
APPENDIX II: TOP 25 CONTRIBUTING METROPOLITAN AREAS

TOP CONTRIBUTING METROPOLITAN AREAS*

Individual Federal Contributions (\$200+)

2000 & 2002 Election Cycles Combined

Metropolitan Area	Total federal Contributions	Amount per capita (population 18 and over)	% from predominantly non-Hispanic white zip codes	% from zip codes predominantly people of color	% from wealthy zip codes	% from zip codes with high levels of poverty
New York, NY	\$155,704,363	\$22.14	93.0%	7.0%	84.5%	2.0%
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	\$141,792,404	\$38.47	84.8%	15.2%	70.0%	2.9%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	\$101,699,587	\$14.86	84.5%	15.5%	63.8%	16.5%
Chicago, IL	\$80,165,295	\$13.26	92.8%	7.2%	77.9%	1.8%
San Francisco, CA	\$51,525,985	\$36.35	82.2%	17.8%	80.7%	7.1%
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	\$47,338,765	\$12.47	96.9%	3.1%	67.0%	2.4%
Boston, MA-NH	\$46,395,633	\$17.58	97.2%	2.8%	80.7%	3.2%
Houston, TX	\$45,011,243	\$15.28	75.1%	24.9%	57.6%	1.3%
Dallas, TX	\$44,225,172	\$17.31	80.4%	19.6%	61.3%	0.4%
Atlanta, GA	\$35,325,823	\$11.71	88.6%	11.4%	53.4%	5.7%
Detroit, MI	\$33,776,560	\$10.33	87.3%	12.7%	62.4%	5.0%
Newark, NJ	\$32,322,398	\$21.09	87.0%	13.0%	83.2%	4.3%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	\$28,766,551	\$13.20	99.2%	0.8%	42.4%	1.3%
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	\$28,229,615	\$13.71	95.2%	4.8%	84.1%	0.0%
St. Louis, MO-IL	\$26,979,390	\$14.11	93.8%	6.2%	59.9%	7.4%
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	\$26,574,480	\$14.45	93.3%	6.7%	45.7%	3.2%
San Jose, CA	\$26,015,832	\$20.79	89.6%	10.4%	90.8%	0.6%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	\$25,711,187	\$28.72	97.3%	2.7%	61.5%	0.4%
Stamford-Norwalk, CT	\$25,391,418	\$95.69	95.9%	4.1%	95.9%	0.0%
Denver, CO	\$23,857,848	\$14.98	96.8%	3.2%	41.0%	1.9%
Miami, FL	\$21,279,598	\$12.56	32.0%	68.0%	36.0%	13.8%
Orange County, CA	\$20,952,541	\$10.06	82.4%	17.6%	71.7%	0.0%
San Diego, CA	\$19,376,728	\$9.27	97.1%	2.9%	65.7%	0.4%
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	\$18,990,987	\$18.23	84.5%	15.5%	78.3%	0.3%
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	\$18,357,154	\$15.12	94.8%	5.2%	52.3%	3.4%

*based on U.S. Census Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs/PMSAs)

APPENDIX III: TOP 25 CONTRIBUTING ZIP CODES

TOP CONTRIBUTING ZIP CODES
 Individual Federal Contributions (\$200+)
 2000 & 2002 Election Cycles Combined

Zip Code	City / State	Total federal contributions	Per capita contributions	%Asian Pacific American	%African American	%Latino	%Other	%non-Hispanic white	%households over \$100K	%households below poverty level
10021	New York, NY	\$28,354,950	\$309.84	6.8%	1.6%	4.6%	0.7%	86.4%	39.7%	5.5%
10022	New York, NY	\$15,149,025	\$530.74	7.0%	1.3%	4.7%	0.6%	86.3%	40.9%	4.9%
60614	Chicago, IL	\$12,685,571	\$214.44	4.5%	4.0%	4.9%	0.7%	85.9%	35.1%	7.7%
90024	Los Angeles, CA	\$11,863,816	\$288.05	27.9%	2.5%	7.6%	2.0%	60.0%	25.9%	23.8%
90067	Los Angeles, CA	\$11,206,224	\$4,667.32	9.9%	1.6%	3.0%	0.9%	84.7%	40.3%	9.0%
94022	Los Altos, CA	\$9,201,024	\$642.89	16.0%	0.6%	2.6%	0.8%	80.0%	64.6%	1.5%
10028	New York, NY	\$8,780,212	\$223.68	5.7%	1.5%	4.1%	0.7%	88.1%	40.0%	5.5%
20007	Washington, DC	\$8,384,906	\$316.35	6.7%	4.1%	5.3%	1.1%	82.9%	37.2%	10.2%
33480	Palm Beach, FL	\$8,365,803	\$820.82	0.7%	1.5%	2.6%	0.2%	95.0%	45.3%	7.0%
90210	Beverly Hills, CA	\$8,048,115	\$466.18	6.1%	1.5%	5.2%	2.5%	84.7%	54.7%	6.0%
10128	New York, NY	\$7,719,879	\$149.34	7.4%	4.5%	8.2%	1.0%	79.0%	36.1%	8.2%
20854	Potomac, MD	\$7,578,780	\$224.85	14.6%	4.6%	4.8%	0.8%	75.3%	69.2%	2.1%
22101	Mc Lean, VA	\$7,574,600	\$357.07	11.6%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	82.0%	62.4%	1.8%
10023	New York, NY	\$7,270,520	\$129.63	7.8%	5.0%	7.7%	0.9%	78.6%	37.9%	7.1%
10019	New York, NY	\$6,913,588	\$208.47	11.4%	5.4%	15.2%	1.6%	66.4%	28.9%	11.9%
90035	Los Angeles, CA	\$6,697,701	\$294.09	7.1%	13.2%	7.4%	3.4%	69.0%	21.0%	11.2%
20008	Washington, DC	\$6,503,707	\$272.25	6.7%	5.6%	6.3%	1.0%	80.5%	31.6%	5.3%
20815	Chevy Chase, MD	\$6,335,820	\$285.95	5.2%	3.5%	5.0%	0.8%	85.4%	47.7%	3.2%
77002	Houston, TX	\$6,332,797	\$501.25	1.3%	40.4%	21.6%	0.3%	36.3%	19.4%	19.8%
77019	Houston, TX	\$6,291,752	\$480.29	3.5%	5.6%	16.1%	1.0%	73.8%	33.8%	8.7%
75205	Dallas, TX	\$6,022,591	\$317.65	2.8%	2.0%	6.1%	0.6%	88.5%	39.5%	7.0%
10024	New York, NY	\$5,990,310	\$112.88	4.9%	5.6%	10.5%	0.9%	78.2%	40.7%	8.6%
06830	Greenwich, CT	\$5,850,696	\$309.12	4.9%	3.2%	8.9%	0.8%	82.2%	42.5%	5.3%
60611	Chicago, IL	\$5,701,727	\$226.86	10.1%	5.0%	3.3%	0.8%	80.7%	35.8%	7.1%
10017	New York, NY	\$5,653,153	\$369.68	15.7%	3.7%	5.4%	1.3%	74.0%	33.7%	6.8%
45243	Cincinnati, OH	\$5,495,370	\$473.94	3.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	94.3%	39.8%	2.5%

ABOUT US

PUBLIC CAMPAIGN

Public Campaign (www.publiccampaign.org) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to sweeping reform that aims to dramatically reduce the role of big special interest money in American politics. Public Campaign is laying the foundation for reform by working with a broad range of organizations, including community groups around the country that are fighting for change in their states and national organizations whose members are not fairly represented under the current system. Together we are building a network of national and state-based efforts to create a powerful national force for change.

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THE FANNIE LOU HAMER PROJECT

Founded in 1999, the Fannie Lou Hamer Project (www.flhp.org) is a national education and advocacy organization dedicated to strengthening our democracy through bringing justice and equity to the campaign finance system. The Fannie Lou Hamer Project recognizes that any system of privately financed election campaigns, if only because private wealth is so unequally and unjustly distributed, guarantees grossly unequal political opportunity. As such, it makes impossible full and equal access to the political process that is of all our people's birthright.

Committed to building an intergenerational, multicultural constituency, the Project is guided by perspectives and interests of people of color, youth and disenfranchised communities around the world. The Project advocates for an authentically democratic campaign finance system that ensures political power and voice to everyone.

Through issue education, constituency training and power public policy advocacy, the Fannie Lou Hamer Project is raising the consciousness of the electorate, galvanizing a grass-roots movement for a transformation in the way we finance our elections. Together, these efforts bring the people's perspective and human dignity to the electoral process in the United States.

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THE WILLIAM C. VELASQUEZ INSTITUTE (WCVI)

The William C. Velasquez Institute (WCVI) is a tax-exempt, non-profit, non-partisan organization chartered in 1985. The purpose of WCVI (www.wcvi.org) is to conduct research aimed at improving the level of political and economic participation in Latino and other under-represented communities. WCVI holds a unique position among national Latino organizations. In its tradition of working with grassroots organizations, academic institutions and local elected officials, WCVI fills the gap between intellectual think tanks and community groups. WCVI conducts research in selected areas of concentration and follows up the implementation stages: WCVI translates ideas into research, research into education, education into policy advocacy and policy advocacy into action. WCVI was created:

- To provide information to Latino leaders relevant to the needs of their constituents

- To inform the Latino leadership and public about the impact of public and international policies on Latinos

- To inform the Latino leadership and public about political opinions and behavior of Latinos

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Endnotes

- ¹ U.S. Census MSAs/PMSAs (metropolitan statistical areas/principal metropolitan statistical area) are used to delineate cities and surrounding areas.
- ² http://www.newyorkmetro.com/nymetro/realestate/features/realestate2003/n_8427/index11.html.
- ³ Lew Wasserman's last recorded federal campaign contribution was made in April 2002. He died on June 3, 2002.
- ⁴ News Release, Center for Responsive Politics, Nov. 6, 2002.
- ⁵ News Release, Center for Responsive Politics, June 27, 2003.
- ⁶ Election Overview, 2002 cycle: Stats at a Glance, Center for Responsive Politics, <http://www.opensecrets.org/overview/stats.asp?cycle=2002>.
- ⁷ Election Overview, 2002 cycle: Donor Demographics, Center for Responsive Politics, <http://www.opensecrets.org/overview/donordemographics.asp?cycle=2002>.
- ⁸ John Green et. al., "Individual Congressional Campaign Contributors: Wealthy, Conservative and Reform-Minded," The Joyce Foundation, 1998, <http://www.opensecrets.org/pubs/donors/donors.asp>.
- ⁹ "The Black Population in the United States: March 2002," U.S. Census Bureau, April 2003;
"The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 2002," U.S. Census Bureau, June 2003;
"The Asian and Pacific Islander Population in the United States: March 2002," U.S. Census Bureau, May 2003.
- ¹⁰ "Introduction To Federal Voting Rights Laws," United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Voting Section, Feb. 11, 2000, http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/intro/intro_a.htm.
- ¹¹ "America's Modern Poll tax: How Structural Disenfranchisement Erodes Democracy," The Advancement Project, Nov. 7 2001.
- ¹² <http://www.nvri.org>.
- ¹³ Mireya Navarro, "In New York's Culture Mix, Black Latinos Carve Out Niche," *The New York Times*, April 28, 2003, p. B1.

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