

The San Diego Metro Area and its Counties

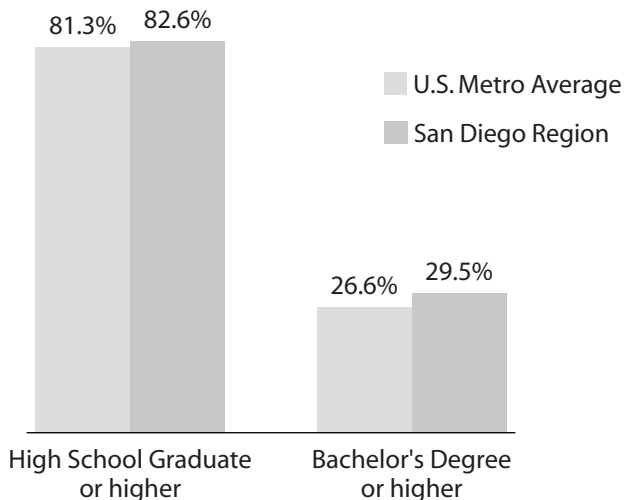


San Diego

Basic Economic Indicators (San Diego Metro Area)

Total Population (2000)	2.8 million	
Population Growth (1990 - 2000)	↑ 12%	
Foreign Born (2000)	Metro Area - 21.5% U.S. Metro - 13.0%	
Household Median Income (2000)	Metro Area - \$47,067 U.S. Metro - \$50,163	
Poverty Rate (2000)	Metro Area - 12.4% U.S. Metro - 9.0%	
Unemployment Rate	1998	2002
	3.5%	4.3%
10 Year Wage & Salary Growth (1992 - 2001)	Metro Area - 79.3% U.S. Metro - 68.2%	
10 Year Job Growth (1992 - 2001)	Metro Area - 24.2% U.S. Metro - 21.1%	

Educational Attainment (Population 25-years-old and older)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Fortune 500 Companies Based in the San Diego Metro Area

Science Applications International Corporation

Sempra Energy

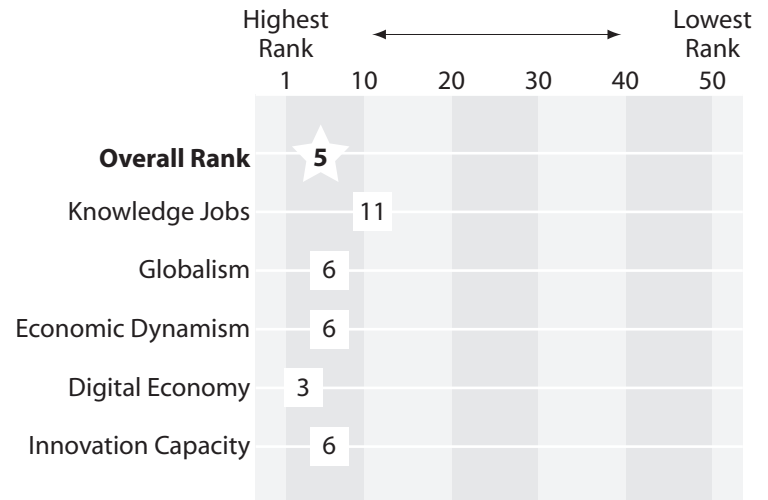
Gateway

Qualcomm

New Economy Index

(San Diego Metro Rank Among Top 50 Metro Areas)

The New Economy Index measures and ranks the degree to which metro economies function along 'new economy' principles.



Knowledge Jobs. Indicator measures jobs held by managers, professionals, and technicians; and the educational attainment of the workforce.

Globalization. Indicator measures the export orientation of manufacturing.

Economic dynamism and competition. Indicators in this category measure the number of fast-growing "gazelle" companies; the rate of new business start-ups and existing business failures; and the number of initial public stock offerings.

The transformation to a digital economy. Indicators measure the percentage of adults online; the number of ".com" domain-name registrations; the share of students using computers in schools; Internet backbone capacity; and number of providers of broadband telecommunications services.

Technological innovation capacity. Indicators measure the number of high-tech jobs; the number of science and engineering graduates from area colleges and universities; the number of patents issued; expenditures on research and development at colleges and universities; and venture capital investments.

Source: The Progressive Policy Institute, 2001

Regional Environmental Index

(Ranking of Top 50 Metro Areas)

Components of the regional environmental index include: electricity prices, toxic release inventory, pollution standards index, serious pollution days per year.

1 Seattle	26 Greensboro
2 Portland	27 San Antonio
3 Milwaukee	28 Charlotte
4 Minneapolis	29 Raleigh
5 Indianapolis	30 Cleveland
6 West Palm Beach	31 Philadelphia
7 Miami	32 Nashville
8 Norfolk	33 Las Vegas
9 Detroit	34 Providence
10 Oklahoma City	35 Pittsburgh
11 Kansas City	36 Memphis
12 Jacksonville	37 Hartford
13 Grand Rapids	38 New Orleans
14 Louisville	39 Rochester
15 Chicago	40 Buffalo
16 Denver	41 San Diego
17 Cincinnati	42 Atlanta
18 San Francisco	43 Phoenix
19 Orlando	44 New York
20 Columbus	45 Dallas
21 Richmond	46 Houston
22 Washington	47 Sacramento
23 St. Louis	48 Austin
24 Boston	49 Los Angeles
25 Tampa	50 Salt Lake City

Source: Beacon Hill Institute, Metro Competitiveness Index, 2003

Regional Infrastructure Index

(Ranking of Top 50 Metro Areas)

Components of the infrastructure index include: mass transit availability, percent of households with computers, percent of adults online, travel time to work, median household gross rent.

1 Seattle	26 Jacksonville
2 Salt Lake City	27 Washington
3 Portland	28 Phoenix
4 Denver	29 Indianapolis
5 Minneapolis	30 New York
6 Kansas City	31 St. Louis
7 Sacramento	32 Pittsburgh
8 Austin	33 Dallas
9 Providence	34 Detroit
10 Columbus	35 Tampa
11 San Francisco	36 San Diego
12 Milwaukee	37 Miami
13 Norfolk	38 Raleigh
14 Cincinnati	39 Memphis
15 Grand Rapids	40 New Orleans
16 Cleveland	41 Philadelphia
17 Oklahoma City	42 Chicago
18 Boston	43 Greensboro
19 Buffalo	44 Nashville
20 Houston	45 Atlanta
21 Louisville	46 Orlando
22 Hartford	47 Charlotte
23 Los Angeles	48 West Palm Beach
24 San Antonio	49 Rochester
25 Las Vegas	50 Richmond

Source: Beacon Hill Institute, Metro Competitiveness Index, 2003

Central City - Suburb Disparity

(1990 + 2000 Score)

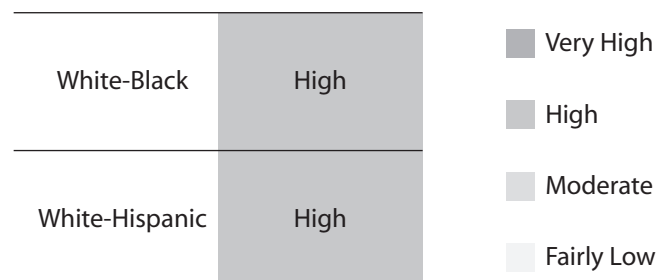
The index uses eight variables to measure and score central city-suburb disparity in major metro areas. The variables are median household income, per capita income, poverty, educational attainment, unemployment, homeownership, and vacant housing.



Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research, 2002

Racial Segregation

(Metro Area, 2000 US Census)



Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research