



“Global Urban (United States) 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, 65 Unites of States cities 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 (United States) Competitiveness Report” (the global rankings are signed in the bracket) .

U.S.A is still leading the world in comprehensive competitiveness. The U.S. cities hold 20 seats in the global top 50, which indicate its excellent leadership. At the same time, some cities reflect the capacity of rapid growth, such as San Jose which is global ranking in 20 with the fastest growth rate updating by 9 seats.

1. Comprehensive competitiveness: New York ranks in the first place, the global performance pretty good. The top 10 cities are: New York (1), Chicago (5), San Francisco (6), Los Angeles (7), Washington (11), Houston (12), Seattle (13), San Diego (17), Boston (18) and the Miami (19). From the global position, the top ten cities all enter in the world’s top 20, and San Francisco, Los Angeles rank in the global 10.

Economic scale: New York has superior performance, San Antonio ranks in the 11th place. The top 10 cities are: New York (3), Los Angeles (5), Chicago (12), Houston (15), Philadelphia (38), Dellas (31), Phoenix (60), San Diego (39), San Jose (40) and San Francisco (51).

Development level: San Jose ranks in the top one, Miami is lagging behind. The top 10 cities are: San Jose (1), San Francisco (2), Auckland (3), Washington (4), Houston (6), Los Angeles (7), Boston (9), New York (10) and Seattle (11).

Economic aggregation: New York takes the lead, Stockton increases significantly. The top 10 cities are: New York (2), Chicago (3), San Francisco (6), Santana (9), Boston (14), Honolulu (16), Los Angeles (26), Philadelphia (27), Miami (30) and Auckland (35).

Economic growth: Fresno jumps to first place, the global rankings are not optimistic. The top 10 cities are: Fresno (160), El Paso (207), Washington (208), Palo Alto (250), Las Vegas (251), Arlington (252), Miami (260), Fort Worth (262), Portland (273) and Oklahoma (275). From the perspective of global position, Fresno is just in 160th place. The rest of the cities are all in post-200 and 18 cities are in post-400.

Patent Application: Cincinnati has superior performance, overall rankings are



well-performed. The top 10 cities are: Cincinnati (1), Wilmington (2), Portland (3), Seattle (5), Palo Alto (6), Minneapolis (8), Raleigh (12), San Diego (13), Arlington (14) and Austin (17).

International influence: New York ranks 1st, and South East region has obvious advantage. The top 10 cities are: New York (1), Los Angeles (33), Chicago (42), Washington (46), San Francisco (47), Houston (52), Dallas (61), Boston (62), Miami (63) and Atlanta (68).

2. Competitiveness growth: Comparing with the 2007-2008 annual data, the top ten cities are exactly the same as the 2009-2010, only the order has slightly changes. New York remains the world leader, followed by Los Angeles and San Francisco. Chicago retreats fourth. It can be found that the overall rankings of 2009-2010 show pretty good.

3. Elemental environmental competitiveness: New York shows obvious advantage, Atlanta into the top 10. The top 10 cities are: New York (1), Chicago (11), Los Angeles (13), Washington (18), San Francisco (23), Houston (26), Atlanta (40), Miami (42), Boston (46) and Philadelphia (47). From the regional distribution, the East occupies half of the cities, and South and West respectively with 3 and 2 positions. In terms of global position, only New York comes into top 10 in the world.

Enterprise quality: New York continues to lead, and Pittsburgh comes in the top 10. The top 10 cities are: New York (1), Houston (15), Los Angeles (27), Chicago (29), San Francisco (33), Washington (46), Seattle (51), Atlanta (53), Philadelphia (71) and Pittsburgh (73).

Local element: New York has great advantage, and the overall rankings are well –performed. The top 10 cities are: New York (3), Chicago (8), Washington (9), Los Angeles (11), San Diego (41), Houston (50), San Francisco (52), San Jose (56), Boston (62) and Dallas (85). The top three cities enter into the global top 10 list, the other city are in the first 100 list. Portland is with poor performance in factor environmental competitiveness and enterprise quality, but shows advantage in local element (rank in 11th place). Overall, there are 12 American cities entering the global top 100, and 44 cities in the 100-300, only one in the post- 400.

Local demand: New York far ahead, Virginia shows good performance. The top 10 cities are: New York (3), Chicago (27), Wilmington (57), Philadelphia (59), Detroit (60), Columbus (66), Cleveland (67), Virginia (71), Baltimore (72) and Los Angeles (73).

Local connection: New York is on the top, Palo Alto increases significantly. The top 10 cities are: New York (11), Palo Alto (22), San Francisco (23), Los Angeles (25), Houston (26), Chicago (29), Washington (30), Seattle (32), San Jose (34) and Cleveland (38).

Public institution: Won the third place, and demonstrate American competitive edge. In 2009-2010 annual data, the 65 U.S. cities rank the third place in the world, and are far ahead of other countries in North America.

Global connection: New York still be the leader, the overall rankings are not



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performing well. The top 10 cities are: New York (1), Washington (13), Los Angeles (15), Chicago (19), San Francisco (22), Miami (25), Atlanta (32), Houston (48), Palo Alto (52).

4. Industry chain competitiveness: New York leads the world, the overall rankings with good performance. The top 10 cities are: New York (1), Los Angeles (18), San Francisco (19), Chicago (27), Houston (35), Washington (41), San Jose (42), Boston (48), Minneapolis (57) and Dallas (58). In terms of regional distribution, East accounts for 4, West and South respectively for 3 and 2. Only Minneapolis from Center enters the top 10. From the world's overall rankings, the United States with 65 cities all show good performance.

5. Future potential: Comparison of comprehensive competitiveness and factor environmental competitiveness. In the 2009-2010, there are in total 64 American cities are selected in sample of 500 cities worldwide. By comparing the comprehensive competitiveness and factor environmental competitiveness, it is easily to find that the cities which show huge potential are: Detroit, Virginia, Secco Perth Christian, New Orleans, Palo Alto, Oklahoma, San Antonio, Anaheim, Cleveland, Atlanta and Nashville. They input high element but with low output, which shows that these cities will have good potential in the future.

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.

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