

Narragansett Indian Casino:

**Do Rhode Islanders Support the Tribe's Rights to Build a
Casino on Their Tribal Lands?**



Prepared

By



CENTER FOR POLICY ANALYSIS
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UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH CENTER FOR POLICY ANALYSIS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A telephone survey was conducted by the Center for Policy Analysis to determine the level of support among Rhode Island residents for legislation that returns the right of the Narragansett Indian Tribe to conduct gaming on their tribal land. A total of 449 telephone interviews was conducted from February 14, 2007 to February 19, 2007 for a margin of error of +/-4.1% at a 95% confidence interval.

Results include:

- Sixty-one percent (61.1%) of respondents report that they do not know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation's only federally-recognized tribe that is legally prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land, while 38.9 percent of respondents report that they know.
 - A higher percentage of respondents who live in a town (43.1%) know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation's only federally-recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land in comparison to respondents who live in a city (34.4%).
 - A higher percentage of respondents between the ages of 50 and 59 (52.5%) and 60 and 69 (55.0%) know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation's only federally-recognized tribe that is legally prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land in comparison to respondents in the 18 to 29 (22.0%), 30 to 39 (41.9%), 40 to 49 (37.3%), and 75 and older (40.3%) age brackets.
- Fifty-six percent (56.1%) of respondents support the Narragansett Indian Tribe being allowed to build a casino on their tribal land in Charlestown that offers the same form of gaming as Lincoln Park and Newport Grand, while 28.3 percent of respondents are opposed and 15.6 percent of respondents do not know.
 - A lower percentage of respondents with a Master's degree (32.7%) support the Narragansett Indian Tribe being allowed to build a casino on their tribal land in comparison to respondents with no high school diploma (60.0% support), a high school diploma only (64.8% support), an Associate's degree (65.1% support) or a Bachelor's degree (53.0% support).
 - The higher a respondent's income, the less likely they are to support a Narragansett Indian casino on tribal lands.
 - Respondents who live in a town are less likely to support a Narragansett Indian casino on tribal lands (52.3%) in comparison to respondents who live in a city (59.8%), although a majority of both groups support a Narragansett Indian casino.
 - A majority of respondents in Providence County (61.4%), Newport County (59.0%), and Bristol County (51.7%) support a Narragansett Indian casino on tribal lands, while a plurality of respondents who live in Kent County (48.9%) and Washington County (46.2%) support a Narragansett Indian casino.

- A higher percentage of respondents (63.0%) who report that they know that the Narragansetts are the only federally recognized tribe legally prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land support a Narragansett casino in comparison to respondents who do not know that the Narragansetts are legally prohibited from operating a casino (52.2%).
- Fifty-six percent (56.1%) of respondents support the Rhode Island Congressional delegation sponsoring legislation to return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in Charlestown, while 28.3 percent of respondents are opposed and 15.6 percent of respondents do not know.
 - Less than a majority of respondents with a Bachelor's degree (47.8%) or a Master's degree (31.5%) support the Rhode Island Congressional delegation sponsoring legislation to return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in Charlestown in comparison to respondents with no high school diploma (58.3% support), a high school diploma only (63.2% support), or an Associate's degree (65.1%).
 - The higher a respondent's income, the less likely they are to support a repeal of the so-called "Chafee Amendment."
 - A higher percentage of respondents who live in a city (61.5%) support a repeal of the "Chafee Amendment" in comparison to respondents who live in a town (51.1%), although a majority of both groups support the proposed legislation.
 - A majority of respondents in Providence County (62.6%), Newport County (57.9%), and Kent County (53.9%) support a repeal of the "Chafee Amendment," while a plurality of respondents who live in Washington County (44.4%) and Bristol County (34.5%) support the proposed legislation.
 - A majority of respondents in all age categories support a repeal of the "Chafee Amendment."

1.00 Introduction

The U.S. gaming market is usually divided into six different segments consisting of charitable gaming,¹ pari-mutuel wagering,² state lotteries,³ commercial casinos, racetrack casinos, and tribal casinos. Currently, 47 states and the District of Columbia allow charitable gaming, 41 states allow pari-mutuel wagering, 41 states and the District of Columbia have lotteries, 11 states license commercial casinos, 9 states have licensed racetrack casinos ("racinos), and 28 states have Class II or Class III tribal casinos. Nevada was the first state to legalize casino gambling in 1931 and it was not until 1976 that New Jersey became the second state to legalize casinos in Atlantic City. However, growth in the U.S. gaming market accelerated a decade later when the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) was passed in 1988 and states other than Nevada and New Jersey began to legalize commercial casinos.⁴

There are currently 567 federally-recognized Indian tribes. At present, 224 of these tribes have negotiated 249 compacts with 28 states to establish 354 Class II or Class III gaming operations. Native American Indian casinos had gross gaming revenues of \$14.5 billion in 2002. There are 10 federally-recognized Indian tribes in New England, although only two of the tribes – the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and the Mohegan Tribe -- currently operate Class III gaming facilities. The two tribes operate the only casinos in New England, which in calendar year 2005 had combined gross gaming revenues of nearly \$2.4 billion. The Mashantucket Pequot's Foxwoods Resort Casino is now the largest casino in the United States, while the Mohegan Tribe's Mohegan Sun is the second largest casino in the United States. Connecticut's two Native American casinos have made that state the fourth largest casino market in the United States behind Nevada (\$11 billion), New Jersey (\$5 billion), and Mississippi (\$2.5 billion).

1.10 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, enacted in 1988 as Public Law 100-497, and now codified as 25 U.S.C. §2701, establishes the jurisdictional framework governing Native American gaming in the United States. The Act establishes three classes of games with a different regulatory scheme for each class of games. 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 is defined as bingo, without distinction to whether it is played electronically, on a computer, or with other technological devices, so long as it is played in the same location as the bingo, pull tabs, punch board, tip jars, instant bingo, and other games similar to bingo.

¹ For example, bingo and raffles.

² Greyhound racing, thoroughbred horse racing, quarter horse racing, harness racing, and jai-alai, including simulcast and off-track betting.

³ Instant tickets, lotto games, keno, and video lottery terminals.

⁴ Although commercial casinos and Native American casinos are similar from an economic and operational standpoint, the statutory basis of their existence is different and this distinction has numerous ramifications for the states' regulatory and taxing authority.

Class II gaming also includes non-banked card games or card games 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 where the Tribe is located permits such gaming for any purpose and the Tribal government adopts a gaming ordinance approved by the National Indian Gaming Commission. Tribal governments are responsible for regulating Class II gaming with Commission oversight.

The definition of Class III gaming includes all forms of gaming that are neither Class I nor Class II. Games commonly played at casinos, such as slot machines, black jack, craps, and roulette clearly fall within the Class III category, as well as wagering games and electronic facsimiles of any game of chance. Generally, Class III is referred to as “casino-style gaming” and it is Class III facilities that are comparable to commercial casinos in both traditional and non-traditional venues.

Before a Tribe can lawfully conduct Class III gaming, the following conditions must be met: (1) The particular form of Class III gaming (e.g., slot machines) that the Tribe wants to conduct must be permitted in the state where 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 National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC). Although Congress intended for most regulatory issues to be addressed in Tribal-State compacts, it left a number of key functions in federal hands, including approval authority over compacts, management contracts, and Tribal gaming ordinances. Congress also vested the NIGC with broad authority to issue regulations in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Accordingly, the NIGC plays a key role in the regulation of Class II and Class III Native American gaming.

1.20 Gaming and the Narragansett Indian Tribe

In 1978, the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island received 1,800 acres of land, commonly referred to as ‘settlement lands’, from the State of Rhode Island pursuant to the Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 95-395. Section 9 of that Act provides: ‘Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the settlement lands shall be subject to the civil and criminal laws and jurisdiction of the State of Rhode Island’.

In 1988, Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. In 1994, a U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that Public Law 100-497 took precedence over Public Law 95-395 and thereby allowed the Narragansett Tribe to conduct gaming that would not be subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the State so long as the Tribe complied with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. In recognition of the court’s ruling, Rhode Island’s former governor, Bruce Sundlun, entered into a compact with the Naragansetts authorizing an Indian casino in West Greenwich if voters approved the site, or on the tribe’s settlement lands near Charlestown if voters did not approve the West Greenwich location.

The Narragansett compact required voter approval of the West Greenwich site in local and state referenda. Rhode Island voters rejected the West Greenwich site by a margin of 54.1% (against) to 45.9% (for), while local voters rejected the proposed site by a margin of 63.9% (against) to 36.1% (for). The Narragansetts subsequently announced plans to build a casino on the Charlestown site as allowed by the IGRA gaming compact.

However, before the Narragansetts could proceed with their plans, the U.S. Congress passed the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-208) in 1996, which included an amendment – the so-called ‘Chafee Amendment’ – to the 1978 Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act. That amendment provided in part that: ‘For the purposes of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act...settlement lands shall not be treated as Indian lands’. In effect, Public Law 104-208 removed the Narragansett Tribe’s settlement lands from the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Thus, the Narragansett Tribe is currently precluded from conducting gaming on its lands pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. In fact, the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation’s only federally-recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land in this manner.

The question of Indian gaming was revisited in June of 2004, when the Rhode Island General Assembly passed legislation (S. 2338) by a two-thirds majority in each chamber of the assembly that authorized the establishment of a Narragansett Indian Casino in West Warwick, Rhode Island. However, the Rhode Island Supreme Court issued an opinion that defines casinos as a “lottery” and, consequently, it advised that a privately owned casino could not be established in Rhode Island without an amendment to the state constitution. The Rhode Island General Assembly proposed such an amendment in a joint resolution (2006 – H.7935) authorizing “the establishment of a resort casino and games” in the Town of West Warwick. The proposed amendment appeared on the state’s November 7, 2006 general election ballot as Question 1. Question 1 asked voters to approve or reject whether

“A new Section 23 shall be added to and included in Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows: Section 23. Resort Casino - - Notwithstanding sections 15 and 22 of this Article, and provided that a majority of the electors of the Town of West Warwick have voted to approve this amendment, the establishment of a resort casino and games located therein is authorized in the Town of West Warwick. The resort casino shall be privately owned and privately operated by a business entity established pursuant to Rhode Island law by the Narragansett Indian Tribe and its chosen partner, which entity shall be: (i) legally distinct and separate from the Narragansett Indian Tribe, (ii) subject to the laws of the state of Rhode Island, including regulation and taxation, and (iii) required in its organizing documents to expressly waive any sovereign immunity relating to any and all matters of the resort casino, including compliance with and enforcement of the laws of the state of Rhode Island, and the regulation and taxation thereof. The per annum tax rate shall be established by the general assembly with all of such tax proceeds to be dedicated to property-tax relief, as prescribed by statute.”

The referendum was defeated by 63% (against) to 37% (for). Since that vote, Sachem Matthew Thomas of the Narragansett Tribe has met with federal legislators to file legislation to overturn the Chafee amendment and restore the tribe's right to conduct gaming on its tribal lands. The Narragansetts have also filed suit in federal court claiming that 32-acres of its land is exempt from the Chafee Amendment because it was not conveyed to the Tribe as part of the 1978 Settlement Act.

The purpose of this survey is twofold:

- to determine the level of support among Rhode Island residents for legislation that returns the right of the Narragansett Indian Tribe to conduct gaming on their tribal land, and
- to measure support for federal legislation that allows the tribe to conduct any form of gaming that is currently allowed under Rhode Island law.

2.00 Methodology and Survey Tabulation

2.10 Survey Instrument

The telephone survey was conducted using a survey instrument developed by the Center for Policy Analysis. A total of 449 telephone interviews were conducted from February 14, 2007 to February 19, 2007 for a margin of error of +/-4.1% at the 95% confidence interval.⁵ A copy of the survey instrument can be found in Appendix A.

2.20 Sampling Procedures

The Center for Policy Analysis uses the Genesys Sampling System to generate random telephone numbers. The Genesys Sampling System is used by many major survey organizations. The system uses a list of all possible telephone numbers in the United States to randomly generate a telephone sample for a designated geographic area. The survey was conducted using a random digit dialing (RDD) sample. The RDD sample ensures an equal and known probability of selection for every residential telephone number in the sample frame.

2.30 Telephone Interviewer Training and Supervision

Student research assistants and employees from a local temporary employment agency were employed as telephone interviewers. Staff at the Center for Policy Analysis trained the interviewers intensively before they began interviewing, including practice interviews. Senior-level staff at the Center for Policy Analysis monitored the interviewers at all times to ensure high quality data collection.

The Center for Policy Analysis conducted interviews between 9:00 am and 7:00 pm on weekdays and 9:00 am to 2:00 pm on Saturdays. This range of hours provides the interviewers with an opportunity to contact hard to reach respondents, a procedure crucial to producing high quality survey data. Callbacks were scheduled at the convenience of the respondents. The Center's senior staff continually monitored the progress of interview outcomes to prevent problem cases that could interfere with the integrity of survey procedures. The survey procedures used by the Center for Policy Analysis adhere to the highest quality academic and government research standards.

⁵ There is a 4.1 percent margin of error at a confidence interval of 95 percent. This means that if a question from the survey was asked 100 times, 95 of those times the percentage of people giving a particular answer to the question would be within 4.1 points of the percentage who gave the same answer in this poll. However, the number of responses is lower for some questions, thus the margin of error is slightly higher in those cases.

2.40 Analysis of Results

Basic frequencies were tabulated for each survey question (see Appendix B). The sample was weighted to account for sampling bias. Sampling bias is defined as the tendency of a sample to exclude some members of the sampling universe and over-represent others. In this sample, females and older respondents are over-represented. Weighting the data allocates more “weight” to groups that are under-represented (e.g. younger males), while providing less weight to groups that are over-represented (e.g. older females). In other words, weighting adjusts the sample so that it looks more like the actual population of Rhode Island as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. All data in this report have been weighted to adjust for sex and age.

3.00 Survey Results

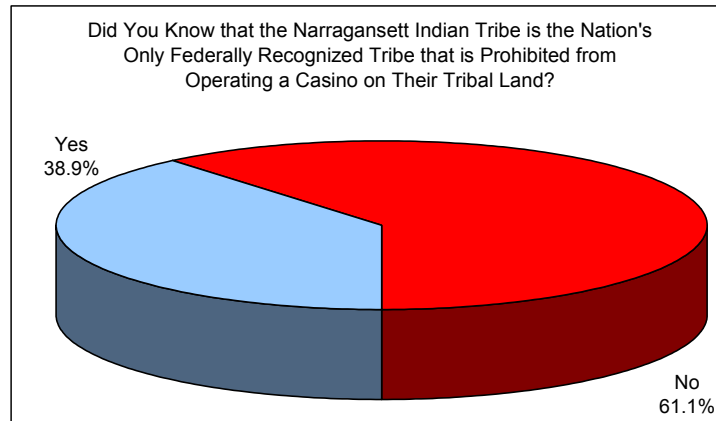
3.10 Did you know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation’s only federally-recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land?

Thirty-nine percent (38.9%) of respondents report that they know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation’s only federally-recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land, while 61.1 percent of respondents do not know.

Table 1

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	173	38.9%
No	271	61.1%

Figure 1



3.11 Crosstabulations

- A higher percentage of respondents who live in a town (43.1%) know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation’s only federally-recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land in comparison to respondents who live in a city (34.4%).
- A higher percentage of respondents between the ages of 50 and 59 (52.5%) and 60 and 69 (55.0%) know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation’s only federally-recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land in comparison to respondents in the 18 to 29 (22.0%), 30 to 39 (41.9%), 40 to 49 (37.3%), and 75 and older (40.3%) age brackets.
- There are only small differences between this question and a respondent’s sex, education, and income.

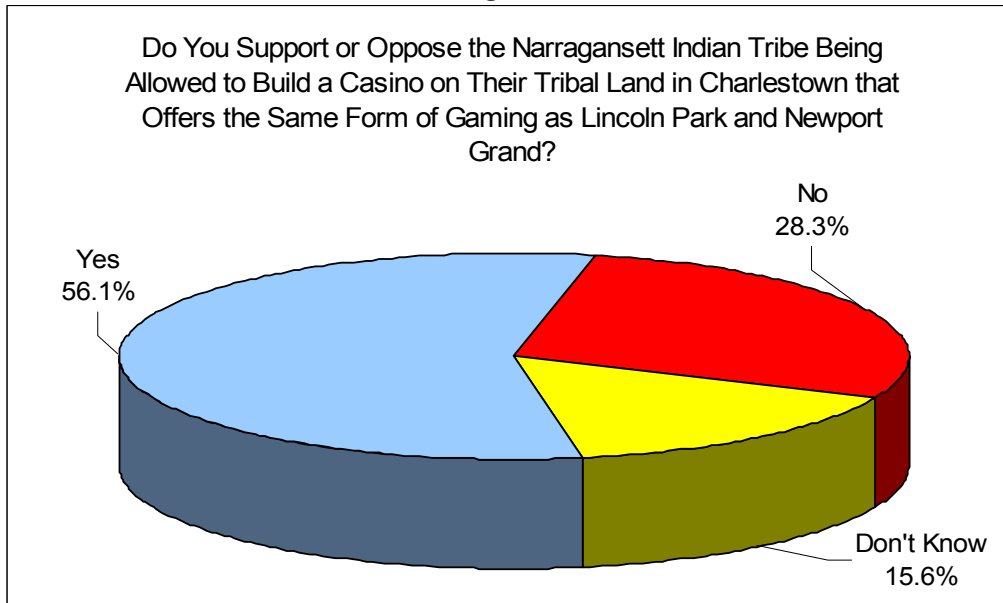
3.20 Do you support or oppose the Narragansett Indian Tribe being allowed to build a casino on their tribal land in Charlestown that offers the same form of gaming as Lincoln Park and Newport Grand?

Fifty-six percent (56.1%) of respondents support the Narragansett Indian Tribe being allowed to build a casino on their tribal land in Charlestown that offers the same form of gaming as Lincoln Park and Newport Grand, while 28.3 percent of respondents are opposed and 15.6 percent of respondents do not know.

Table 2

	Frequency	Percent
Support	251	56.1%
Oppose	126	28.3%
Don't Know	70	15.6%

Figure 2



3.21 Crosstabulations

- A lower percentage of respondents with a Master's degree (32.7%) support the Narragansett Indian Tribe being allowed to build a casino on their tribal land in comparison to respondents with no high school diploma (60.0% support), a high school diploma only (64.8% support), an Associate's degree (65.1% support) or a Bachelor's degree (53.0% support).
- The higher a respondent's income, the less support they have for a Narragansett Indian casino.
- Respondents who live in a town are less likely to support a Narragansett Indian casino (52.3%) in comparison to respondents who live in a city (59.8%), although a majority of both groups support a Narragansett Indian casino.
- A majority of respondents in Providence County (61.4%), Newport County (59.0%), and Bristol County (51.7%) support a Narragansett Indian casino, while less than a majority of respondents who live in Kent County (48.9%) and Washington County (46.2%) support a Narragansett Indian casino.
- A higher percentage of respondents (63.0%) who report that they know that the Narragansetts are the only federally recognized tribe prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land support a Narragansett casino in comparison to respondents who do not know that the Narragansetts are prohibited from operating a casino (52.2%).
- There are only small differences between this question and a respondent's sex and age.

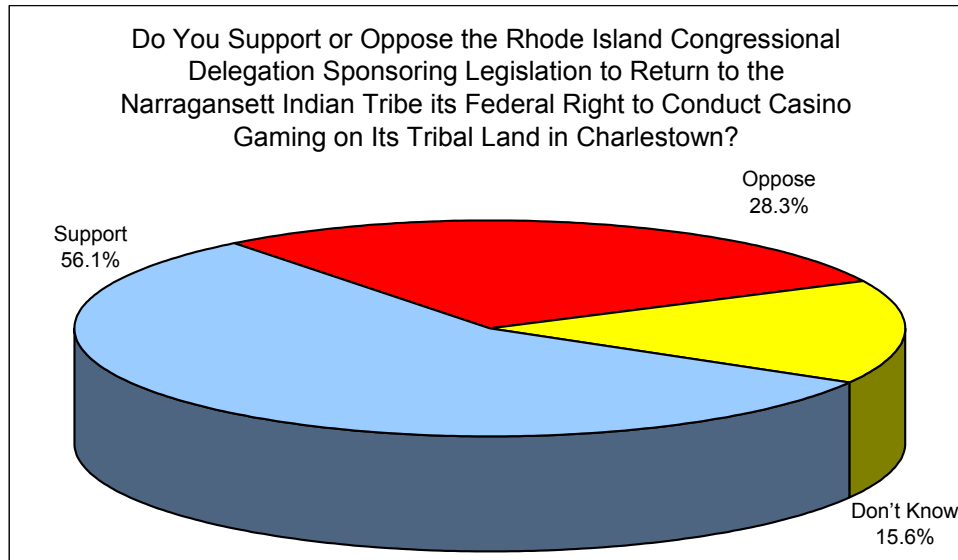
3.30 Do you support or oppose the Rhode Island Congressional delegation sponsoring legislation to return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in Charlestown?

Fifty-six percent (56.1%) of respondents support the Rhode Island Congressional delegation sponsoring legislation to return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in Charlestown, while 28.3 percent of respondents are opposed and 15.6 percent of respondents do not know.

Table 3

	Frequency	Percent
Support	251	56.1%
Oppose	126	28.3%
Don't Know	70	15.6%

Figure 3



3.31 Crosstabulations

- Less than a majority of respondents with a Bachelor's degree (47.8%) or a Master's degree (31.5%) support the Rhode Island Congressional delegation sponsoring legislation to return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in Charlestown in comparison to respondents with no high school diploma (58.3% support), a high school diploma only (63.2% support), or an Associate's degree (65.1%).
- The higher a respondent's income, the less support they have for this legislation.
- A higher percentage of respondents who live in a city (61.5%) support this legislation in comparison to respondents who live in a town (51.1%), although a majority of both groups support this type of legislation.
- A majority of respondents in Providence County (62.6%), Newport County (57.9%), and Kent County (53.9%) support this type of legislation, while less than a majority of respondents who live in Washington County (44.4%) and Bristol County (34.5%) support this type of legislation.
- There are only small differences between this question and a respondent's sex.
- A majority of respondents in all age categories support this type of legislation.
- A higher percentage of respondents (63.6%) who report that they know that the Narragansetts are the only federally recognized tribe prohibited from operating a casino on their tribal land support legislation that would return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in comparison to respondents who do not know that the Narragansetts are prohibited from operating a casino (51.7%).

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Appendix A – Survey Instrument

Narragansett Indian Tribe Survey

Interview Time: _____ ID #: _____ Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Hi, my name is _____ and I'm calling from UMass Dartmouth. How are you today? We are conducting a very short survey on Indian casino gaming in Rhode Island. Do you have just a couple of minutes to complete the survey?

[If yes, proceed to next question. If no, ask if someone over 18 is available. If not, tell the person that you will call back at another time].

1. There are nearly 600 federally recognized Native American tribes in the United States. Did you know that the Narragansett Indian Tribe is the nation's only federally recognized tribe that is prohibited from operating a casino on its tribal land?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Refused

2. Lincoln Park and Newport Grand offer slot machines at their facilities. Do you support or oppose the Narragansett Indian Tribe being allowed to build a casino on their tribal land in Charlestown that offers the same form of gaming as Lincoln Park and Newport Grand?
 - Support
 - Do not support
 - Don't know

3. Do you support or oppose the Rhode Island Congressional delegation sponsoring legislation to return to the Narragansett Indian Tribe its federal right to conduct casino gaming on its tribal land in Charlestown?
 - Support
 - Oppose
 - Don't know
 - Refused

4. Do you mind telling me your age? _____

5. Sex
 - male
 - female

6. What is the last grade of school that you completed? [Read Choices]
- less than high school
 - high school diploma
 - some college
 - Associate's
 - Bachelor's
 - Graduate or higher
7. Can you please tell me what your family income for the past year is? [Read Choices]
- Less than \$25,000
 - \$25,000 to \$45,000
 - \$45,000 to \$75,000
 - \$75,000 to 150,000
 - \$150,00 or more
 - don't know/refused
8. In which town or city do you live? _____

Those are all the questions that I have. Have a good day/night.

Appendix B - Frequencies

know tribe prohibited

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	173	38.5	38.9	38.9
	no	271	60.4	61.1	100.0
	Total	444	98.9	100.0	
Missing	refused	1	.3		
	System	4	.8		
	Total	5	1.1		
Total		449	100.0		

support or oppose casino on tribal lands

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	support	252	56.1	56.1	56.1
	do not support	156	34.8	34.8	90.9
	don't know	41	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	449	100.0	100.0	

support legislation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	support	251	55.8	56.1	56.1
	oppose	126	28.1	28.3	84.4
	don't know	70	15.5	15.6	100.0
	Total	447	99.5	100.0	
Missing	refused	2	.4		
	System	1	.2		
	Total	2	.5		
Total		449	100.0		

sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	205	45.6	45.6	45.6
	female	244	54.4	54.4	100.0
	Total	449	100.0	100.0	

education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	< hs	25	5.5	5.5	5.5
	hs only	145	32.3	32.4	37.8
	some college	65	14.5	14.6	52.4
	Associate's	43	9.5	9.5	61.9
	Bachelor's	115	25.6	25.7	87.6
	Grad+	56	12.4	12.4	100.0
	Total	448	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		449	100.0		

income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	< \$25,000	62	13.8	21.2	21.2
	\$25,000 - \$45,000	69	15.3	23.6	44.7
	\$45,000 - \$75,000	86	19.2	29.4	74.2
	\$75,000 - \$150,000	63	14.1	21.7	95.9
	\$150,000+	12	2.7	4.1	100.0
	Total	292	65.1	100.0	
Missing	don't know/refused	157	34.9		
Total		449	100.0		

town_city

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Barrington	10	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bristol	9	2.0	2.0	4.1
Burrville	9	2.0	2.0	6.1
Central Falls	8	1.7	1.7	7.8
Charlestown	2	.4	.4	8.3
Coventry	16	3.6	3.6	11.9
Cranston	21	4.6	4.6	16.5
Cumberland	4	.9	.9	17.4
East Greenwich	7	1.6	1.6	19.0
East Providence	24	5.3	5.3	24.3
Exeter	1	.1	.1	24.4
Foster	1	.3	.3	24.7
Glocester	4	.9	.9	25.6
Hopkington	3	.7	.7	26.4
Jamestown	1	.2	.2	26.5
Johnston	14	3.0	3.0	29.6
Lincoln	10	2.2	2.2	31.8
Little Compton	5	1.1	1.1	32.9
Middletown	3	.8	.8	33.6
Narragansett	7	1.5	1.5	35.2
Newport	6	1.3	1.3	36.4
North Kingstown	13	2.9	2.9	39.3
North Providence	8	1.8	1.8	41.2
North Smithfield	5	1.1	1.1	42.3
Pawtucket	20	4.5	4.5	46.8
Portsmouth	5	1.1	1.1	47.9
Providence	70	15.7	15.7	63.5
Richmond	7	1.6	1.6	65.1
Scituate	5	1.2	1.2	66.3
Smithfield	7	1.7	1.7	67.9
South Kingstown	17	3.7	3.7	71.7
Tiverton	19	4.2	4.2	75.8
Warren	10	2.3	2.3	78.2
Warwick	49	10.8	10.8	89.0
West Warwick	17	3.9	3.9	92.9
Westerly	15	3.4	3.4	96.3
Woonsockett	17	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	449	100.0	100.0	

town or city

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	town	235	52.3	52.3	52.3
	city	214	47.7	47.7	100.0
	Total	449	100.0	100.0	

county

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bristol	29	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Kent	90	20.0	20.0	26.5
	Newport	38	8.6	8.6	35.1
	Providence	228	50.7	50.7	85.7
	Washington	64	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	449	100.0	100.0	

age recode

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-29	91	20.3	21.3	21.3
	30-39	86	19.2	20.2	41.5
	40-49	86	19.1	20.1	61.5
	50-59	62	13.8	14.5	76.0
	60-69	40	9.0	9.4	85.4
	70+	62	13.9	14.6	100.0
	Total	428	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	21	4.7		
Total		449	100.0		