

INTRODUCTION

There are a small number of cities that clearly exhibit characteristics that mark them as *global university cities*.

London, Boston, Paris, Tokyo and Melbourne for example, are home to a disproportionate number of internationally well regarded universities.

When coupled with their acknowledged liveability, sustained investment in education and research and the subsequent uptake of graduates and ideas, they are in the company of a very small number of cities across the globe.

INTRODUCTION (con'd)

The Higher Education Taskforce of the Committee for Melbourne commissioned development of a 'Global University City Index'.

A completed index has been received by the Taskforce after a review by PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC). The review looked at:

- consistency with principles agreed by the Taskforce.
- the overall structure of the Index (factors, weightings and thresholds).
- appropriateness of data sources.

For further information on the committee for Melbourne Higher Education Taskforce, go to <http://www.melbourne.org.au/>

THE PURPOSE OF THE INDEX

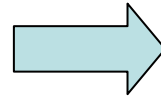
The Global University City Index highlights those cities where there is confluence between their size, liveability and connectedness, the number of excellent universities within their bounds and sustained investment in education and research.

These cities are home to knowledge workers and research clusters that make them a significant driving force of the knowledge economy.

Worldwide these cities are few in number. Currently they are predominantly in the developed world drawing on long relationships between the city, industry and the academy and an associated history of investment. This picture can be anticipated to change as cities and universities in the developing world collaborate for mutual benefit.

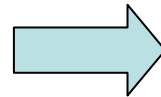
The following principles were used to guide development of the Index.

Simple and
intuitive



- Based on a small number of factors clearly linking the life of a city and its universities
- Producing a list of ‘peer’ cities where all intuitively ‘belong’

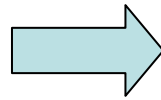
Robust,
standardised and /
or known measures



- Data drawn from authoritative sources
- Relative stability in observations over time with any volatility clearly explainable
- Any variation in rankings should be proportional to the importance of inputs – weighting is sensible

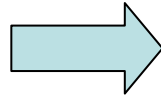
Building blocks of the index

Global university
recognition



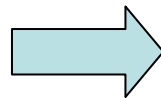
- Number of high profile international universities
- Capacity to attract international students
- Capacity to attract research dollars from offshore

Amenity



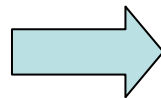
- Liveability and human development
- Connectivity
- Population, scale, diversity and vibrancy

Education inputs and
performance



- Expenditure on tertiary education
- Student numbers
- Graduations

Research inputs and
performance



- Expenditure on research and development
- Patent applications and grants
- Commercialization - Royalties and license fees

GLOBAL UNIVERSITY CITY INDEX

Data sources - All data sources have been confirmed by PWC as fit-for-purpose. They also meet stability and recency requirements.

Global university recognition

Number of high profile international universities.

Times Higher Education Supplement – Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings

Capacity to attract international students.

The number and ratio of international to domestic students – United Nations

Capacity to attract research dollars from offshore.

Percentage of GDP expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) derived offshore - OECD

Research inputs and performance

Expenditure on research and development.

Percentage of GDP expenditure on research and development (GERD) and Percentage of GERD in higher education institutions (HERD) – UN Statistics

Patent applications and grants.

Patent grants per million residents (OECD Research and Technology measures)

Patent applications from a nation in all three of the EU, US and Japan jurisdictions (Triadic patent families - OECD Research and Technology measures)

Commercialization - Royalties and license fees.

Per capita receipts (\$US)

Amenity

Liveability and human development.

Economist Intelligence Unit Liveability rankings
United Nations Human Development Index

Connectivity.

Internet connections per '000 population – World Bank

Population, scale, diversity and vibrancy

Population of the City conurbation – UN Statistics

Education inputs and performance

Expenditure on tertiary education.

Percentage of GDP expenditure on tertiary education – UN Statistics
Percentage of per-capita GDP expenditure on individual tertiary students – UN Statistics

Student numbers.

Number of enrollments in universities as a percentage of national populations – UN Statistics

Graduations.

Annual percentage of graduations from universities – UN Statistics

GLOBAL UNIVERSITY CITY INDEX

Thresholds and weightings used in the Index

		Threshold	Weighting
Global recognition	High profile universities	2 or more	20%
	International students		5%
	Offshore research investment		5%
Amenity	Liveability	Ranked <100	25%
	Connectivity		5%
	Population scale	>2,000,000	
Education inputs and performance	Education expenditure		10%
	Student numbers		5%
	Graduations		5%
Research inputs and performance	Research expenditure		10%
	Patents		5%
	Commercialisation		5%
			100%

Notes:

To be included a city must:

- be home to two or more high profile universities as reported by the Times Higher Education Supplement – Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings 2006.
- have a population in excess of 2 million to ensure scale, diversity and vibrancy
- be in the top 100 most liveable cities as reported by the Economist Intelligence Unit Global Livability Rankings 2005.

Application of the above settings very rapidly reduces the number of cities under consideration.

Outputs of the Global University City Index

CITY	Country	Global University City Index rank
London	UK	1
Boston	US	2
Paris	France	3
Tokyo	Japan	4
Melbourne	Australia	5
Sydney	Australia	6
New York	US	7
Chicago	US	8
Baltimore	US	9
St Louis	US	9
Atlanta	US	11
Washington DC	US	11
Los Angeles	US	13
Hong Kong	China	14
San Francisco	US	15
Berlin	Germany	16
Singapore	Singapore	17
Seoul	Korea	18
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	19
Shanghai	China	20

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