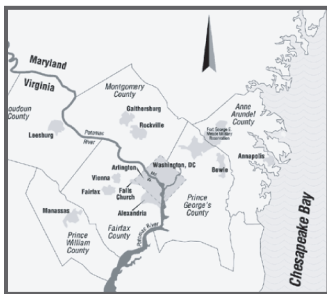


## The Washington D. C. Metro Area and its Counties and Cities\*



\*Partial list

Baltimore, MD District of Columbia  
 Anne Arundel (MD) Arlington (VA)  
 Carroll (MD) Prince William (VA)  
 Baltimore (MD) Culpepper (VA)  
 Harford (MD) Fairfax (VA)  
 Queen Anne's (MD) Fauquier (VA)  
 Howard (MD) King George (VA)  
 Calvert (MD) Loudoun (VA)  
 Washington (MD) Warren (VA)  
 Charles (MD) Clarke (VA)  
 Montgomery (MD) Stafford (VA)  
 Frederick (MD) Spotsylvania (VA)  
 Prince George's (MD)

## Fortune 500 Companies Based in the Washington D. C. Metro Area

Fannie Mae  
 Danaher  
 Pepco Holdings

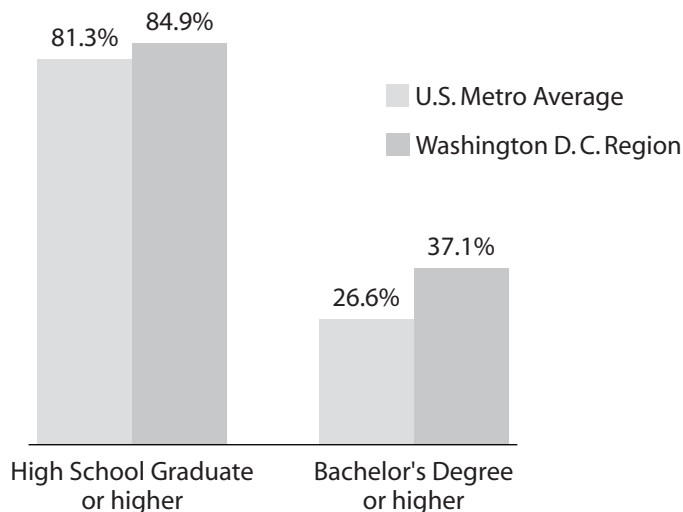
### Basic Economic Indicators

(Washington D. C. Metro Area)

|  |              |          |
|--|--------------|----------|
| Total Population (2000)                    | 7.6 million  |          |
| Population Growth (1990 - 2000)            | ▲ 93%        |          |
| Foreign Born (2000)                        | Metro Area - | 12.9%    |
|  | U.S. Metro - | 13.0%    |
| Household Median Income (2000)             | Metro Area - | \$57,291 |
|  | U.S. Metro - | \$50,163 |
| Poverty Rate (2000)                        | Metro Area - | 8.3%     |
|  | U.S. Metro - | 9.0%     |
| Unemployment Rate                          | 1998         | 2002     |
|  | 3.2%         | 3.7%     |
| 10 Year Wage & Salary Growth (1992 - 2001) | Metro Area - | 74.4%    |
|  | U.S. Metro - | 68.2%    |
| 10 Year Job Growth (1992 - 2001)           | Metro Area - | 20.2%    |
|  | U.S. Metro - | 21.1%    |

### Educational Attainment

(Population 25-years-old and older)

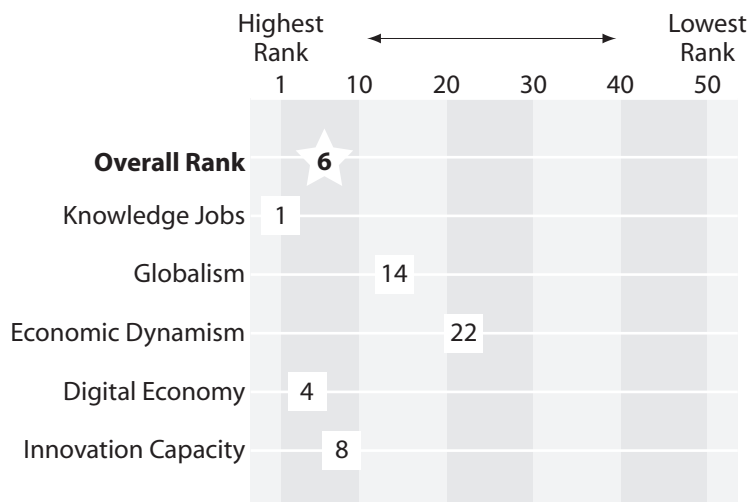


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

### New Economy Index

(Washington D. C. 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        |
| <b>22 Washington D. C.</b> | 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.

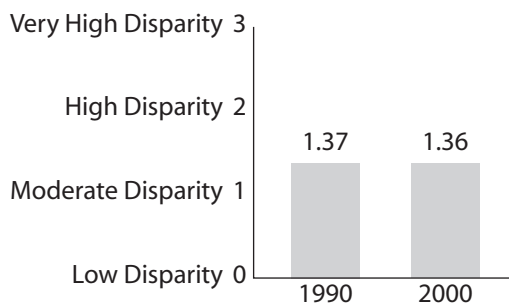
|                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Seattle        | 26 Jacksonville            |
| 2 Salt Lake City | <b>27 Washington D. C.</b> |
| 3 Portland       | 28 Phoenix                 |
| 4 Denver         | 29 Indianapolis            |
| 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)

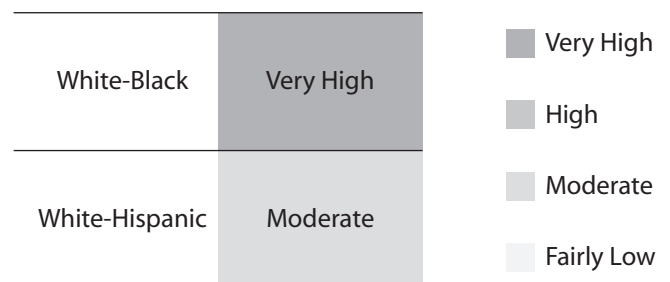
The index uses eight variables to measure and score central city-suburb disparity in major metro areas. The variables are median household income, per capita income, poverty, educational attainment, unemployment, homeownership, and vacant housing.



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