



“Global Urban (United of Kingdom) Competitiveness Report”

Press Release

Led by Professor Pengfei Ni (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) with Professor Peter Karl Kresl (Bucknell University, USA), economic experts and scholars from many countries and regions, as well as the members of the Global Urban Competitiveness Project group completed the “2009-2010 Global Urban Competitiveness Report” (hereinafter referred to as Report) and the Report will be released on June 22, 25th, 2010 in Seoul and Nanjing.

In the sample of 500 cities worldwide, 12 cities in UK are selected in this Report. From the perspective of competitive output, input and process, we compare the three aspects of value system, elemental environment and industry chain system and release the “Global Urban (UK) Competitiveness Report” (the global rankings are signed in the bracket) .

1. Comprehensive competitiveness: London still ranks first, cities mostly upgrade. The top three cities are: London(2), Manchester (47) , Birmingham (51) . From the global position, most English cities rank upstream or middle stream. All 16 cities rank in the top 200, and rank first in Europe totally. Top 5 English cities come from England, while cities from Scotland are in the middle, and ones from Wales which own small population normally. The capital city of north Ireland Belfast ranks in the downstream.

Economic scale: London has superior performance, while most cities drop down. The top three cities are: London(4), Manchester(33) , Leeds(57). The top 5 economic scale cities all come from England, ones from Scotland follow them.

Development level: Leeds ranks in the top one, the downstream cities change more. The top three cities are: Leeds (5) ,London(13), Edinburgh (14) . Unlike Comprehensive competitiveness or Economic scale, cities in Scotland, Wales and North Ireland performance good, Edinburgh in England, Belfast in North Ireland and Cardiff in Wales are in the top 5 in UK.

Economic aggregation: Manchester takes the lead, cities in England is better. The top three cities are: Manchester (12) , London(20), Nottingham (36). From the global views, almost cities in UK are listed in the top 200 except for Sheffield, which turns out that English cities performance good in the Economic aggregation.

Economic growth: Newcastle jumps to first place, the rankings reveal poor performance. The top three cities are: Newcastle (316), Cardiff (332) and Sheffield (334). Cities in UK prefer poor cities in the world.

Patent Application: Plymouth has superior performance, and cities in UK present outstanding advantages. The top three cities are: Plymouth (10), Bristol (32) and Southampton (35), which list in the top 50 in the world, and the first 12 cities in UK rank in the top 100 in the world, which present outstanding advantages of patent application.

International influence: London still take the first place, the rest of cities have



low influence power. The top three cities are: London(4), Manchester (102) , Birmingham (108)

2. Competitive growth: cities mostly go up. Comparing of 2007-2008 annual data, except Belfast in Wales, most cities in UK upgrade the level, Liverpool increased rapidly by 19; large size cities, integrated centre, financial centre or economic centre rank upper, especially London.

3. Elemental environmental competitiveness: London, Bristol and Liverpool take the top 3; English cities are in the upstream. The top three cities are: London (2), Bristol (43) and Liverpool (52). The rankings in the upstream are almost in England, except Edinburgh in Scotland. Factor environmental competitiveness is positive related to the population. The top 3 cities all have millions of population. All English cities list in the first 150.

Enterprise quality: Financial centers take the lead, large cities performance good. The top three cities are: London (2), Edinburgh (98) and Liverpool (102).

Local element: London jumps to top 10 in the world, the overall rankings are well –performed. The top three cities are: London (4), Liverpool (27) and Plymouth (29). Cities in Scotland, Wales and north Ireland rank at the bottom.

Local demand: overall rankings are better in the world, financial centers performance better. The top three cities are: London (2), Bristol (5) and Liverpool (12). English cities performance better in the Europe. London and Bristol list in top 10. almost all cities in UK except Aberdeen list in top 50.

Local connection: London is on the top, while most cities performance not good. The top three cities are: London (1), Glasgow (48) and Plymouth (60).

Public institution: the global ranking is the 150 place.

Global connection: multiple-functional cities comes better, the overall rankings are not performing well. The top three cities are: London (2), Bristol (63) and Edinburgh (77).

4. Industry chain competitiveness: London tops in the first, the overall cities rank balanced. The top three cities are: London(3), Birmingham(110)and Glasgow (137).Totally, except London, all the other cities rank in the first 100. The good cities mostly are large cities or multiple-functional cities. The rankings of Industry chain competitiveness are similar with one of Comprehensive competitiveness.

5. Future potential: small cities show large potential, cities in England show better. By comparing the comprehensive competitiveness and factor environmental competitiveness, it is easily to find that the cities which show huge potential are: Sheffield, Aberdeen and Liverpool, which are all small cities and should be paid attention to. And cities in England illustrate more potential.



Global Urban Competitiveness Report(2009-2010)



This “2009-2010 Global Urban Competitiveness Report” will be published by the Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. It is the third Biennial report written by the Global Urban Competitiveness Project group. The Report is composed of general report, regional report, function city report, best city case report and city statistics report. The rich content and detailed data also provide important significance and reference value for government, especially for the city government departments, enterprises at home and abroad, research institutions, as well as the social public.

Center for City and Competitiveness, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Telephone: **86-10-68063478** Contact: Xie Huizhen

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