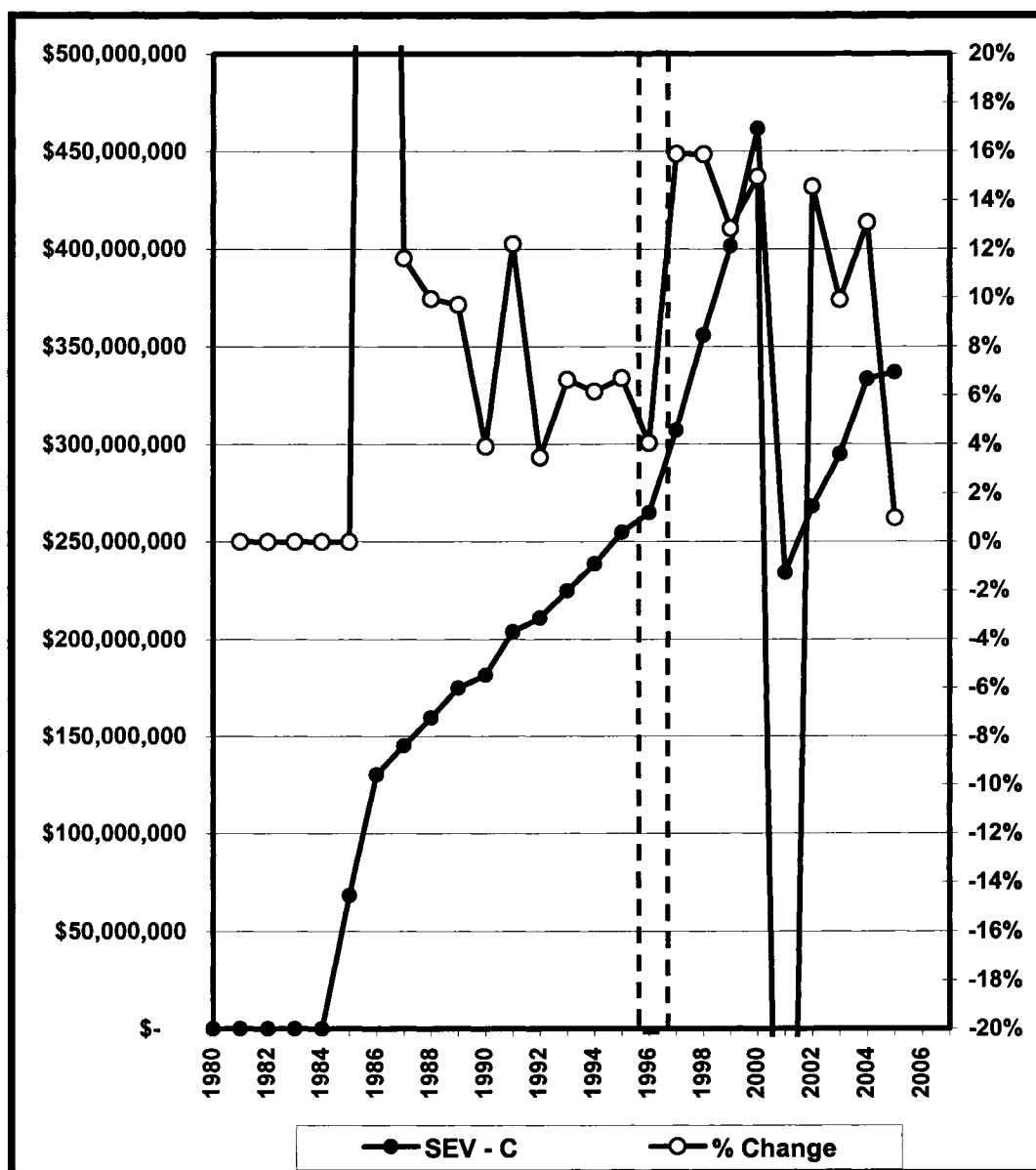


Figure 191. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Marquette,  
SEV - Commercial

Table 155

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Std
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 456,125,837	\$ 456,125,837	
1986	\$ 553,253,856	\$ 97,128,019	21.3%
1987	\$ 579,714,488	\$ 26,460,632	4.8%
1988	\$ 612,884,598	\$ 33,170,110	5.7%
1989	\$ 667,858,990	\$ 54,974,392	9.0%
1990	\$ 722,524,207	\$ 54,665,217	8.2%
1991	\$ 830,640,165	\$ 108,115,958	15.0%
1992	\$ 860,054,221	\$ 29,414,056	3.5%
1993	\$ 1,046,347,715	\$ 186,293,494	21.7%
1994	\$ 1,122,942,797	\$ 76,595,082	7.3%
1995	\$ 1,235,946,773	\$ 113,003,976	10.1%
1996	\$ 1,378,661,371	\$ 142,714,598	11.5%
1997	\$ 1,498,517,484	\$ 119,856,113	8.7%
1998	\$ 1,658,683,115	\$ 160,165,631	10.7%
1999	\$ 1,836,656,574	\$ 177,973,459	10.7%
2000	\$ 2,064,718,714	\$ 228,062,140	12.4%
2001	\$ 2,130,126,660	\$ 65,407,946	3.2%
2002	\$ 2,432,729,368	\$ 302,602,708	14.2%
2003	\$ 2,726,276,516	\$ 293,547,148	12.1%
2004	\$ 2,971,098,914	\$ 244,822,398	9.0%
2005	\$ 3,246,226,168	\$ 275,127,254	9.3%
2006			
2007			

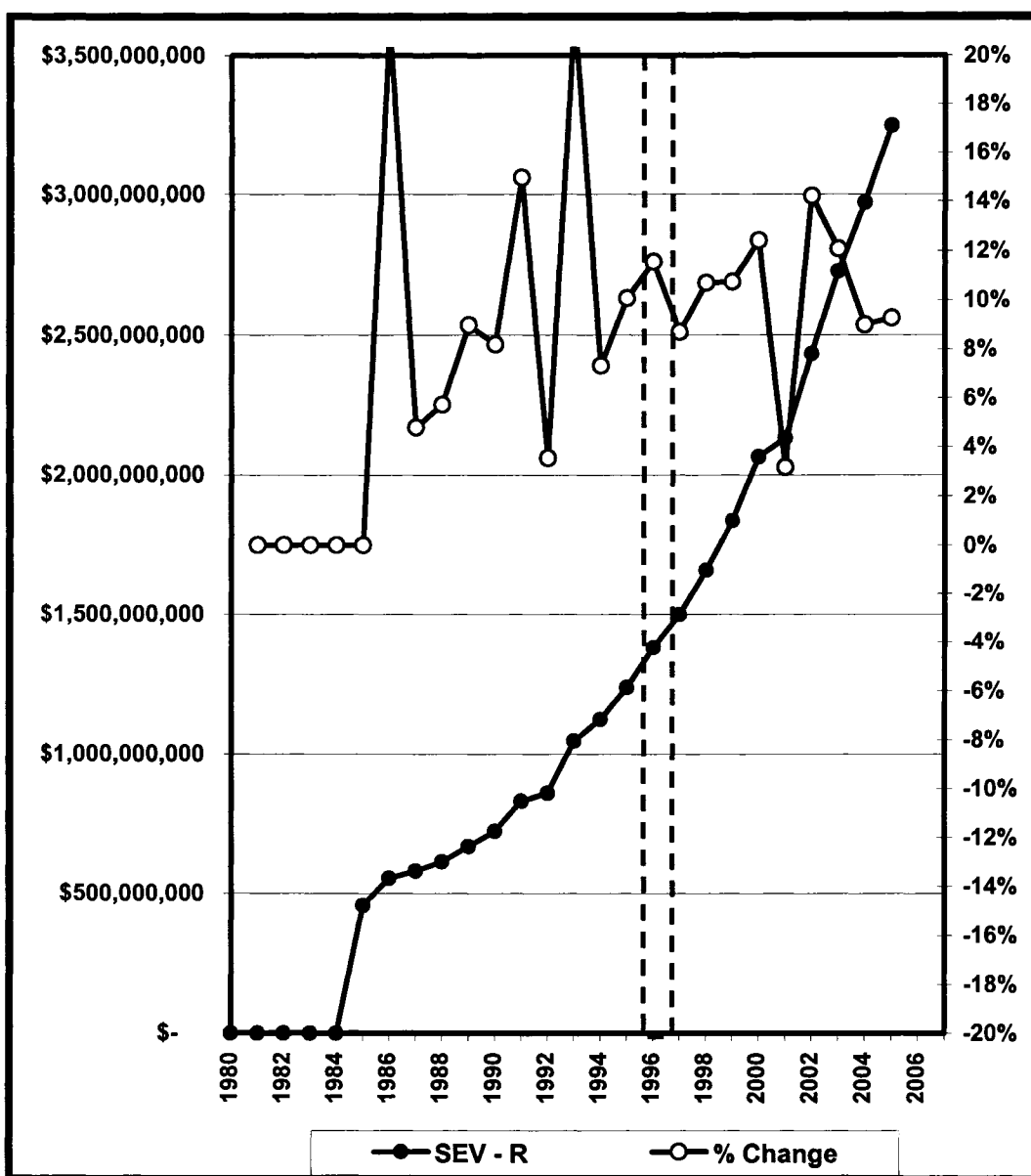


Figure 192. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Marquette, SEV - Residential

Table 156

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Std
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 531,477,102	\$ 531,477,102	
1986	\$ 695,120,152	\$ 163,643,050	30.8%
1987	\$ 737,426,444	\$ 42,306,292	6.1%
1988	\$ 785,499,513	\$ 48,073,069	6.5%
1989	\$ 856,550,812	\$ 71,051,299	9.0%
1990	\$ 918,982,025	\$ 62,431,213	7.3%
1991	\$ 1,051,853,811	\$ 132,871,786	14.5%
1992	\$ 1,090,344,285	\$ 38,490,474	3.7%
1993	\$ 1,292,187,715	\$ 201,843,430	18.5%
1994	\$ 1,384,079,279	\$ 91,891,564	7.1%
1995	\$ 1,514,310,904	\$ 130,231,625	9.4%
1996	\$ 1,670,168,420	\$ 155,857,516	10.3%
1997	\$ 1,834,048,343	\$ 163,879,923	9.8%
1998	\$ 2,044,622,689	\$ 210,574,346	11.5%
1999	\$ 2,269,636,812	\$ 225,014,123	11.0%
2000	\$ 2,557,814,654	\$ 288,177,842	12.7%
2001	\$ 2,377,321,247	\$ (180,493,407)	-7.1%
2002	\$ 2,715,739,071	\$ 338,417,824	14.2%
2003	\$ 3,036,751,631	\$ 321,012,560	11.8%
2004	\$ 3,320,735,885	\$ 283,984,254	9.4%
2005	\$ 3,599,299,581	\$ 278,563,696	8.4%
2006			
2007			

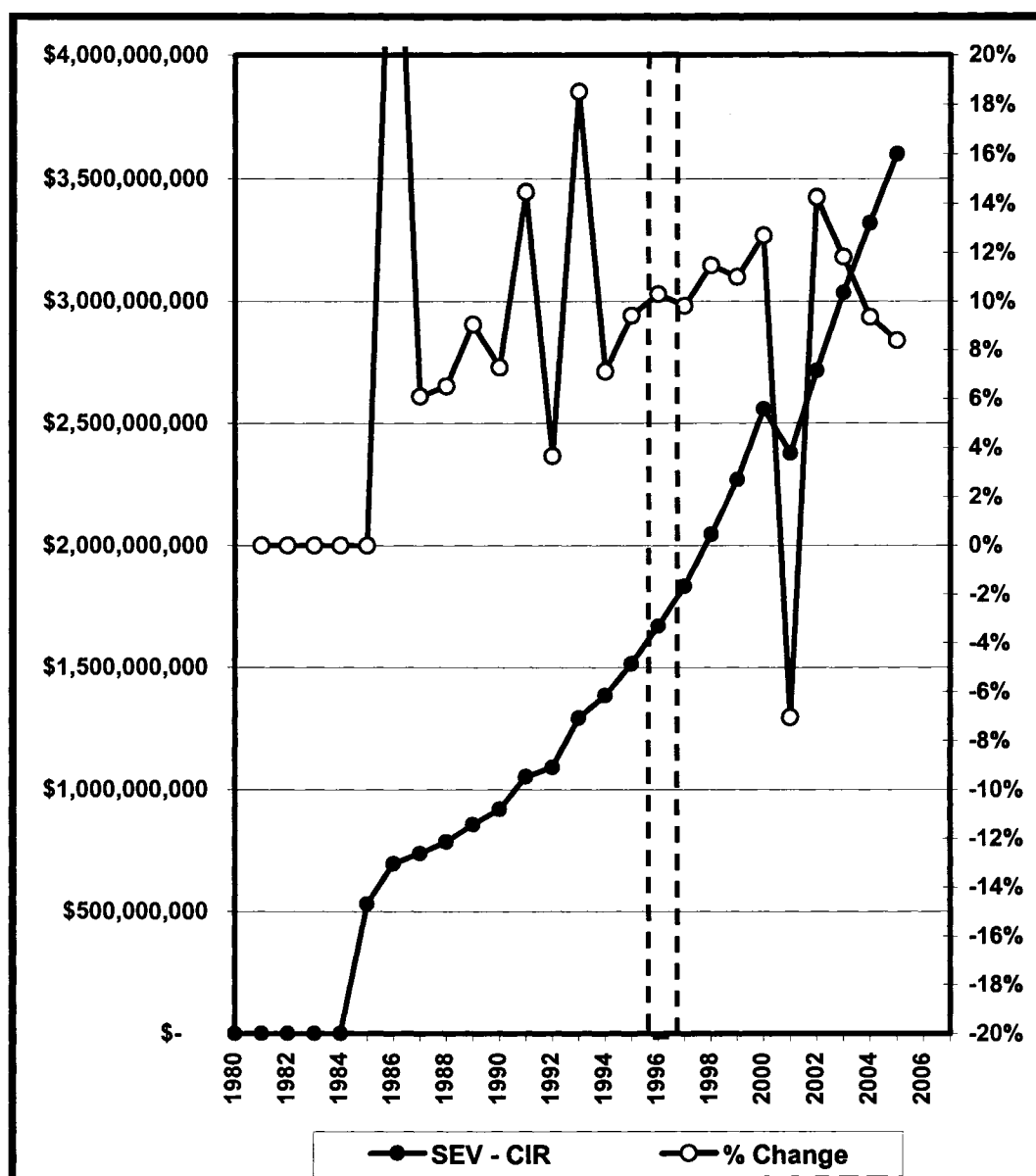


Figure 193. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Marquette,  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 157

CSA 14 - Adj  
Turtle Creek Casino  
Population

Population			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Adj
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	12,061		
1981	12,260	199	1.65%
1982	12,457	197	1.61%
1983	12,666	209	1.68%
1984	12,873	207	1.63%
1985	13,213	340	2.64%
1986	13,550	337	2.55%
1987	13,980	430	3.17%
1988	14,410	430	3.08%
1989	15,101	691	4.80%
1990	15,790	689	4.56%
1991	16,204	414	2.62%
1992	16,605	401	2.47%
1993	16,978	373	2.25%
1994	17,360	382	2.25%
1995	17,775	415	2.39%
1996	18,081	306	1.72%
1997	18,353	272	1.50%
1998	18,707	354	1.93%
1999	18,961	254	1.36%
2000	19,121	160	0.84%
2001	19,162	41	0.21%
2002	19,381	219	1.14%
2003	19,615	234	1.21%
2004	19,794	179	0.91%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 158

CSA 14 - Adj  
Turtle Creek Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Adj
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	7,550		
1981	7,900	350	4.64%
1982	7,700	(200)	-2.53%
1983	8,225	525	6.82%
1984	7,500	(725)	-8.81%
1985	7,625	125	1.67%
1986	8,100	475	6.23%
1987	8,550	450	5.56%
1988	8,650	100	1.17%
1989	8,800	150	1.73%
1990	9,750	950	10.80%
1991	9,975	225	2.31%
1992	10,475	500	5.01%
1993	10,825	350	3.34%
1994	11,125	300	2.77%
1995	11,025	(100)	-0.90%
1996	11,425	400	3.63%
1997	11,775	350	3.06%
1998	11,975	200	1.70%
1999	12,200	225	1.88%
2000	12,250	50	0.41%
2001	12,150	(100)	-0.82%
2002	12,025	(125)	-1.03%
2003	12,400	375	3.12%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



Table 159

CSA 14 - Adj  
Turtle Creek Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Adj
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	57.8%		
1981	58.3%	0.5%	0.85%
1982	54.8%	-3.5%	-6.06%
1983	57.2%	2.5%	4.47%
1984	51.7%	-5.6%	-9.75%
1985	52.2%	0.6%	1.09%
1986	55.0%	2.8%	5.29%
1987	56.9%	1.9%	3.43%
1988	56.6%	-0.3%	-0.54%
1989	55.1%	-1.4%	-2.53%
1990	57.6%	2.5%	4.54%
1991	57.9%	0.2%	0.39%
1992	58.9%	1.0%	1.75%
1993	60.5%	1.7%	2.81%
1994	61.2%	0.7%	1.13%
1995	59.1%	-2.1%	-3.48%
1996	60.7%	1.6%	2.75%
1997	62.1%	1.4%	2.33%
1998	62.1%	0.0%	0.04%
1999	62.9%	0.7%	1.21%
2000	62.6%	-0.3%	-0.42%
2001	61.1%	-1.6%	-2.51%
2002	58.8%	-2.2%	-3.67%
2003	53.7%	-5.2%	-8.78%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 160

CSA 14 - Adj  
Turtle Creek Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Adj
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 25,702,350	\$ 25,702,350	
1986	\$ 28,851,120	\$ 3,148,770	12.3%
1987	\$ 38,037,767	\$ 9,186,647	31.8%
1988	\$ 46,678,400	\$ 8,640,633	22.7%
1989	\$ 51,259,150	\$ 4,580,750	9.8%
1990	\$ 55,141,400	\$ 3,882,250	7.6%
1991	\$ 56,663,050	\$ 1,521,650	2.8%
1992	\$ 51,844,550	\$ (4,818,500)	-8.5%
1993	\$ 56,870,300	\$ 5,025,750	9.7%
1994	\$ 59,549,800	\$ 2,679,500	4.7%
1995	\$ 66,183,110	\$ 6,633,310	11.1%
1996	\$ 69,326,600	\$ 3,143,490	4.7%
1997	\$ 70,946,440	\$ 1,619,840	2.3%
1998	\$ 76,096,910	\$ 5,150,470	7.3%
1999	\$ 89,685,700	\$ 13,588,790	17.9%
2000	\$ 99,249,620	\$ 9,563,920	10.7%
2001	\$ 109,427,630	\$ 10,178,010	10.3%
2002	\$ 131,009,170	\$ 21,581,540	19.7%
2003	\$ 143,865,420	\$ 12,856,250	9.8%
2004	\$ 167,274,090	\$ 23,408,670	16.3%
2005	\$ 159,175,210	\$ (8,098,880)	-4.8%
2006			
2007			

Table 161

CSA 14 - Adj  
Turtle Creek Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Adj
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 163,434,769	\$ 163,434,769	
1986	\$ 176,192,970	\$ 12,758,201	7.8%
1987	\$ 185,535,347	\$ 9,342,377	5.3%
1988	\$ 193,505,348	\$ 7,970,001	4.3%
1989	\$ 206,287,250	\$ 12,781,902	6.6%
1990	\$ 217,043,950	\$ 10,756,700	5.2%
1991	\$ 241,888,400	\$ 24,844,450	11.4%
1992	\$ 250,842,400	\$ 8,954,000	3.7%
1993	\$ 303,625,000	\$ 52,782,600	21.0%
1994	\$ 328,806,935	\$ 25,181,935	8.3%
1995	\$ 389,225,936	\$ 60,419,001	18.4%
1996	\$ 414,074,735	\$ 24,848,799	6.4%
1997	\$ 449,209,355	\$ 35,134,620	8.5%
1998	\$ 502,487,255	\$ 53,277,900	11.9%
1999	\$ 549,044,405	\$ 46,557,150	9.3%
2000	\$ 614,870,130	\$ 65,825,725	12.0%
2001	\$ 707,979,150	\$ 93,109,020	15.1%
2002	\$ 788,719,910	\$ 80,740,760	11.4%
2003	\$ 872,875,330	\$ 84,155,420	10.7%
2004	\$ 953,598,710	\$ 80,723,380	9.2%
2005	\$ 1,048,970,480	\$ 95,371,770	10.0%
2006			
2007			

Table 162

CSA 14 - Adj  
Turtle Creek Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
14	Opened: Jun - 1996		Adj
Turtle Creek Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 189,672,869	\$ 189,672,869	
1986	\$ 205,645,251	\$ 15,972,382	8.4%
1987	\$ 224,205,845	\$ 18,560,594	9.0%
1988	\$ 240,919,698	\$ 16,713,853	7.5%
1989	\$ 258,282,350	\$ 17,362,652	7.2%
1990	\$ 273,049,350	\$ 14,767,000	5.7%
1991	\$ 299,626,950	\$ 26,577,600	9.7%
1992	\$ 304,062,150	\$ 4,435,200	1.5%
1993	\$ 362,358,300	\$ 58,296,150	19.2%
1994	\$ 390,590,135	\$ 28,231,835	7.8%
1995	\$ 458,256,546	\$ 67,666,411	17.3%
1996	\$ 486,713,536	\$ 28,456,990	6.2%
1997	\$ 522,828,195	\$ 36,114,659	7.4%
1998	\$ 581,509,045	\$ 58,680,850	11.2%
1999	\$ 641,843,955	\$ 60,334,910	10.4%
2000	\$ 716,143,320	\$ 74,299,365	11.6%
2001	\$ 819,534,540	\$ 103,391,220	14.4%
2002	\$ 921,994,480	\$ 102,459,940	12.5%
2003	\$ 1,019,116,790	\$ 97,122,310	10.5%
2004	\$ 1,123,474,950	\$ 104,358,160	10.2%
2005	\$ 1,210,881,250	\$ 87,406,300	7.8%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix Q

Data - CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino, Isabella

Table 163

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
Population

Population			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Std
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	38,766		
1981	38,946	180	0.46%
1982	39,118	172	0.44%
1983	40,087	969	2.48%
1984	41,046	959	2.39%
1985	40,906	(140)	-0.34%
1986	40,760	(146)	-0.36%
1987	41,100	340	0.83%
1988	41,440	340	0.83%
1989	41,311	(129)	-0.31%
1990	41,172	(139)	-0.34%
1991	41,844	672	1.63%
1992	42,369	525	1.25%
1993	42,641	272	0.64%
1994	42,908	267	0.63%
1995	43,263	355	0.83%
1996	43,660	397	0.92%
1997	44,060	400	0.92%
1998	44,552	492	1.12%
1999	45,516	964	2.16%
2000	46,807	1,291	2.84%
2001	47,564	757	1.62%
2002	47,776	212	0.45%
2003	48,215	439	0.92%
2004	48,374	159	0.33%
2005			
2006			
2007			

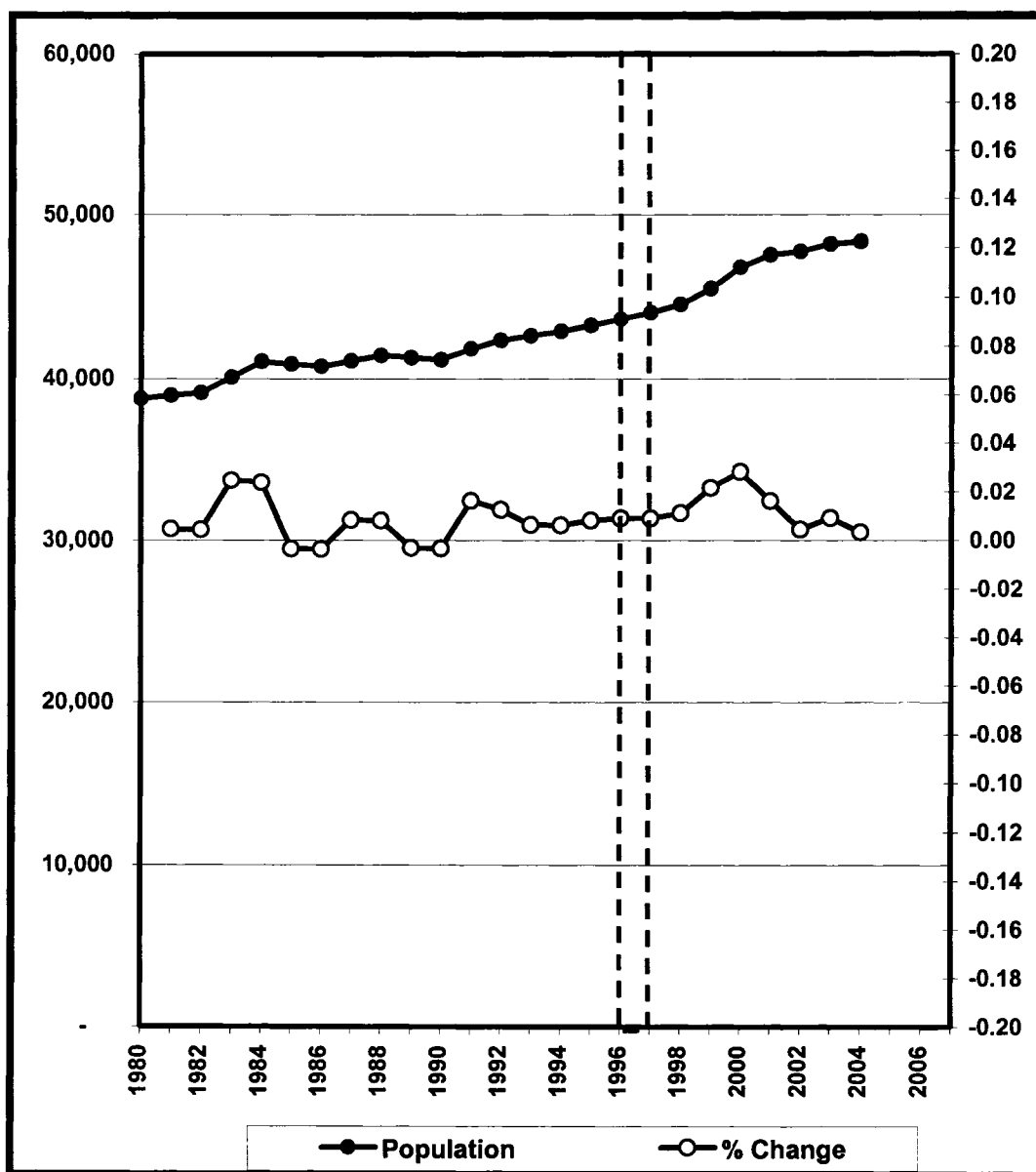


Figure 194. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino,  
Population

Table 164

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Std
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	17,350		
1981	18,350	1,000	5.76%
1982	18,900	550	3.00%
1983	19,875	975	5.16%
1984	18,825	(1,050)	-5.28%
1985	18,100	(725)	-3.85%
1986	18,450	350	1.93%
1987	18,950	500	2.71%
1988	19,900	950	5.01%
1989	19,925	25	0.13%
1990	19,000	(925)	-4.64%
1991	18,950	(50)	-0.26%
1992	19,425	475	2.51%
1993	19,900	475	2.45%
1994	20,700	800	4.02%
1995	20,700	-	0.00%
1996	20,700	-	0.00%
1997	21,400	700	3.38%
1998	22,975	1,575	7.36%
1999	23,725	750	3.26%
2000	24,175	450	1.90%
2001	24,650	475	1.96%
2002	24,150	(500)	-2.03%
2003	24,700	550	2.28%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



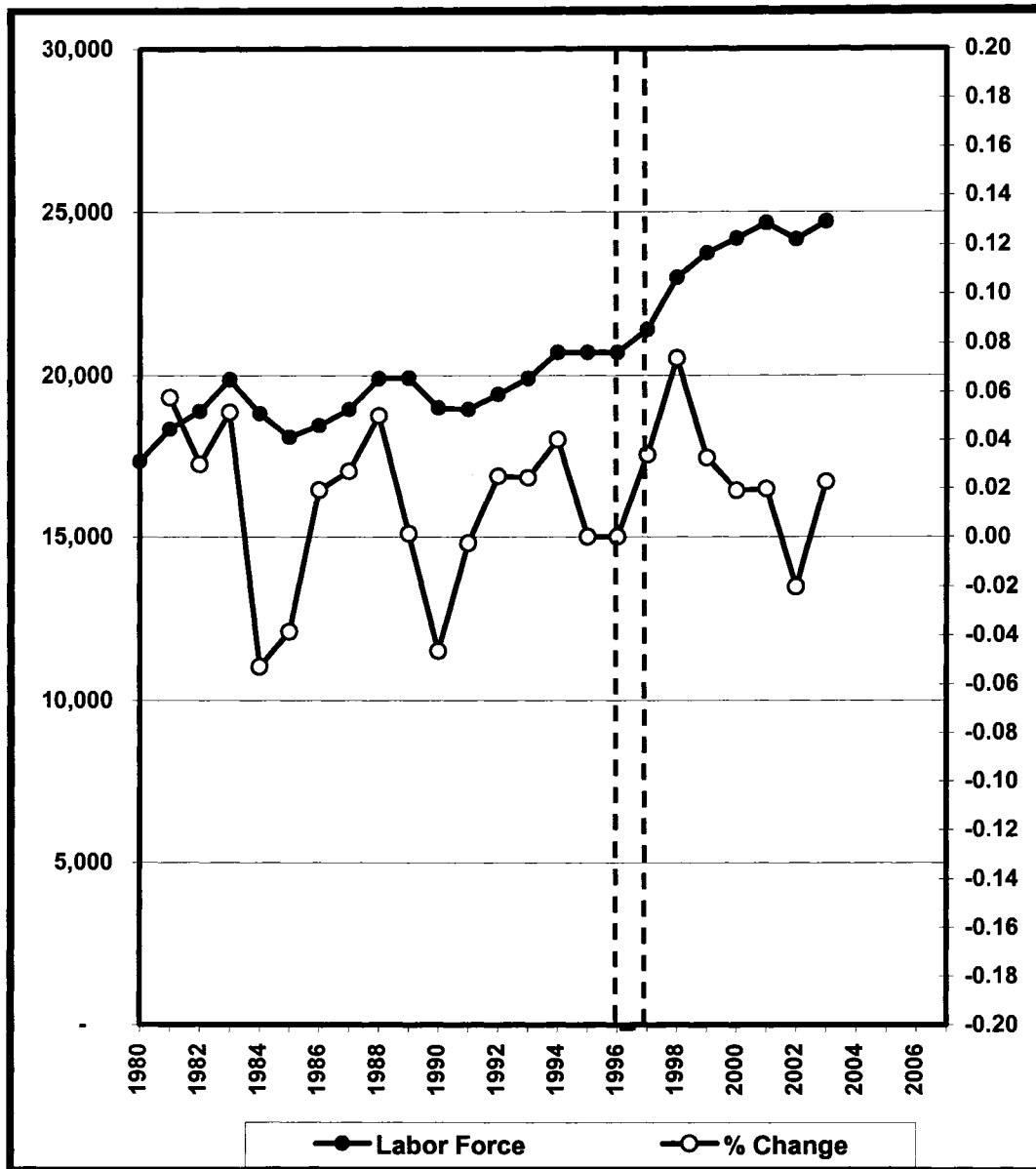


Figure 195. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino, Labor Force

Table 165

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Std
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	39.5%		
1981	42.0%	2.5%	6.37%
1982	42.3%	0.3%	0.78%
1983	43.4%	1.1%	2.59%
1984	39.6%	-3.8%	-8.79%
1985	38.8%	-0.8%	-1.97%
1986	40.5%	1.7%	4.47%
1987	43.0%	2.5%	6.07%
1988	45.2%	2.2%	5.07%
1989	45.3%	0.1%	0.18%
1990	42.7%	-2.5%	-5.56%
1991	41.4%	-1.3%	-3.14%
1992	41.8%	0.4%	1.04%
1993	43.0%	1.2%	2.87%
1994	45.2%	2.2%	5.06%
1995	45.3%	0.1%	0.20%
1996	45.2%	-0.1%	-0.28%
1997	47.0%	1.8%	3.99%
1998	50.0%	3.0%	6.42%
1999	50.6%	0.6%	1.29%
2000	49.8%	-0.9%	-1.70%
2001	49.8%	0.0%	0.10%
2002	48.1%	-1.7%	-3.49%
2003	48.3%	0.2%	0.49%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

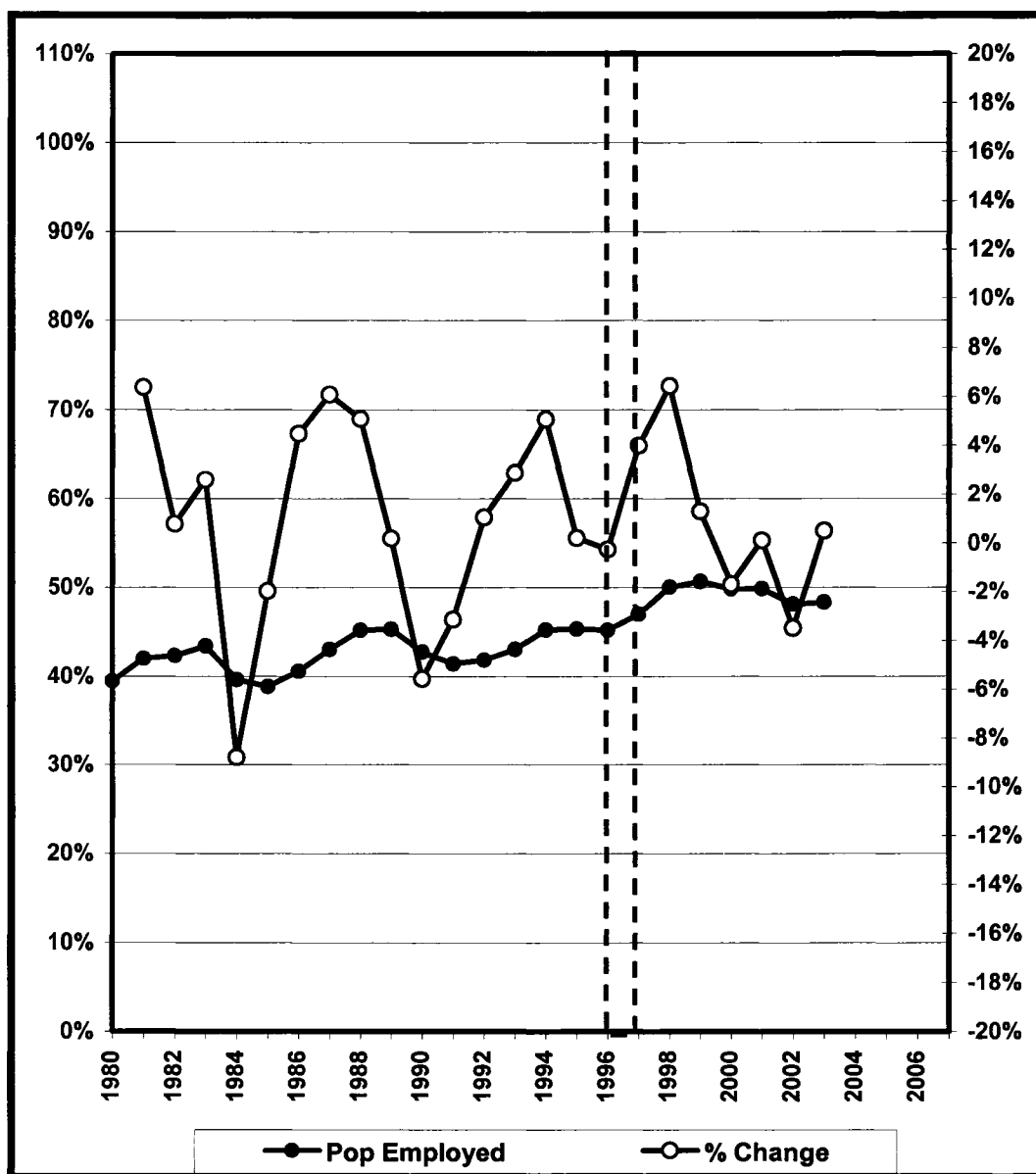


Figure 196. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 166

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Std
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 7,694,979	\$ 7,694,979	
1986	\$ 27,680,263	\$ 19,985,284	259.7%
1987	\$ 26,146,248	\$ (1,534,015)	-5.5%
1988	\$ 26,779,247	\$ 632,999	2.4%
1989	\$ 30,049,467	\$ 3,270,220	12.2%
1990	\$ 36,495,229	\$ 6,445,762	21.5%
1991	\$ 37,141,616	\$ 646,387	1.8%
1992	\$ 37,296,376	\$ 154,760	0.4%
1993	\$ 39,068,302	\$ 1,771,926	4.8%
1994	\$ 41,997,598	\$ 2,929,296	7.5%
1995	\$ 44,854,413	\$ 2,856,815	6.8%
1996	\$ 46,701,325	\$ 1,846,912	4.1%
1997	\$ 55,679,804	\$ 8,978,479	19.2%
1998	\$ 64,714,839	\$ 9,035,035	16.2%
1999	\$ 73,331,858	\$ 8,617,019	13.3%
2000	\$ 91,772,392	\$ 18,440,534	25.1%
2001	\$ 19,755,134	\$ (72,017,258)	-78.5%
2002	\$ 20,539,550	\$ 784,416	4.0%
2003	\$ 22,605,727	\$ 2,066,177	10.1%
2004	\$ 23,807,753	\$ 1,202,026	5.3%
2005	\$ 26,192,311	\$ 2,384,558	10.0%
2006			
2007			

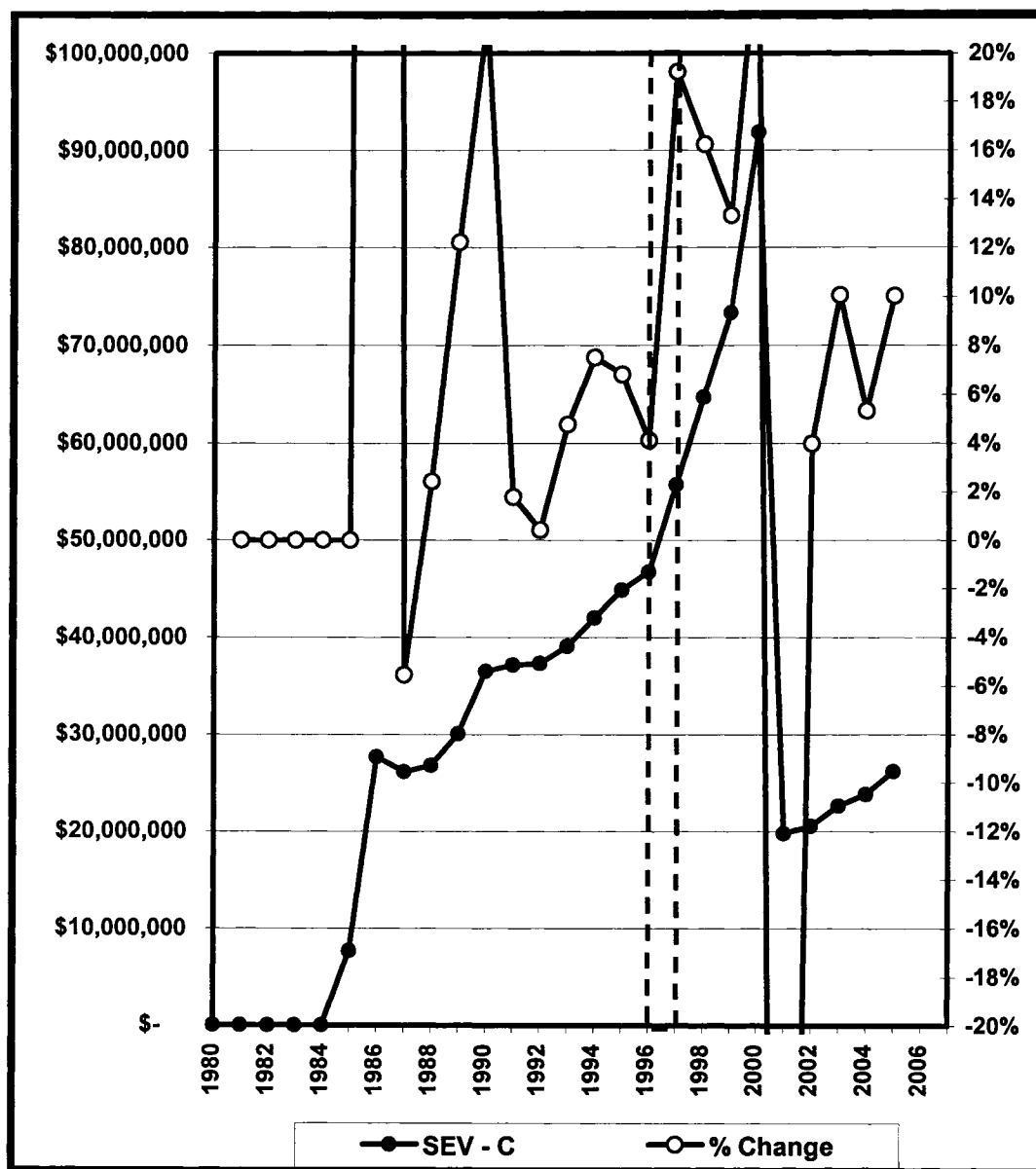


Figure 197. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 167

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Std
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 126,740,621	\$ 126,740,621	
1986	\$ 208,576,653	\$ 81,836,032	64.6%
1987	\$ 213,328,821	\$ 4,752,168	2.3%
1988	\$ 215,505,438	\$ 2,176,617	1.0%
1989	\$ 231,853,436	\$ 16,347,998	7.6%
1990	\$ 247,915,767	\$ 16,062,331	6.9%
1991	\$ 263,743,172	\$ 15,827,405	6.4%
1992	\$ 271,095,132	\$ 7,351,960	2.8%
1993	\$ 305,963,285	\$ 34,868,153	12.9%
1994	\$ 328,374,641	\$ 22,411,356	7.3%
1995	\$ 354,604,977	\$ 26,230,336	8.0%
1996	\$ 383,087,921	\$ 28,482,944	8.0%
1997	\$ 424,333,221	\$ 41,245,300	10.8%
1998	\$ 481,687,685	\$ 57,354,464	13.5%
1999	\$ 534,004,085	\$ 52,316,400	10.9%
2000	\$ 590,722,653	\$ 56,718,568	10.6%
2001	\$ 418,524,466	\$(172,198,187)	-29.2%
2002	\$ 462,200,464	\$ 43,675,998	10.4%
2003	\$ 508,876,512	\$ 46,676,048	10.1%
2004	\$ 553,304,848	\$ 44,428,336	8.7%
2005	\$ 596,813,904	\$ 43,509,056	7.9%
2006			
2007			

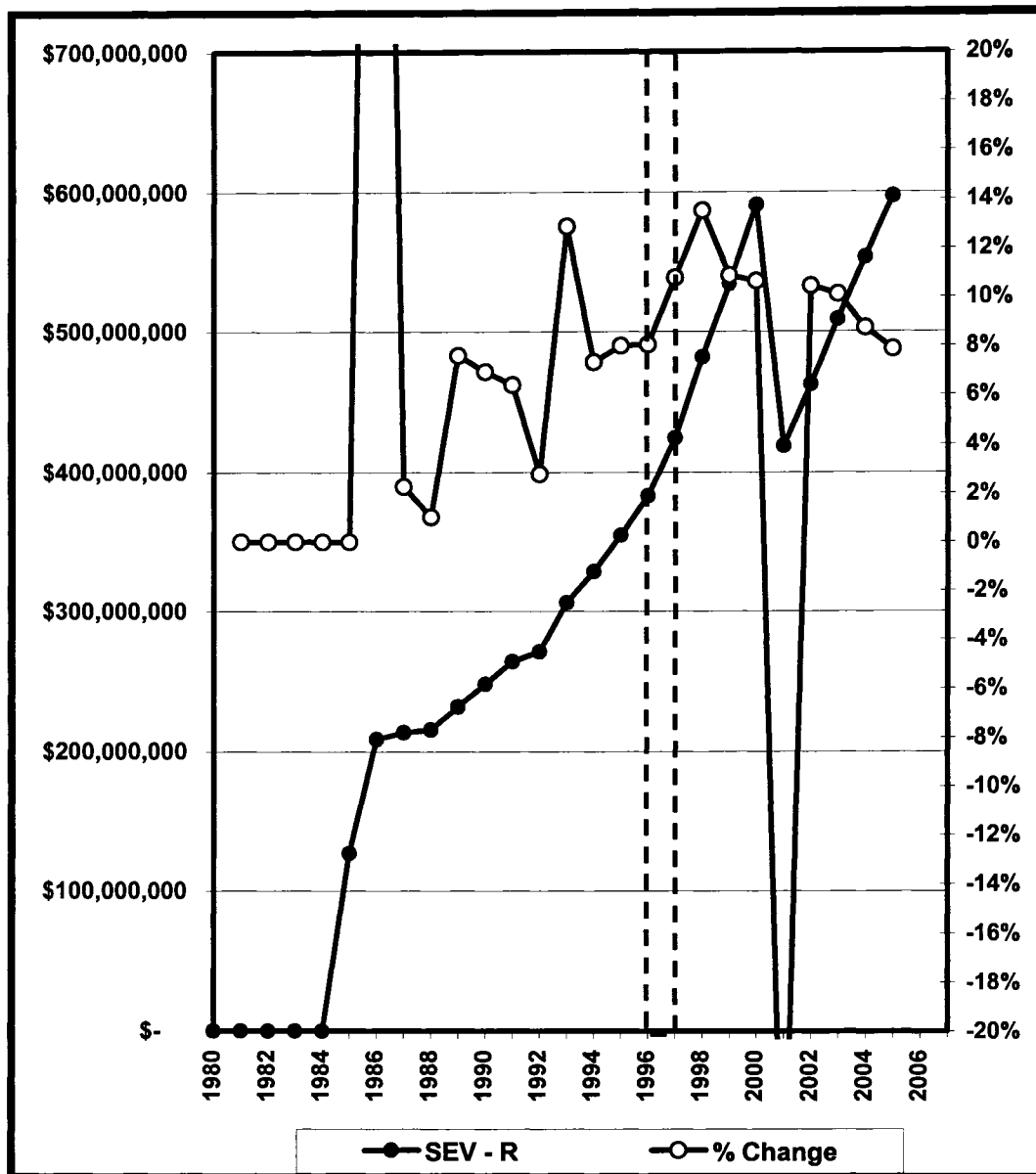


Figure 198. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 168

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Std
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 137,926,023	\$ 137,926,023	
1986	\$ 240,874,980	\$ 102,948,957	74.6%
1987	\$ 244,668,703	\$ 3,793,723	1.6%
1988	\$ 247,548,809	\$ 2,880,106	1.2%
1989	\$ 267,149,082	\$ 19,600,273	7.9%
1990	\$ 289,620,279	\$ 22,471,197	8.4%
1991	\$ 306,269,167	\$ 16,648,888	5.7%
1992	\$ 313,947,547	\$ 7,678,380	2.5%
1993	\$ 351,245,405	\$ 37,297,858	11.9%
1994	\$ 376,702,500	\$ 25,457,095	7.2%
1995	\$ 405,956,206	\$ 29,253,706	7.8%
1996	\$ 437,286,883	\$ 31,330,677	7.7%
1997	\$ 487,977,660	\$ 50,690,777	11.6%
1998	\$ 554,659,635	\$ 66,681,975	13.7%
1999	\$ 615,679,327	\$ 61,019,692	11.0%
2000	\$ 691,133,170	\$ 75,453,843	12.3%
2001	\$ 445,031,885	\$(246,101,285)	-35.6%
2002	\$ 490,274,516	\$ 45,242,631	10.2%
2003	\$ 539,644,068	\$ 49,369,552	10.1%
2004	\$ 585,255,673	\$ 45,611,605	8.5%
2005	\$ 631,526,650	\$ 46,270,977	7.9%
2006			
2007			



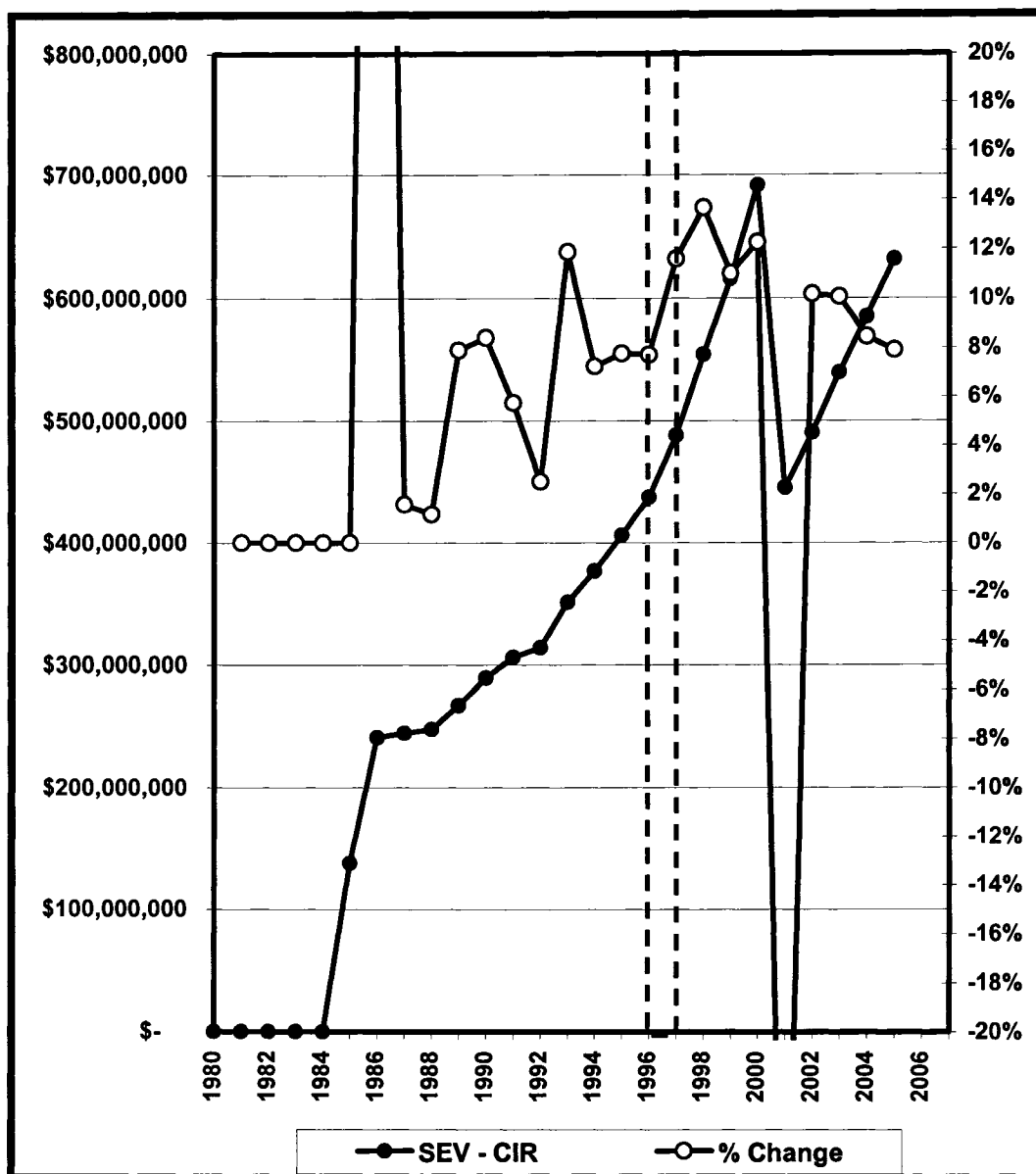


Figure 199. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 169

CSA 15 - Adj  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
Population

Population			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Adj
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	12,065		
1981	12,074	9	0.07%
1982	12,082	8	0.07%
1983	12,430	348	2.88%
1984	12,775	345	2.78%
1985	12,794	19	0.15%
1986	12,810	16	0.13%
1987	12,805	(5)	-0.04%
1988	12,800	(5)	-0.04%
1989	12,673	(127)	-0.99%
1990	12,545	(128)	-1.01%
1991	12,978	433	3.45%
1992	13,236	258	1.99%
1993	13,360	124	0.94%
1994	13,514	154	1.15%
1995	13,696	182	1.35%
1996	13,913	217	1.58%
1997	14,252	339	2.44%
1998	14,711	459	3.22%
1999	15,244	533	3.62%
2000	15,778	534	3.50%
2001	16,801	1,023	6.48%
2002	16,918	117	0.70%
2003	17,225	307	1.81%
2004	17,378	153	0.89%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 170

CSA 15 - Adj  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Adj
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	6,025		
1981	6,450	425	7.05%
1982	6,725	275	4.26%
1983	7,075	350	5.20%
1984	6,250	(825)	-11.66%
1985	6,025	(225)	-3.60%
1986	6,275	250	4.15%
1987	6,475	200	3.19%
1988	6,875	400	6.18%
1989	6,850	(25)	-0.36%
1990	5,975	(875)	-12.77%
1991	5,925	(50)	-0.84%
1992	6,000	75	1.27%
1993	6,150	150	2.50%
1994	6,525	375	6.10%
1995	6,625	100	1.53%
1996	6,575	(50)	-0.75%
1997	6,875	300	4.56%
1998	7,675	800	11.64%
1999	7,900	225	2.93%
2000	8,050	150	1.90%
2001	8,225	175	2.17%
2002	8,100	(125)	-1.52%
2003	8,225	125	1.54%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 171

CSA 15 - Adj  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Adj
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	44.8%		
1981	48.5%	3.7%	8.25%
1982	49.7%	1.2%	2.50%
1983	50.5%	0.8%	1.66%
1984	43.4%	-7.0%	-13.94%
1985	41.4%	-2.0%	-4.65%
1986	44.1%	2.7%	6.47%
1987	47.4%	3.3%	7.56%
1988	51.0%	3.5%	7.45%
1989	51.1%	0.1%	0.23%
1990	44.6%	-6.5%	-12.63%
1991	42.0%	-2.6%	-5.93%
1992	41.9%	-0.1%	-0.15%
1993	43.2%	1.3%	3.09%
1994	45.9%	2.7%	6.14%
1995	46.2%	0.3%	0.66%
1996	45.1%	-1.1%	-2.34%
1997	46.7%	1.6%	3.46%
1998	51.0%	4.3%	9.26%
1999	50.5%	-0.5%	-0.92%
2000	49.6%	-0.9%	-1.82%
2001	47.5%	-2.1%	-4.29%
2002	46.4%	-1.1%	-2.25%
2003	48.3%	1.9%	4.15%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 172

CSA 15 - Adj  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Adj
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 1,156,600	\$ 1,156,600	
1986	\$ 20,012,596	\$ 18,855,996	1630.3%
1987	\$ 18,198,000	\$ (1,814,596)	-9.1%
1988	\$ 18,621,811	\$ 423,811	2.3%
1989	\$ 21,699,065	\$ 3,077,254	16.5%
1990	\$ 27,690,071	\$ 5,991,006	27.6%
1991	\$ 28,194,998	\$ 504,927	1.8%
1992	\$ 28,053,202	\$ (141,796)	-0.5%
1993	\$ 29,585,988	\$ 1,532,786	5.5%
1994	\$ 32,415,438	\$ 2,829,450	9.6%
1995	\$ 34,584,119	\$ 2,168,681	6.7%
1996	\$ 35,967,197	\$ 1,383,078	4.0%
1997	\$ 44,326,950	\$ 8,359,753	23.2%
1998	\$ 51,726,238	\$ 7,399,288	16.7%
1999	\$ 58,788,100	\$ 7,061,862	13.7%
2000	\$ 75,087,348	\$ 16,299,248	27.7%
2001	\$ 2,886,866	\$ (72,200,482)	-96.2%
2002	\$ 3,121,250	\$ 234,384	8.1%
2003	\$ 3,437,095	\$ 315,845	10.1%
2004	\$ 3,621,100	\$ 184,005	5.4%
2005	\$ 3,886,800	\$ 265,700	7.3%
2006			
2007			

Table 173

CSA 15 - Adj  
Soaring Eagle Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Adj
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 10,073,591	\$ 10,073,591	
1986	\$ 58,578,561	\$ 48,504,970	481.5%
1987	\$ 60,297,731	\$ 1,719,170	2.9%
1988	\$ 56,975,657	\$ (3,322,074)	-5.5%
1989	\$ 58,802,250	\$ 1,826,593	3.2%
1990	\$ 64,168,757	\$ 5,366,507	9.1%
1991	\$ 69,276,205	\$ 5,107,448	8.0%
1992	\$ 71,069,781	\$ 1,793,576	2.6%
1993	\$ 75,634,373	\$ 4,564,592	6.4%
1994	\$ 80,207,606	\$ 4,573,233	6.0%
1995	\$ 85,678,294	\$ 5,470,688	6.8%
1996	\$ 92,785,704	\$ 7,107,410	8.3%
1997	\$ 104,868,624	\$ 12,082,920	13.0%
1998	\$ 122,026,335	\$ 17,157,711	16.4%
1999	\$ 134,126,300	\$ 12,099,965	9.9%
2000	\$ 148,434,366	\$ 14,308,066	10.7%
2001	\$ 32,627,950	\$(115,806,416)	-78.0%
2002	\$ 34,308,606	\$ 1,680,656	5.2%
2003	\$ 38,458,200	\$ 4,149,594	12.1%
2004	\$ 45,002,600	\$ 6,544,400	17.0%
2005	\$ 52,122,838	\$ 7,120,238	15.8%
2006			
2007			

Table 174

CSA 15 - Adj  
 Soaring Eagle Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
15	Opened: Dec - 1996		Adj
Soaring Eagle Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 11,363,691	\$ 11,363,691	
1986	\$ 79,706,057	\$ 68,342,366	601.4%
1987	\$ 79,843,131	\$ 137,074	0.2%
1988	\$ 77,472,222	\$ (2,370,909)	-3.0%
1989	\$ 82,033,009	\$ 4,560,787	5.9%
1990	\$ 93,460,848	\$ 11,427,839	13.9%
1991	\$ 99,171,603	\$ 5,710,755	6.1%
1992	\$ 100,814,983	\$ 1,643,380	1.7%
1993	\$ 106,852,861	\$ 6,037,878	6.0%
1994	\$ 114,239,544	\$ 7,386,683	6.9%
1995	\$ 121,909,113	\$ 7,669,569	6.7%
1996	\$ 130,862,051	\$ 8,952,938	7.3%
1997	\$ 151,304,724	\$ 20,442,673	15.6%
1998	\$ 175,705,823	\$ 24,401,099	16.1%
1999	\$ 194,861,450	\$ 19,155,627	10.9%
2000	\$ 225,518,764	\$ 30,657,314	15.7%
2001	\$ 35,765,916	\$(189,752,848)	-84.1%
2002	\$ 37,960,556	\$ 2,194,640	6.1%
2003	\$ 42,438,995	\$ 4,478,439	11.8%
2004	\$ 49,167,400	\$ 6,728,405	15.9%
2005	\$ 56,552,338	\$ 7,384,938	15.0%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix R

Data - CSA 16 - Little River Casino, Manistee



Table 175

CSA 16  
Little River Casino  
Population

Population			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Little River Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	13,958		
1981	13,778	(180)	-1.29%
1982	13,594	(184)	-1.34%
1983	13,580	(14)	-0.10%
1984	13,559	(21)	-0.15%
1985	13,527	(32)	-0.24%
1986	13,490	(37)	-0.27%
1987	13,490	-	0.00%
1988	13,490	-	0.00%
1989	13,296	(194)	-1.44%
1990	13,096	(200)	-1.50%
1991	13,539	443	3.38%
1992	14,124	585	4.32%
1993	14,487	363	2.57%
1994	14,768	281	1.94%
1995	15,073	305	2.07%
1996	15,395	322	2.14%
1997	15,712	317	2.06%
1998	15,955	243	1.55%
1999	15,826	(129)	-0.81%
2000	15,342	(484)	-3.06%
2001	15,523	181	1.18%
2002	15,708	185	1.19%
2003	15,816	108	0.69%
2004	15,636	(180)	-1.14%
2005			
2006			
2007			

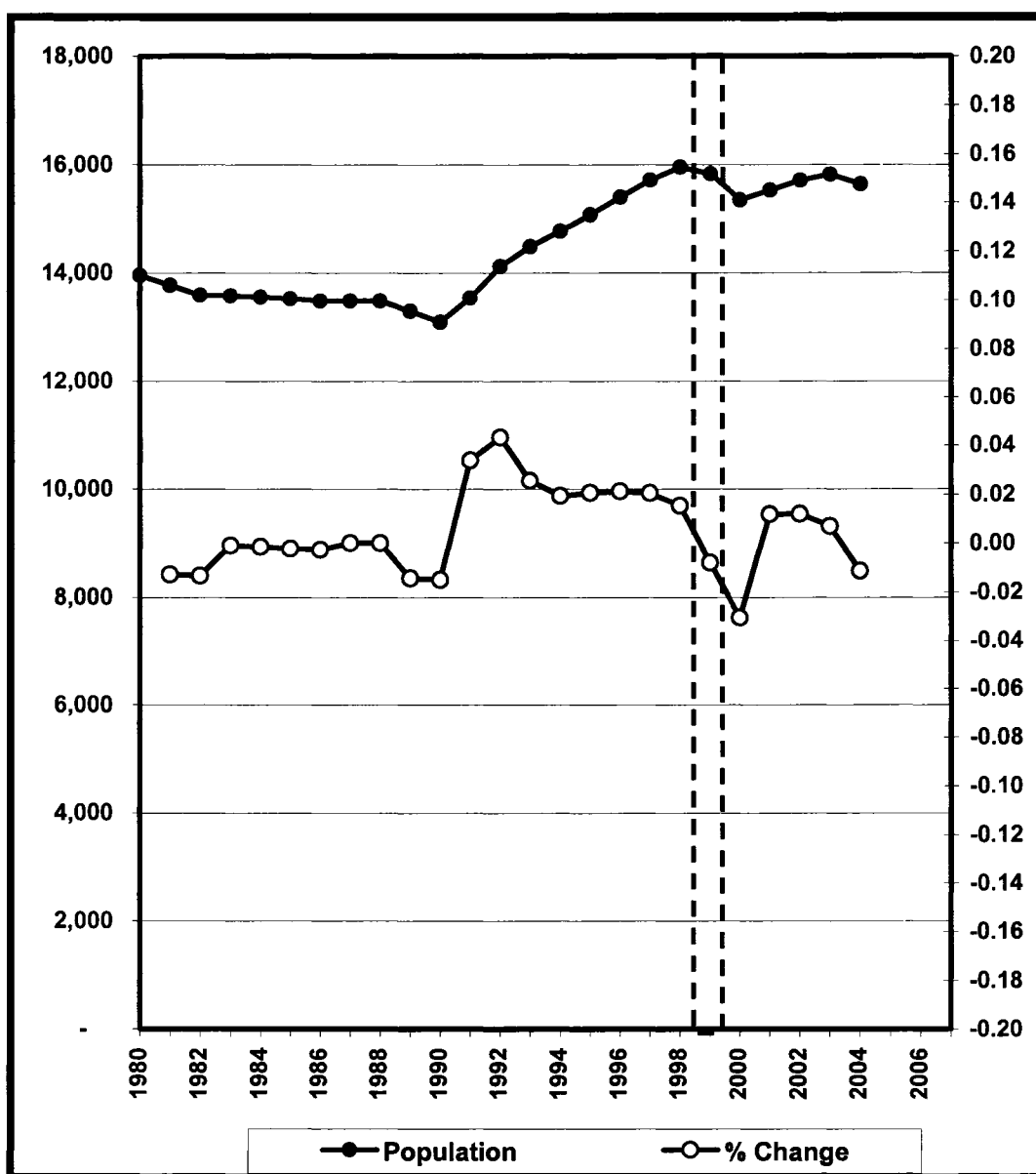


Figure 200. CSA 16 - Little River Casino, Population

Table 176

CSA 16  
Little River Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Little River Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	6,175		
1981	6,150	(25)	-0.40%
1982	6,000	(150)	-2.44%
1983	6,150	150	2.50%
1984	5,650	(500)	-8.13%
1985	5,450	(200)	-3.54%
1986	5,550	100	1.83%
1987	5,375	(175)	-3.15%
1988	5,250	(125)	-2.33%
1989	5,550	300	5.71%
1990	5,900	350	6.31%
1991	6,100	200	3.39%
1992	6,425	325	5.33%
1993	6,375	(50)	-0.78%
1994	6,550	175	2.75%
1995	6,450	(100)	-1.53%
1996	6,375	(75)	-1.16%
1997	6,525	150	2.35%
1998	6,575	50	0.77%
1999	7,075	500	7.60%
2000	7,075	-	0.00%
2001	7,425	350	4.95%
2002	7,075	(350)	-4.71%
2003	7,575	500	7.07%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

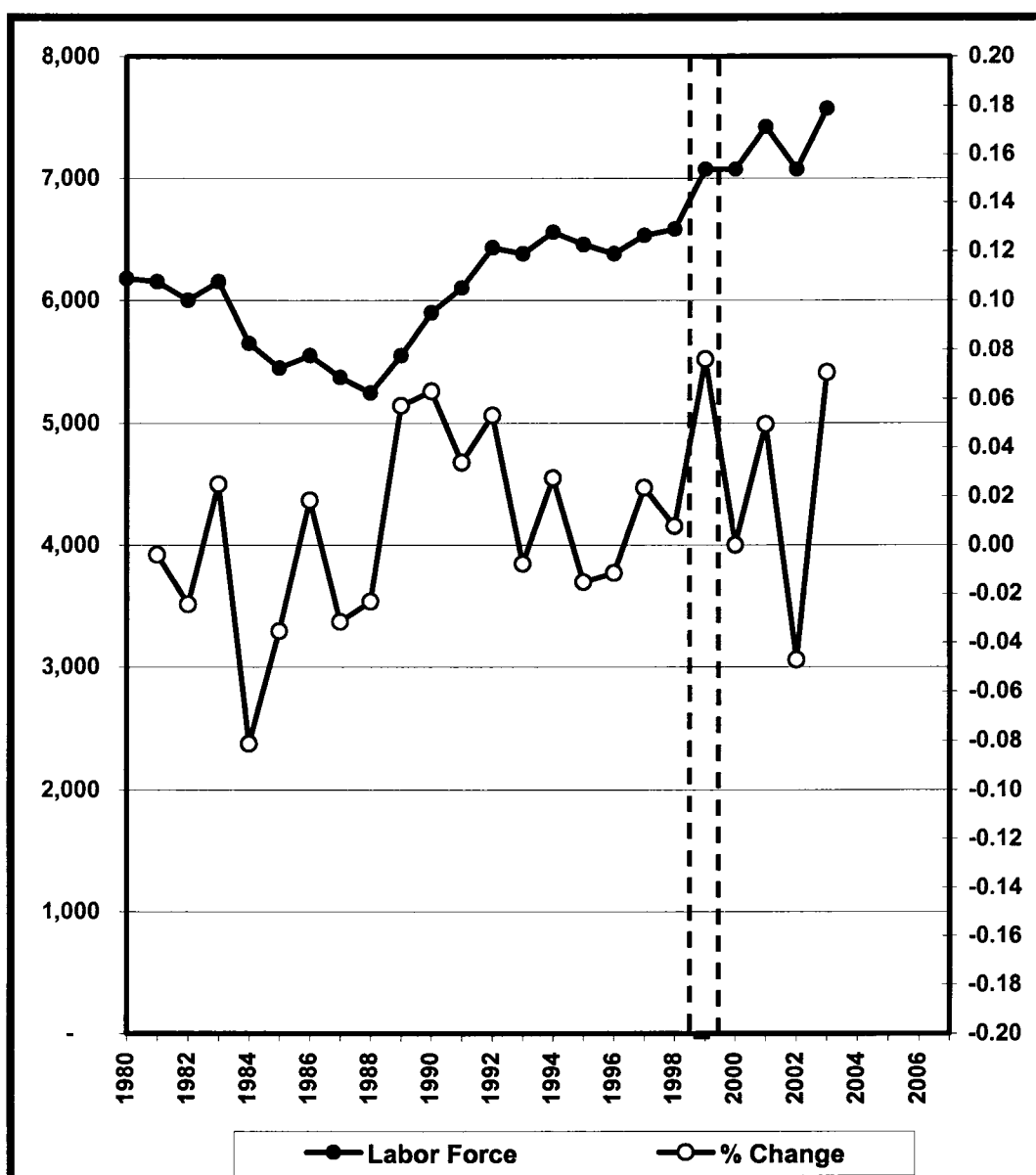


Figure 201. CSA 16 - Little River Casino, Labor Force

Table 177

CSA 16  
Little River Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Little River Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	38.2%		
1981	38.6%	0.5%	1.31%
1982	36.2%	-2.4%	-6.26%
1983	38.3%	2.1%	5.69%
1984	36.3%	-2.0%	-5.14%
1985	33.1%	-3.2%	-8.92%
1986	34.3%	1.2%	3.64%
1987	35.6%	1.3%	3.78%
1988	35.6%	0.0%	0.00%
1989	38.0%	2.4%	6.74%
1990	41.8%	3.8%	10.07%
1991	41.0%	-0.8%	-1.95%
1992	40.7%	-0.3%	-0.69%
1993	40.0%	-0.7%	-1.66%
1994	40.8%	0.8%	1.90%
1995	39.8%	-1.0%	-2.43%
1996	38.8%	-1.0%	-2.50%
1997	39.3%	0.5%	1.26%
1998	40.0%	0.7%	1.67%
1999	43.8%	3.8%	9.51%
2000	44.5%	0.7%	1.67%
2001	45.1%	0.6%	1.37%
2002	42.0%	-3.1%	-6.82%
2003	44.1%	2.1%	4.96%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

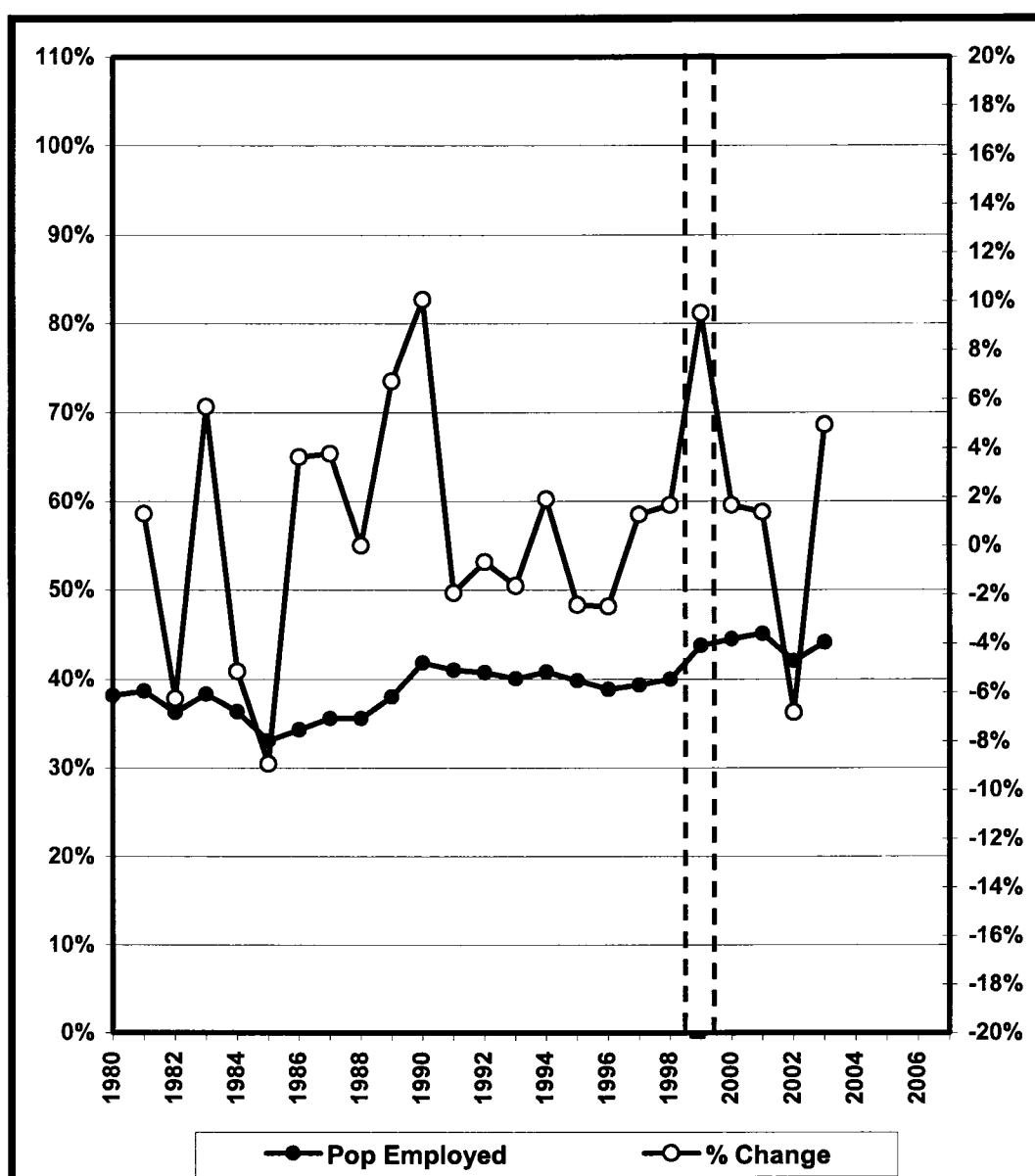


Figure 202. CSA 16 - Little River Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 178

CSA 16  
Little River Casino  
SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Little River Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 9,314,390	\$ 9,314,390	
1986	\$ 14,284,464	\$ 4,970,074	53.4%
1987	\$ 14,262,277	\$ (22,187)	-0.2%
1988	\$ 14,761,883	\$ 499,606	3.5%
1989	\$ 14,959,767	\$ 197,884	1.3%
1990	\$ 16,373,323	\$ 1,413,556	9.4%
1991	\$ 17,206,231	\$ 832,908	5.1%
1992	\$ 17,721,581	\$ 515,350	3.0%
1993	\$ 20,566,699	\$ 2,845,118	16.1%
1994	\$ 20,640,709	\$ 74,010	0.4%
1995	\$ 21,112,549	\$ 471,840	2.3%
1996	\$ 22,711,394	\$ 1,598,845	7.6%
1997	\$ 23,951,500	\$ 1,240,106	5.5%
1998	\$ 25,906,745	\$ 1,955,245	8.2%
1999	\$ 28,240,445	\$ 2,333,700	9.0%
2000	\$ 33,054,645	\$ 4,814,200	17.0%
2001	\$ 29,892,300	\$ (3,162,345)	-9.6%
2002	\$ 39,772,000	\$ 9,879,700	33.1%
2003	\$ 37,014,550	\$ (2,757,450)	-6.9%
2004	\$ 39,542,150	\$ 2,527,600	6.8%
2005	\$ 42,084,427	\$ 2,542,277	6.4%
2006			
2007			

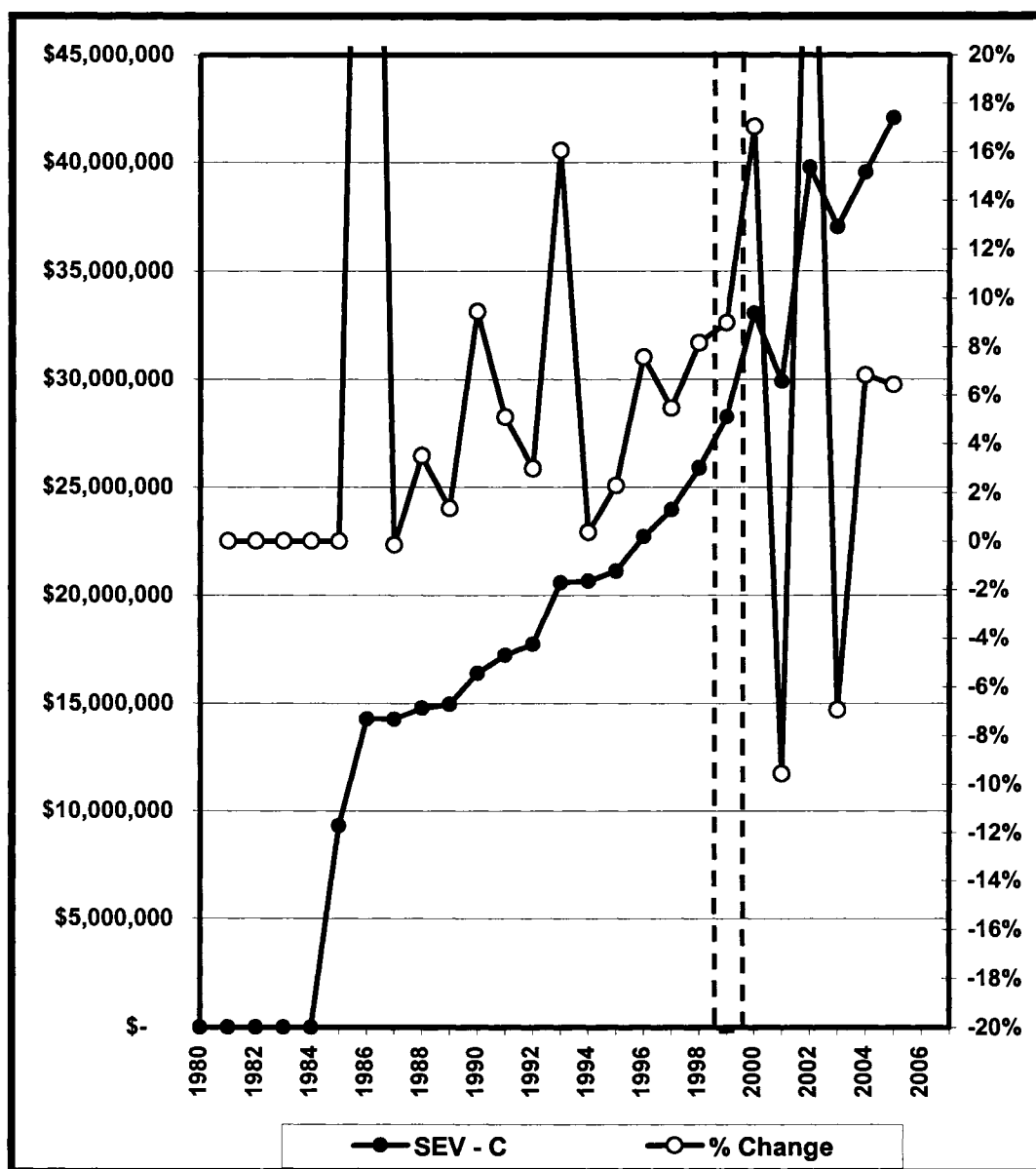


Figure 203. CSA 16 - Little River Casino, SEV - Commercial



Table 179

CSA 16  
Little River Casino  
SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Little River Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 83,124,094	\$ 83,124,094	
1986	\$ 124,572,304	\$ 41,448,210	49.9%
1987	\$ 128,818,089	\$ 4,245,785	3.4%
1988	\$ 133,750,069	\$ 4,931,980	3.8%
1989	\$ 144,195,074	\$ 10,445,005	7.8%
1990	\$ 158,401,449	\$ 14,206,375	9.9%
1991	\$ 172,033,788	\$ 13,632,339	8.6%
1992	\$ 174,380,351	\$ 2,346,563	1.4%
1993	\$ 199,054,805	\$ 24,674,454	14.1%
1994	\$ 209,947,328	\$ 10,892,523	5.5%
1995	\$ 236,183,231	\$ 26,235,903	12.5%
1996	\$ 260,381,412	\$ 24,198,181	10.2%
1997	\$ 289,332,030	\$ 28,950,618	11.1%
1998	\$ 320,076,385	\$ 30,744,355	10.6%
1999	\$ 363,689,425	\$ 43,613,040	13.6%
2000	\$ 425,671,683	\$ 61,982,258	17.0%
2001	\$ 332,985,400	\$ (92,686,283)	-21.8%
2002	\$ 447,204,225	\$ 114,218,825	34.3%
2003	\$ 453,867,805	\$ 6,663,580	1.5%
2004	\$ 510,042,400	\$ 56,174,595	12.4%
2005	\$ 552,270,700	\$ 42,228,300	8.3%
2006			
2007			

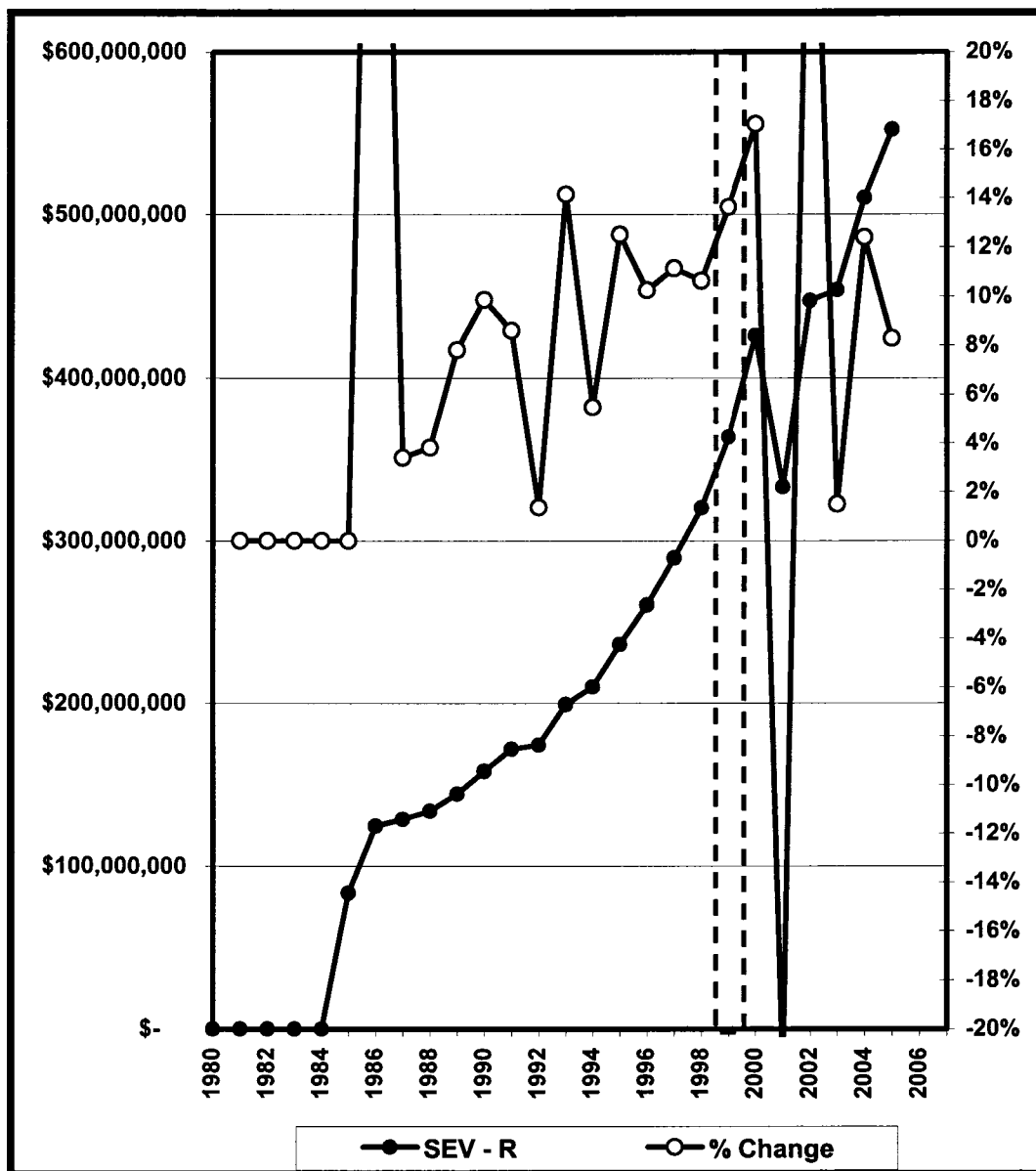


Figure 204. CSA 16 - Little River Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 180

CSA 16  
 Little River Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Little River Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 103,268,644	\$ 103,268,644	
1986	\$ 148,167,228	\$ 44,898,584	43.5%
1987	\$ 152,318,346	\$ 4,151,118	2.8%
1988	\$ 157,826,408	\$ 5,508,062	3.6%
1989	\$ 168,975,992	\$ 11,149,584	7.1%
1990	\$ 185,400,727	\$ 16,424,735	9.7%
1991	\$ 200,959,874	\$ 15,559,147	8.4%
1992	\$ 204,017,937	\$ 3,058,063	1.5%
1993	\$ 254,957,659	\$ 50,939,722	25.0%
1994	\$ 267,189,692	\$ 12,232,033	4.8%
1995	\$ 293,635,935	\$ 26,446,243	9.9%
1996	\$ 318,336,106	\$ 24,700,171	8.4%
1997	\$ 362,172,830	\$ 43,836,724	13.8%
1998	\$ 394,947,730	\$ 32,774,900	9.0%
1999	\$ 441,230,170	\$ 46,282,440	11.7%
2000	\$ 508,291,828	\$ 67,061,658	15.2%
2001	\$ 411,674,200	\$ (96,617,628)	-19.0%
2002	\$ 536,173,925	\$ 124,499,725	30.2%
2003	\$ 541,095,155	\$ 4,921,230	0.9%
2004	\$ 599,891,650	\$ 58,796,495	10.9%
2005	\$ 644,882,327	\$ 44,990,677	7.5%
2006			
2007			

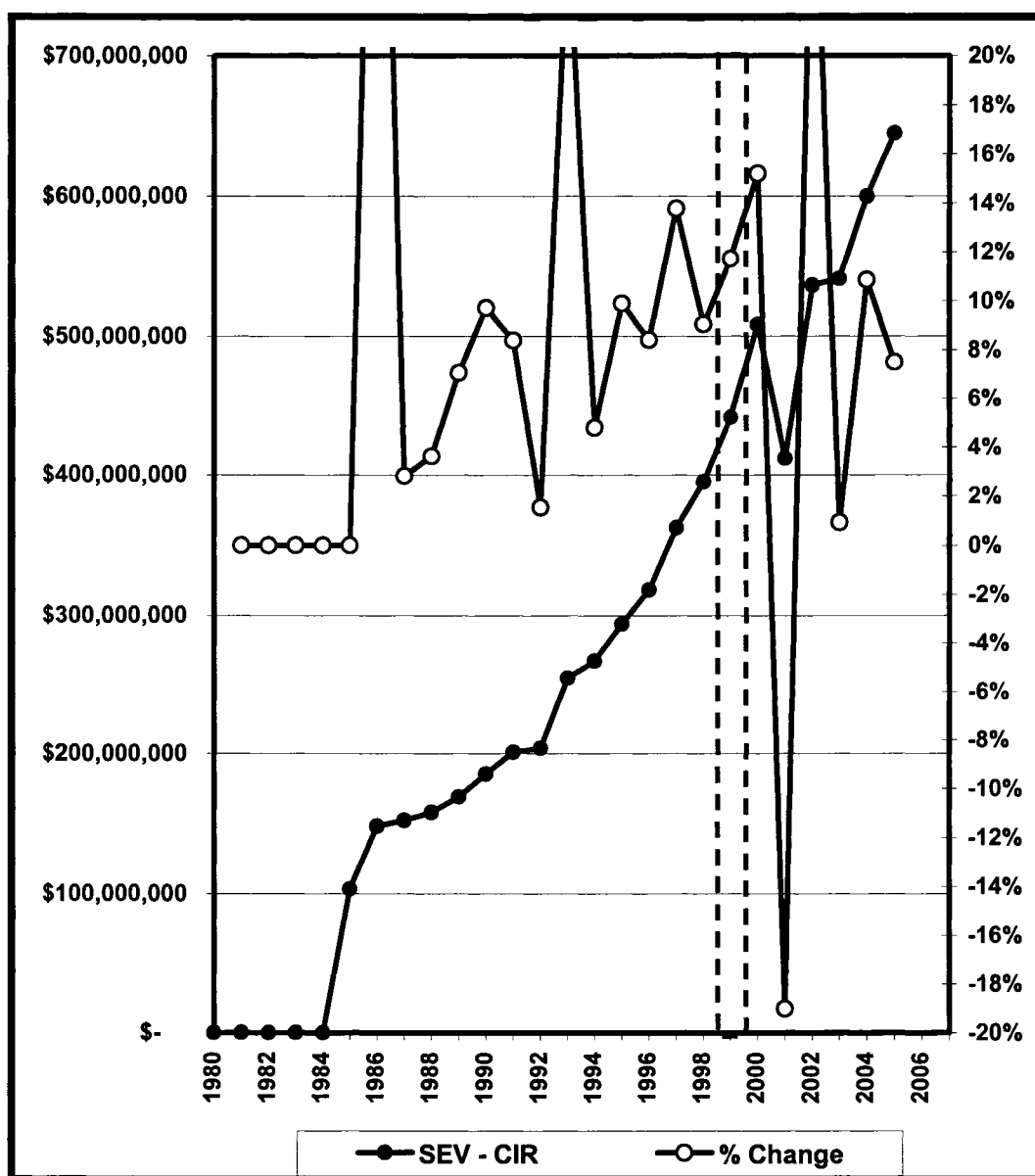


Figure 205. CSA 16 - Little River Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 181

CSA 16 - Adj  
Little River Casino  
Population

Population			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Little River Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	10,439		
1981	10,267	(172)	-1.65%
1982	10,093	(174)	-1.69%
1983	10,089	(4)	-0.04%
1984	10,083	(6)	-0.06%
1985	10,068	(15)	-0.15%
1986	10,050	(18)	-0.18%
1987	10,020	(30)	-0.30%
1988	9,990	(30)	-0.30%
1989	9,813	(177)	-1.77%
1990	9,632	(181)	-1.84%
1991	9,947	315	3.27%
1992	10,399	452	4.54%
1993	10,703	304	2.92%
1994	10,935	232	2.17%
1995	11,190	255	2.33%
1996	11,463	273	2.44%
1997	11,735	272	2.37%
1998	11,929	194	1.65%
1999	11,838	(91)	-0.76%
2000	11,474	(364)	-3.07%
2001	11,617	143	1.25%
2002	11,767	150	1.29%
2003	11,837	70	0.59%
2004	11,625	(212)	-1.79%
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 182

CSA 16 - Adj  
Little River Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Little River Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	4,775		
1981	4,775	-	0.00%
1982	4,575	(200)	-4.19%
1983	4,725	150	3.28%
1984	4,350	(375)	-7.94%
1985	4,175	(175)	-4.02%
1986	4,250	75	1.80%
1987	4,125	(125)	-2.94%
1988	4,050	(75)	-1.82%
1989	4,300	250	6.17%
1990	4,425	125	2.91%
1991	4,525	100	2.26%
1992	4,750	225	4.97%
1993	4,700	(50)	-1.05%
1994	4,850	150	3.19%
1995	4,800	(50)	-1.03%
1996	4,775	(25)	-0.52%
1997	4,875	100	2.09%
1998	4,950	75	1.54%
1999	5,375	425	8.59%
2000	5,325	(50)	-0.93%
2001	5,525	200	3.76%
2002	5,275	(250)	-4.52%
2003	5,625	350	6.64%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 183

CSA 16 - Adj  
 Little River Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Little River Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	40.0%		
1981	40.9%	0.9%	2.28%
1982	38.1%	-2.8%	-6.75%
1983	40.4%	2.2%	5.89%
1984	38.2%	-2.2%	-5.47%
1985	34.8%	-3.4%	-8.96%
1986	35.8%	1.1%	3.04%
1987	37.2%	1.4%	3.78%
1988	37.3%	0.1%	0.30%
1989	40.0%	2.7%	7.27%
1990	43.1%	3.1%	7.72%
1991	42.2%	-0.9%	-2.00%
1992	41.8%	-0.4%	-0.93%
1993	40.6%	-1.2%	-2.84%
1994	41.4%	0.7%	1.82%
1995	40.4%	-0.9%	-2.28%
1996	39.5%	-1.0%	-2.38%
1997	39.8%	0.4%	0.92%
1998	40.7%	0.8%	2.06%
1999	44.8%	4.1%	10.12%
2000	45.1%	0.3%	0.74%
2001	45.8%	0.7%	1.63%
2002	42.7%	-3.1%	-6.84%
2003	44.1%	1.4%	3.27%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 184

CSA 16 - Adj  
 Little River Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Little River Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 9,171,990	\$ 9,171,990	
1986	\$ 12,112,914	\$ 2,940,924	32.1%
1987	\$ 12,082,715	\$ (30,199)	-0.2%
1988	\$ 12,819,802	\$ 737,087	6.1%
1989	\$ 12,961,141	\$ 141,339	1.1%
1990	\$ 14,383,290	\$ 1,422,149	11.0%
1991	\$ 15,163,021	\$ 779,731	5.4%
1992	\$ 15,677,271	\$ 514,250	3.4%
1993	\$ 18,331,464	\$ 2,654,193	16.9%
1994	\$ 18,376,914	\$ 45,450	0.2%
1995	\$ 18,742,294	\$ 365,380	2.0%
1996	\$ 20,009,794	\$ 1,267,500	6.8%
1997	\$ 21,134,850	\$ 1,125,056	5.6%
1998	\$ 22,914,195	\$ 1,779,345	8.4%
1999	\$ 23,796,445	\$ 882,250	3.9%
2000	\$ 27,161,545	\$ 3,365,100	14.1%
2001	\$ 29,547,200	\$ 2,385,655	8.8%
2002	\$ 39,397,400	\$ 9,850,200	33.3%
2003	\$ 36,494,150	\$ (2,903,250)	-7.4%
2004	\$ 39,007,750	\$ 2,513,600	6.9%
2005	\$ 41,528,300	\$ 2,520,550	6.5%
2006			
2007			



Table 185

CSA 16 - Adj  
 Little River Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Little River Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 75,926,594	\$ 75,926,594	
1986	\$ 90,787,777	\$ 14,861,183	19.6%
1987	\$ 93,659,157	\$ 2,871,380	3.2%
1988	\$ 97,770,884	\$ 4,111,727	4.4%
1989	\$ 105,662,546	\$ 7,891,662	8.1%
1990	\$ 117,060,504	\$ 11,397,958	10.8%
1991	\$ 127,905,198	\$ 10,844,694	9.3%
1992	\$ 129,434,911	\$ 1,529,713	1.2%
1993	\$ 147,462,525	\$ 18,027,614	13.9%
1994	\$ 154,493,300	\$ 7,030,775	4.8%
1995	\$ 173,398,384	\$ 18,905,084	12.2%
1996	\$ 190,590,892	\$ 17,192,508	9.9%
1997	\$ 213,783,380	\$ 23,192,488	12.2%
1998	\$ 235,889,160	\$ 22,105,780	10.3%
1999	\$ 265,978,950	\$ 30,089,790	12.8%
2000	\$ 307,319,433	\$ 41,340,483	15.5%
2001	\$ 309,493,300	\$ 2,173,867	0.7%
2002	\$ 420,428,725	\$ 110,935,425	35.8%
2003	\$ 423,972,105	\$ 3,543,380	0.8%
2004	\$ 475,023,500	\$ 51,051,395	12.0%
2005	\$ 514,054,200	\$ 39,030,700	8.2%
2006			
2007			

Table 186

CSA 16 - Adj  
 Little River Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
16	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Little River Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 95,928,744	\$ 95,928,744	
1986	\$ 111,692,551	\$ 15,763,807	16.4%
1987	\$ 114,458,452	\$ 2,765,901	2.5%
1988	\$ 119,183,542	\$ 4,725,090	4.1%
1989	\$ 127,723,338	\$ 8,539,796	7.2%
1990	\$ 141,374,649	\$ 13,651,311	10.7%
1991	\$ 154,117,774	\$ 12,743,125	9.0%
1992	\$ 156,357,887	\$ 2,240,113	1.5%
1993	\$ 200,459,844	\$ 44,101,957	28.2%
1994	\$ 208,830,469	\$ 8,370,625	4.2%
1995	\$ 227,839,433	\$ 19,008,964	9.1%
1996	\$ 245,320,286	\$ 17,480,853	7.7%
1997	\$ 283,241,430	\$ 37,921,144	15.5%
1998	\$ 307,201,655	\$ 23,960,225	8.5%
1999	\$ 338,484,295	\$ 31,282,640	10.2%
2000	\$ 383,432,878	\$ 44,948,583	13.3%
2001	\$ 387,837,000	\$ 4,404,122	1.1%
2002	\$ 509,023,825	\$ 121,186,825	31.2%
2003	\$ 510,679,055	\$ 1,655,230	0.3%
2004	\$ 564,338,350	\$ 53,659,295	10.5%
2005	\$ 606,109,700	\$ 41,771,350	7.4%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix S

Data - CSA 17 - Victories Casino, Emmet

Table 187

CSA 17  
Victories Casino  
Population

Population			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Victories Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	21,384		
1981	21,479	95	0.44%
1982	21,560	81	0.38%
1983	21,864	304	1.41%
1984	22,157	293	1.34%
1985	22,429	272	1.23%
1986	22,690	261	1.16%
1987	22,960	270	1.19%
1988	23,230	270	1.18%
1989	24,132	902	3.88%
1990	25,021	889	3.68%
1991	25,391	370	1.48%
1992	25,748	357	1.41%
1993	26,170	422	1.64%
1994	26,544	374	1.43%
1995	26,838	294	1.11%
1996	27,156	318	1.18%
1997	27,472	316	1.16%
1998	27,798	326	1.19%
1999	29,912	2,114	7.60%
2000	33,781	3,869	12.93%
2001	34,484	703	2.08%
2002	34,910	426	1.24%
2003	35,313	403	1.15%
2004	35,674	361	1.02%
2005			
2006			
2007			

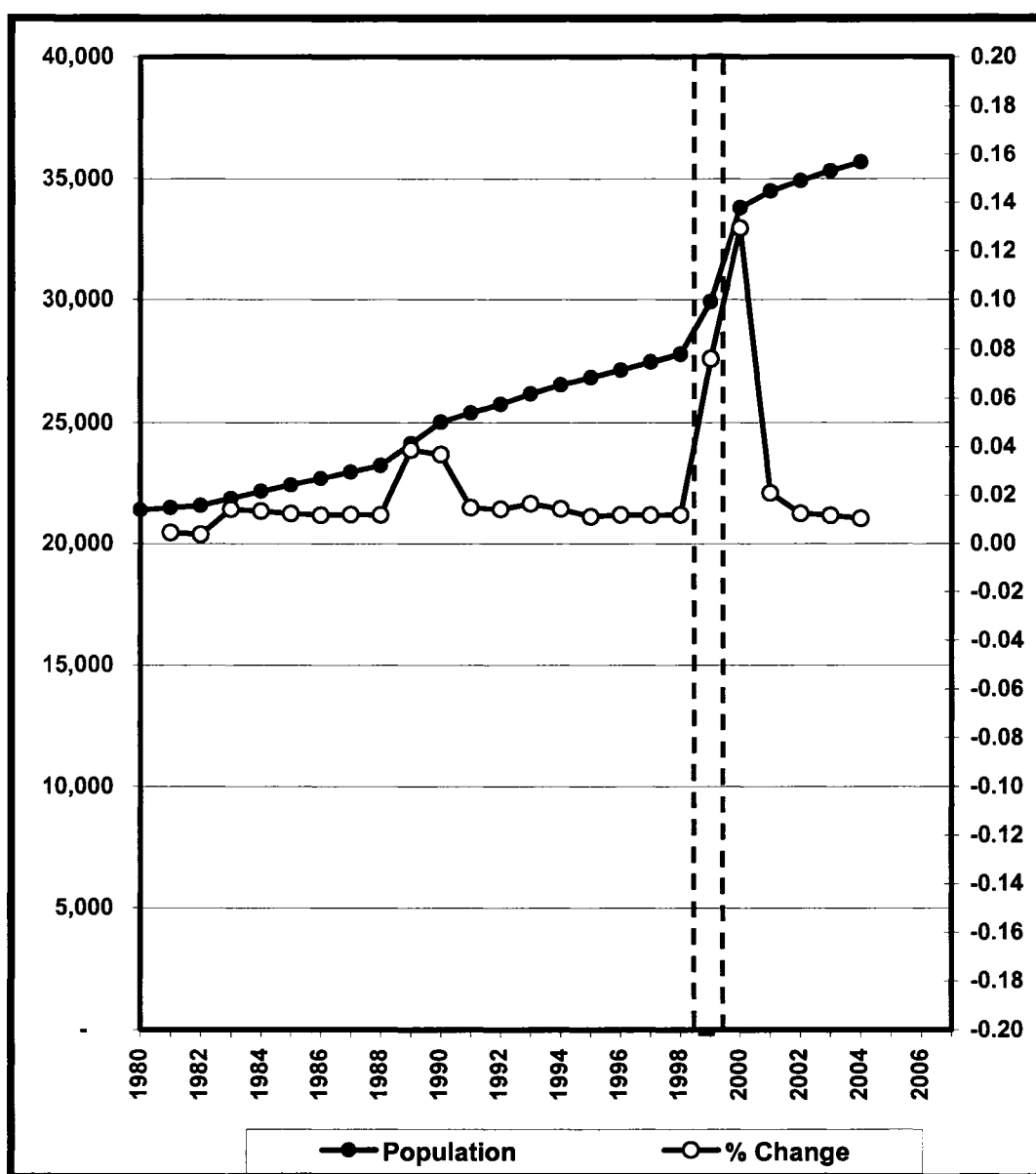


Figure 206. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, Population

Table 188

CSA 17  
Victories Casino  
Labor Force

Labor Force			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Victories Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	12,525		
1981	12,800	275	2.20%
1982	12,975	175	1.37%
1983	13,325	350	2.70%
1984	11,875	(1,450)	-10.88%
1985	11,400	(475)	-4.00%
1986	11,725	325	2.85%
1987	12,050	325	2.77%
1988	12,800	750	6.22%
1989	13,350	550	4.30%
1990	14,850	1,500	11.24%
1991	15,250	400	2.69%
1992	16,075	825	5.41%
1993	16,275	200	1.24%
1994	16,550	275	1.69%
1995	16,425	(125)	-0.76%
1996	17,175	750	4.57%
1997	17,875	700	4.08%
1998	18,025	150	0.84%
1999	18,900	875	4.85%
2000	19,100	200	1.06%
2001	19,150	50	0.26%
2002	19,150	-	0.00%
2003	19,600	450	2.35%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

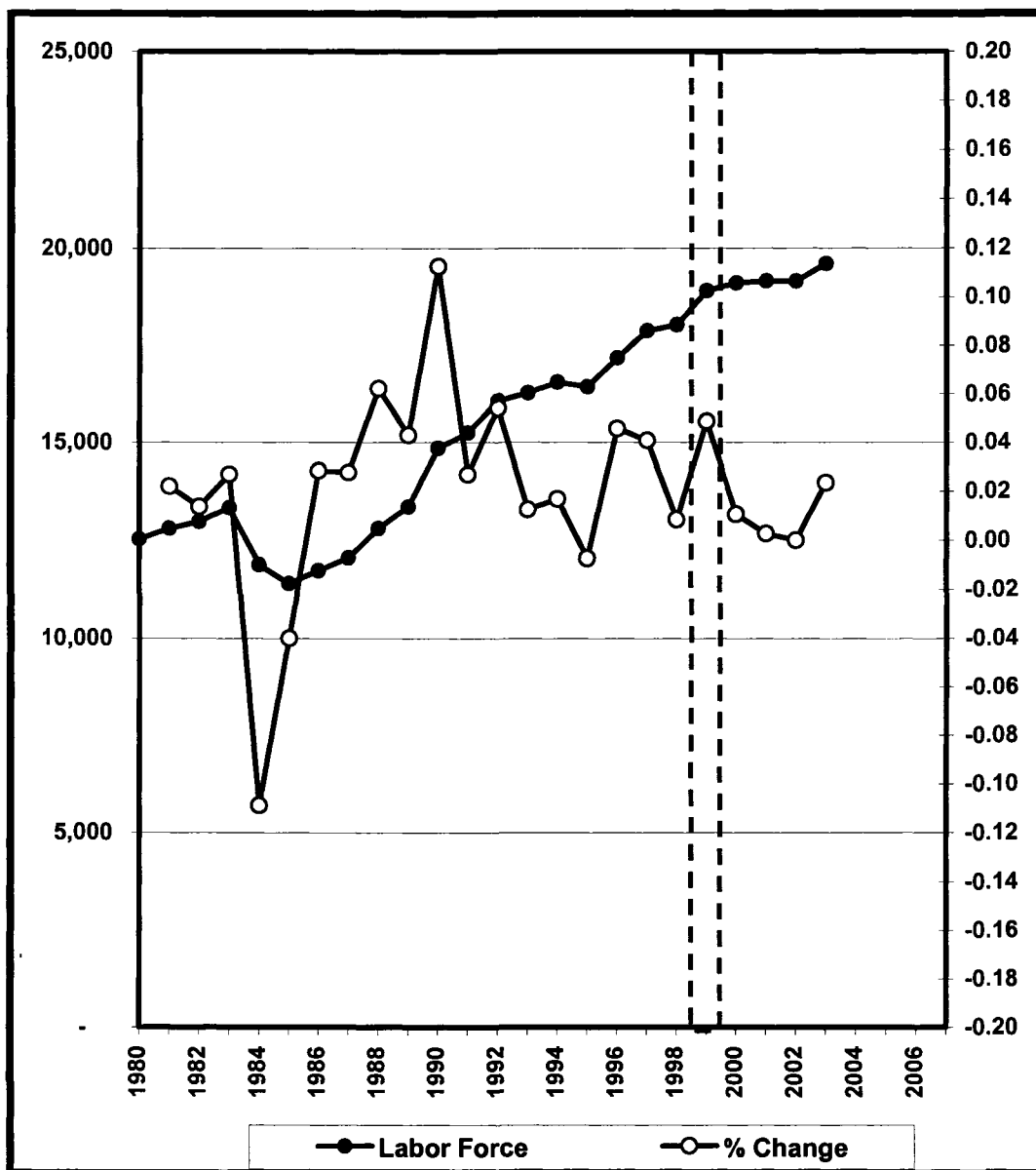


Figure 207. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, Labor Force

Table 189

CSA 17  
Victories Casino  
Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Victories Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	52.6%		
1981	52.6%	0.0%	0.00%
1982	53.1%	0.5%	0.95%
1983	53.9%	0.7%	1.41%
1984	47.1%	-6.8%	-12.64%
1985	44.8%	-2.2%	-4.77%
1986	47.2%	2.3%	5.24%
1987	49.3%	2.2%	4.60%
1988	51.8%	2.4%	4.95%
1989	52.3%	0.6%	1.07%
1990	55.3%	2.9%	5.61%
1991	55.2%	0.0%	-0.03%
1992	57.0%	1.8%	3.18%
1993	57.5%	0.5%	0.90%
1994	58.1%	0.6%	1.05%
1995	57.8%	-0.3%	-0.45%
1996	60.1%	2.3%	3.92%
1997	62.2%	2.1%	3.54%
1998	62.8%	0.5%	0.85%
1999	60.9%	-1.8%	-2.94%
2000	54.5%	-6.5%	-10.60%
2001	53.4%	-1.1%	-2.04%
2002	52.4%	-0.9%	-1.76%
2003	52.6%	0.2%	0.34%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			



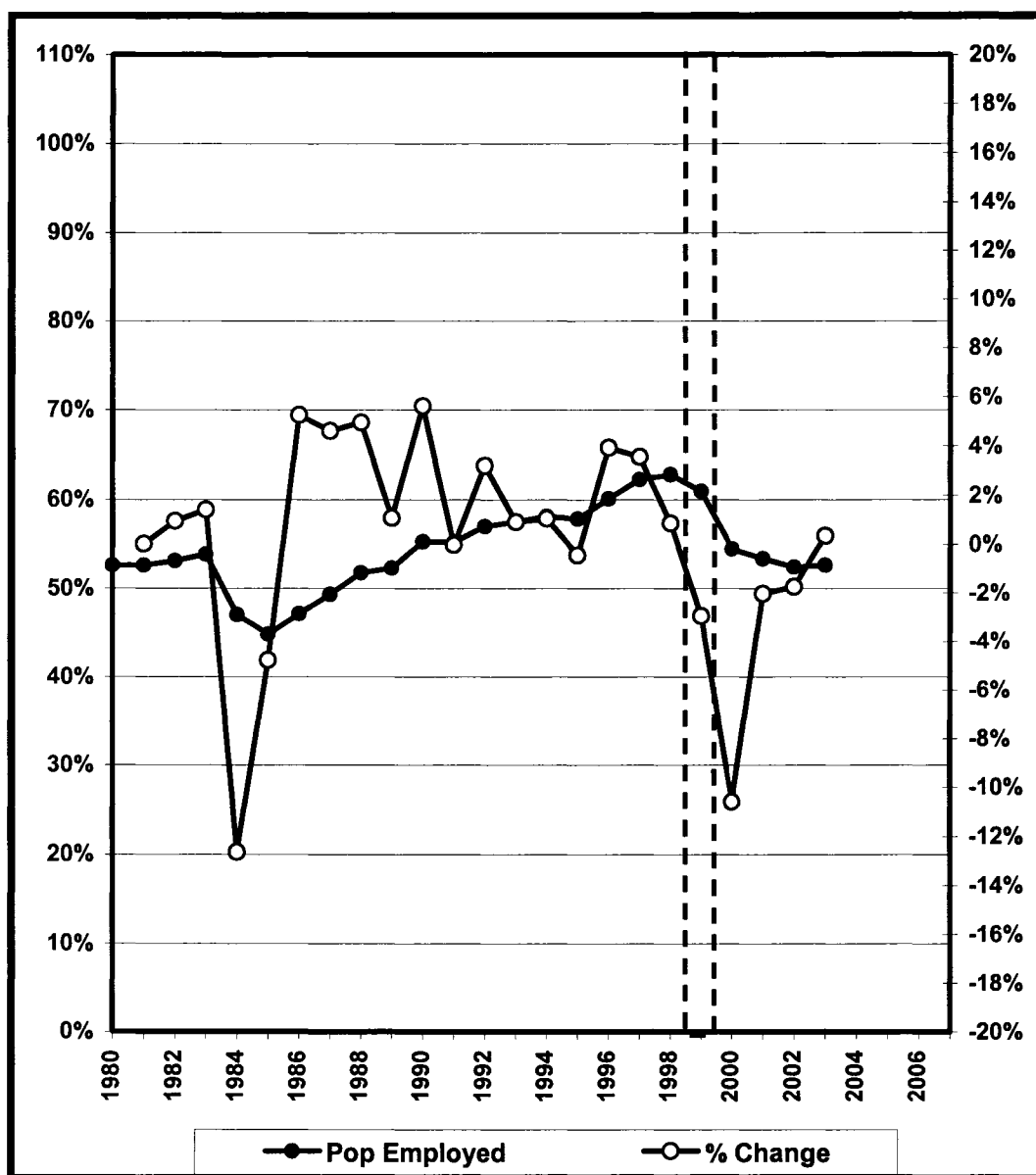


Figure 208. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, Percent of Population Employed

Table 190

CSA 17  
 Victories Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Victories Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 43,629,839	\$ 43,629,839	
1986	\$ 44,943,319	\$ 1,313,480	3.0%
1987	\$ 49,063,057	\$ 4,119,738	9.2%
1988	\$ 56,407,589	\$ 7,344,532	15.0%
1989	\$ 59,748,748	\$ 3,341,159	5.9%
1990	\$ 61,353,423	\$ 1,604,675	2.7%
1991	\$ 66,385,083	\$ 5,031,660	8.2%
1992	\$ 69,989,348	\$ 3,604,265	5.4%
1993	\$ 84,007,647	\$ 14,018,299	20.0%
1994	\$ 86,454,875	\$ 2,447,228	2.9%
1995	\$ 92,266,730	\$ 5,811,855	6.7%
1996	\$ 96,880,230	\$ 4,613,500	5.0%
1997	\$ 107,273,280	\$ 10,393,050	10.7%
1998	\$ 116,882,930	\$ 9,609,650	9.0%
1999	\$ 136,580,643	\$ 19,697,713	16.9%
2000	\$ 148,385,200	\$ 11,804,557	8.6%
2001	\$ 166,312,400	\$ 17,927,200	12.1%
2002	\$ 180,854,450	\$ 14,542,050	8.7%
2003	\$ 207,361,858	\$ 26,507,408	14.7%
2004	\$ 226,648,700	\$ 19,286,842	9.3%
2005	\$ 247,566,950	\$ 20,918,250	9.2%
2006			
2007			

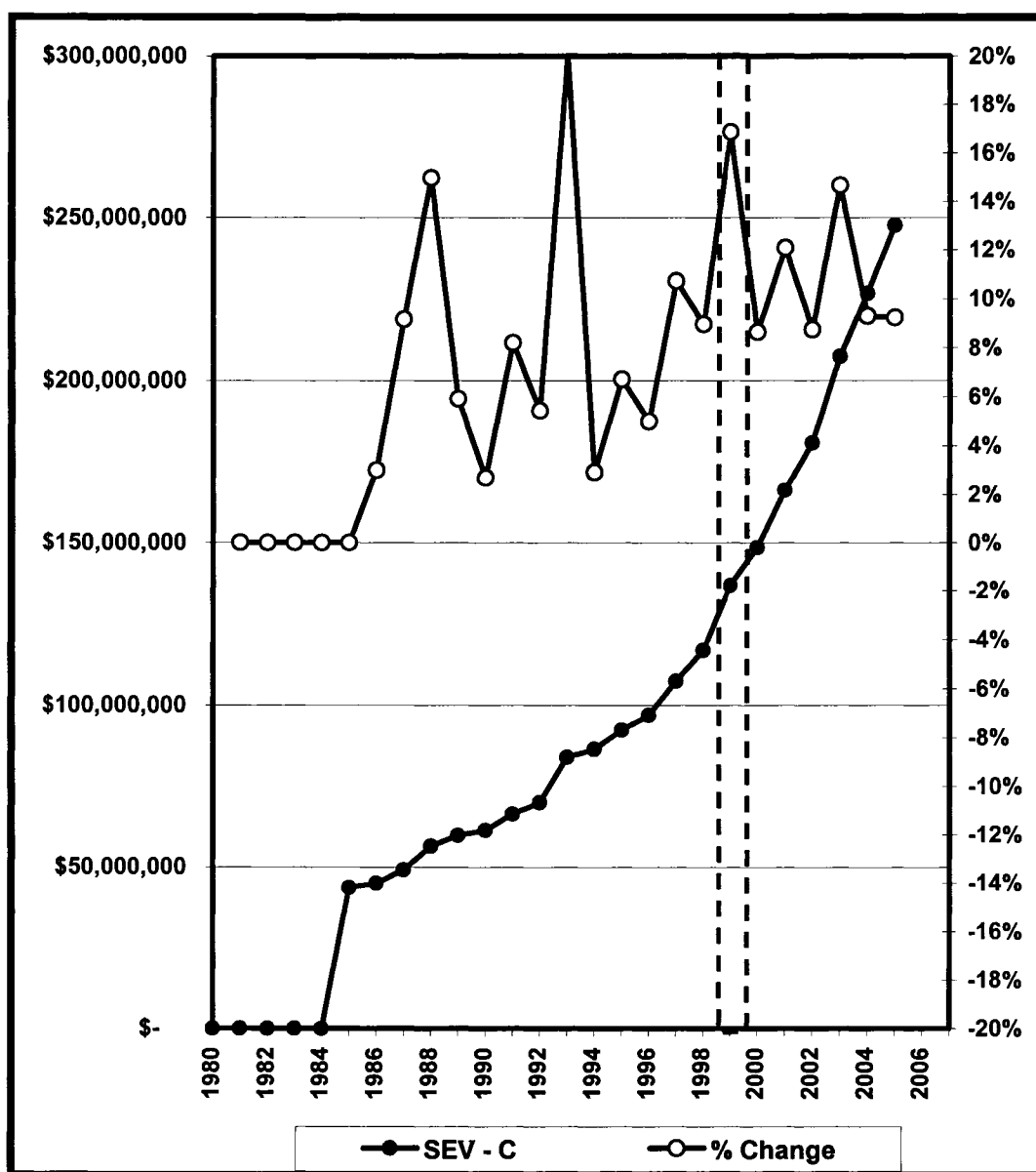


Figure 209. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, SEV - Commercial

Table 191

CSA 17  
 Victories Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Victories Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 357,965,234	\$ 357,965,234	
1986	\$ 383,485,599	\$ 25,520,365	7.1%
1987	\$ 415,802,501	\$ 32,316,902	8.4%
1988	\$ 444,663,851	\$ 28,861,350	6.9%
1989	\$ 494,568,868	\$ 49,905,017	11.2%
1990	\$ 556,542,123	\$ 61,973,255	12.5%
1991	\$ 633,854,203	\$ 77,312,080	13.9%
1992	\$ 653,846,856	\$ 19,992,653	3.2%
1993	\$ 846,078,013	\$ 192,231,157	29.4%
1994	\$ 956,190,587	\$ 110,112,574	13.0%
1995	\$ 1,035,218,050	\$ 79,027,463	8.3%
1996	\$ 1,135,700,616	\$ 100,482,566	9.7%
1997	\$ 1,246,016,146	\$ 110,315,530	9.7%
1998	\$ 1,380,040,439	\$ 134,024,293	10.8%
1999	\$ 1,537,864,729	\$ 157,824,290	11.4%
2000	\$ 1,736,872,974	\$ 199,008,245	12.9%
2001	\$ 1,974,253,631	\$ 237,380,657	13.7%
2002	\$ 2,330,398,873	\$ 356,145,242	18.0%
2003	\$ 2,662,322,282	\$ 331,923,409	14.2%
2004	\$ 2,934,342,339	\$ 272,020,057	10.2%
2005	\$ 3,264,088,091	\$ 329,745,752	11.2%
2006			
2007			

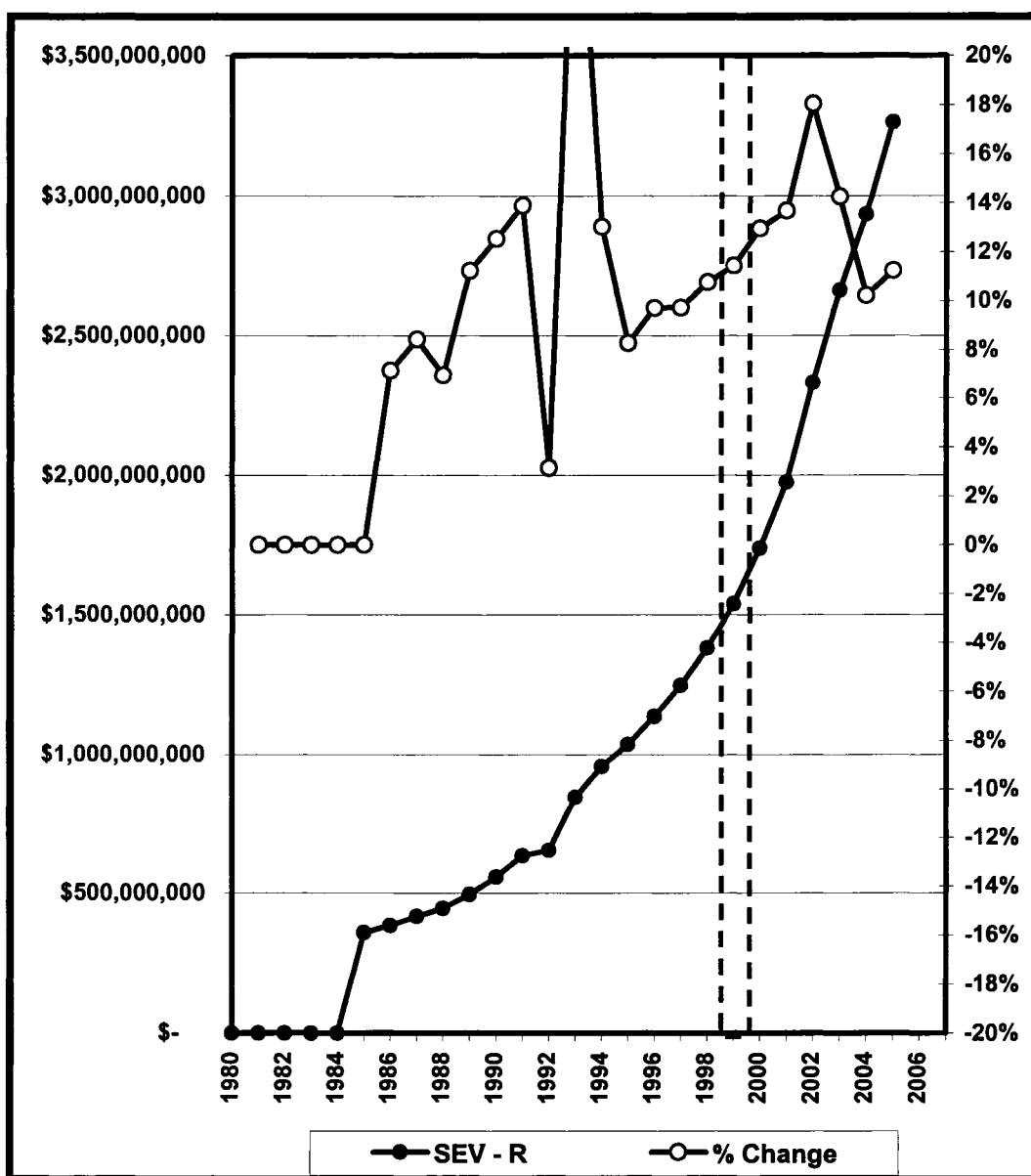


Figure 210. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, SEV - Residential

Table 192

CSA 17  
 Victories Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Std
Victories Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 431,033,011	\$ 431,033,011	
1986	\$ 459,520,183	\$ 28,487,172	6.6%
1987	\$ 496,346,689	\$ 36,826,506	8.0%
1988	\$ 533,530,740	\$ 37,184,051	7.5%
1989	\$ 585,613,473	\$ 52,082,733	9.8%
1990	\$ 650,262,494	\$ 64,649,021	11.0%
1991	\$ 733,673,074	\$ 83,410,580	12.8%
1992	\$ 757,740,010	\$ 24,066,936	3.3%
1993	\$ 965,155,127	\$ 207,415,117	27.4%
1994	\$ 1,077,913,481	\$ 112,758,354	11.7%
1995	\$ 1,163,721,680	\$ 85,808,199	8.0%
1996	\$ 1,268,706,288	\$ 104,984,608	9.0%
1997	\$ 1,387,204,626	\$ 118,498,338	9.3%
1998	\$ 1,518,886,014	\$ 131,681,388	9.5%
1999	\$ 1,697,994,867	\$ 179,108,853	11.8%
2000	\$ 1,908,554,874	\$ 210,560,007	12.4%
2001	\$ 2,164,607,160	\$ 256,052,286	13.4%
2002	\$ 2,536,929,923	\$ 372,322,763	17.2%
2003	\$ 2,899,675,908	\$ 362,745,985	14.3%
2004	\$ 3,191,933,115	\$ 292,257,207	10.1%
2005	\$ 3,545,625,441	\$ 353,692,326	11.1%
2006			
2007			

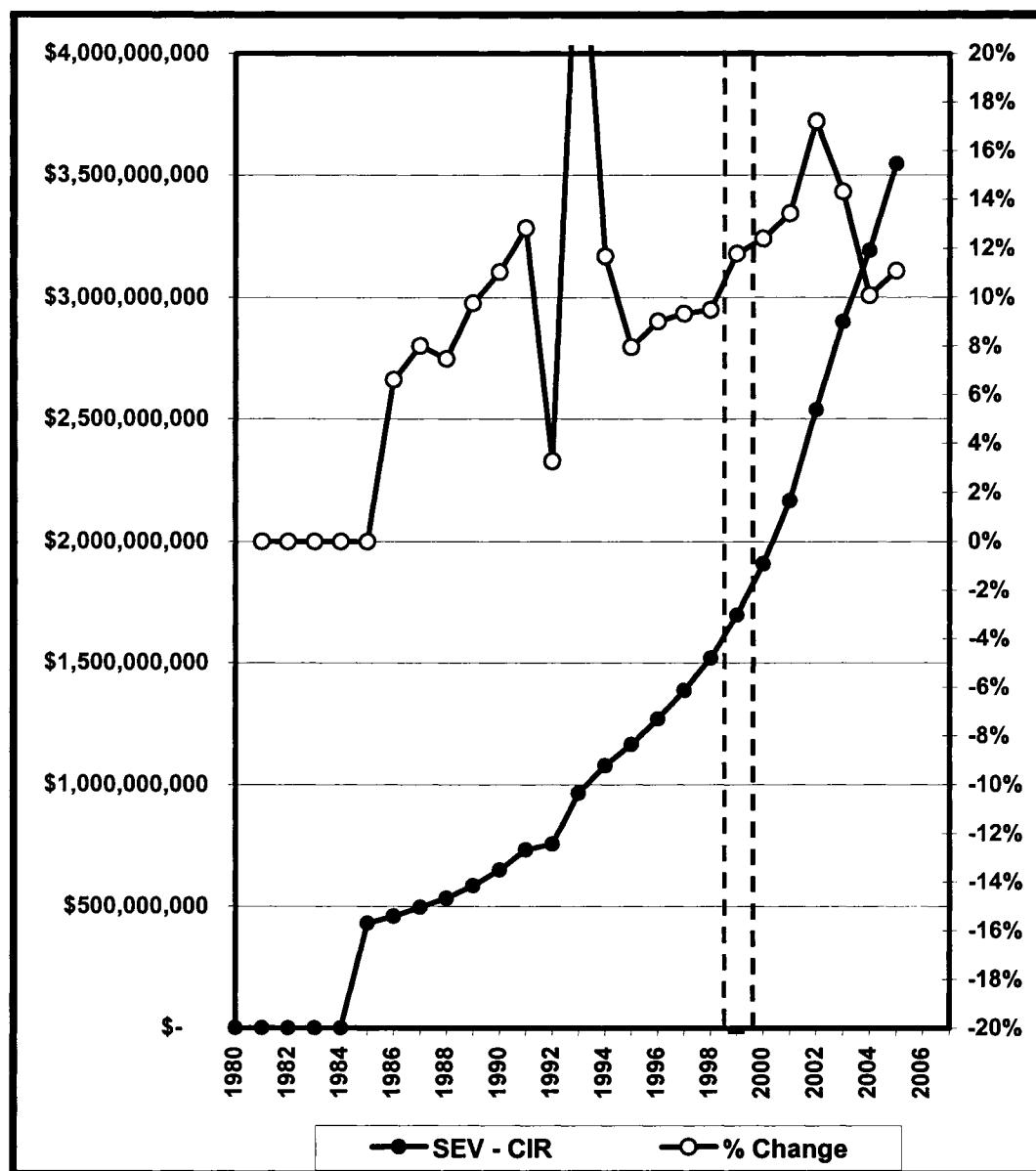


Figure 211. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

Table 193  
 CSA 17 - Adj  
 Victories Casino  
 Population

Population			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Victories Casino			
Year	Population	Change	% Change
1980	9,629		
1981	9,652	23	0.24%
1982	9,671	19	0.20%
1983	9,800	129	1.33%
1984	9,926	126	1.29%
1985	9,925	(1)	-0.01%
1986	9,920	(5)	-0.05%
1987	10,050	130	1.31%
1988	10,180	130	1.29%
1989	10,542	362	3.56%
1990	10,901	359	3.41%
1991	11,049	148	1.36%
1992	11,162	113	1.02%
1993	11,295	133	1.19%
1994	11,400	105	0.93%
1995	11,477	77	0.68%
1996	11,567	90	0.78%
1997	11,643	76	0.66%
1998	11,710	67	0.58%
1999	12,794	1,084	9.26%
2000	14,889	2,095	16.37%
2001	15,168	279	1.87%
2002	15,469	301	1.98%
2003	15,658	189	1.22%
2004	15,809	151	0.96%
2005			
2006			
2007			



Table 194  
 CSA 17 - Adj  
 Victories Casino  
 Labor Force

Labor Force			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Victories Casino			
Year	Labor Force	Change	% Change
1980	6,150		
1981	6,225	75	1.22%
1982	6,400	175	2.81%
1983	6,575	175	2.73%
1984	5,700	(875)	-13.31%
1985	5,475	(225)	-3.95%
1986	5,650	175	3.20%
1987	5,925	275	4.87%
1988	6,325	400	6.75%
1989	6,650	325	5.14%
1990	6,600	(50)	-0.75%
1991	6,800	200	3.03%
1992	7,125	325	4.78%
1993	7,225	100	1.40%
1994	7,325	100	1.38%
1995	7,275	(50)	-0.68%
1996	7,625	350	4.81%
1997	8,000	375	4.92%
1998	8,050	50	0.63%
1999	8,500	450	5.59%
2000	8,625	125	1.47%
2001	8,675	50	0.58%
2002	8,725	50	0.58%
2003	8,925	200	2.29%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 195

CSA 17 - Adj  
 Victories Casino  
 Percent of Population Employed

Percent of Population Employed			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Victories Casino			
Year	Pop Employed	Change	% Change
1980	59.5%		
1981	59.1%	-0.4%	-0.67%
1982	61.0%	2.0%	3.31%
1983	61.7%	0.7%	1.19%
1984	52.6%	-9.1%	-14.73%
1985	50.9%	-1.8%	-3.34%
1986	53.7%	2.8%	5.50%
1987	56.2%	2.5%	4.73%
1988	59.7%	3.5%	6.15%
1989	61.2%	1.5%	2.53%
1990	56.9%	-4.3%	-7.04%
1991	57.2%	0.4%	0.65%
1992	58.9%	1.7%	2.90%
1993	59.5%	0.6%	1.08%
1994	60.3%	0.8%	1.29%
1995	60.6%	0.2%	0.41%
1996	63.1%	2.6%	4.22%
1997	65.7%	2.6%	4.11%
1998	66.6%	0.9%	1.38%
1999	64.3%	-2.3%	-3.49%
2000	56.1%	-8.2%	-12.76%
2001	55.2%	-0.9%	-1.55%
2002	54.3%	-0.9%	-1.65%
2003	52.6%	-1.7%	-3.13%
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			

Table 196

CSA 17 - Adj  
 Victories Casino  
 SEV - Commercial

SEV - Commercial			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Victories Casino			
Year	SEV - C	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 23,276,005	\$ 23,276,005	
1986	\$ 23,935,548	\$ 659,543	2.8%
1987	\$ 27,277,366	\$ 3,341,818	14.0%
1988	\$ 32,636,434	\$ 5,359,068	19.6%
1989	\$ 35,608,469	\$ 2,972,035	9.1%
1990	\$ 34,981,521	\$ (626,948)	-1.8%
1991	\$ 36,944,993	\$ 1,963,472	5.6%
1992	\$ 39,785,032	\$ 2,840,039	7.7%
1993	\$ 48,665,333	\$ 8,880,301	22.3%
1994	\$ 50,218,820	\$ 1,553,487	3.2%
1995	\$ 53,283,950	\$ 3,065,130	6.1%
1996	\$ 54,352,850	\$ 1,068,900	2.0%
1997	\$ 62,602,900	\$ 8,250,050	15.2%
1998	\$ 68,378,800	\$ 5,775,900	9.2%
1999	\$ 85,346,693	\$ 16,967,893	24.8%
2000	\$ 89,253,900	\$ 3,907,207	4.6%
2001	\$ 102,776,900	\$ 13,523,000	15.2%
2002	\$ 111,968,750	\$ 9,191,850	8.9%
2003	\$ 131,290,308	\$ 19,321,558	17.3%
2004	\$ 140,842,800	\$ 9,552,492	7.3%
2005	\$ 156,664,150	\$ 15,821,350	11.2%
2006			
2007			

Table 197

CSA 17 - Adj  
 Victories Casino  
 SEV - Residential

SEV - Residential			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Victories Casino			
Year	SEV - R	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 200,804,334	\$ 200,804,334	
1986	\$ 217,723,816	\$ 16,919,482	8.4%
1987	\$ 236,745,365	\$ 19,021,549	8.7%
1988	\$ 248,060,514	\$ 11,315,149	4.8%
1989	\$ 279,369,640	\$ 31,309,126	12.6%
1990	\$ 318,710,283	\$ 39,340,643	14.1%
1991	\$ 367,639,986	\$ 48,929,703	15.4%
1992	\$ 378,016,995	\$ 10,377,009	2.8%
1993	\$ 472,448,953	\$ 94,431,958	25.0%
1994	\$ 545,568,504	\$ 73,119,551	15.5%
1995	\$ 587,270,560	\$ 41,702,056	7.6%
1996	\$ 642,341,598	\$ 55,071,038	9.4%
1997	\$ 696,223,461	\$ 53,881,863	8.4%
1998	\$ 755,715,860	\$ 59,492,399	8.5%
1999	\$ 845,675,690	\$ 89,959,830	11.9%
2000	\$ 949,664,315	\$ 103,988,625	12.3%
2001	\$ 1,079,368,173	\$ 129,703,858	13.7%
2002	\$ 1,253,340,873	\$ 173,972,700	16.1%
2003	\$ 1,444,742,082	\$ 191,401,209	15.3%
2004	\$ 1,598,313,589	\$ 153,571,507	10.6%
2005	\$ 1,756,021,883	\$ 157,708,294	9.9%
2006			
2007			

Table 198

CSA 17 - Adj  
 Victories Casino  
 SEV - Comm/Indust/Resid

SEV - Combined C, I, and R			
17	Opened: Jul - 1999		Adj
Victories Casino			
Year	SEV - CIR	Change	% Change
1980	\$ -		
1981	\$ -	\$ -	
1982	\$ -	\$ -	
1983	\$ -	\$ -	
1984	\$ -	\$ -	
1985	\$ 227,301,130	\$ 227,301,130	
1986	\$ 246,374,696	\$ 19,073,566	8.4%
1987	\$ 269,183,712	\$ 22,809,016	9.3%
1988	\$ 286,875,298	\$ 17,691,586	6.6%
1989	\$ 319,215,066	\$ 32,339,768	11.3%
1990	\$ 358,016,026	\$ 38,800,960	12.2%
1991	\$ 409,058,667	\$ 51,042,641	14.3%
1992	\$ 422,546,892	\$ 13,488,225	3.3%
1993	\$ 525,787,921	\$ 103,241,029	24.4%
1994	\$ 600,789,874	\$ 75,001,953	14.3%
1995	\$ 646,864,210	\$ 46,074,336	7.7%
1996	\$ 702,938,590	\$ 56,074,380	8.7%
1997	\$ 767,130,761	\$ 64,192,171	9.1%
1998	\$ 834,503,560	\$ 67,372,799	8.8%
1999	\$ 942,701,533	\$ 108,197,973	13.0%
2000	\$ 1,050,938,315	\$ 108,236,782	11.5%
2001	\$ 1,195,869,273	\$ 144,930,958	13.8%
2002	\$ 1,380,163,223	\$ 184,293,950	15.4%
2003	\$ 1,594,698,358	\$ 214,535,135	15.5%
2004	\$ 1,758,545,265	\$ 163,846,907	10.3%
2005	\$ 1,934,884,733	\$ 176,339,468	10.0%
2006			
2007			

## Appendix T

### Casino Statistical Area Construction

## APPENDIX T

## Casino Statistical Area Construction

Casino Statistical Areas (CSA's) were created along the same lines as the U.S. Census Bureau's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). The goal was to create a study area of approximately the same size as a typical Michigan county. While an MSA is centered on a metropolitan area, the CSA is centered on a casino. MSA's include or exclude adjacent counties based on the share of economic activity drawn from the core county. CSA's include or exclude adjacent townships based on the share of the township land area included in a circle centered on the casino. This approach was used to evaluate the degree of economic impact of the casino on the surrounding community.

Two circle radii were used. A standard radius of fifteen miles and an adjusted radius based on the area's relative willingness to drive. The standard radius encompasses a land area similar to that of a Michigan county. The adjusted radius was developed from Census data on the number of minutes people drive to work, also referred to as drive time to work. If people in one area are used to driving further to work than those in another area, it may be they will be willing to drive further for

other activities, such as recreation as well. So, an alternate CSA perimeter was considered with a radius adjusted to reflect the areas relative willingness to drive. It is not assumed they will drive further, both CSA constructs were evaluated to determine whether different assumptions about drive times might produce different conclusions about economic impact on the community surrounding the casino.

Figure 211 is used to display Michigan county size approximating the calculation of area used in establishing the standard CSA radius.

The following tables show the results of the calculations for willingness to drive.



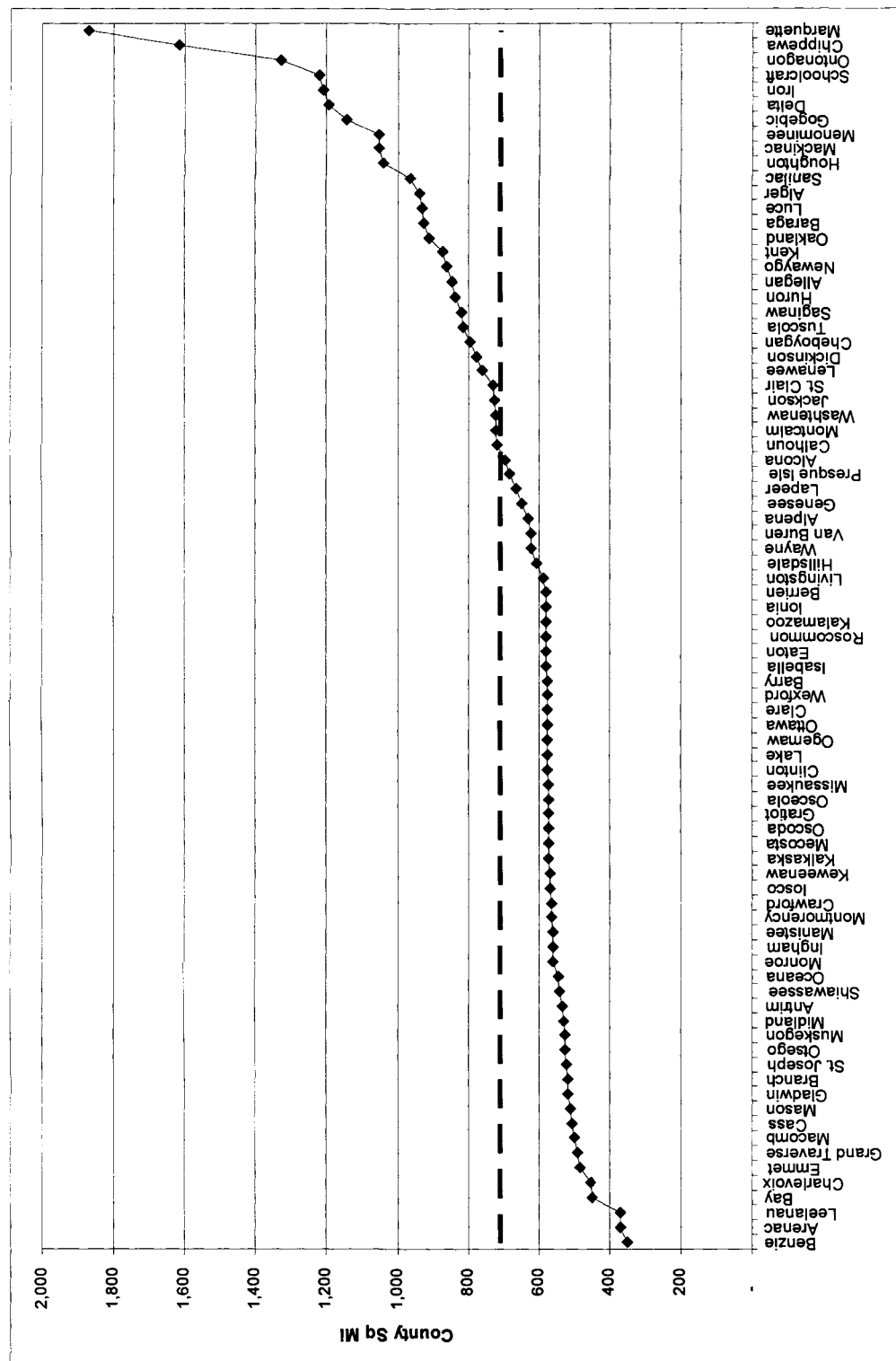


Figure 212. Michigan County Areas in Square Miles  
with Average County Area

Table 199

## Relative Willingness to Drive - Part 1

County	Working Population	Drive to Work - Population			Drive to Work Share			WTD30 Ratio	WTD30 Radius
		0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes	0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes		
Michigan	4,540,372	3,151,562	1,125,743	263,067	69.4%	24.8%	5.8%	1.00	15.0
Alcona County	3,808	2,550	1,007	251	67.0%	26.4%	6.6%	0.96	14.5
Alger County	3,713	2,886	628	199	77.7%	16.9%	5.4%	1.12	16.8
Allegan County	51,192	36,228	12,907	2,057	70.8%	25.2%	4.0%	1.02	15.3
Alpena County	13,666	11,789	1,429	448	86.3%	10.5%	3.3%	1.24	18.6
Antrim County	9,740	7,009	2,197	534	72.0%	22.6%	5.5%	1.04	15.6
Arenac County	6,444	4,202	1,495	747	65.2%	23.2%	11.6%	0.94	14.1
Baraga County	3,440	2,908	330	202	84.5%	9.6%	5.9%	1.22	18.3
Barry County	26,921	15,635	9,744	1,542	58.1%	36.2%	5.7%	0.84	12.6
Bay County	50,106	38,646	9,049	2,411	77.1%	18.1%	4.8%	1.11	16.7
Benzie County	7,120	4,763	1,921	436	66.9%	27.0%	6.1%	0.96	14.5
Berrien County	75,081	60,740	11,154	3,187	80.9%	14.9%	4.2%	1.17	17.5
Branch County	20,737	16,192	3,514	1,031	78.1%	16.9%	5.0%	1.12	16.9
Calhoun County	61,649	49,924	9,343	2,382	81.0%	15.2%	3.9%	1.17	17.5
Cass County	24,271	16,515	6,550	1,206	68.0%	27.0%	5.0%	0.98	14.7
Charlevoix County	11,782	9,406	1,894	482	79.8%	16.1%	4.1%	1.15	17.3
Cheboygan County	10,089	7,364	2,118	607	73.0%	21.0%	6.0%	1.05	15.8
Chippewa County	14,918	12,270	2,060	588	82.2%	13.8%	3.9%	1.18	17.8
Clare County	11,390	7,303	3,061	1,026	64.1%	26.9%	9.0%	0.92	13.9
Clinton County	32,405	23,158	7,604	1,643	71.5%	23.5%	5.1%	1.03	15.4
Crawford County	5,745	4,419	996	330	76.9%	17.3%	5.7%	1.11	16.6

Relative Willingness to Drive - Part 2

Table 200

County	Working Population	Drive to Work - Population			Drive to Work Share			WTD30 Ratio	WTD30 Radius
		0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes	0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes		
Delta County	17,116	14,427	1,784	905	84.3%	10.4%	5.3%	1.21	18.2
Dickinson County	12,038	10,663	959	416	88.6%	8.0%	3.5%	1.28	19.1
Eaton County	52,704	39,420	10,894	2,390	74.8%	20.7%	4.5%	1.08	16.2
Emmet County	14,917	12,200	2,251	466	81.8%	15.1%	3.1%	1.18	17.7
Genesee County	187,588	131,067	39,476	17,045	69.9%	21.0%	9.1%	1.01	15.1
Gladwin County	9,518	5,906	2,548	1,064	62.1%	26.8%	11.2%	0.89	13.4
Gogebic County	6,590	5,577	685	328	84.6%	10.4%	5.0%	1.22	18.3
Grand Traverse County	39,292	32,240	5,411	1,641	82.1%	13.8%	4.2%	1.18	17.7
Gratiot County	17,428	13,085	3,042	1,301	75.1%	17.5%	7.5%	1.08	16.2
Hillsdale County	21,624	15,596	4,535	1,493	72.1%	21.0%	6.9%	1.04	15.6
Houghton County	14,918	13,225	1,340	353	88.7%	9.0%	2.4%	1.28	19.2
Huron County	15,355	12,012	2,514	829	78.2%	16.4%	5.4%	1.13	16.9
Ingham County	139,263	114,608	17,721	6,934	82.3%	12.7%	5.0%	1.19	17.8
Ionia County	26,669	15,967	8,737	1,965	59.9%	32.8%	7.4%	0.86	12.9
Iosco County	9,957	7,659	1,636	662	76.9%	16.4%	6.6%	1.11	16.6
Iron County	4,916	3,834	767	315	78.0%	15.6%	6.4%	1.12	16.9
Isabella County	30,755	25,654	3,687	1,414	83.4%	12.0%	4.6%	1.20	18.0
Jackson County	70,317	51,967	14,093	4,257	73.9%	20.0%	6.1%	1.06	16.0
Kalamazoo County	118,232	97,009	16,795	4,428	82.0%	14.2%	3.7%	1.18	17.7
Kalkaska County	7,243	4,487	2,158	598	61.9%	29.8%	8.3%	0.89	13.4
Kent County	284,236	225,101	49,959	9,176	79.2%	17.6%	3.2%	1.14	17.1

Table 201

## Relative Willingness to Drive - Part 3

County	Working Population	Drive to Work - Population			Drive to Work Share			WTD30 Ratio	WTD30 Radius
		0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes	0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes		
Keweenaw County	894	674	186	34	75.4%	20.8%	3.8%	1.09	16.3
Lake County	3,795	2,327	1,062	406	61.3%	28.0%	10.7%	0.88	13.3
Lapeer County	40,141	19,459	12,949	7,733	48.5%	32.3%	19.3%	0.70	10.5
Leelanau County	9,715	7,117	2,261	337	73.3%	23.3%	3.5%	1.06	15.8
Lenawee County	45,822	30,736	11,602	3,484	67.1%	25.3%	7.6%	0.97	14.5
Livingston County	79,729	39,258	32,315	8,156	49.2%	40.5%	10.2%	0.71	10.6
Luce County	2,341	2,005	166	170	85.6%	7.1%	7.3%	1.23	18.5
Mackinac County	4,607	3,437	819	351	74.6%	17.8%	7.6%	1.07	16.1
Macomb County	383,664	235,010	126,172	22,482	61.3%	32.9%	5.9%	0.88	13.2
Manistee County	10,080	7,812	1,681	587	77.5%	16.7%	5.8%	1.12	16.7
Marquette County	30,045	24,869	4,175	1,001	82.8%	13.9%	3.3%	1.19	17.9
Mason County	12,392	10,419	1,399	574	84.1%	11.3%	4.6%	1.21	18.2
Mecosta County	17,071	12,283	3,123	1,665	72.0%	18.3%	9.8%	1.04	15.5
Menominee County	11,617	9,292	1,782	543	80.0%	15.3%	4.7%	1.15	17.3
Midland County	38,207	29,671	6,938	1,598	77.7%	18.2%	4.2%	1.12	16.8
Missaukee County	6,170	4,433	1,308	429	71.8%	21.2%	7.0%	1.04	15.5
Monroe County	68,835	46,611	18,512	3,712	67.7%	26.9%	5.4%	0.98	14.6
Montcalm County	25,927	15,681	7,556	2,690	60.5%	29.1%	10.4%	0.87	13.1
Montmorency County	3,271	2,179	900	192	66.6%	27.5%	5.9%	0.96	14.4
Muskegon County	75,376	59,425	12,961	2,990	78.8%	17.2%	4.0%	1.14	17.0
Newaygo County	20,096	11,319	5,944	2,833	56.3%	29.6%	14.1%	0.81	12.2

Table 202

## Relative Willingness to Drive - Part 4

County	Working Population	Drive to Work - Population			Drive to Work Share			WTD30 Ratio	WTD30 Radius
		0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes	0 - 29 Minutes	30 - 59 Minutes	60+ Minutes		
Oakland County	603,761	365,723	204,089	33,949	60.6%	33.8%	5.6%	0.87	13.1
Oceana County	11,153	7,836	2,572	745	70.3%	23.1%	6.7%	1.01	15.2
Ogemaw County	8,032	5,897	1,362	773	73.4%	17.0%	9.6%	1.06	15.9
Ontonagon County	3,090	2,297	538	255	74.3%	17.4%	8.3%	1.07	16.1
Osceola County	9,809	7,200	2,014	595	73.4%	20.5%	6.1%	1.06	15.9
Oscoda County	3,232	2,427	559	246	75.1%	17.3%	7.6%	1.08	16.2
Otsego County	10,652	9,125	1,051	476	85.7%	9.9%	4.5%	1.23	18.5
Ottawa County	121,120	96,503	21,664	2,953	79.7%	17.9%	2.4%	1.15	17.2
Presque Isle County	5,298	3,854	1,035	409	72.7%	19.5%	7.7%	1.05	15.7
Roscommon County	8,719	6,543	1,441	735	75.0%	16.5%	8.4%	1.08	16.2
Saginaw County	89,177	68,668	16,226	4,283	77.0%	18.2%	4.8%	1.11	16.6
St. Clair County	76,437	47,014	19,367	10,056	61.5%	25.3%	13.2%	0.89	13.3
St. Joseph County	29,237	22,215	5,815	1,207	76.0%	19.9%	4.1%	1.09	16.4
Sanilac County	19,126	12,642	4,022	2,462	66.1%	21.0%	12.9%	0.95	14.3
Schoolcraft County	3,204	2,651	295	258	82.7%	9.2%	8.1%	1.19	17.9
Shiawassee County	33,514	20,005	10,583	2,926	59.7%	31.6%	8.7%	0.86	12.9
Tuscola County	25,274	15,095	7,349	2,830	59.7%	29.1%	11.2%	0.86	12.9
Van Buren County	34,763	23,552	9,544	1,667	67.8%	27.5%	4.8%	0.98	14.6
Washtenaw County	169,169	124,549	37,627	6,993	73.6%	22.2%	4.1%	1.06	15.9
Wayne County	827,311	537,529	242,536	47,246	65.0%	29.3%	5.7%	0.94	14.0
Wexford County	13,606	10,609	2,250	747	78.0%	16.5%	5.5%	1.12	16.9

## Appendix U

### Casino Statistical Area Maps

## APPENDIX U

## Casino Statistical Area Maps

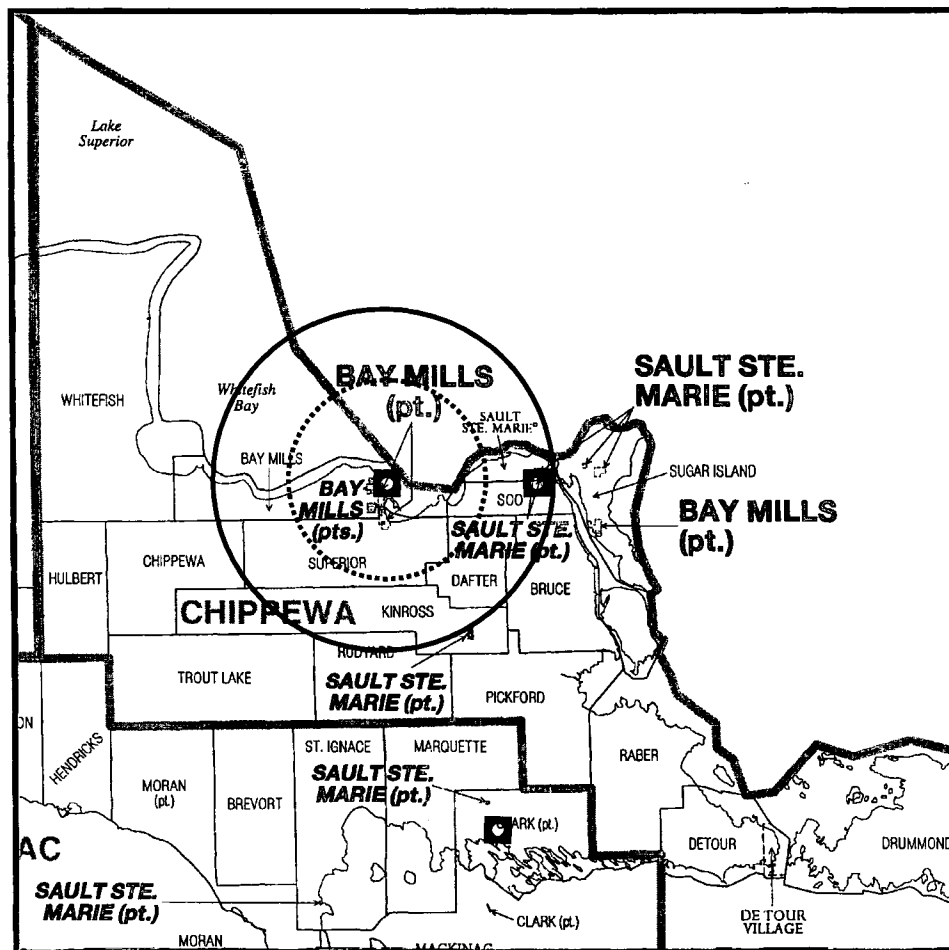
Casino Statistical Areas (CSA's) were created along the same lines as the U.S. Census Bureau's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). The goal was to create a study area of approximately the same size as a typical Michigan county. While an MSA is centered on a metropolitan area, the CSA is centered on a casino. MSA's include or exclude adjacent counties based on the share of economic activity drawn from the core county. CSA's include or exclude adjacent townships based on the share of the township land area included in a circle centered on the casino. Township units were used because this is the smallest unit for which economic data is available in rural areas. This approach was used to evaluate the degree of economic impact of the casino on the surrounding community.

Two circle radii were used. A standard radius of fifteen miles and an adjusted radius based on the area's relative willingness to drive. The standard radius encompasses a land area similar to that of a Michigan county. The adjusted radius was based on Census data on the number of minutes people drive to work. If people in one area are used to driving further to work than those

in another area, it may be they will be willing to drive further for other activities as well. So, an alternate CSA perimeter was considered with a radius adjusted to reflect the areas relative willingness to drive. It is not assumed they will drive further, both CSA constructs were evaluated to determine whether different assumptions about drive times might produce different conclusions about economic impact on the community surrounding the casino.

The following maps show which townships were included and excluded from each CSA, both for the standard and adjusted CSA perimeter values.





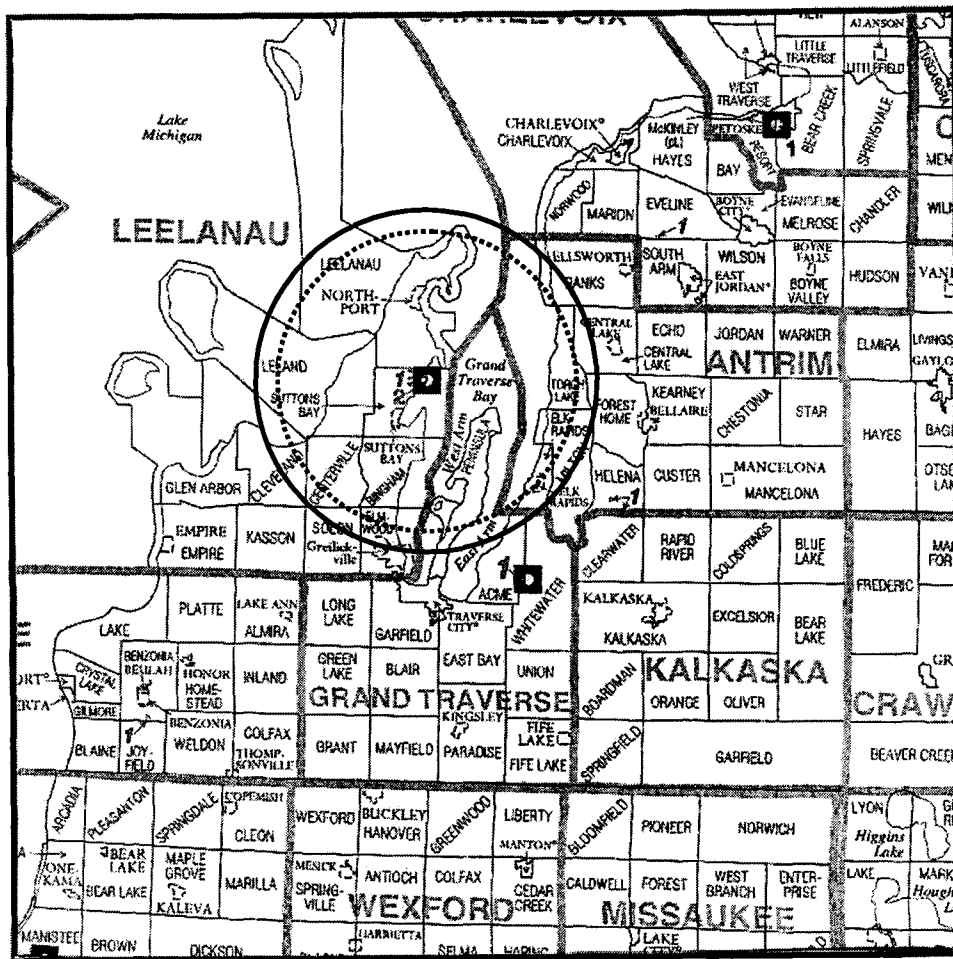
V2006-04-16  
8.7 mi or 1.16 inch radius

Figure 213. CSA 01 - Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse, Willingness to Drive

Table 203

CSA 01  
 Bay Mills Casino, Grand Traverse  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

01 - Bay Mills Casino			
15 Mile Radius		8.7 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Chippewa	Bay Mills	Chippewa	Bay Mills
Chippewa	Drafter	Chippewa	Superior
Chippewa	Kinross		
Chippewa	Soo		
Chippewa	Superior		



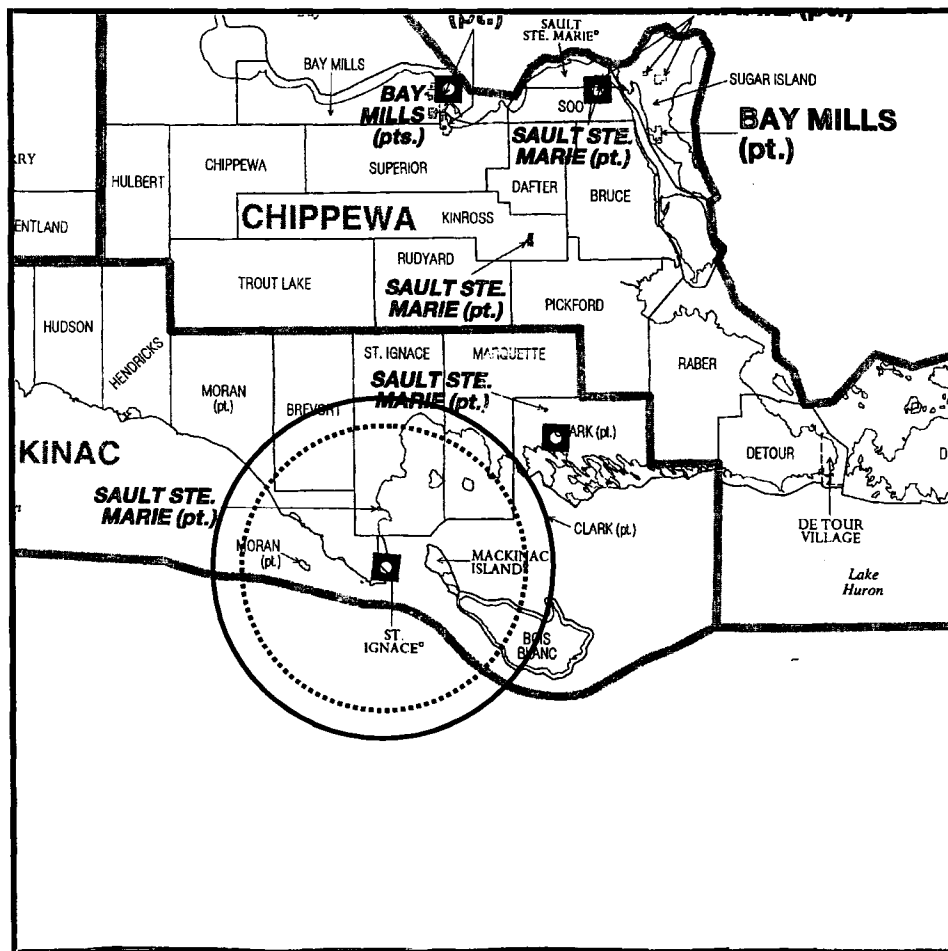
V2006-04-16  
13.1 mi or 1.75 inch radius

Figure 214. CSA 02 - Leelanau Sands Casino,  
Leelanau, Willingness to Drive

Table 204

CSA 02  
 Leelanau Sands Casino, Leelanau  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

02 - Leelanau Sands Casino			
15 Mile Radius		13.1 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Antrim	Elk Rapids	Antrim	Torch Lake
Antrim	Milton	Leelanau	Bingham
Antrim	Torch Lake	Leelanau	Centerville
Leelanau	Bingham	Leelanau	Leelanau
Leelanau	Centerville	Leelanau	Leeland
Leelanau	Elmwood	Leelanau	Suttons Bay
Leelanau	Leelanau	Grand Traverse	Peninsula
Leelanau	Leeland		
Leelanau	Suttons Bay		
Grand Traverse	Peninsula		



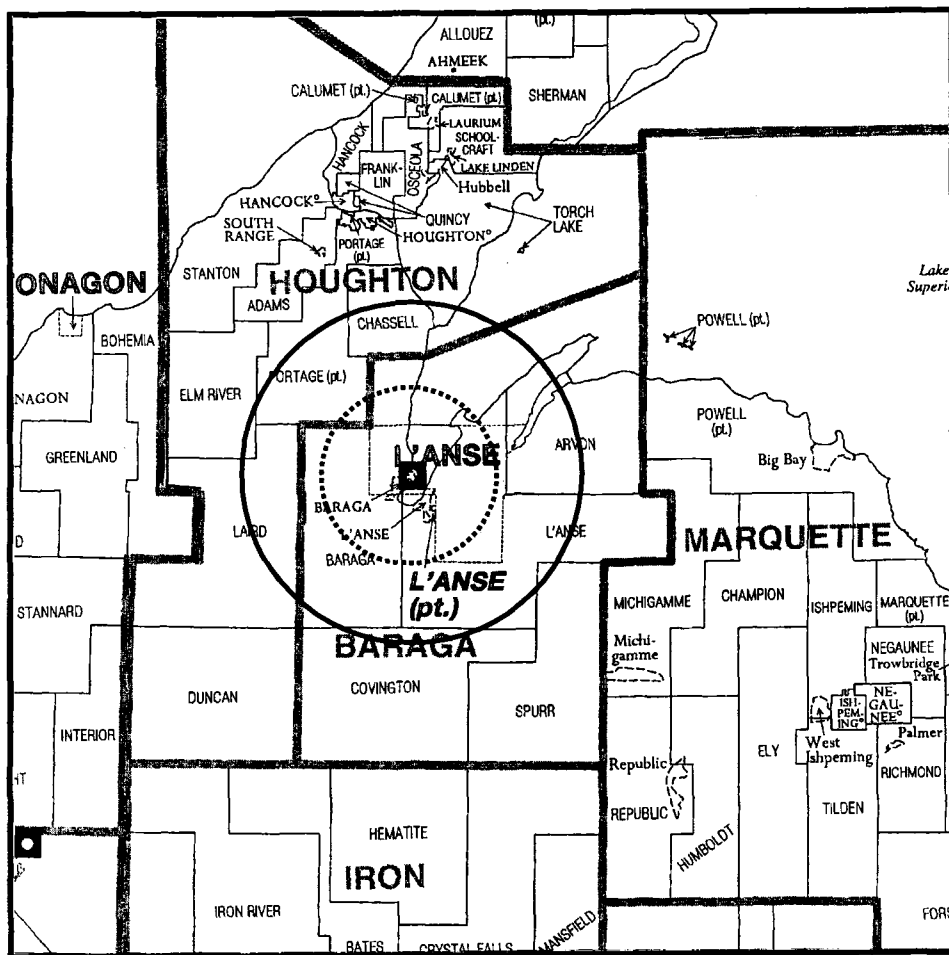
V 2006-04-16  
 12.5 mi or 1.67 inch radius

Figure 215. CSA 03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino,  
 Mackinac, Willingness to Drive

Table 205

CSA 03  
Kewadin Vegas Casino, Mackinac  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

03 - Kewadin Vegas Casino			
15 Mile Radius		12.5 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Mackinac	Bois Blanc	None	None
Mackinac	Brevort		
Mackinac	Moran		
Mackinac	St. Ignace		



V 2006-04-16  
7.7 mi or 1.03 inch radius

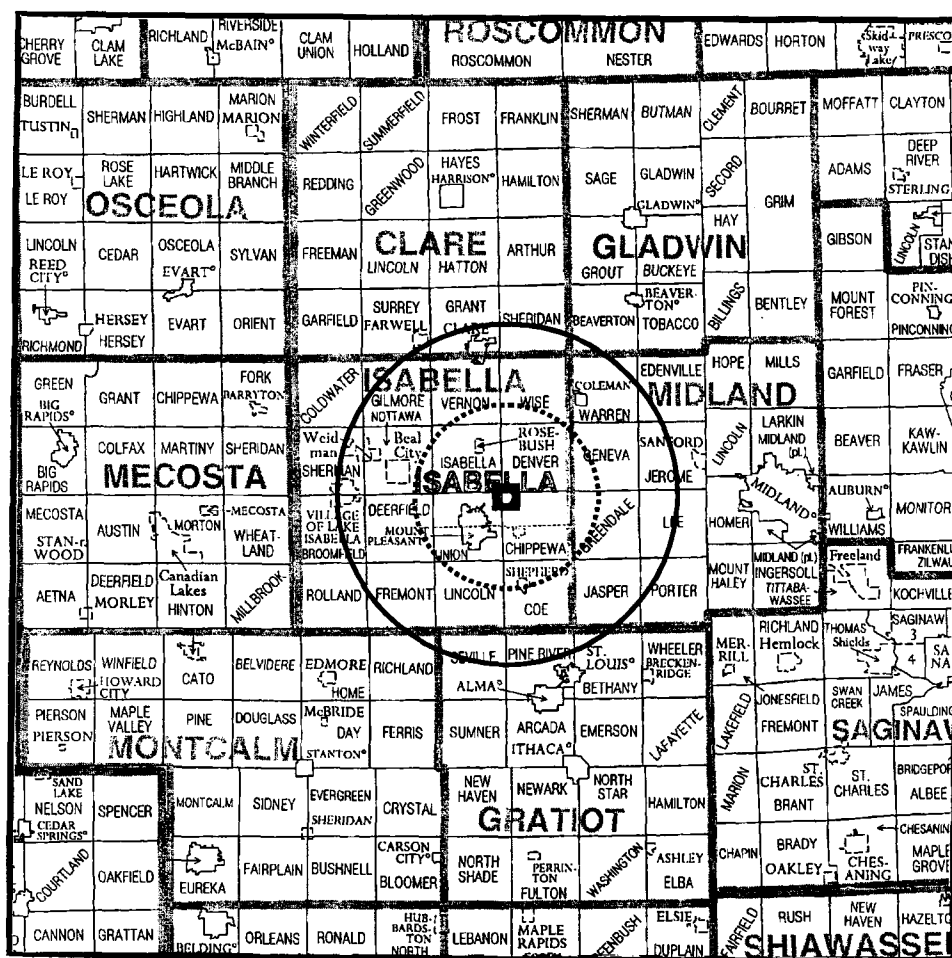
Figure 216. CSA 04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga,  
Willingness to Drive

Table 206

CSA 04  
 Ojibwa Casino, Baraga  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

04 - Ojibwa Casino, Baraga			
15 Mile Radius		7.7 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Baraga	Arvon	Baraga	Baraga
Baraga	Baraga		
Baraga	L'Anse		
Houghton	Chassell		
Houghton	Portage		





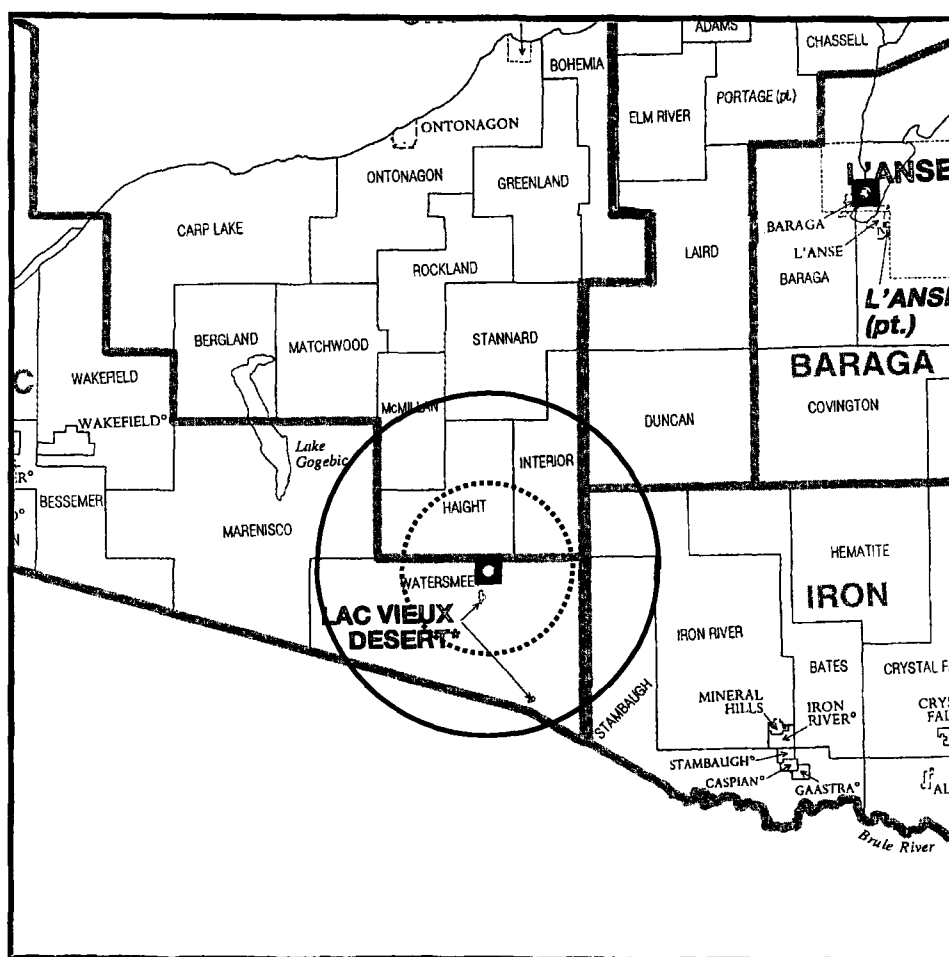
V 2006-04-16  
8.1 mi or 1.08 inch radius

Figure 217. CSA 05 - Saginaw Chips Casino,  
Isabella, Willingness to Drive

Table 207

CSA 05  
Saginaw Chips Casino, Isabella  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

05 - Saginaw Chips Casino			
15 Mile Radius		8.1 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Isabella	Chippewa	Isabella	Chippewa
Isabella	Coe	Isabella	Denver
Isabella	Deerfield	Isabella	Isabella
Isabella	Denver	Isabella	Union
Isabella	Freemont		
Isabella	Gilmore		
Isabella	Isabella		
Isabella	Lincoln		
Isabella	Nottawa		
Isabella	Union		
Isabella	Vernon		
Isabella	Wise		
Midland	Geneva		
Midland	Greendale		
Midland	Jasper		
Midland	Jerome		
Midland	Lee		
Midland	Warren		



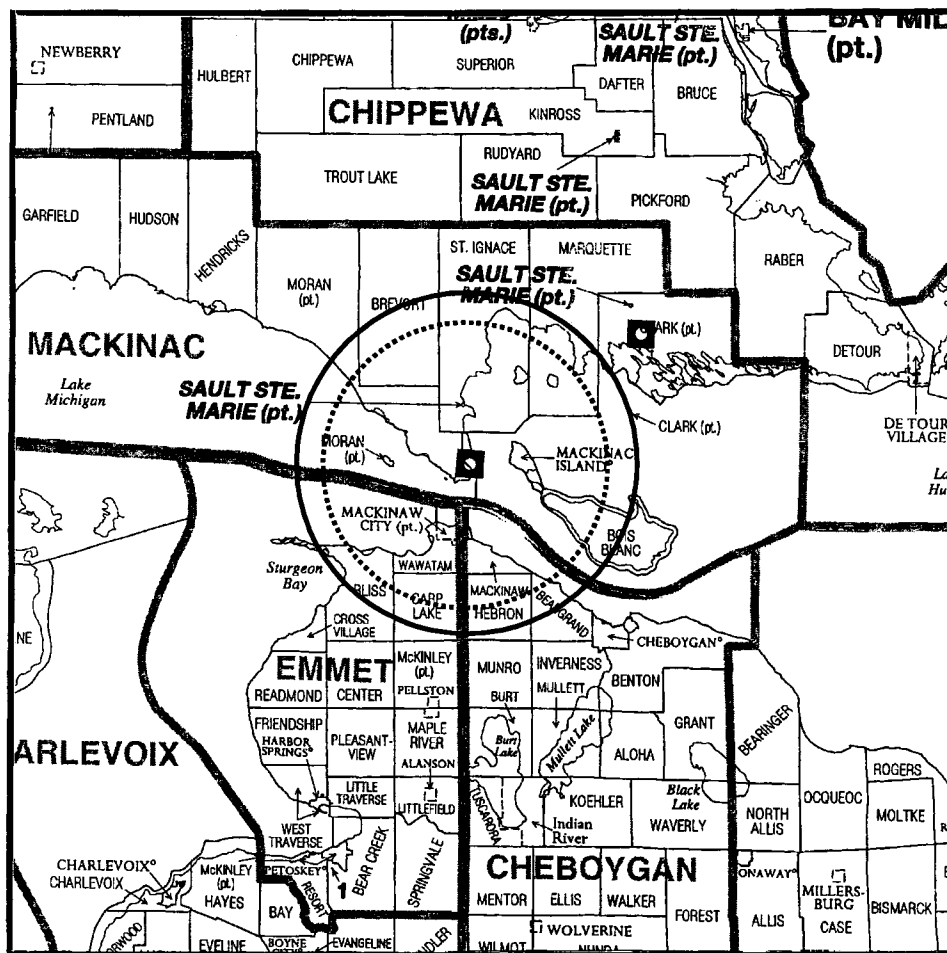
V 2006-04-16  
7.5 mi or 1.0 inch radius

Figure 218. CSA 06 - Lac Vieux Desert, Gogebic,  
Willingness to Drive

Table 208

CSA 06  
Lac Vieux Desert Casino, Gogebic  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

06 - Lac Vieux Desert Casino			
15 Mile Radius		7.5 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Gogebic	Watersmeet	Gogebic	Watersmeet
Ontonagon	Haight	Ontonagon	Haight
Ontonagon	Interior		
Ontonagon	McMillan		



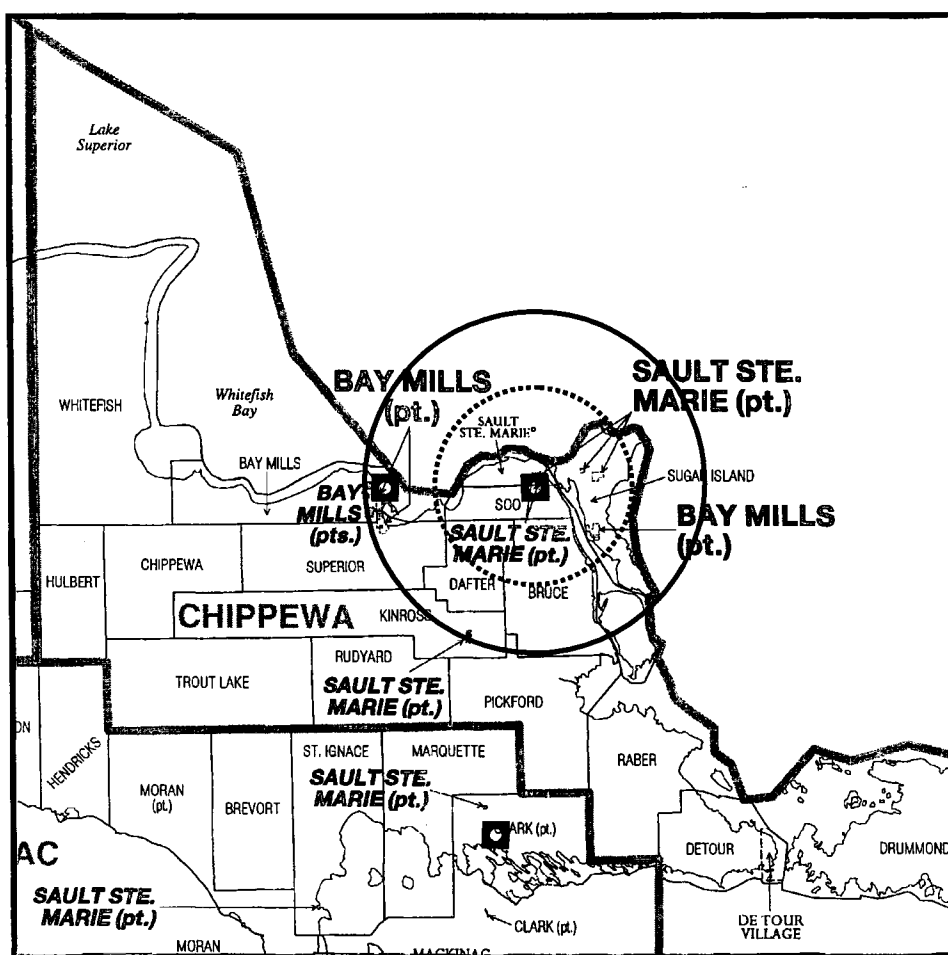
V 2006-04-16  
13.5 mi or 1.67 inch radius

Figure 219. CSA 07 - Kewadin Shores Casino,  
Mackinac, Willingness to Drive

Table 209

CSA 07  
Kewadin Shores Casino, Mackinac  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

07 - Kewadin Shores Casino			
15 Mile Radius		13.5 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Cheboygan	Hebron	Mackinac	Moran
Cheboygan	Mackinaw	Mackinac	St. Ignace
Emmett	Bliss		
Emmett	Carp Lake		
Emmett	Wawatam		
Mackinac	Bois Blanc		
Mackinac	Brevort		
Mackinac	Moran		
Mackinac	St. Ignace		



V 2006-04-16  
8.7 mi or 1.16 inch radius

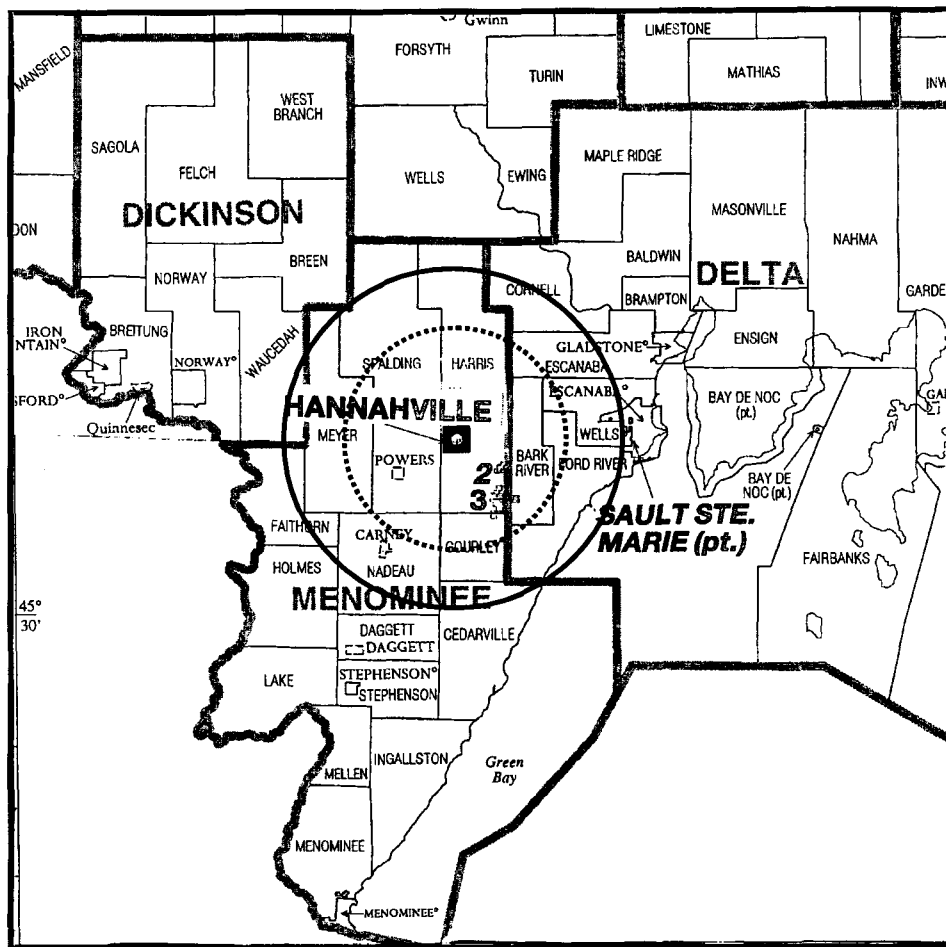
Figure 220. CSA 08 - Brimley Kings Casino,  
Chippewa, Willingness to Drive

Table 210

CSA 08  
 Brimley Kings Casino, Chippewa  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

08 - Brimley Kings Casino			
15 Mile Radius		8.7 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Chippewa	Bruce	Chippewa	Drafter
Chippewa	Drafter	Chippewa	Soo
Chippewa	Soo	Chippewa	Sugar Island
Chippewa	Sugar Island		





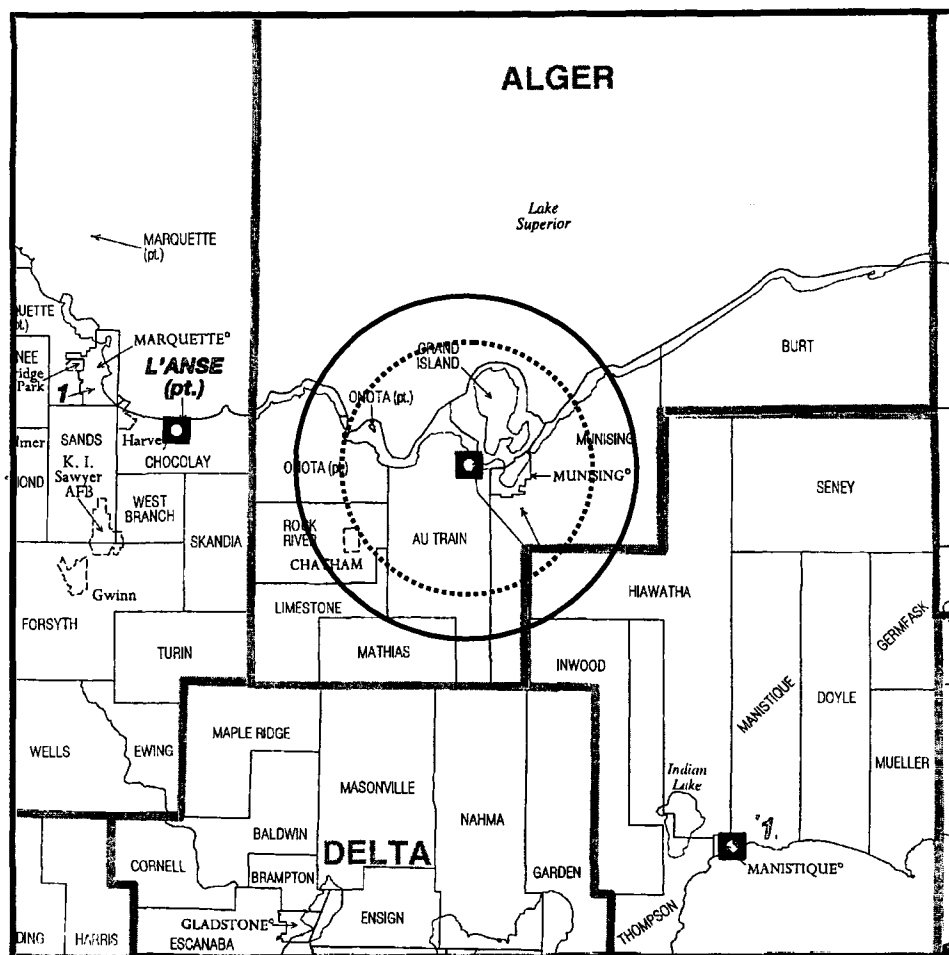
V 2006-04-10  
9.8 mi or 1.31 inch radius

Figure 221. CSA 09 - Chip-In Island Casino,  
Menominee, Willingness to Drive

Table 211

CSA 09  
 Chip-In Island Casino, Menominee  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

09 - Chip-In Casino			
15 Mile Radius		9.8 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Delta	Bark River	Menominee	Harris
Delta	Cornell	Menominee	Spaulding
Delta	Escanaba		
Delta	Ford River		
Delta	Wells		
Menominee	Gourley		
Menominee	Harris		
Menominee	Meyer		
Menominee	Nadeau		
Menominee	Spalding		



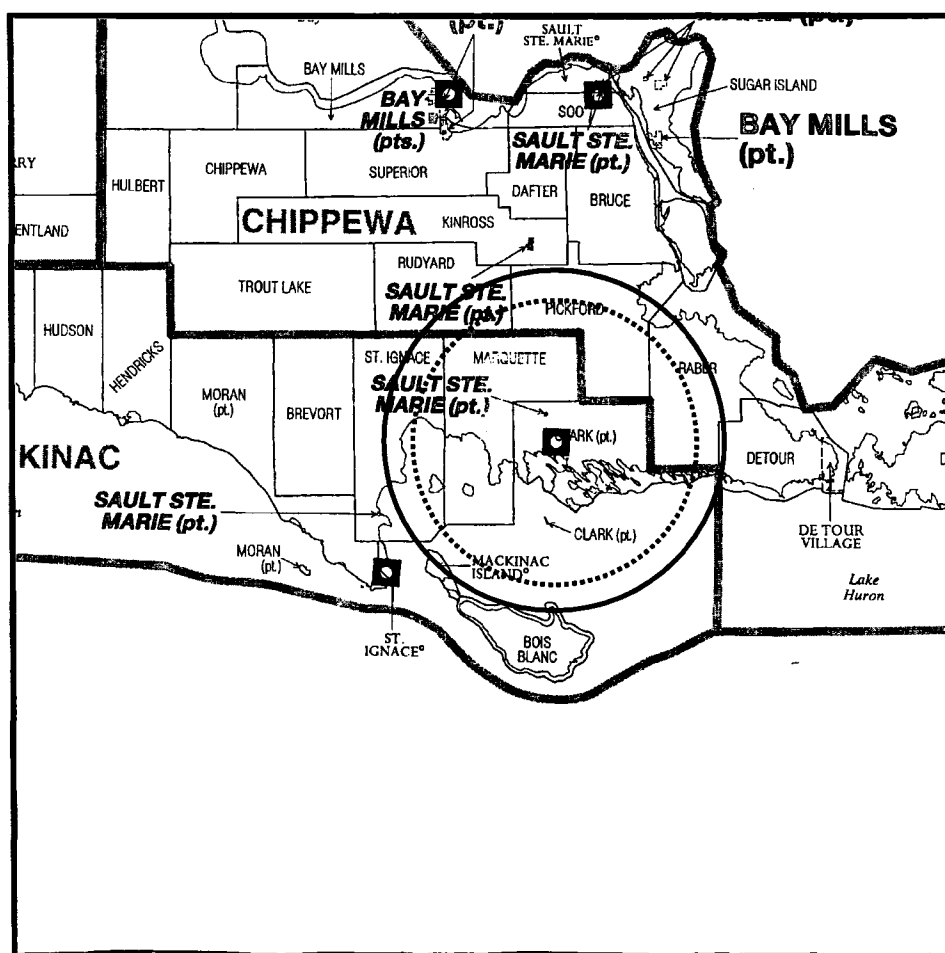
V 2006-04-16  
11.0 mi or 1.47 inch radius

Figure 222. CSA 10 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Alger, Willingness to Drive

Table 212

CSA 10  
 Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

10 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Alger			
15 Mile Radius		11.0 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Alger	Au Train	Alger	Au Train
Alger	Grand Island	Alger	Grand Island
Alger	Munising	Alger	Munising
Alger	Onota		
Alger	Rock River		



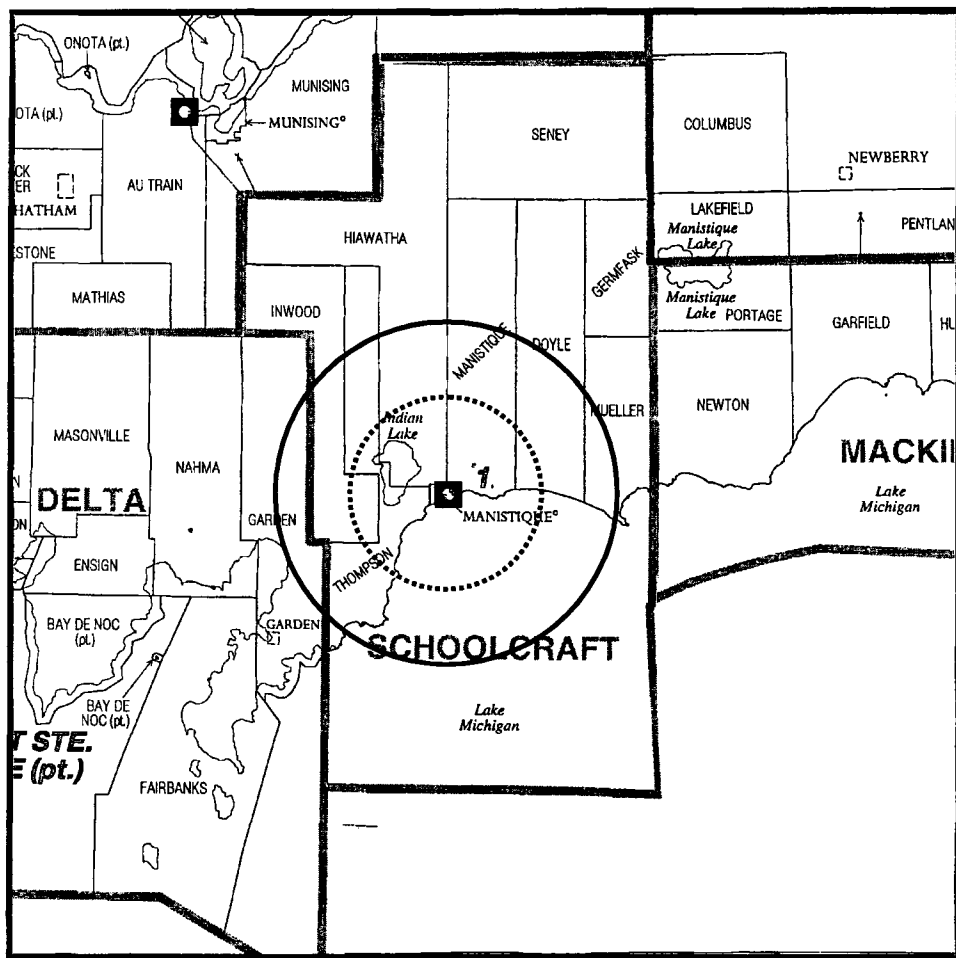
V 2006-04-16  
12.5 mi or 1.67 inch radius

Figure 223. CSA 11 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Mackinac, Willingness to Drive

Table 213

CSA 11  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

11 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Mackinac			
15 Mile Radius		12.5 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Chippewa	Pickford	Chippewa	Pickford
Chippewa	Raber	Mackinac	Clark
Mackinac	Clark	Mackinac	Marquette
Mackinac	Marquette		
Mackinac	St. Ignace		



V 2006-04-16  
8.4 mi or 1.12 inch radius

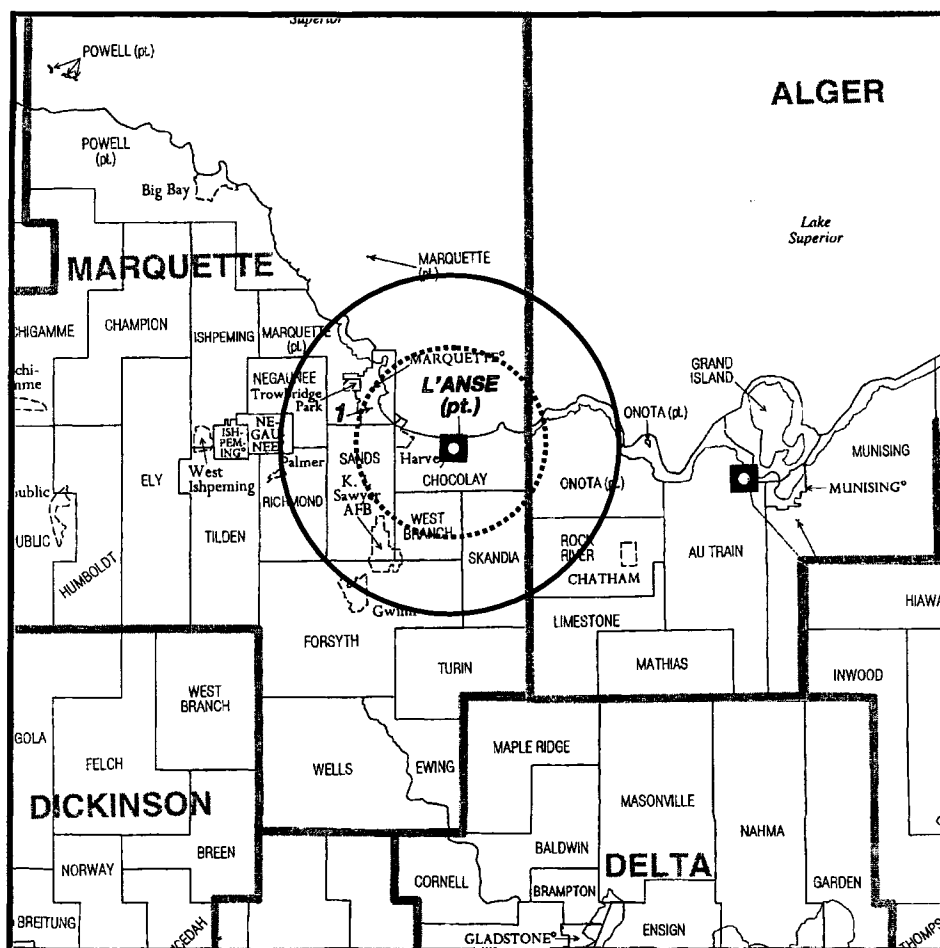
Figure 224. CSA 12 - Kewadin Slots Casino,  
Schoolcraft, Willingness to Drive

Table 214

CSA 12  
Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

12 - Kewadin Slots Casino, Schoolcraft			
15 Mile Radius		8.4 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Schoolcraft	Inwood	None	None
Schoolcraft	Manistique		
Schoolcraft	Thompson		





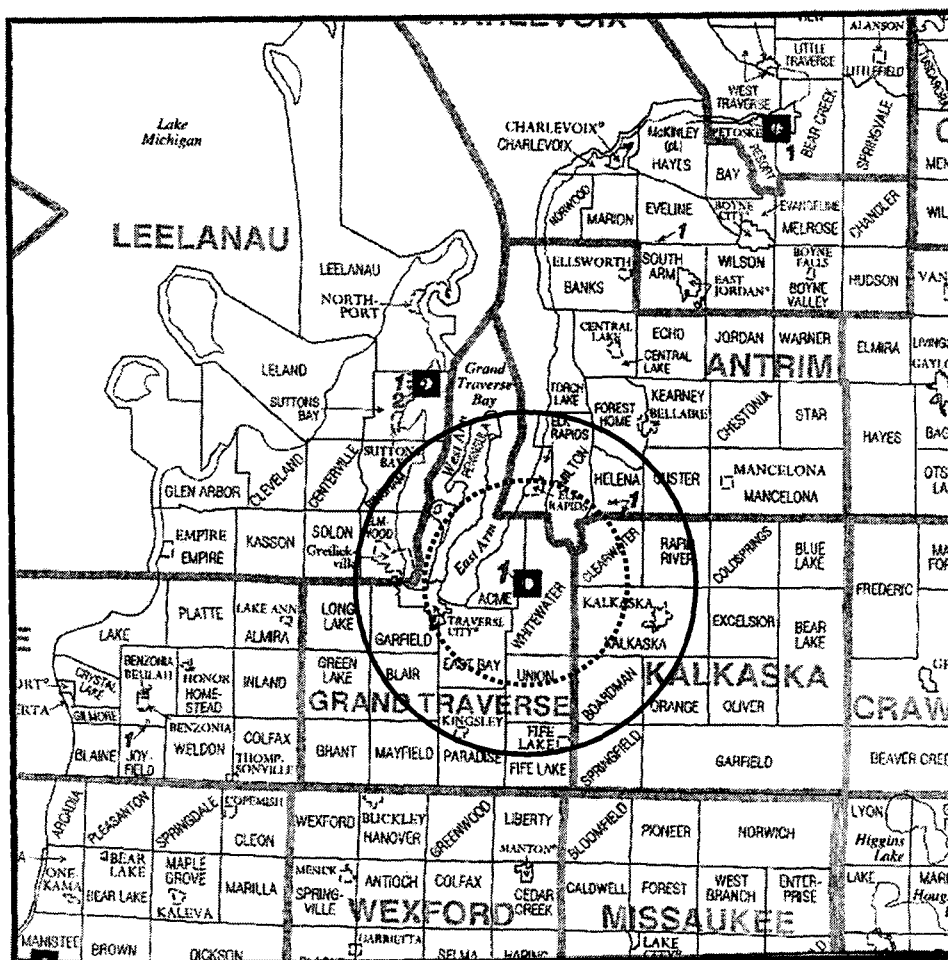
V 2006-04-16  
8.4 mi or 1.12 inch radius

Figure 225. CSA 13 - Ojibwa Casino, Marquette,  
Willingness to Drive

Table 215

CSA 13  
Ojibwa Casino, Marquette  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

13 - Ojibwas II Casino, Marquette			
15 Mile Radius		8.4 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Alger	Onota	Marquette	Chocolay
Marquette	Chocolay	Marquette	West Branch
Marquette	Marquette		
Marquette	Negaunee		
Marquette	Sands		
Marquette	Skandia		
Marquette	West Branch		



V2006-04-16

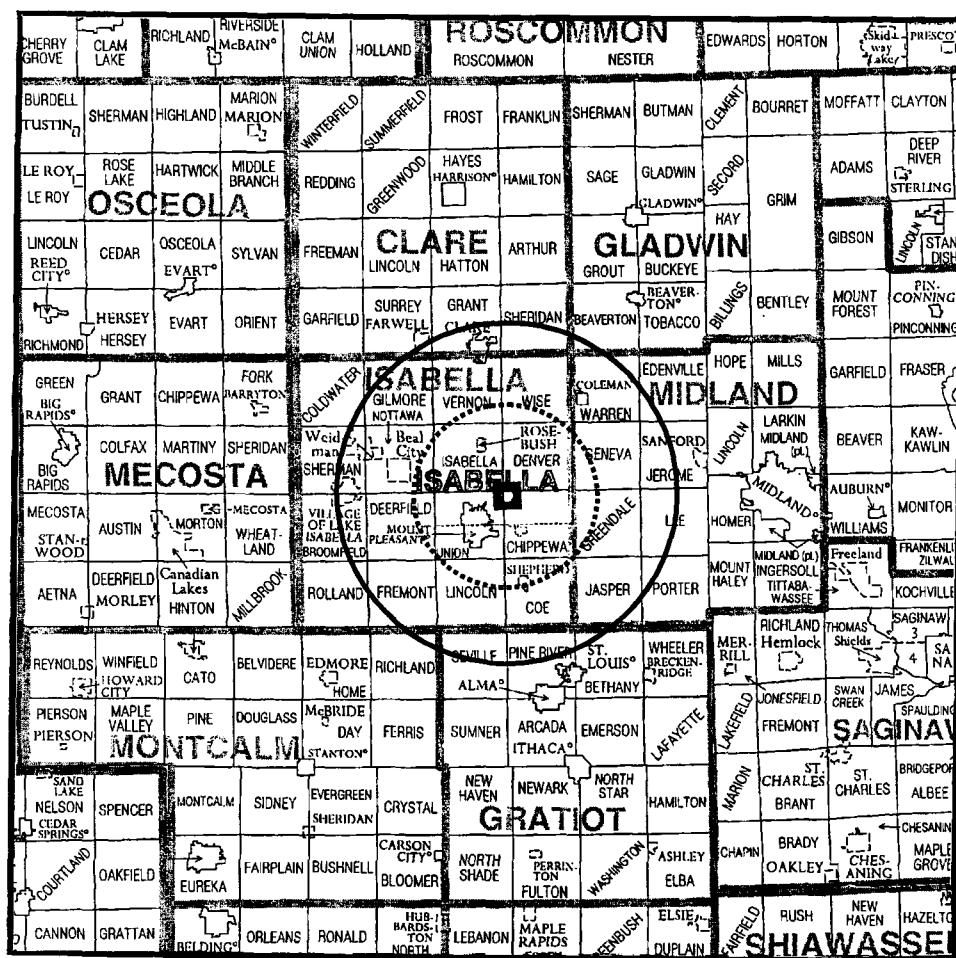
8.9 mi or 1.19 inch radius

Figure 226. CSA 14 - Turtle Creek Casino, Grand Traverse, Willingness to Drive

Table 216

CSA 14  
Turtle Creek Casino, Grand Traverse  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

14 - Turtle Creek Casino			
15 Mile Radius		8.9 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Antrim	Elk Rapids	Grand Traverse	Acme
Antrim	Helena	Grand Traverse	East Bay
Antrim	Milton	Grand Traverse	Whitewater
Grand Traverse	Acme	Kalkaska	Clearwater
Grand Traverse	Blair		
Grand Traverse	East Bay		
Grand Traverse	Garfield		
Grand Traverse	Paradise		
Grand Traverse	Peninsula		
Grand Traverse	Union		
Grand Traverse	Whitewater		
Kalkaska	Boardman		
Kalkaska	Clearwater		
Kalkaska	Kalkaska		
Kalkaska	Rapid River		
Leelanau	Elmwood		



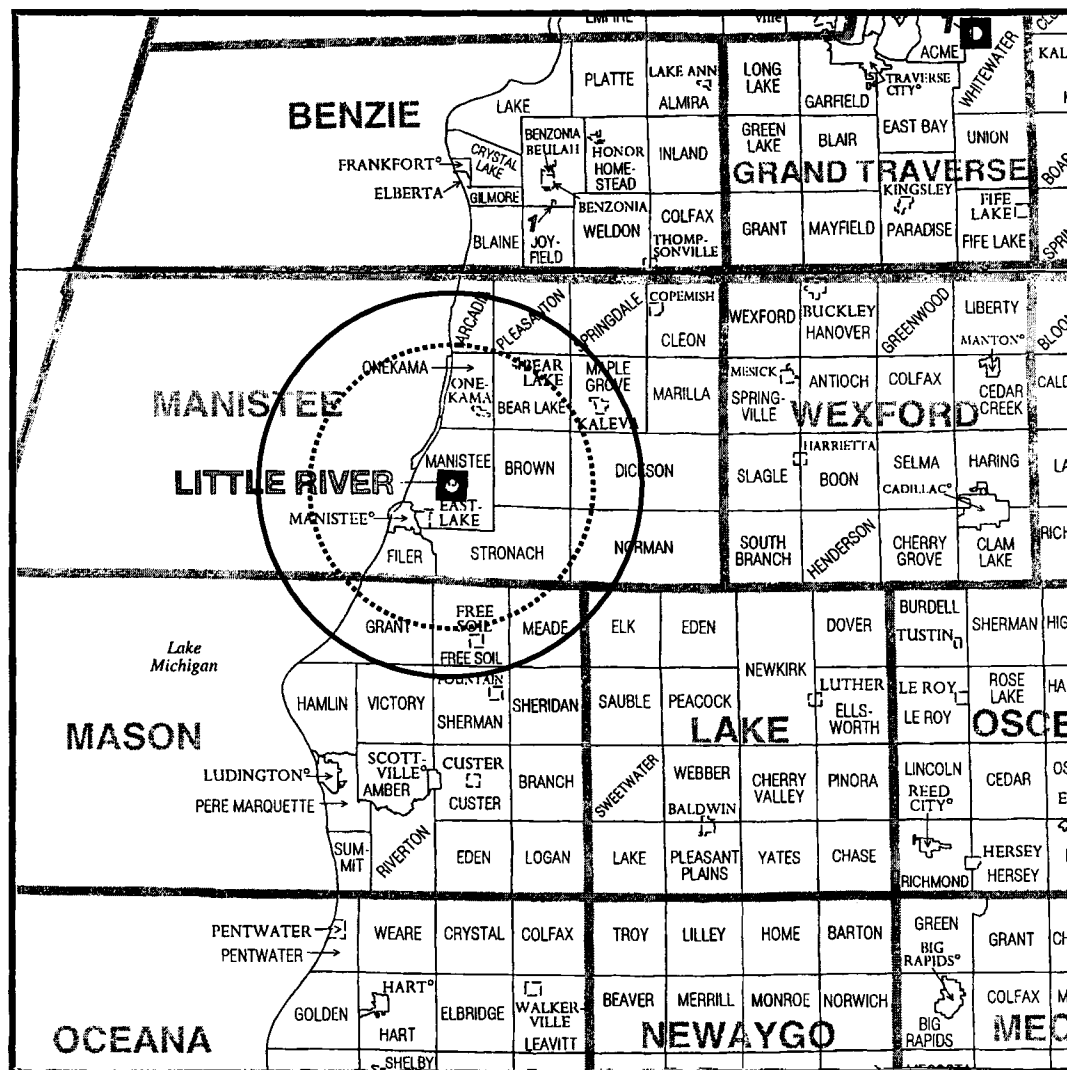
V 2006-04-16  
8.1 mi or 1.08 inch radius

Figure 227. CSA 15 - Soaring Eagle Casino,  
Isabella, Willingness to Drive

Table 217

CSA 15  
Soaring Eagle Casino, Isabella  
WTD - Willingness to Drive

15 - Soaring Eagle Casino			
15 Mile Radius		8.1 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Isabella	Chippewa	Isabella	Chippewa
Isabella	Coe	Isabella	Denver
Isabella	Deerfield	Isabella	Isabella
Isabella	Denver	Isabella	Union
Isabella	Fremont		
Isabella	Gilmore		
Isabella	Isabella		
Isabella	Lincoln		
Isabella	Nottawa		
Isabella	Union		
Isabella	Vernon		
Isabella	Wise		
Midland	Geneva		
Midland	Greendale		
Midland	Jasper		
Midland	Jerome		
Midland	Lee		
Midland	Warren		



V 2006-04-16

11.1 mi or 1.48 inch radius

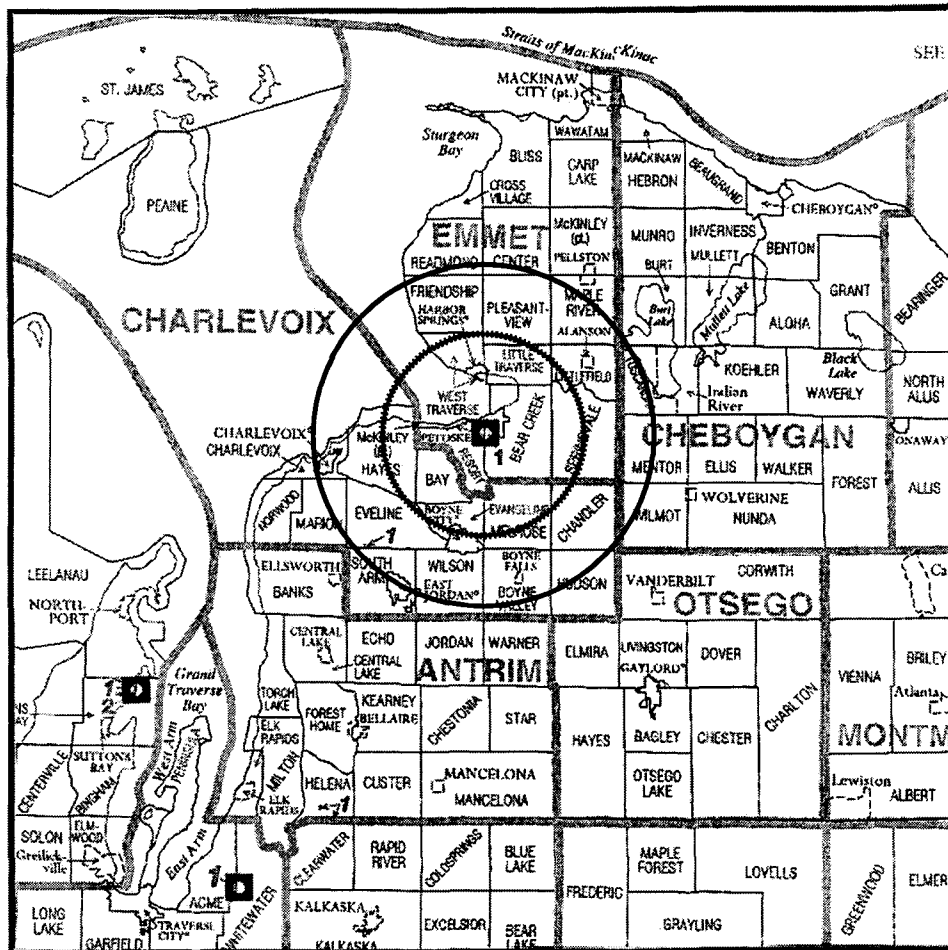
Figure 228. CSA 16 - Little River Casino,  
Manistee, Willingness to Drive

Table 218

CSA 16  
 Little River Casino, Manistee  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

16 - Little River Casino			
15 Mile Radius		11.1 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Manistee	Arcadia	Manistee	Bear Lake
Manistee	Bear Lake	Manistee	Brown
Manistee	Brown	Manistee	Filer
Manistee	Filer	Manistee	Manistee
Manistee	Manistee	Manistee	Onkama
Manistee	Maple Grove	Manistee	Pleasanton
Manistee	Onkama	Manistee	Stronach
Manistee	Pleasanton		
Manistee	Stronach		
Mason	Free Soil		
Mason	Grant		
Mason	Meade		





V 2006-04-16  
9.0 mi or 1.20 inch radius

Figure 229. CSA 17 - Victories Casino, Emmet,  
Willingness to Drive

Table 219

CSA 17  
 Victories Casino, Emmet  
 WTD - Willingness to Drive

17 - Victories Casino			
15 Mile Radius		9.0 Mile Radius	
County	Townships	County	Townships
Charlevoix	Bay	Charlevoix	Bay
Charlevoix	Boyne Valley	Charlevoix	Evangeline
Charlevoix	Chandler	Charlevoix	Melrose
Charlevoix	Evangeline	Emmet	Bear Creek
Charlevoix	Eveline	Emmet	Little Traverse
Charlevoix	Hayes	Emmet	Resort
Charlevoix	McKinley	Emmet	West Traverse
Charlevoix	Melrose		
Charlevoix	Wilson		
Cheboygan	Tuscarora		
Emmet	Bear Creek		
Emmet	Friendship		
Emmet	Littlefield		
Emmet	Little Traverse		
Emmet	Maple River		
Emmet	Pleasant View		
Emmet	Resort		
Emmet	Spring Vale		
Emmet	West Traverse		

## Appendix V

### Computer Software Used

## APPENDIX V

## Computer Software Used

Basic data aggregation and charting was done with Microsoft® Excel® from Office 2002™. More sophisticated software might be used, but its value would be questionable. This work was done to evaluate economic impact of the introduction of a casino. Looking at the three years prior to the opening of the casino and comparing that data to data from the three years after the opening provides an indication of the impact of the economic event for each analysis factor. The data is only available in annual summary format. Two problems arise in selection of software. First, three data points is not enough to establish a useful trend line, therefore sophisticated analysis is not possible. Second, if the change is so subtle that sophisticated analysis is necessary, the results are of little use to the local public administrator. Their practical concern would impinge more on the trend information over statistical significance beyond a percentage point. A tenth of a percent change in labor market values over the course of a year is insufficient to provide decision support of a township commissioner. Academically, it would be

interesting, from a public administration standpoint, it  
is not.

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