

**THE GEOGRAPHY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE
2006 MARYLAND STATE ELECTIONS**

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A report by

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August 24, 2010

Executive Summary

Candidates for political office in Maryland raised nearly \$100 million from interest groups and individual donors during the 2006 election cycle. This report examines where the candidates raised this money. It analyzes the geography of campaign finance for candidates for different offices and from different parties. It also compares incumbents to challengers. The major findings are that the Baltimore-Washington, D.C. corridor provides the overwhelming majority of funding to all candidates and that a substantial sum is raised from out-of-state, primarily from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Major Findings:

- Approximately 82% of all interest group and individual contributions to Maryland candidates came from within the state, while 18% came from sources outside the state.
- Between 60-75% of all candidates' contributions came from the Baltimore-Washington corridor, regardless of the level of office, political party, or incumbency status.
- Approximately, 39% of all out-of-state contributions came from sources in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.
- In the race for the governor's office, O'Malley and Ehrlich raised 68% and 71% of their total contributions from the Baltimore-Washington corridor, respectively.
- Roughly 60% of all Maryland candidates' funds came from outside of their district but within Maryland.
- General Assembly candidates raised about 70% of their funds from sources within the Baltimore-Washington corridor.
- For the most part, Democrats and Republicans, and incumbents and nonincumbents raised their funds from similar areas inside and outside of Maryland.

Introduction

Candidates for public office typically must raise and spend large amounts of money to defeat opponents. Since population and wealth in Maryland are not evenly distributed, candidates look to certain areas to supply most of their campaign funds. The degree to which there are similarities or differences in where candidates raise their funds allows us to see the relative geographic bases of support for Democratic and Republican candidates, incumbent and nonincumbent candidates, and among high profile candidates for major state offices.

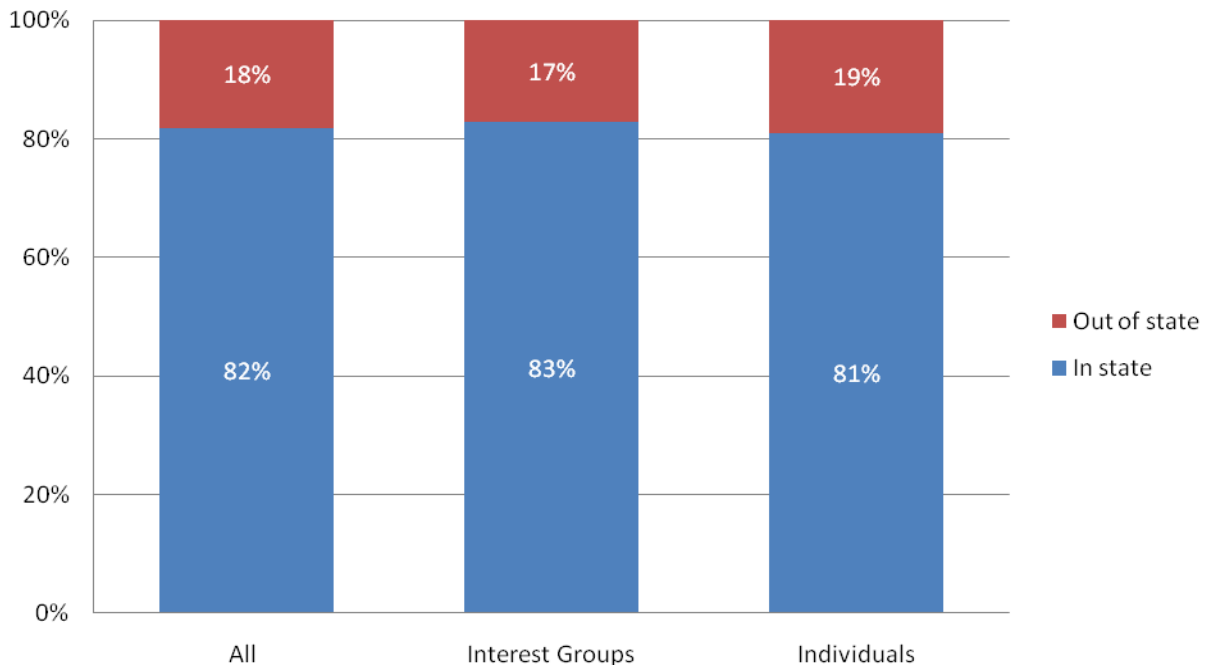
This report analyzes the geography of campaign fundraising by candidates for Maryland state offices during the 2006 elections. Specifically, the report focuses on the money candidates raised from individual donors and interest groups. Individual donors are citizens who give from their personal funds. Interest groups include business entities and political action committees (PACs), which are organizations seeking to advance particular policies or candidates. Combined, contributions from individual and interest groups comprise over 90% of all the funds raised by Maryland candidates for the 2006 election cycle.

Comparing the geography of campaign fundraising across offices and candidates, as well as across political factors such as party and incumbency, allows us to see where the money that funds the political campaigns of Maryland's powerful policymakers originates. This report includes detailed maps that show the distribution of the sources of these funds. In general, the findings suggest that most of the money in Maryland politics flows from a central region within the state.

The Geography of Political Contributions to all Candidates

In 2006, candidates for Maryland state offices reported raising a total of \$100 million from individual donors and interest groups. Approximately \$82 million (82%) of that came from within the state of Maryland, while \$18 million (18%) came from outside the state (see Figure 1). About \$42 million (43%) came from interest groups, while \$57 million (57%) came from individual donors. For both interest groups and individual donors, around 18% of the funds came from out-of-state, while around 82% came from in-state. The typical candidate raised about \$52,000 from within the state, and \$12,000 from outside the state.

Figure 1: Origin of Interest Group and Individual Contributions to Candidates for State Offices



Most of the money candidates raised came from individuals and interest groups located in the Baltimore-Washington corridor (see Figure 2). The counties that accounted for the majority of the funds were Baltimore County (\$17.4 million), Montgomery County (\$16 million), Baltimore City (\$12.4 million), Anne Arundel County (\$10.3 million), and Prince George's County (\$6.1 million). A total of \$70 million, or 70% of all contributions, came from the Baltimore-Washington corridor (Montgomery, Prince George's, Howard, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, along with Baltimore City). An additional \$18.1 million came from out-of-state sources (18% of all contributions). Thus, only 11% of individual and interest group contributions came from areas of Maryland outside of the Baltimore-Washington corridor.

Figure 2: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Maryland Candidates, by County

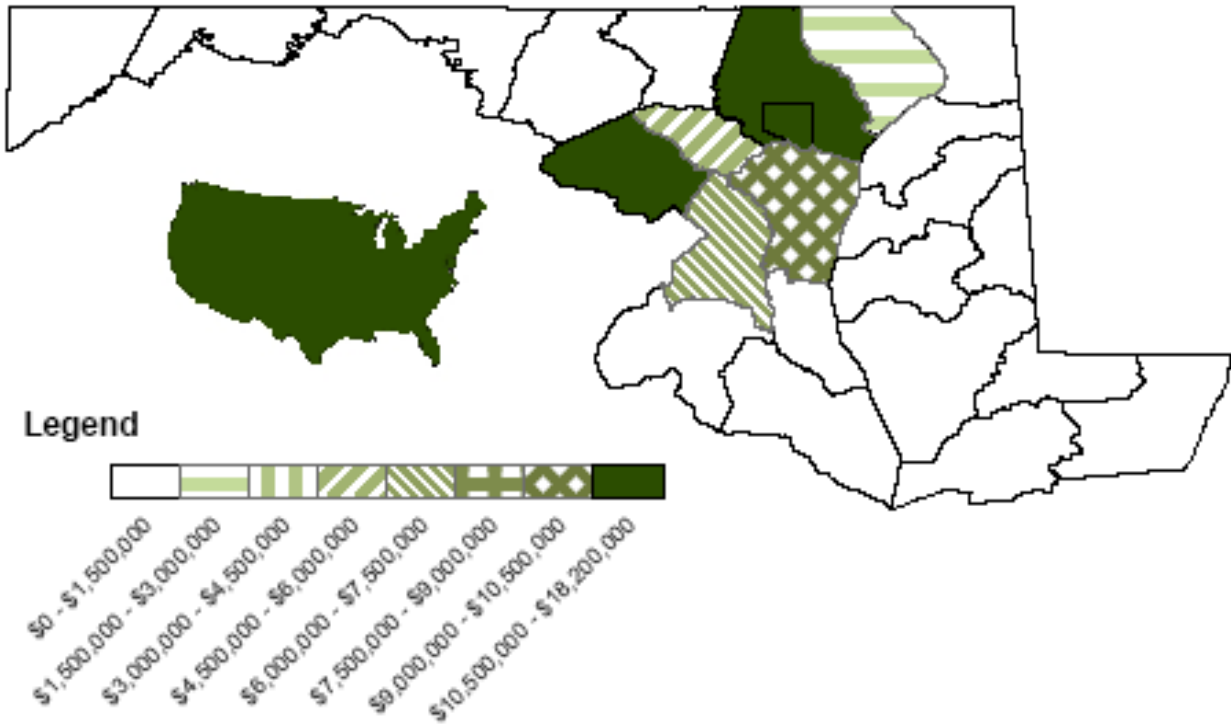
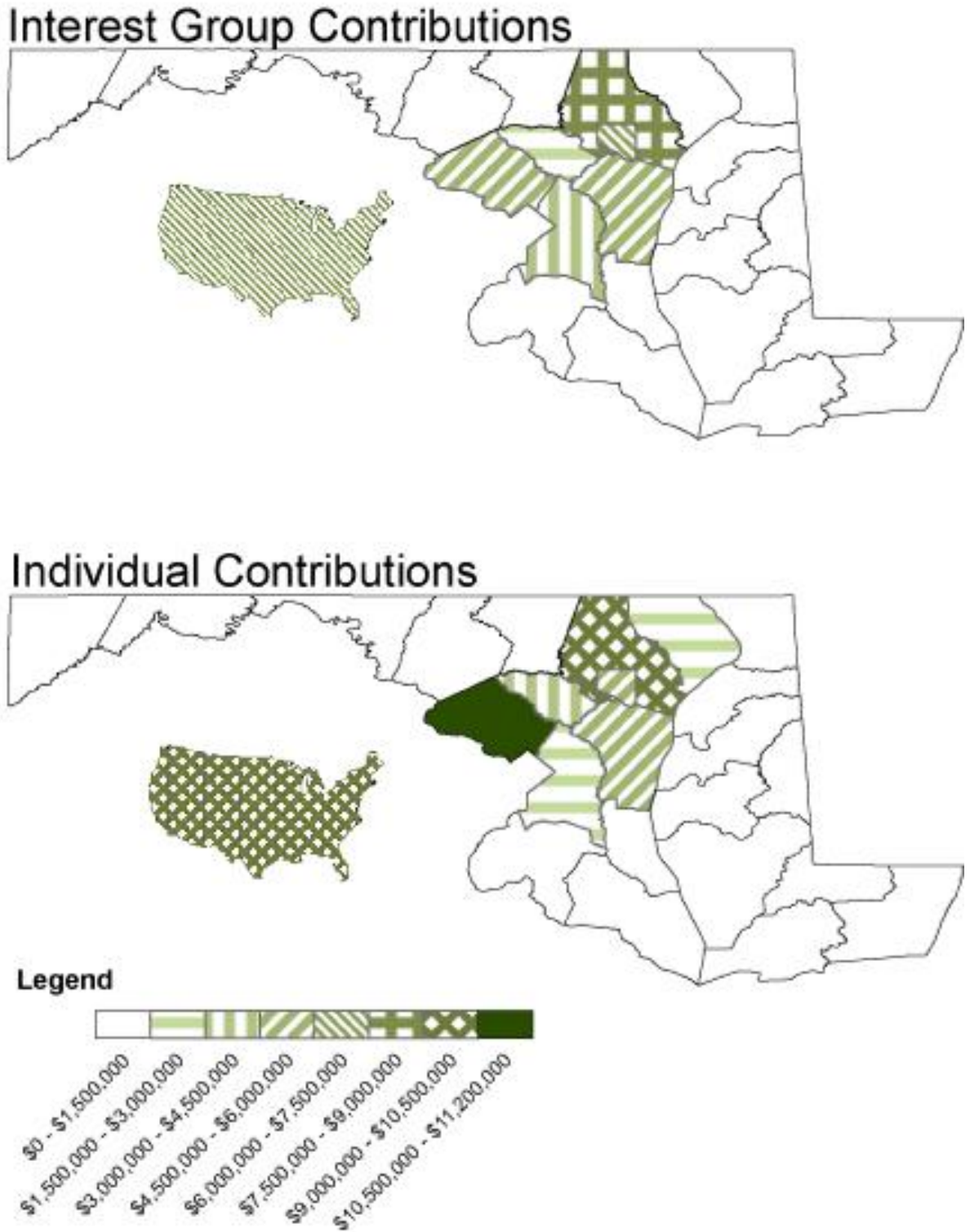


Figure 3 compares the distributions of individual and interest group contributions to Maryland candidates. There is striking similarity between where interest group and individual contributions originate, with 73% of all interest group and 69% of all individual contributions originating from the Baltimore-Washington corridor. Altogether, just 10% of interest group contributions and 12% of individual contributions funds came from inside Maryland but from counties outside of the Baltimore-Washington corridor.

Despite the similarities, there are a few notable differences in the geographic distributions. Individual contributions came in their largest proportions from Montgomery (\$11.1 million) and Baltimore (\$9.8 million) counties, while interest groups contributions originated largely in Baltimore (\$7.6 million), Anne Arundel (\$5.1 million) counties, and Baltimore City (\$6.9 million). The concentrations of interest group money from Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City is likely due to the presence of the state capitol (Annapolis) and the state’s largest business district (Baltimore) in these areas, respectively.

Figure 3: Comparison of Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Maryland Candidates, by County



Approximately \$7.2 million (17%) of interest group contributions and \$10.9 million (19%) of individual contributions came from out-of-state sources. Contributions from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area accounted for the largest proportion of these funds, amounting to over \$7 million (39%) of all out-of-state funds. The New York City area accounted for the next largest amount, with over \$1.6 million (9% of total out-of-state money).

Table 1: Top Contributing Out-of-State Metropolitan Areas Among Individual and Interest Group Contributions

Metropolitan Area	Total Contributions	% of Total
Washington, D.C.	\$7,017,146	39%
New York	\$1,680,082	9%
Philadelphia	\$815,452	4%
Miami	\$455,494	3%
Los Angeles	\$440,796	2%
Boston	\$418,756	2%
Chicago	\$265,186	1%
San Francisco	\$243,579	1%
Atlanta	\$194,477	1%
Richmond	\$173,232	1%

The Distribution of Population, Wealth, and Interest Groups in Maryland

Since donors to political campaigns tend to be more affluent than the general population, the location of people, wealth, and interest groups are important factors in the geography of campaign contributions. In Maryland, the concentration of population, individual wealth, and prosperous interests are centralized in the same region of the state as the majority of political campaign donors – the Baltimore-Washington corridor.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of population and wealth (measured as per capita income) by county in Maryland. Montgomery County is the most populous and the second-wealthiest county in the state. Prince George’s County, though the second most populous, is much less wealthy. Howard County, by contrast, has a relatively small population, but is the wealthiest county in the state.

Altogether, the urban-suburban counties in the Baltimore-Washington corridor account for 76% of Maryland’s population, 82% of registered interest groups, and most of the state’s wealth. This helps explain the large concentration of the state’s political campaign donations originating in this geographic area.

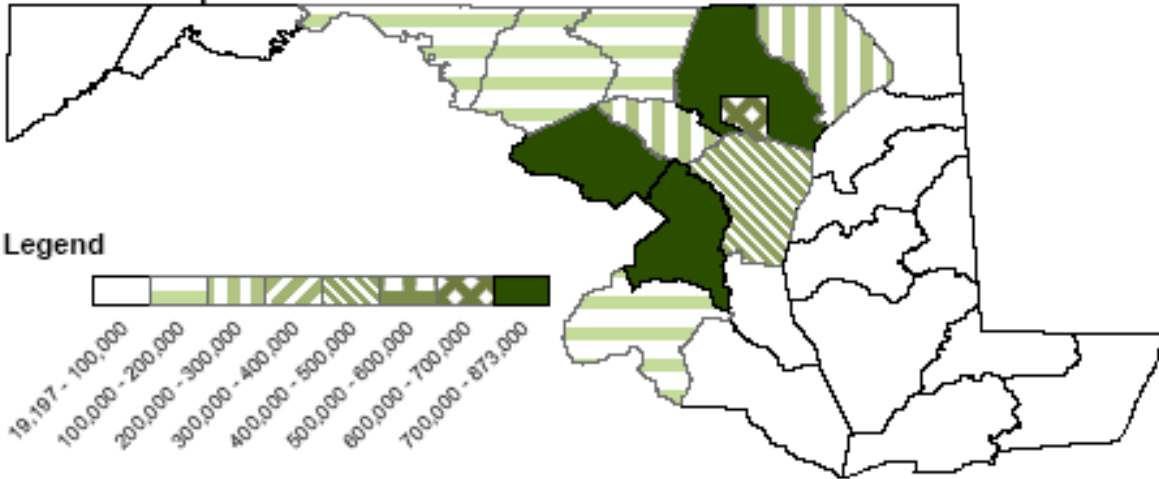
Table 2 shows the most populous and wealthiest metropolitan areas in the United States. As with in-state contributions, population and wealth are important factors in out-of-state campaign funding. That Washington, D.C. and New York accounted for nearly half of all out-of-state campaign contributions is not surprising, as both are populous and wealthy metropolitan areas in close proximity to Maryland.

Table 2: Top Ten United States Metropolitan Areas by Population and Per Capita Income

Metropolitan Area	Population	Metropolitan Area	Per Capita Income
New York	21,199,865	Naples, FL	\$31,195
Los Angeles	16,373,645	San Francisco	\$30,769
Chicago	9,157,540	West Palm Beach, FL	\$28,801
Baltimore-Washington	7,608,070	Baltimore-Washington	\$28,175
San Francisco	7,039,362	Boston	\$26,856
Philadelphia	6,188,463	New York	\$26,604
Boston	5,819,101	Minneapolis	\$26,219
Detroit	5,456,428	Denver	\$26,011
Dallas-Fort Worth	5,221,801	Hartford, CT	\$25,874
Houston	4,669,571	Seattle	\$25,744

Figure 4: The Distribution of Population and Wealth, by Maryland County

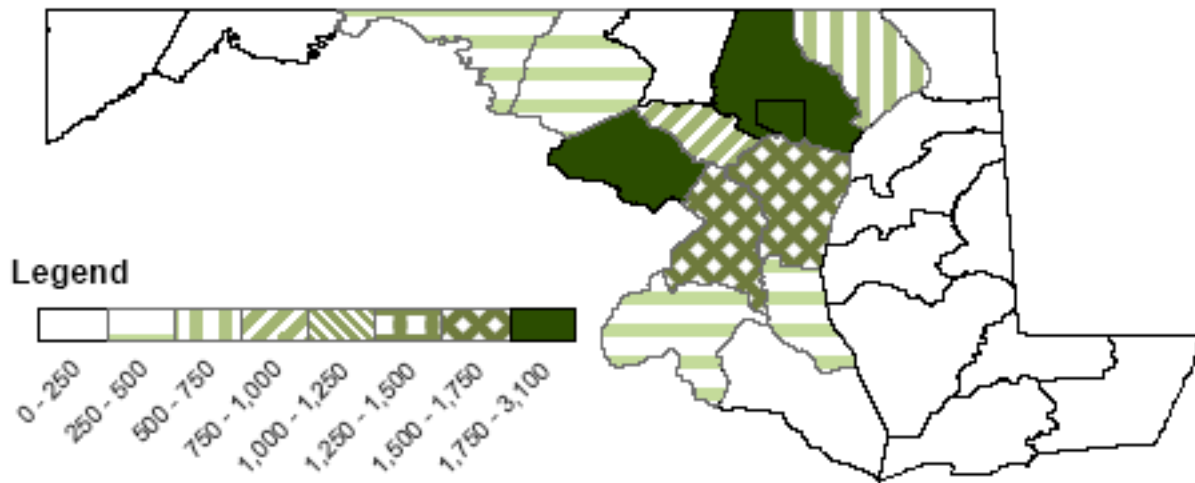
Total Population



Per Capita Income



Figure 5: The Distribution of Interest Groups, by Maryland County

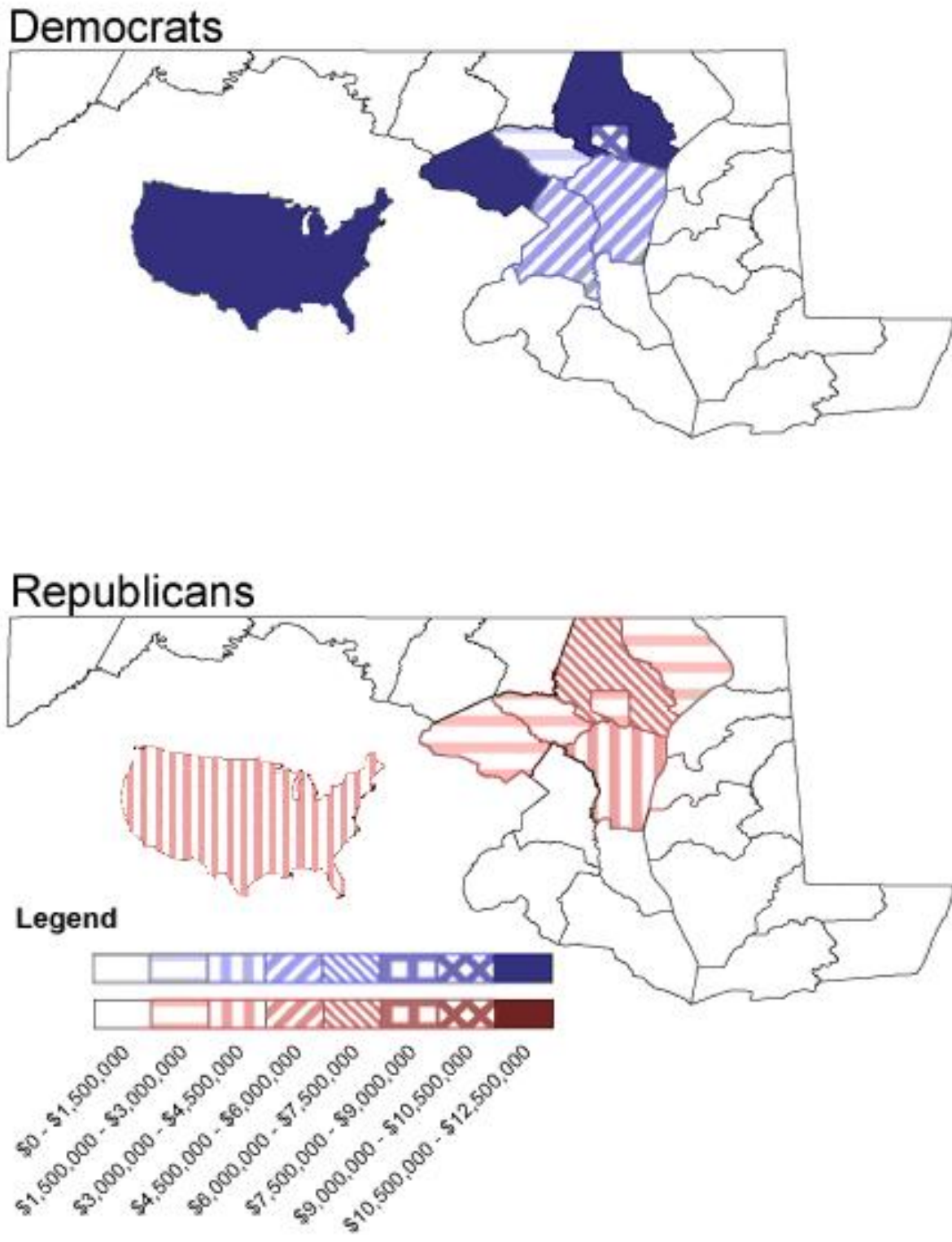


Partisanship and Geographic Sources of Interest Group and Individual Contributions

As in national politics, the major political parties have different geographic bases of electoral support in Maryland. Democrats are most successful in the Baltimore-Washington corridor, while Republicans are more successful on the Eastern Shore, in Western Maryland, and in Baltimore's outer suburbs. However, as is also the case with national politics, the Democratic and Republican sources of campaign contributions do not always follow their electoral bases of support.

Democratic and Republican candidates in Maryland raised most of their in-state contributions from the Baltimore-Washington corridor (see Figure 6), with the region accounting for 76% of all in-state contributions to Democratic candidates and 69% of all in-state contributions to Republican candidates. There were some notable differences in party fundraising within the corridor, where Democrats raised much more than Republicans in Montgomery County while Republicans far outraised Democrats in Harford County. Outside the corridor, Republicans (18% of total contributions) raised a larger percentage of their contributions from the rest of Maryland than Democratic candidates (6% of total contributions).

Figure 6: Comparison of Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Democrats and Republicans, by County



Democratic candidates raised twice as much from out-of-state sources as Republican candidates. The Democrats raised \$10.9 million (18% of total contributions) compared to the Republican total of \$4.0 million (13% of total contributions). Nevertheless, the geographic sources of these funds were very similar for both parties. Table 3 shows the top metropolitan areas for out-of-state individual and interest group contributions to candidates, by party. Both Democratic and Republican candidates received the largest proportion of their out-of-state money from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area (51% and 33%, respectively), with the New York and Philadelphia metro regions also accounting for large percentages of donations for both parties. Republican candidates were slightly more likely to get their funds from smaller metropolitan areas close to Maryland (like Richmond and York-Hanover, PA) than were Democrats, who raised more from larger metropolitan areas like Los Angeles and Chicago.

Table 3: Party and the Top Contributing Out-of-State Metropolitan Areas Among Individual and Interest Group Contributions

Democratic Candidates			Republican Candidates		
Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total	Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total
Washington, D.C.	\$5,583,511	51%	Washington, D.C.	\$1,324,909	33%
New York	\$1,378,633	13%	New York	\$272,877	7%
Philadelphia	\$621,454	6%	Philadelphia	\$185,468	5%
Boston	\$363,770	3%	Los Angeles	\$184,356	5%
Miami	\$299,320	3%	Miami	\$153,874	4%
Los Angeles	\$248,370	2%	Richmond	\$95,394	2%
San Francisco	\$202,604	2%	York-Hanover, PA	\$79,398	2%
Chicago	\$196,362	2%	Chicago	\$60,270	2%
Atlanta	\$158,680	1%	Bridgeport, CT	\$53,919	1%
Virginia Beach, VA	\$118,577	1%	Boston	\$53,686	1%

The Geography of Contributions in the Gubernatorial Election

In the 2006 election cycle, the gubernatorial candidates took in 33% (approximately \$33 million) of all contributions to Maryland political candidates, with \$12 million (37%) coming from interest groups and \$20 million (63%) coming from individuals. As with the distribution of contributions to all candidates, the gubernatorial candidates raised most of their individual and interest group contributions from the Baltimore-Washington corridor (70% of all contributions) and from out-of-state (20% of all contributions). Baltimore County alone was the source of over 20% of all contributions, with Montgomery County (16%) and Baltimore City (14%), also accounting for large percentages of total contributions. Just 10% of all interest group and individual contributions to gubernatorial candidates came from Maryland counties outside of the Baltimore-Washington corridor (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Gubernatorial Candidates, by County

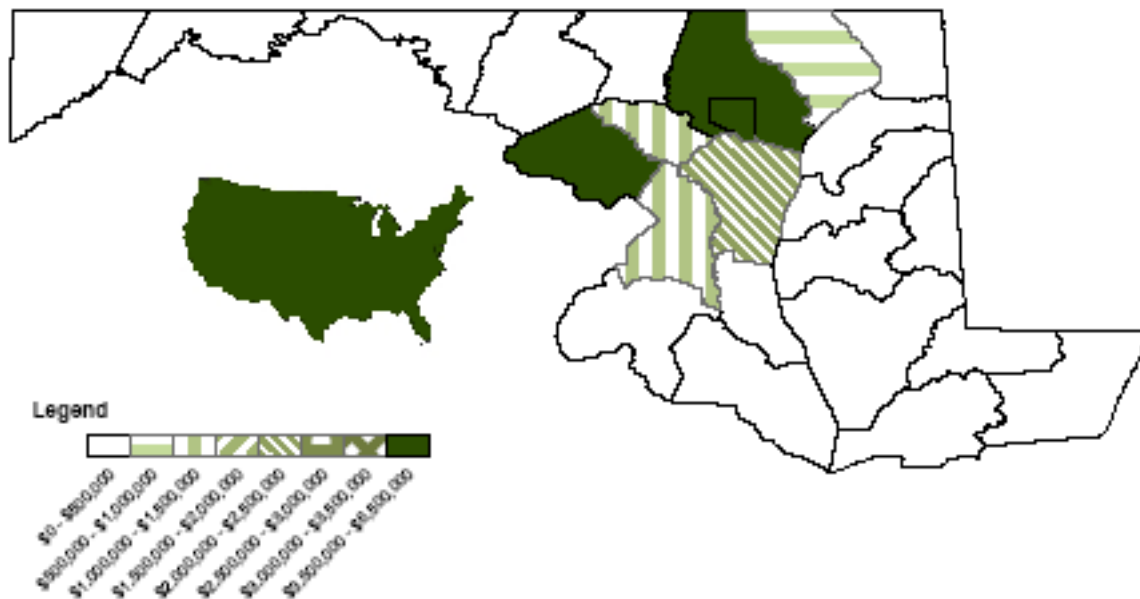
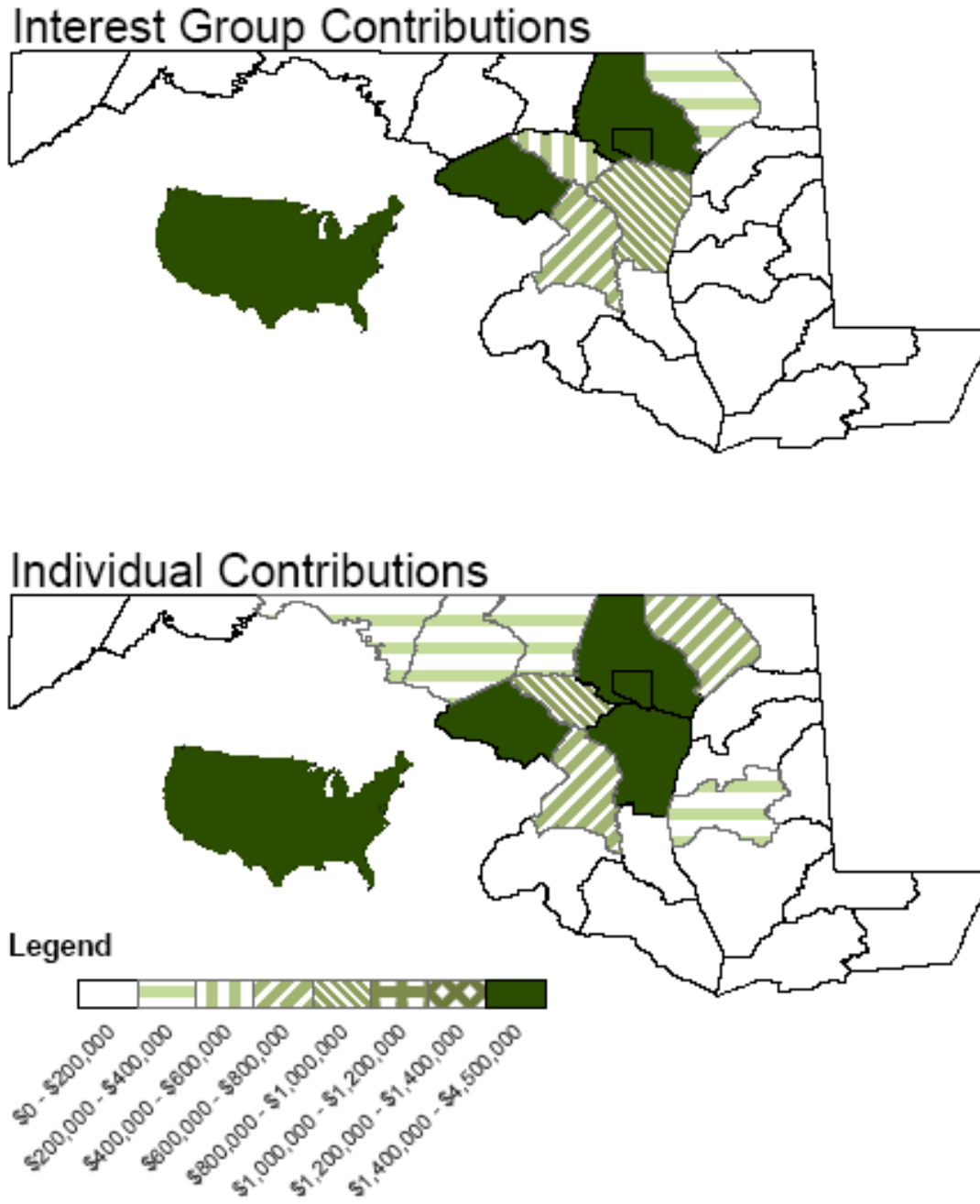


Figure 8 compares the geographic sources of interest group and individual contributions to gubernatorial candidates. The geographic sources of contributions from these groups are very similar, with both maps showing almost the same percentages of funds coming within the Baltimore-Washington corridor and from out-of-state, however some differences exist within the corridor.

Figure 8: Comparison of Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Gubernatorial Candidates, by County



Comparing O'Malley and Ehrlich

Altogether, the two general election candidates, Martin O'Malley (D) and Robert Ehrlich (R), raised most of their funds from inside the state of Maryland, with more than 75% of both candidates' contributions coming from in-state sources. However, there are some differences in where each candidate raised these contributions. Ehrlich raised more from both interest groups (\$5.8 million) and individuals (\$10.3 million) than O'Malley did (\$5 million and \$8.4 million, respectively); however O'Malley raised more total money and a larger proportion of his funds from out-of-state sources (\$3.5 million, compared to Ehrlich's \$2.2 million). This was true for both interest group contributions (\$1.2 million vs. \$0.9 million) and for individual contributions (\$2.3 million vs. \$1.3 million).

Figure 9: Origin of Interest Group and Individual Contributions to O'Malley and Ehrlich

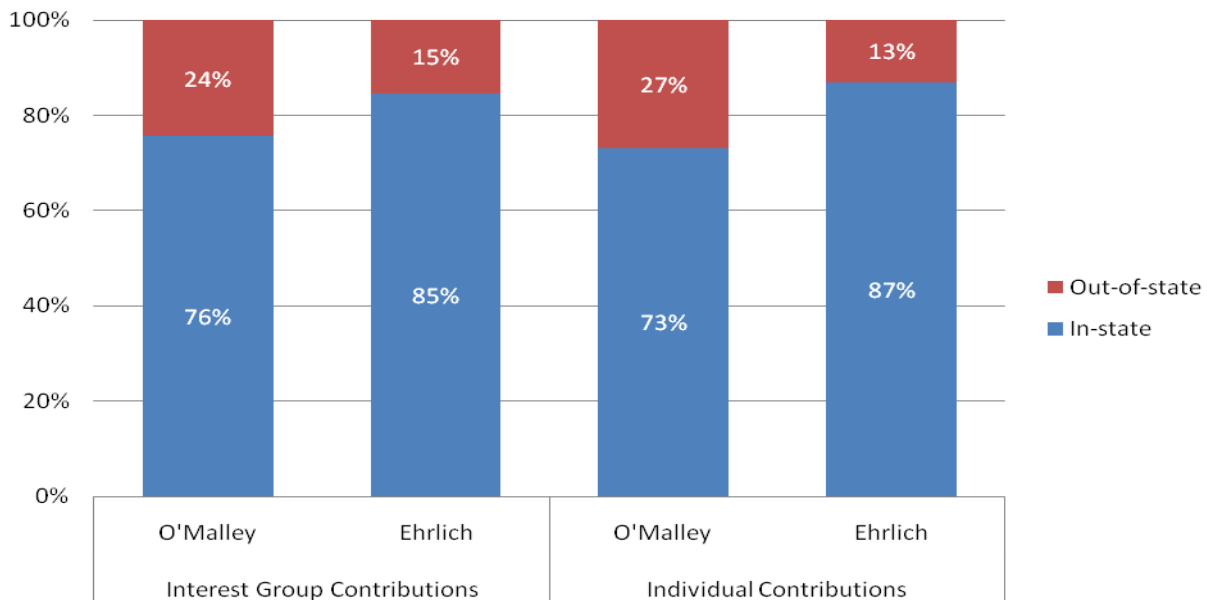
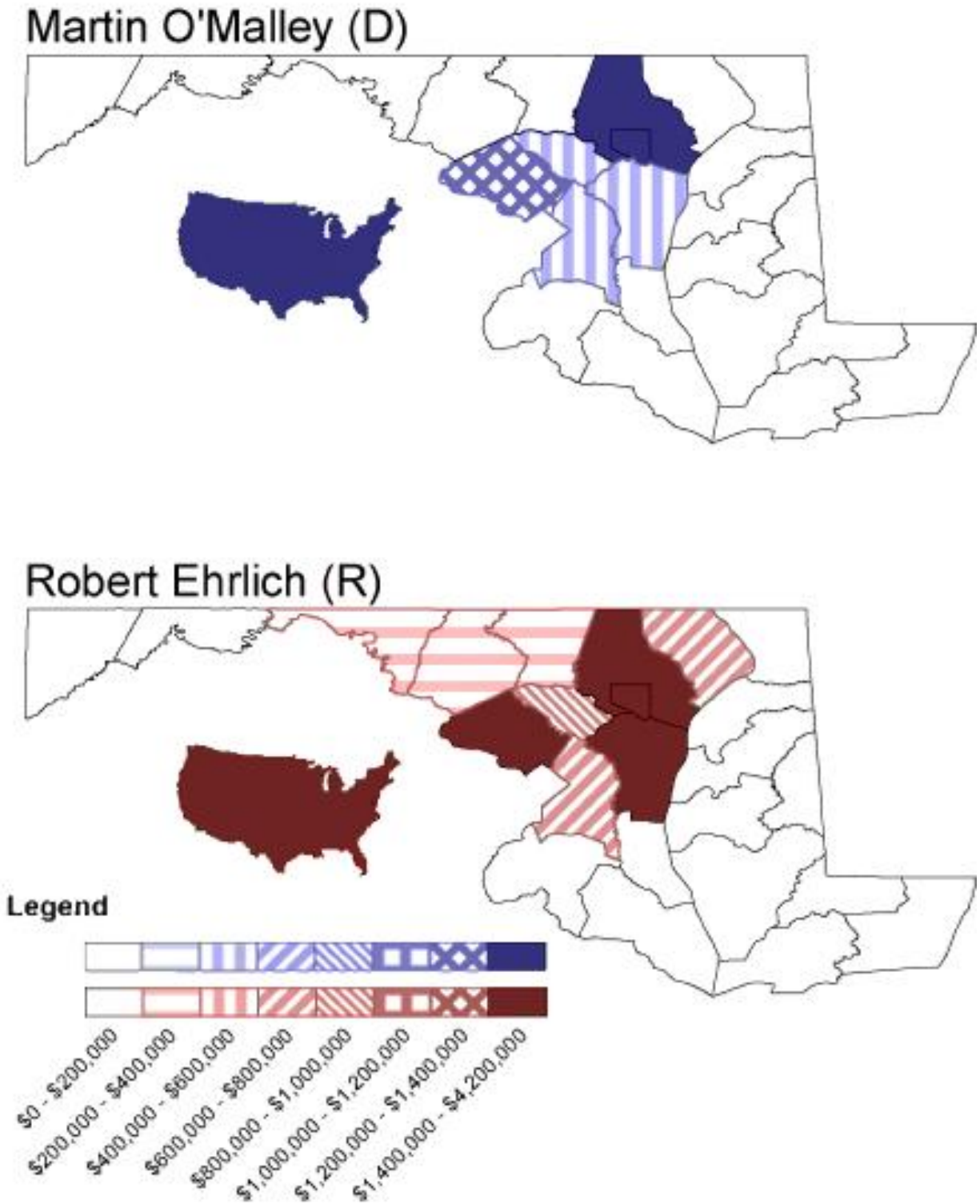


Figure 10 compares the geographic sources of individual and interest group contributions to O'Malley and Ehrlich by county. Interest groups and individuals in the Baltimore-Washington corridor accounted for most of the money, along with out-of-state sources. For both O'Malley and Ehrlich, the majority of funds were raised from the Baltimore-Washington corridor, with 68% of O'Malley's and 71% of Ehrlich's total contributions originating there. Altogether, O'Malley raised just 6% of his contributions from Maryland counties outside of the Baltimore-Washington corridor, while Ehrlich raised 15% of his total contributions from such areas.

There were, however, some differences between the candidates. Most notably, Ehrlich raised more than O'Malley in every Maryland county with the exception of O'Malley's largest source of funds: Baltimore City. O'Malley raised \$3.2 million there, compared to Ehrlich's \$1.4 million. Ehrlich instead raised the largest proportion of his funds from Baltimore County, raising \$4.1 million to O'Malley's \$2.7 million. It is worth noting that the top counties for each candidate were their home jurisdictions.

Figure 10: Comparison of Individual and Interest Group Contributions to O'Malley and Ehrlich, by County



Among the \$5.7 million O’Malley and Ehrlich raised from out-of-state sources, each raised the largest proportion of his funds (29% and 37%, respectively) from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Individuals and interest groups in the New York metropolitan area also contributed significant amounts to both campaigns, accounting for 16% of O’Malley’s and 8% Ehrlich’s out-of-state funds. Together the Washington and New York metro areas accounted for nearly half of the out-of-state funds raised by each candidate. Beyond those locations, both candidates raised significant amounts from other major metropolitan areas such as Philadelphia, Boston, Miami, and Los Angeles. Ehrlich also raised significant sums from smaller metropolitan areas near Maryland such as York-Hanover, PA and Richmond, VA.

Table 4: Top Out-of-State Metropolitan Areas Among Individual and Interest Group Contributions to O’Malley and Ehrlich

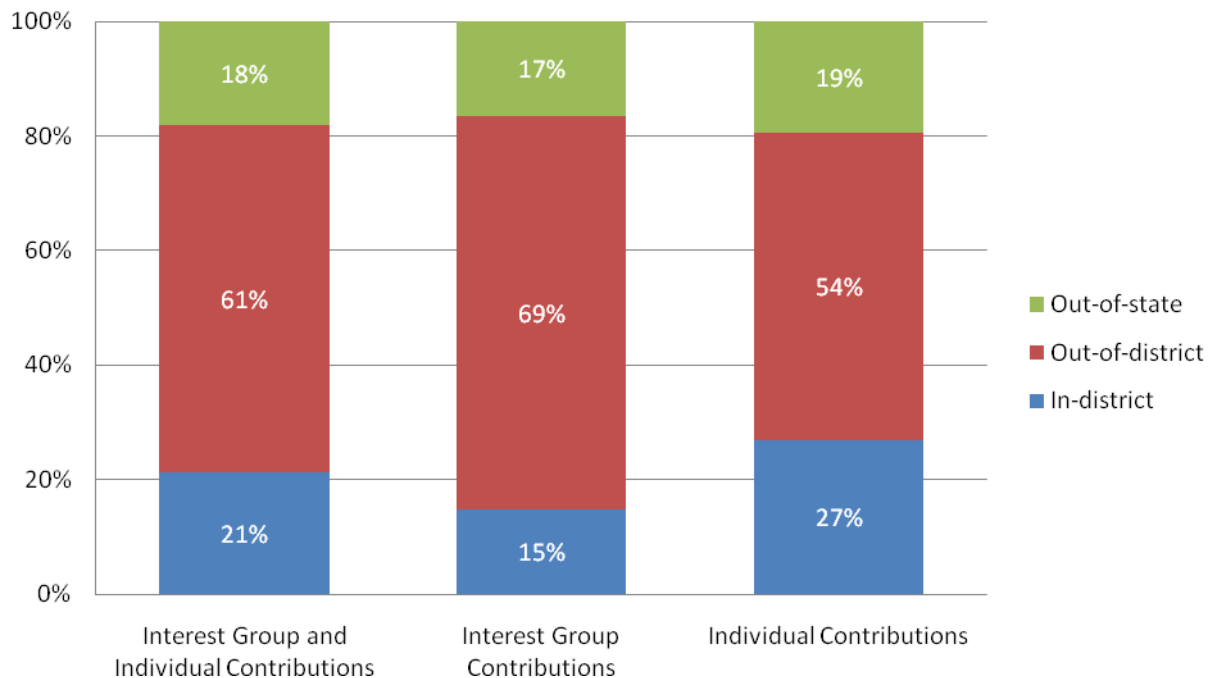
Martin O’Malley (D)			Robert Ehrlich (R)		
Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total	Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total
Washington, D.C.	\$989,841	29%	Washington, D.C.	\$823,518	37%
New York	\$566,784	16%	New York	\$177,726	8%
Philadelphia	\$353,757	10%	Los Angeles	\$151,576	7%
Boston	\$156,155	5%	Miami	\$102,325	5%
Miami	\$104,500	3%	Philadelphia	\$92,972	4%
Los Angeles	\$66,093	2%	York-Hanover, PA	\$55,659	2%
Columbus, OH	\$65,050	2%	Richmond	\$46,651	2%
Atlanta	\$64,195	2%	Chicago	\$37,325	2%
Chicago	\$60,485	2%	Houston	\$32,593	1%
Denver	\$59,005	2%	Orlando	\$31,895	1%

The Geography of Contributions to General Assembly Candidates

Campaigns for the General Assembly are more localized than the campaigns for the governor's office. Delegates and State Senators in Maryland represent voters in small districts rather than voters across the state. Nonetheless, it appears that candidates for the General Assembly look to the same densely populated and wealthy parts of the state to raise campaign contributions.

General Assembly candidates raised a total of \$28.7 million from interest group and individual contributors during the 2006 election cycle. This accounts for 29% of contributions to all candidates and is comprised of \$13 million in interest group contributions and \$15 million in individual contributions. In general, more than half of interest group (69%) and individual contributions (54%) to General Assembly candidates came from inside Maryland but outside a candidate's district (see Figure 11). Interestingly, a much larger proportion of individual donations (27%) came from in the district than interest group contributions (15%). The remaining 18% of all contributions came from sources outside of the state.

Figure 11: Origin of Interest Group and Individual Contributions to General Assembly Candidates



Note: Out-of-district contributions are defined as contributions that originated outside of a candidate's electoral district, but still within the state of Maryland.

Figure 12 shows the geographic origin of individual and interest group contributions to all General Assembly candidates by each of the 65 General Assembly districts. Overall, 68% of all interest group and individual contributions came from districts located in the Baltimore-Washington corridor. The districts that account for the largest aggregate contributions are District 30 (Annapolis – 6% of all contributions), District 46 (downtown Baltimore – 6% of all contributions), District 11 (Owings Mills – 4% of all contributions), District 42 (Towson – 4% of all contributions) and District 13 (Columbia – 3% of all contributions). An additional \$5.2 million, or 18%, came from out-of-state sources. Despite candidates running in districts located throughout the state, just 14% of all interest group and individual contributions to General Assembly candidates came from districts outside of the Baltimore-Washington corridor.

Figures 13 and 14 compare the origins of interest group contributions (Figure 13) and individual contributions (Figure 14) to General Assembly candidates. Overall, the demographic patterns of interest group and individual contributions were similar to those of total contributions to the General Assembly, with 72% of all interest group contributions and 64% of all individual contributions originating there. Generally, interest group contributions to General Assembly candidates were more concentrated in the Baltimore area, while a lot of individual contributions came from Montgomery County as well. Altogether, the sources of both interest group and individual contributions to General Assembly candidates were very concentrated in Maryland.

In general, candidates raised more from out-of-state sources than they did from any single legislative district, as \$5.2 million (or 18% of all individual and interest group contributions) came from out-of-state. The breakdown of contribution source by metropolitan area is similar to those of overall Maryland contributions and gubernatorial contributions aforementioned, with the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area accounting for 33% and New York accounting for 7% of all out-of-state General Assembly contributions (see Table 5).

Table 5: Top Out-of-State Metropolitan Areas Among Individual and Interest Group Contributions to General Assembly Candidates

Metropolitan Area	Total Contributions	% of Total
Washington, D.C.	\$1,725,112	33%
New York	\$343,594	7%
Philadelphia	\$167,623	3%
Chicago	\$88,517	2%
Boston	\$85,392	2%
Miami	\$84,353	2%
Richmond	\$80,225	2%
Bridgeport, CT	\$59,709	1%
Los Angeles	\$58,828	1%
San Francisco	\$58,191	1%

Figure 12: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to General Assembly Candidates, by Legislative District

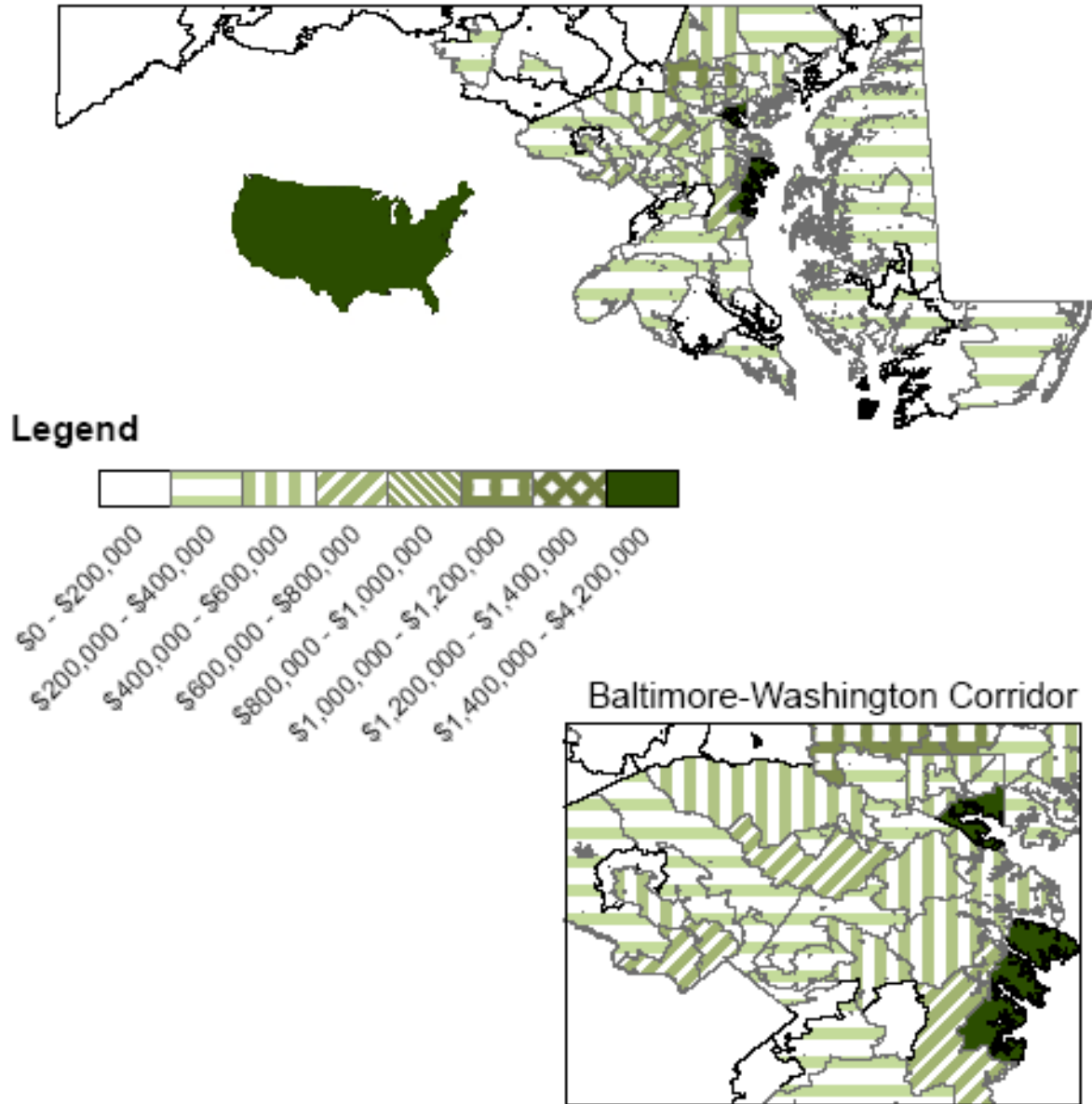


Figure 13: Interest Group Contributions to General Assembly Candidates, by Legislative District

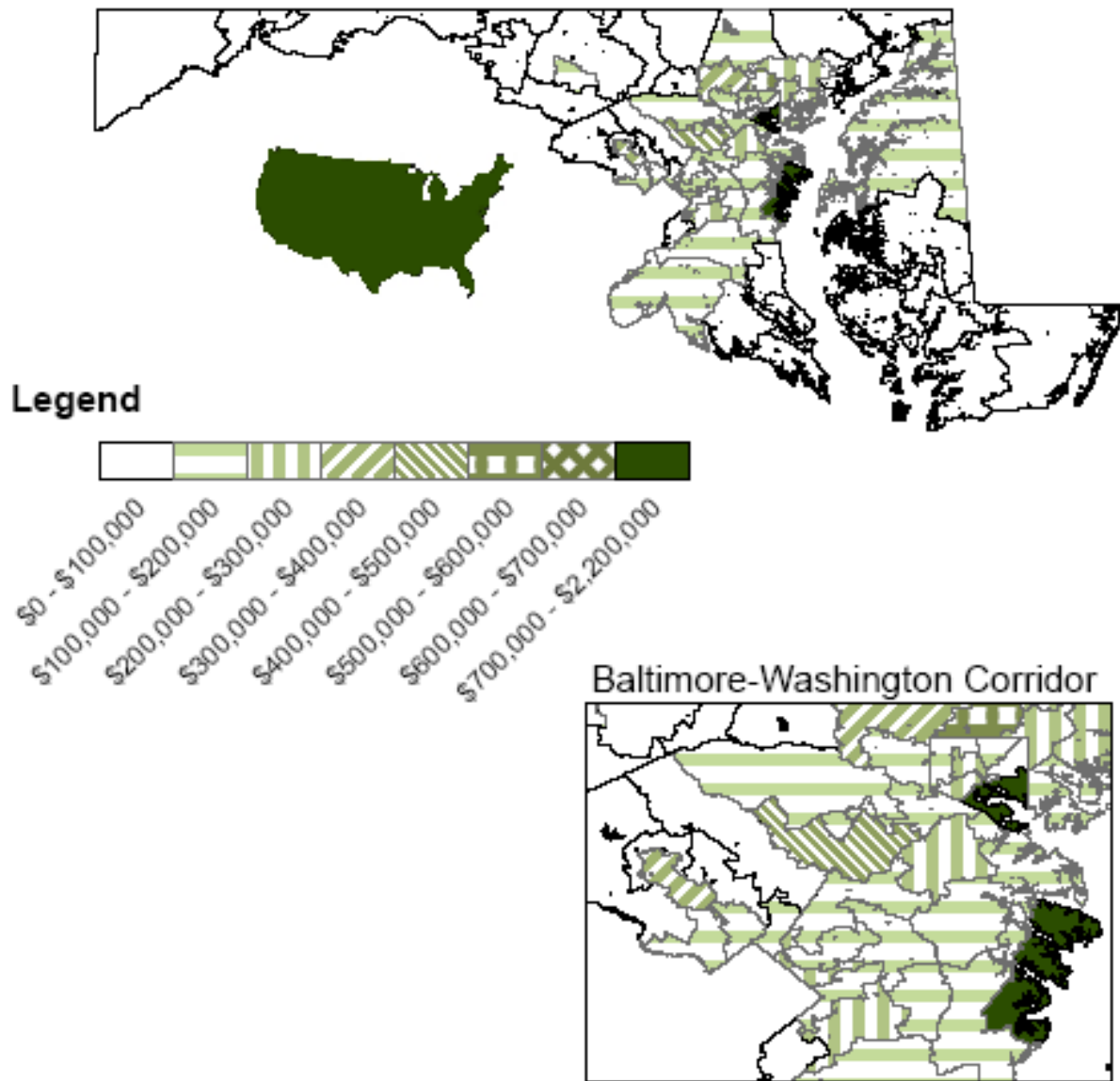
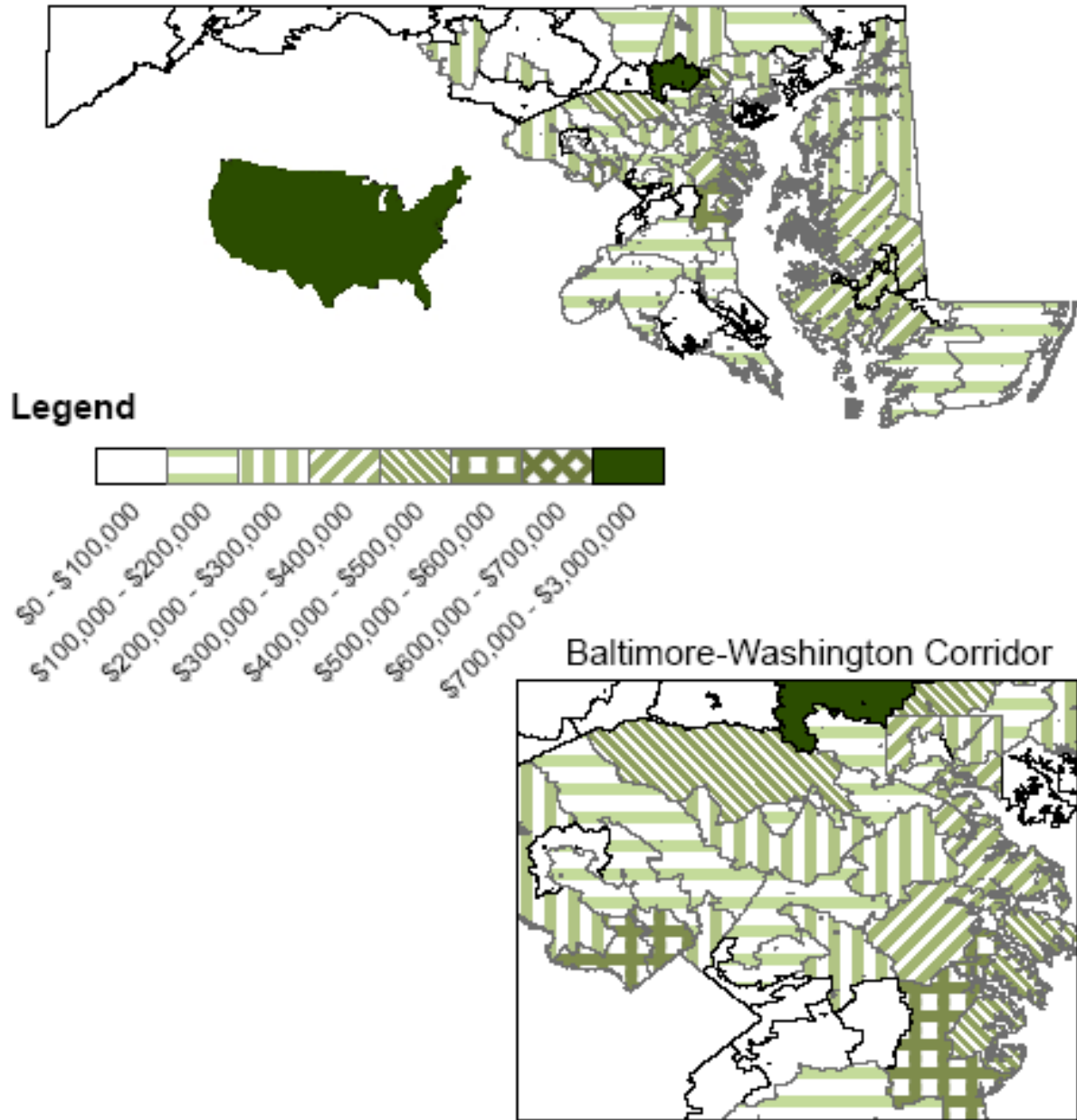


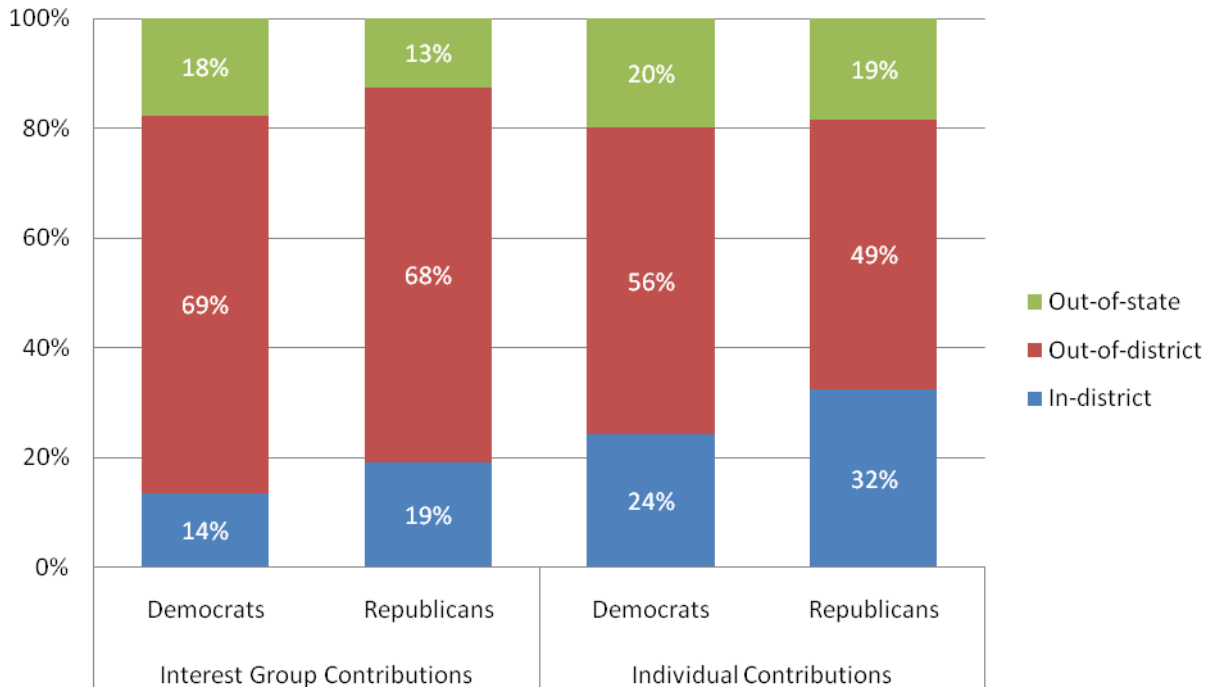
Figure 14: Individual Contributions to General Assembly Candidates, by Legislative District



Partisanship and the Geography of Fundraising for General Assembly Candidates

While Democratic candidates for the General Assembly raised much more (\$20.5 million in interest group and individual contributions) than their Republican counterparts (\$8 million), similar percentages of their funds came from in-district, out-of-district (but still in-state), and out-of-state. In general, candidates of both parties raised the largest proportion of their funds (between 49% and 69%) from outside their home district, but inside the state of Maryland. Additionally, both sets of partisans received less than one-fifth of their money from out-of-state sources. There was however a significant difference between the percentages of funds candidates raised from within their district, with Republican candidates receiving larger proportions of their funds from within their districts than Democrats. Notably, Republican candidates on average raised nearly twice as large a proportion of their funds from individuals located within their district than did Democrats.

Figure 15: Partisanship and the Origin of Interest Group and Individual Contributions to General Assembly Candidates



Note: Out-of-district contributions are defined as contributions that originated outside of a candidate's electoral district, but still within the state of Maryland.

Figures 16 and 17 compare the geographic distribution of interest group and individual contributions by legislative district for each party. Within Maryland, there are some important fundraising differences between candidates of the two major parties. Democratic candidates raised much more of their contributions (71%) from the Baltimore-Washington corridor than did Republicans (60%). Also, Republicans received very little in contributions from the Washington, D.C. suburban districts and from Baltimore City (districts that gave heavily to Democrats), instead drawing much of their Baltimore-Washington corridor funds from Anne Arundel districts. Furthermore, Democrats raised only 10% of their funds from Maryland districts outside the Baltimore-Washington corridor, while Republicans raised 24% of their total contributions from these counties.

Figure 16: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Democratic Candidates for the General Assembly, by Legislative District

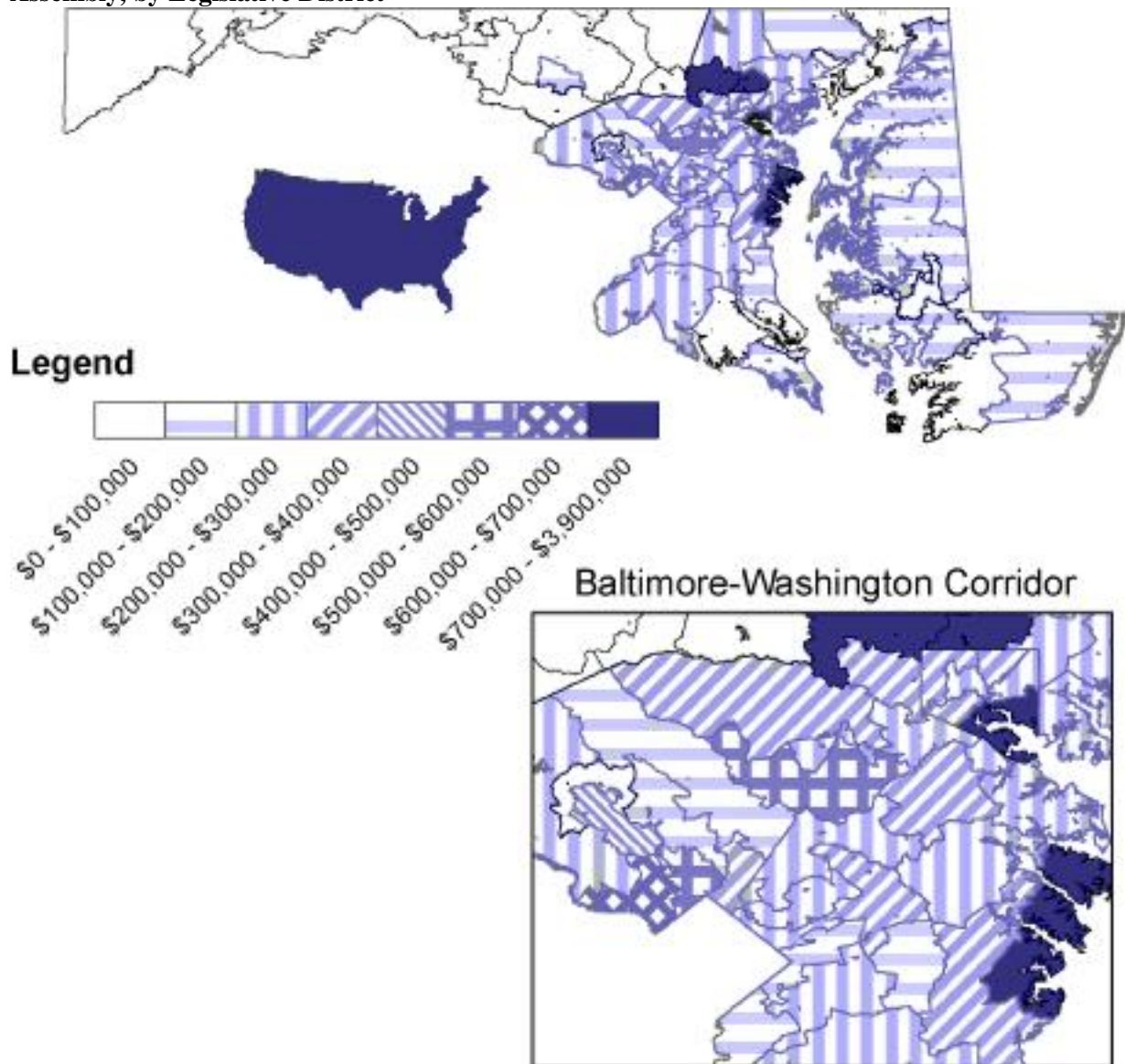
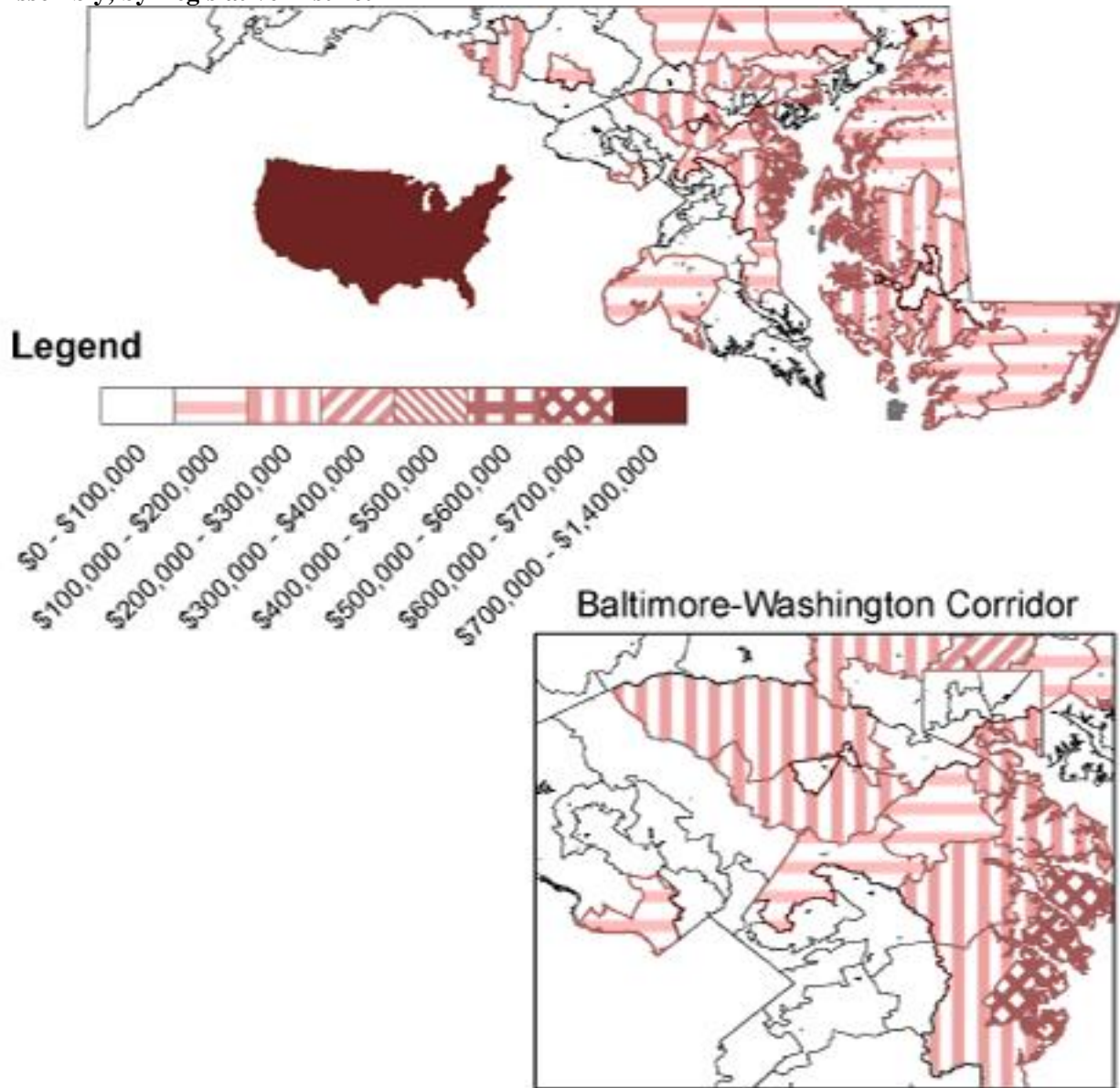


Figure 17: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Republican Candidates for the General Assembly, by Legislative District



General Assembly candidates raised significant sums from out-of-state sources, and they raised them from similar parts of the country. Both Democratic and Republican candidates received the largest share of their out-of-state contributions from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area (37% and 22% respectively). After Washington, D.C., major metropolitan areas like New York and Philadelphia also contributed significant sums to candidates for both parties. Beyond these three, no metropolitan areas accounted for more than 3% of the contributions to candidates from either party.

Table 6: Top Ten Out-of-state Metropolitan Areas for Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Democratic and Republican Candidates for General Assembly

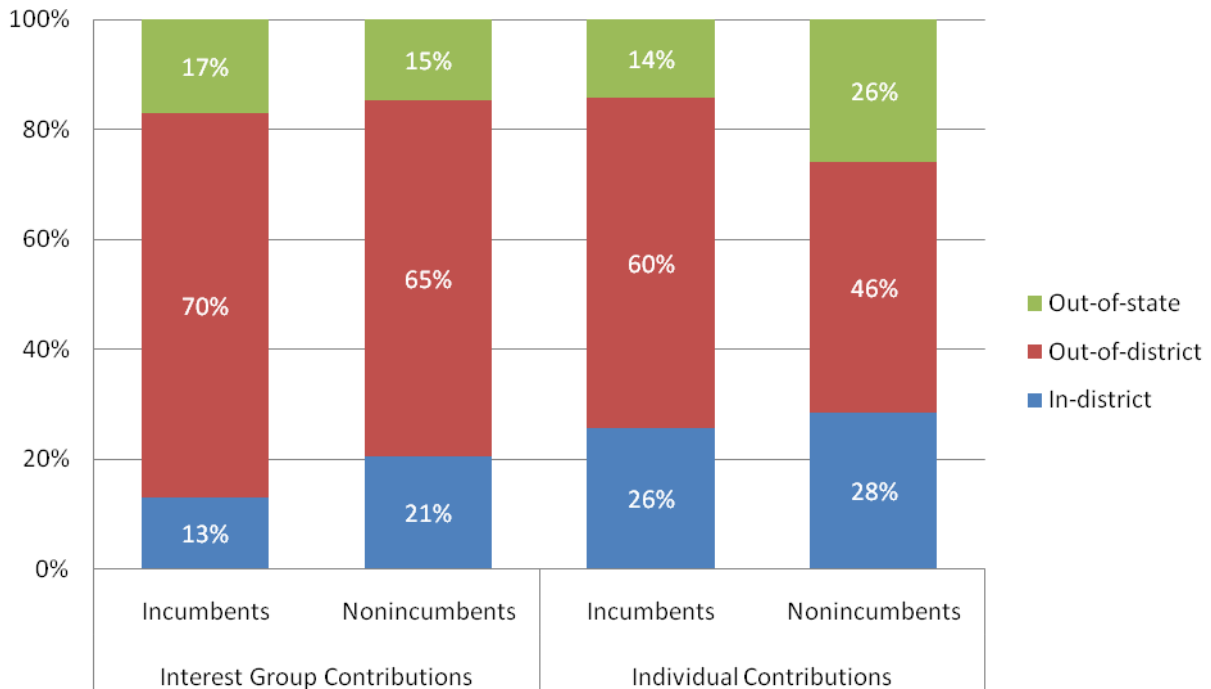
Democrats			Republicans		
Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total	Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total
Washington, D.C.	\$1,436,313	37%	Washington, D.C.	\$286,489	22%
New York	\$292,593	8%	New York	\$51,001	4%
Philadelphia	\$127,518	3%	New Orleans	\$41,650	3%
Chicago	\$70,227	2%	Philadelphia	\$40,005	3%
Boston	\$64,617	2%	Richmond	\$35,048	3%
Miami	\$56,791	1%	Miami	\$27,562	2%
Richmond	\$45,177	1%	Louisville, KY	\$25,665	2%
San Francisco	\$43,736	1%	Boston	\$20,775	2%
Los Angeles	\$42,148	1%	Pittsburgh	\$19,835	2%
Tampa	\$41,675	1%	Bridgeport, CT	\$19,369	1%

Incumbency and the Geography of Fundraising for General Assembly Candidates

Incumbents have a number of fundraising advantages over nonincumbents, including campaign experience, reliable donor lists, name recognition, and political connections across the state and nation. These advantages allow incumbents more flexibility in how and where they raise campaign contributions.

Altogether, incumbent candidates raised more money, raising \$18.6 million in contributions from individuals and interest groups compared to the \$10 million raised among nonincumbents, however the proportions raised from in-district, out-of-district, and out-of-state were similar for both types of candidates (see Figure 18). The largest proportion of funds for both incumbents and nonincumbents were raised from outside their election districts by inside the state, however, in general, nonincumbents raised slightly smaller proportions from these sources. Nonincumbents generally had to rely slightly more on money from sources within their districts, and were especially more reliant on individual donors residing outside of Maryland.

Figure 18: Incumbency and the Origin of Interest Group and Individual Contributions to General Assembly Candidates



Note: Out-of-district contributions are defined as contributions that originated outside of a candidate’s electoral district, but still within the state of Maryland.

Figures 19 and 20 compare the geographic sources of individual and interest group contributions to incumbents (Figure 19) and nonincumbents (Figure 20). Incumbents raised more in total funds from every district; however, both sets of candidates raised most of their funds from the same general geographic area, with 70% of incumbents' contributions and 65% of nonincumbents' contributions originating in the Baltimore-Washington corridor. There were, however, some important differences. Montgomery County and Prince George's County gave very little to nonincumbents, even though Montgomery County especially was an important source for incumbents. Also, nonincumbents raised very little from the Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, and Northern/Western Maryland, while incumbents raised more of their funds from these areas.

Additionally, incumbents raised \$3.0 million (16%) from out of state compared to the \$2.2 million (22%) raised by nonincumbents. Incumbents raised just 15% of their funds, and nonincumbents raised just 13% of their funds, in Maryland districts outside the Baltimore-Washington corridor. Altogether, while incumbents raised nearly twice as much as nonincumbents, roughly two-thirds of the money raised by each group originated in the Baltimore-Washington corridor.

Both incumbents and nonincumbents raised their out-of-state funds interest groups and individuals in similar metropolitan areas (see Table 7). The Washington, D.C. metropolitan area contributed the largest share to both incumbents and nonincumbents, accounting for 35% and 32% of their totals, respectively. Altogether, no metropolitan areas besides Washington and New York accounted for more than 3% of the contributions raised by incumbents or nonincumbents.

Table 7: Incumbency and the Top Out-of-state Metropolitan Areas Among Individual and Interest Group Contributions to for General Assembly Candidates

Incumbents			Nonincumbents		
Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total	Metropolitan Area	Contribution	% of Total
Washington, D.C.	\$1,018,252	35%	Washington, D.C.	\$706,860	32%
New York	\$138,938	5%	New York	\$204,656	9%
Philadelphia	\$97,789	3%	Philadelphia	\$69,834	3%
Richmond	\$63,764	2%	Boston	\$65,882	3%
Chicago	\$60,830	2%	New Orleans	\$42,830	2%
Miami	\$41,945	1%	Miami	\$42,408	2%
Tampa, FL	\$40,381	1%	San Francisco	\$41,369	2%
Bridgeport, CT	\$37,250	1%	Los Angeles	\$40,588	2%
Atlanta	\$32,446	1%	Chicago	\$27,687	1%
Louisville, KY	\$31,265	1%	Bridgeport, CT	\$22,459	1%

Figure 19: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Incumbent Candidates for the General Assembly, by Legislative District

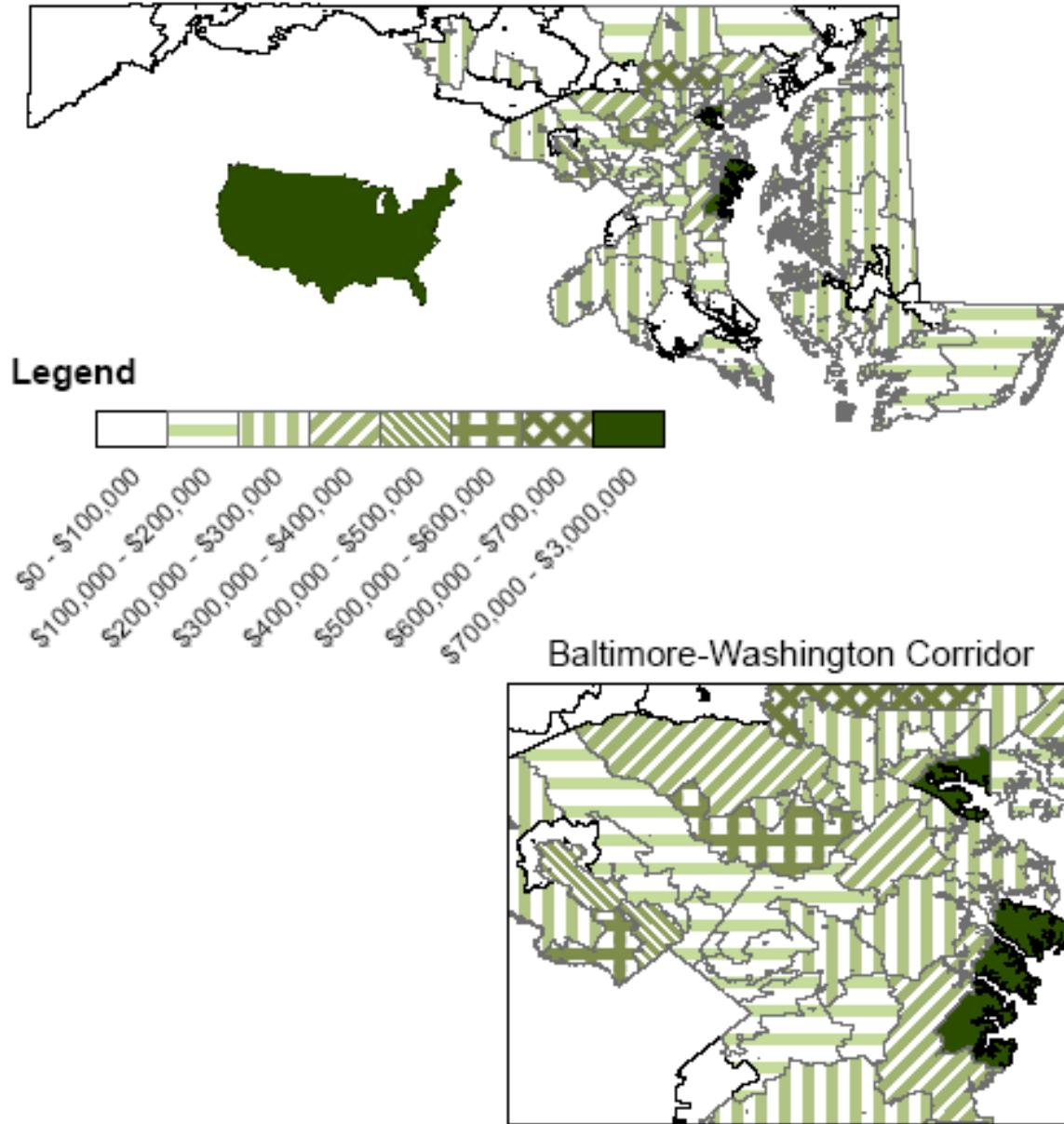
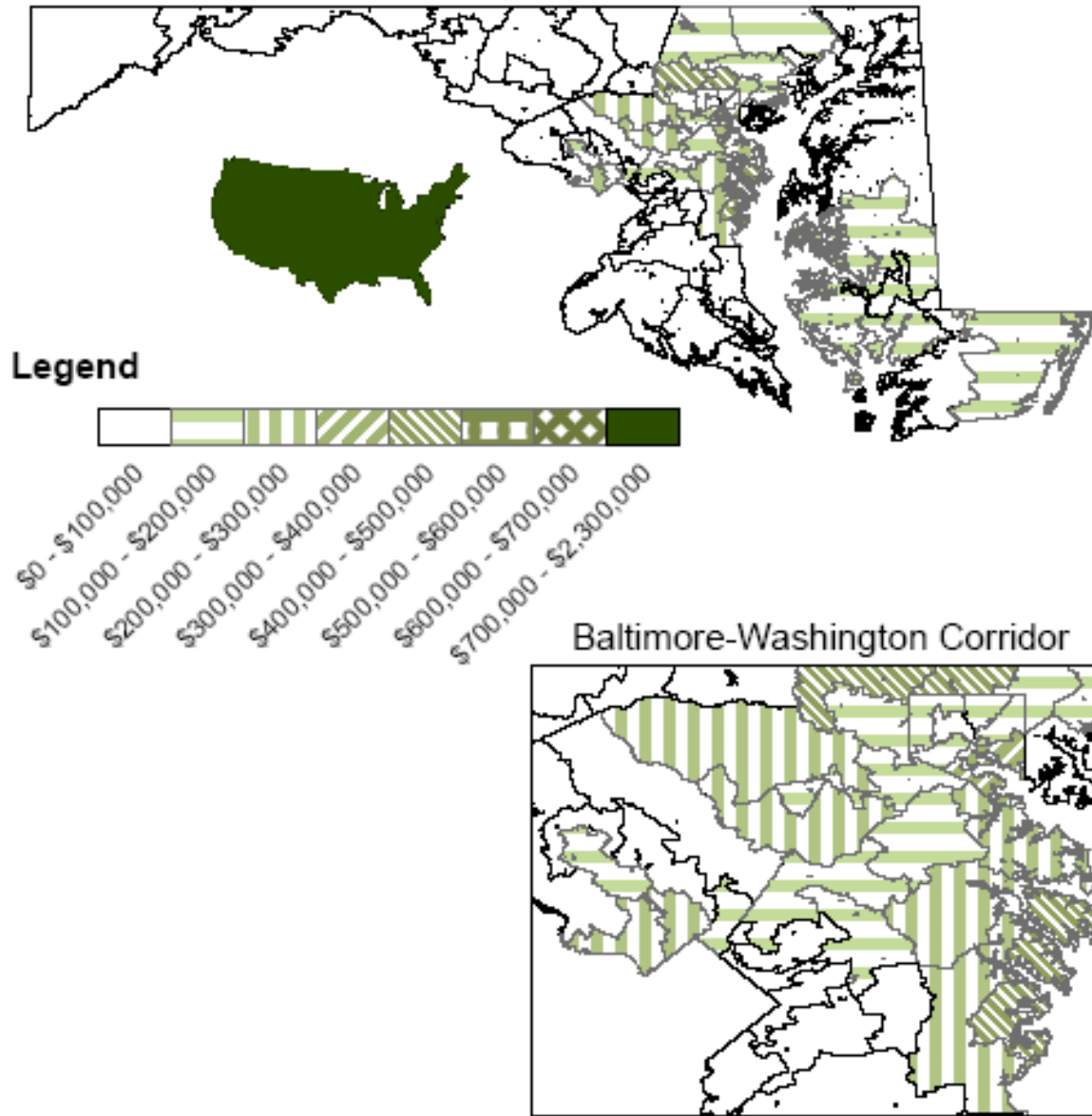


Figure 20: Individual and Interest Group Contributions to Nonincumbent Candidates for the General Assembly, by Legislative District



Appendix A: Maryland Reference Maps

Figure A-1: Maryland Counties

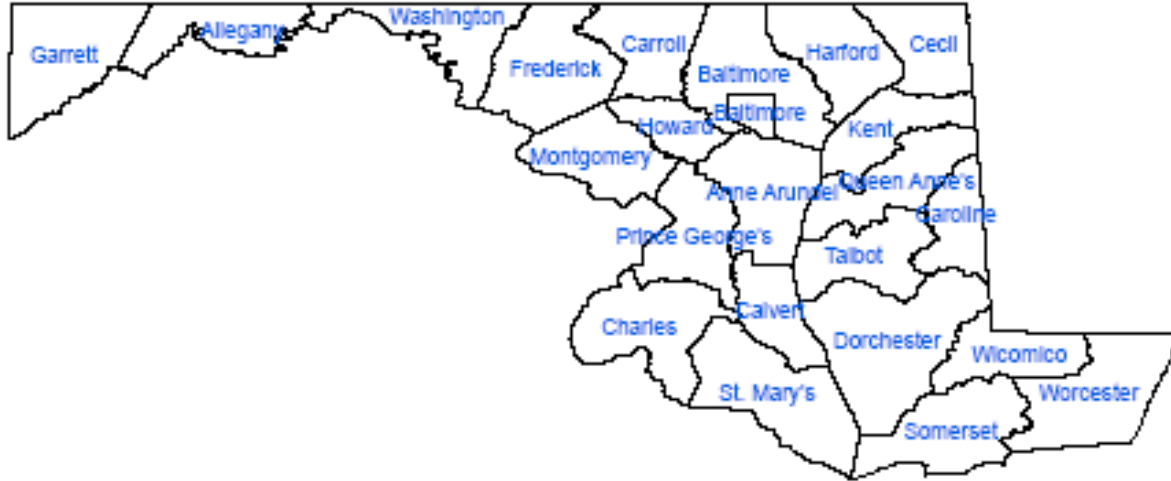
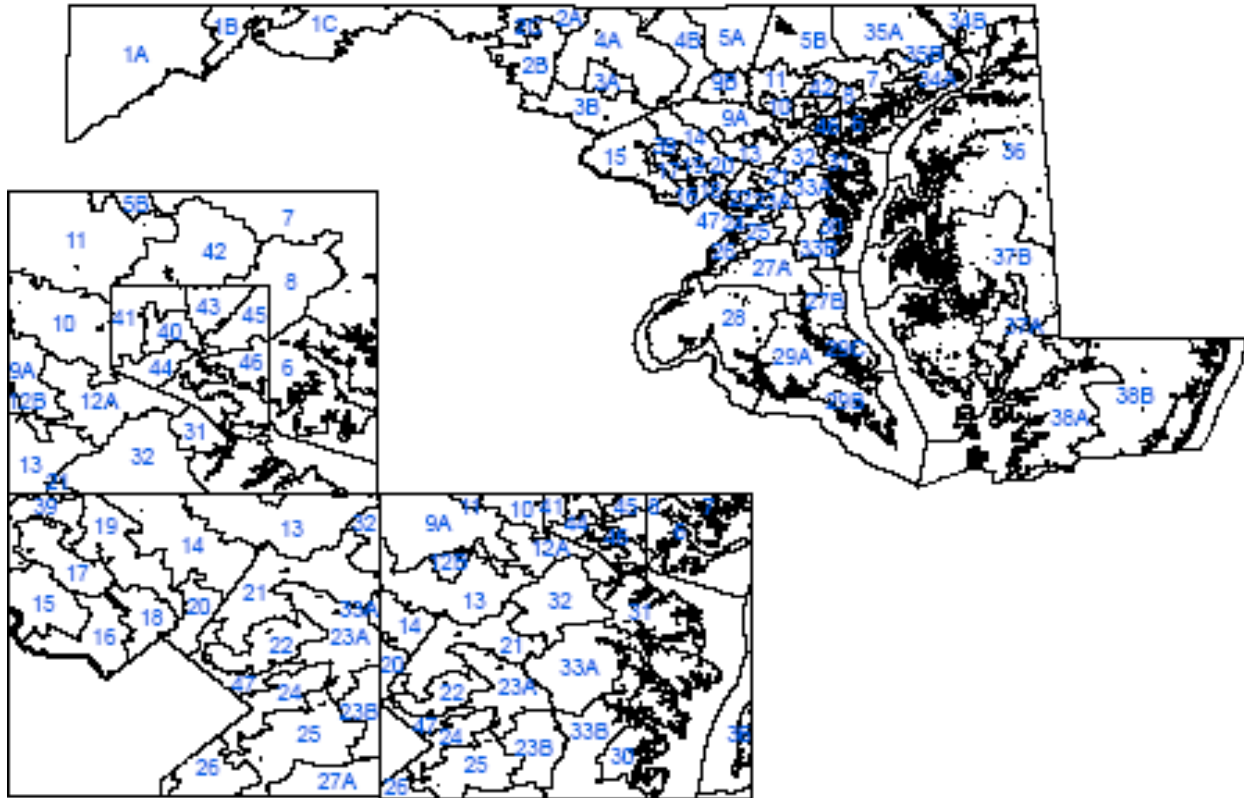


Figure A-2: Maryland legislative districts



Appendix B: Metropolitan Area Definitions

The following table provides the full names of the metropolitan areas that were shortened when listed in tables in the report.

Table B-1: Definitions of Metropolitan Areas Used in this Report

Metropolitan Area	Full Metropolitan Area Name
New York	New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ--CT--PA CMSA
Los Angeles	Los Angeles--Riverside--Orange County, CA CMSA
Chicago	Chicago--Gary--Kenosha, IL--IN--WI CMSA
Washington, D.C.	Washington--Baltimore, D.C.--MD--VA--WV CMSA
San Francisco	San Francisco--Oakland--San Jose, CA CMSA
Philadelphia	Philadelphia--Wilmington--Atlantic City, PA--NJ--DE--MD CMSA
Boston	Boston--Worcester--Lawrence, MA--NH--ME--CT CMSA
Detroit	Detroit--Ann Arbor--Flint, MI CMSA
Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas--Fort Worth, TX CMSA
Houston	Houston--Galveston--Brazoria, TX CMSA
Naples, FL	Naples, FL MSA
West Palm Beach, FL	West Palm Beach--Boca Raton, FL MSA
Minneapolis	Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN--WI MSA
Denver	Denver--Boulder--Greeley, CO CMSA
Hartford, CT	Hartford, CT MSA
Seattle	Seattle--Tacoma--Bremerton, WA CMSA
Miami	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL
Atlanta	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA
Virginia Beach, VA	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC
Richmond	Richmond, VA
York-Hanover, PA	York-Hanover, PA
Bridgeport, CT	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT
Columbus, OH	Columbus, OH
Orlando	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL
Tampa	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL
Louisville, KY	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
New Orleans	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA

Appendix C: Baltimore-Washington Corridor

Throughout the report, some counties and districts were identified as being within the “Baltimore-Washington corridor.” These areas are thought to be the primary urban-suburban areas within the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area within Maryland. Below are maps of what areas are included in this report.

Figure C-1: Baltimore-Washington corridor by county

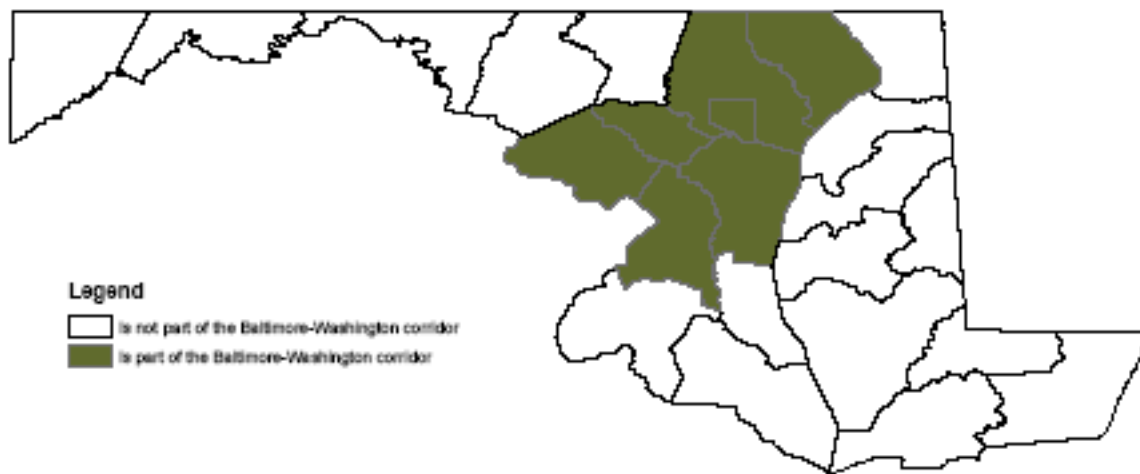


Figure C-2: Baltimore-Washington corridor by legislative district

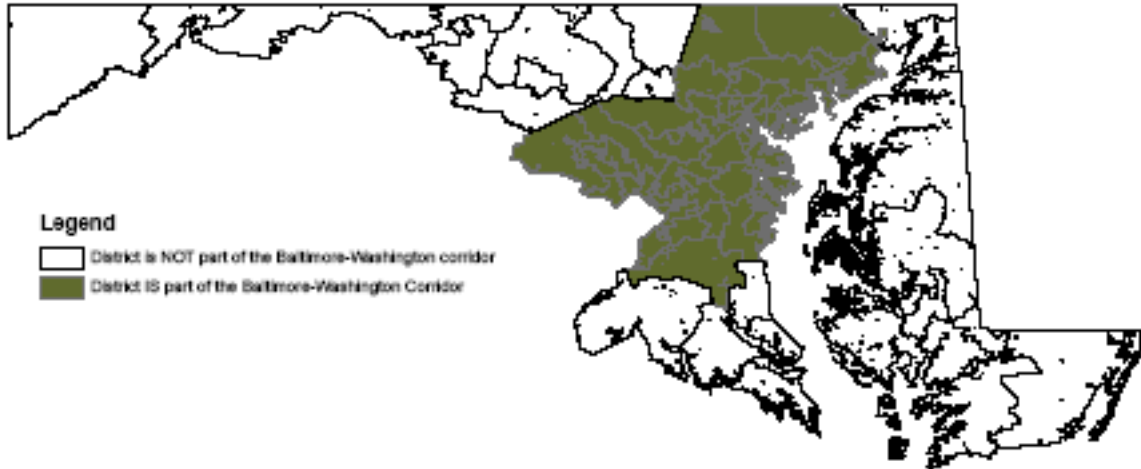


Table C-1: Districts Included in the Baltimore-Washington Corridor

District	Counties	Major Jursidictions
5B	Baltimore	Hereford-Monkton
6	Baltimore	Dundalk
7	Baltimore, Harford	Fallston
8	Baltimore	Overlea
9A	Howard	Ellicott City
10	Baltimore	Randallstown
11	Baltimore	Owings Mills
12A	Baltimore, Howard	Arbutus
12B	Howard	Columbia
13	Howard	Columbia
14	Montgomery	Burtonsville
15	Montgomery	Poolesville
16	Montgomery	Bethesda
17	Montgomery	Rockville
18	Montgomery	Chevy Chase
19	Montgomery	Aspen Hill
20	Montgomery	Silver Spring
21	Prince George's, Anne Arundel	College Park
22	Prince George's	Greenbelt
23A	Prince George's	Bowie
23B	Prince George's	Bowie

24	Prince George's	Capitol Heights
25	Prince George's	Forestville
26	Prince George's	Oxon Hill
27A	Prince George's, Calvert	Brandywine
30	Anne Arundel	Annapolis
31	Anne Arundel	Pasadena
32	Anne Arundel	Severn
33A	Anne Arundel	Crofton
33B	Anne Arundel	Davidsonville
34A	Harford	Aberdeen
35A	Harford	Jarrettsville
35B	Harford	Bel Air
39	Montgomery	Germantown
40	Baltimore City	West Baltimore
41	Baltimore City	Northwest Baltimore
42	Baltimore	Towson
43	Baltimore City	Northeast Baltimore
44	Baltimore City	West Baltimore
45	Baltimore City	Northeast Baltimore
46	Baltimore City	Downtown Baltimore
47	Prince George's	Langley Park

Appendix D

The Study

The campaign finance data used in this report were obtained from the Maryland State Board of Elections and cover the full 2006 election cycle, defined as the period between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2006. The data are compiled from all expenditures made by all campaign accounts belonging to candidates for the General Assembly during the election cycle. Some of the figures in this report may not perfectly match the figures generated by the Maryland Elections Center website because the data on the website are subject to updating and corrections by the Maryland State Board of Elections. The campaign finance data were supplemented with other information collected by the Center for American Politics and Citizenship.

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Recommended Citation

Nicholas D. Rupkey and Paul S. Herrnson. 2010. "The Geography of Campaign Contributions in the 2006 Maryland State Elections." College Park, Md. Center for American Politics and Citizenship, University of Maryland.

< <http://www.capc.umd.edu/mdelection/reports/geography06.pdf> >