

**TOP CONTRIBUTING METROPOLITAN AREAS TO GEORGE W. BUSH
(INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$200+))**

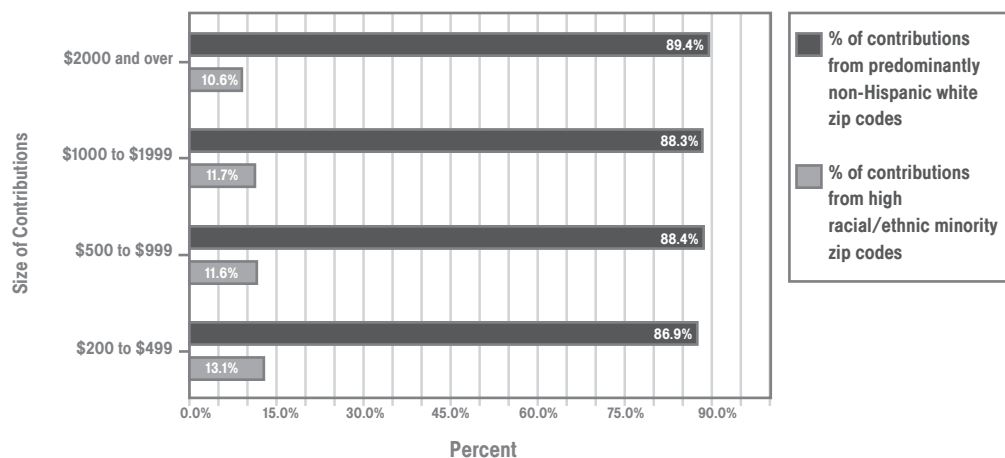
Metro Area	Total individual (\$200+) federal contributions	Per capita (population 18 and over)	Percent from predominantly non-Hispanic white zip codes	Percent from zip codes where people of color predominate	Percent from wealthy zip codes	Percent from zip codes with high levels of poverty
			(non-Hispanic white population is equal to or more than 50% of the population)	(people of color population is equal or more than 50% of the population)	(more than 24.6% of households making \$100,000/year or higher, twice the national average)	(more than 23.5% of households in poverty, twice the national average)
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	\$8,895,263	\$2.60	89.0%	11.0%	78.1%	1.4%
New York, NY	\$6,688,960	\$1.07	91.6%	8.4%	81.4%	3.1%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	\$5,244,058	\$0.88	78.2%	21.8%	66.0%	6.5%
Houston, TX	\$5,088,054	\$1.94	89.0%	11.0%	68.7%	0.9%
Chicago, IL	\$5,017,600	\$0.96	95.8%	4.2%	83.3%	0.9%
Dallas, TX	\$4,944,431	\$2.09	85.9%	14.1%	69.8%	0.2%
Atlanta, GA	\$3,537,674	\$1.27	93.4%	6.6%	65.0%	3.1%
Detroit, MI	\$2,885,288	\$0.99	93.8%	6.2%	73.8%	2.5%
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	\$2,820,733	\$2.66	94.8%	5.2%	59.2%	2.4%
Boston, MA-NH	\$2,819,628	\$1.15	98.3%	1.7%	80.4%	1.6%

**TOP CONTRIBUTING ZIP CODES TO GEORGE W. BUSH
(INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$200+))**

zip code	Total individual (\$200+) federal contributions	Population 18 and over	Per capita contributions	% Asian Pacific American	% African American	% Latino	% Other	% non-Hispanic white	% households over \$100K	% households below poverty level
10021 New York, NY	\$1,298,015	91514	\$14.18	6.8%	1.6%	4.6%	0.7%	86.4%	39.7%	5.5%
75205 Dallas, TX	\$847,645	18960	\$44.71	2.8%	2.0%	6.1%	0.6%	88.5%	39.5%	7.0%
77024 Houston, TX	\$816,556	25014	\$32.64	8.1%	0.9%	5.5%	0.7%	84.8%	44.5%	4.7%
45243 Cincinnati, OH	\$731,905	11595	\$63.12	3.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	94.3%	39.8%	2.5%
63124 St. Louis, MO	\$652,694	7657	\$85.24	2.4%	2.7%	0.9%	0.3%	93.7%	48.5%	7.1%
75225 Dallas, TX	\$633,801	14772	\$42.91	1.1%	0.4%	2.0%	0.3%	96.3%	49.5%	4.2%
77019 Houston, TX	\$582,330	13100	\$44.45	3.5%	5.6%	16.1%	1.0%	73.8%	33.8%	8.7%
06830 Greenwich, CT	\$563,750	18927	\$29.79	4.9%	3.2%	8.9%	0.8%	82.2%	42.5%	5.3%
78209 San Antonio, TX	\$529,499	31791	\$16.66	1.5%	3.7%	22.3%	0.7%	71.7%	19.4%	9.7%
22101 McLean, VA	\$513,656	21213	\$24.21	11.6%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	82.0%	62.4%	1.8%

COLOR OF MONEY : 2004

CONTRIBUTION SIZE BY NEIGHBORHOOD JOHN KERRY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS, \$200+



TOP CONTRIBUTING STATES TO JOHN KERRY (INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$200+))

State	Total individual (\$200+) federal contributions	Per capita (population 18 and over)	Percent from predominantly non-Hispanic white zip codes	Percent from zip codes where people of color predominate	Percent from wealthy zip codes	Percent from zip codes with high levels of poverty
			(non-Hispanic white population is equal to or more than 50% of the population)	(people of color population is equal or more than 50% of the population)	(more than 24.6% of households making \$100,000/year or higher, twice the national average)	(more than 23.5% of households in poverty, twice the national average)
California	\$22,448,631	\$1.07	87.0%	13.0%	68.2%	3.8%
New York	\$15,477,310	\$1.40	92.9%	7.1%	77.2%	2.4%
Massachusetts	\$10,652,550	\$2.29	97.4%	2.6%	70.2%	2.2%
Illinois	\$4,678,753	\$0.68	88.9%	11.1%	63.3%	4.0%
Florida	\$4,542,965	\$0.45	76.4%	23.6%	34.0%	5.9%
District of Columbia	\$4,449,715	\$9.81	72.2%	27.8%	65.7%	2.4%
New Jersey	\$4,262,113	\$0.77	89.5%	10.5%	79.4%	0.9%
Maryland	\$4,101,613	\$1.22	84.8%	15.2%	72.3%	1.2%
Pennsylvania	\$3,593,851	\$0.57	91.1%	8.9%	39.4%	8.2%
Virginia	\$3,447,054	\$0.88	93.0%	7.0%	63.6%	3.9%

**TOP CONTRIBUTING METROPOLITAN AREAS TO JOHN KERRY
(INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$200+))**

Metro Area	Total individual (\$200+) federal contributions	Per capita (population 18 and over)	Percent from predominantly non-Hispanic white zip codes	Percent from zip codes where people of color predominate	Percent from wealthy zip codes	Percent from zip codes with high levels of poverty
			(non-Hispanic white population is equal to or more than 50% of the population)	(people of color population is equal or more than 50% of the population)	(more than 24.6% of households making \$100,000/year or higher, twice the national average)	(more than 23.5% of households in poverty, twice the national average)
New York, NY	\$28,851,255	\$0.76	91.4%	8.6%	81.0%	2.6%
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	\$24,599,613	\$1.05	84.3%	15.7%	75.1%	1.3%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	\$19,563,128	\$0.57	83.6%	16.4%	63.9%	7.7%
Boston, MA-NH	\$14,271,947	\$1.00	97.3%	2.7%	78.2%	2.2%
Chicago, IL	\$12,229,046	\$0.41	90.6%	9.4%	74.1%	2.1%
San Francisco, CA	\$10,151,220	\$0.92	84.4%	15.6%	85.6%	1.3%
Houston, TX	\$7,067,298	\$0.66	86.6%	13.4%	64.6%	1.3%
Dallas, TX	\$6,722,940	\$0.63	84.1%	15.9%	66.0%	0.4%
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	\$6,459,496	\$0.43	95.4%	4.6%	64.0%	3.1%
Atlanta, GA	\$6,047,735	\$0.49	92.8%	7.2%	61.1%	3.5%

**TOP CONTRIBUTING ZIP CODES TO JOHN KERRY
(INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$200+))**

zip code	Total individual (\$200+) federal contributions	Population 18 and over	Per capita contributions	% Asian Pacific American	% African American	% Latino	% Other	% non-Hispanic white	% households over \$100K	% households below poverty level
10021 New York, NY	\$1,691,714	91514	\$18.49	6.8%	1.6%	4.6%	0.7%	86.4%	39.7%	5.5%
10024 New York, NY	\$1,045,192	53069	\$19.69	4.9%	5.6%	10.5%	0.9%	78.2%	40.7%	8.6%
20008 Washington, DC	\$899,214	23889	\$37.64	6.7%	5.6%	6.3%	1.0%	80.5%	31.6%	5.3%
10023 New York, NY	\$879,724	56085	\$15.69	7.8%	5.0%	7.7%	0.9%	78.6%	37.9%	7.1%
20016 Washington, DC	\$742,135	27147	\$27.34	5.9%	6.6%	6.6%	2.1%	78.9%	40.5%	6.4%
10128 New York, NY	\$690,911	51693	\$13.37	7.4%	4.5%	8.2%	1.0%	79.0%	36.1%	8.2%
20815 Chevy Chase, MD	\$659,498	22157	\$29.76	5.2%	3.5%	5.0%	0.8%	85.4%	47.7%	3.2%
10028 New York, NY	\$648,076	39253	\$16.51	5.7%	1.5%	4.1%	0.7%	88.1%	40.0%	5.5%
02138 Cambridge, MA	\$644,934	31989	\$20.16	12.8%	6.4%	5.3%	1.1%	74.3%	24.9%	10.1%
90049 Los Angeles, CA	\$642,331	28865	\$22.25	7.8%	1.4%	4.8%	1.4%	84.7%	43.1%	5.8%

METHODOLOGY

RACE AND ETHNICITY

The categorization of the population into racial and ethnic components is politically charged as it has often been used to determine citizenship and its attendant benefits, as well as access to education and employment opportunities. The history of slavery in this country, and the racism that persists long after its abolition, makes race, usually associated with skin color, a potent focal point of discrimination. Yet the United States also continues to evolve into an increasingly diverse country, with waves of immigration from all parts of the world. The Latino population, which recently surpassed African Americans as the largest U.S. minority, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, is tremendously varied, including people whose heritage is Mexican, Cuban, Guatemalan, Puerto Rican, and Dominican, just to name a few. Latinos may identify as white, Hispanic, black, or opt not to identify by race at all. In addition, there is an increasing number of mixed race and mixed ethnicity Americans who may identify as both black and white, Asian and white, Latino and white, or any number of combinations.

Unfortunately, many people of color do share the experience of discrimination. While there is an enormous variety in the socioeconomic status of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans, and other ethnic and racial minorities in this country, there are common barriers to achieving parity economically, in education, and in employment.

So when social scientists and statisticians go about counting members of racial and ethnic populations, how do they meet these challenges? Interviewed by *The New York Times*, William A. Darity, director of the Institute of African American Research at the University of North Carolina, said the best possible way is through self-identification. He added it is important to be “careful that how they are seen by others can be quite different from the way they label themselves—and that may be more important in the kind of social treatment they face.”

The methodology used in this report for determining the racial and ethnic makeup of the U.S. population was developed by the Lewis Mumford Center at the University of Albany, with support from the Ford Foundation. The Lewis Mumford Center is a recognized authority on interpretation of census data. The Center has published dozens of reports on segregation and racial and ethnic patterns throughout America (<http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/report.html>).

The Center takes the data collected by the U.S. Census and assigns individuals to particular categories accordingly. For example, persons identifying themselves as Hispanic are coded as “Hispanic”; “non-Hispanic white” are those people who answer only “white” as their race. Persons are coded as African American if they identify themselves as such, do not indicate that they are also Hispanic, and regardless if they also identify themselves as persons of another race. For more details on the Center’s methodology, please view the technical notes at <http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/technote.html>. At present, the Center does not provide census data on Native Americans in the United States, although these persons are captured partly by the category of “other.” We recommend that this be an avenue of future inquiry in order to determine how other groups are affected by inequities in our current political system.

As with any methodology, there will be inevitable inaccuracies in how a person is coded, particularly the more minutely an individual's background is examined. However, when looking at the big picture—the statistics for an entire metropolitan area or state—distinct patterns emerge that can be useful in examining the problem of lack of representation of people of color in the current campaign finance system and the consequences of how this manifests in daily life.

Note: In this report, we use the terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” to refer collectively to Central and South Americans, Cubans, Dominicans, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and others of Spanish and Latin American descent.

GEOGRAPHY

U.S. Census Bureau ZCTAs (Zip Code Tabulation Areas), used to link census information with campaign finance data in this report, are generalized area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) zip code service areas. In most cases, the ZCTA matches the zip code for a given area; however, there are some exceptions. For more information see <http://www.census.gov/geo/ZCTA/zcta.html>.

We omitted zip codes with prefixes of XX or HH. These refer to large land areas where the U.S. Census Bureau did not have information for determining a zip code, generally rural areas with extremely small populations, such as forest and mountainous areas. They also refer to areas with water features.

U.S. Census MSAs/PMSAs (Metropolitan Statistical Areas / Principal Metropolitan Statistical Areas) are used to delineate metro areas. Therefore totals for metropolitan areas include neighborhoods beyond city boundaries but which have strong economic and social links.

INCOME

Data on poverty levels were provided by the Lewis Mumford Center, based on Census 2000 statistics. The U.S. Census Bureau determines “poverty” by setting income thresholds that vary according to family size and makeup. Poverty statistics are therefore presented by household, not by individual. For example, the poverty threshold in 2000 for a single-parent family with three children was \$17,524. Census poverty statistics are widely considered to underestimate the true levels of poverty in this country, since they are based on an outmoded definition developed in the 1960s. (For more information, see: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>.)

We keep our estimates of neighborhoods with high levels of poverty conservative, by making our threshold twice the poverty level, or 23.5% of households in poverty. We followed a similar strategy when calculating “wealthy zip codes,” our measure being zip codes with twice the national average, 24.6%, for households with incomes over \$100,000.