

CASS (NAES) and UN–Habitat Jointly Release *Global Urban Competitiveness Report 2017-2018*

The Global Development Pattern and Trend from the Perspective of Cities

The Annual Report Focuses on Global Real Estate Market and Competitiveness

The annual report has measured the economic competitiveness index of 1,007 global cities through the urban economic density index and the economic increment index from the perspective of display by adopting creative theories and methods. The results have refreshed people's cognition of the city rankings and verified that technology innovation center cities and central cities of emerging economies are breaking the original global urban pattern and entering the rank of most competitive cities.

While comparing the competitiveness of cities, this report further views global economic and social development patterns and trends from the view of cities, with the following new findings: First, information technology is increasingly becoming the primary engine of urban development. Second, three longitudes have divided the differentiated agglomeration of global urban population and economy. Third, soft ties between cities are gradually dominating the global urban system. Fourth, new global cities are taking shape.

The report is themed on "the Housing Price: Reshaping World Cities", including the four parts - overview of global real estate market, new discoveries and new theories, empirical analysis of global cities, global city stories. Empirical analysis is conducted from such five levels as the global region, different tiers of cities, areas within major countries, urban agglomerations, typical cities, with the main findings as follows: The city's relative housing price and its competitiveness show an inverted U-shaped changing trend, and too high or too low prices are not conducive to the enhancement of urban competitiveness. The higher the relative housing price is, the stronger the competitiveness is. When the housing price gap

between big cities and small cities in a region is too large, the overall competitiveness of the region is low. When the housing price gap between big cities and small cities is narrow, the city's housing price is negatively correlated to the competitiveness of other cities.

In order to realize urban sustainable development, in the process of urbanization, local governments should pay attention to: First, the urban planning should follow the five main principles for the urban design by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (2014) - sufficient space, high density, compound use of land, social integration, and avoid functional simplification. Second, with respect to the financial framework and governance, a sound financial plan including reasonable budget, revenue generation and expenditure management should be developed. Third, as to the legal framework, laws and regulations help shape good urban forms and characteristics and play an important role in the implementation of urban planning.

On October 30, 2017, the *World Cities Day - Global Urban Competitiveness Forum* will be convened at Baiyun International Conference Center in Guangzhou, and the National Academy of Economic Strategy (NAES) - Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and the UN-Habitat will jointly release the *Global Urban Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 – The Housing Price: changing World Cities* (hereinafter referred to as the "Report"). It took more than one year to accomplish the report which was led by Professor Ni Pengfei, Director of Center for City and Competitiveness, CASS, chief city economist of CASS- UN-HABITAT joint project group and Marco Kamiya, Coordinator of Urban Economy and Finance Branch of UN-Habitat, chief city economist of CASS- UN-HABITAT joint project group and pooled the efforts of many global urban competitiveness experts. The conference is organized by the UN-Habitat, undertaken by Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences, and co-organized by Center for City and Competitiveness, CASS, Guangzhou Urban Strategy Academy, GASS and Guangzhou Radio Group. The report authorizes the first publishing of its English abstract to *South China Morning Post* and the first publishing of its Chinese abstract to the *National Business Daily*.

Wang Weiguang (President of the CASS) sends a written address. Joan Clos

(Under Secretary-General of the UN and Executive Director of UN-Habitat), He Dexu (Director of National Academy of Economic Strategy, CASS), Zhang Yueguo (Party Leading Group Secretary of GASS), Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi (Asia-Pacific Secretary-General of United Cities and Local Governments) attend the conference and gave speeches. Joan Clos delivers a keynote speech, Professor Ni Pengfei and Marco Kamiya introduce the research results on behalf of the research team. Well-known experts and scholars attending the conference have in-depth research and discussion on the relationship between housing prices and urban competitiveness around the theme of the report. Noted entrepreneurs and media elites hold roundtables on key factors affecting urban prosperity and development.

Through the long-term research, following the principle of index minimization, the research team has built the index system of urban economic competitiveness and sustainable competitiveness in the report. The economic competitiveness refers to the city's capacity of creating value and obtaining economic rent. The research team has measured the economic competitiveness index of 1,007 global cities through the urban economic density index and the economic increment index from the perspective of display by adopting creative theories and methods. The sustainable competitiveness refers to the conditions of urban elements and environment, and the sustainable competitiveness indexes of 1,035 global cities are measured with the following indicators from the explanatory perspective: human capital potential, economic vitality, technology innovation, social inclusiveness, ecological environment, business environment, infrastructure, and global connection. The sample cities for statistics in this report are mainly in metropolitan areas.

The top ten global cities of urban economic competitiveness index in 2016: New York, Los Angeles, Singapore, London, San Francisco, Shenzhen, Tokyo, San Jose, Munich, Dallas. The United States has obvious advantages, with its cities occupying half of the total cities. 3 cities are from Asia and 2 cities are from Europe. Cities with basically equal economic competitiveness aggregate, which highlights the importance of urban agglomeration. The economic development of urban agglomerations in European and North American countries are balanced, while in

developing countries, it is concentrated in central cities. The echelon effect of urban economic competitiveness is obvious, and there exists differentiation of differences at different tiers. Promoting economic competitiveness and narrowing differences have become the key for BRICS to catch up with developed countries. The indexes of local demand, infrastructure and technology innovation are the driving factors which have great effects on the promotion of global urban economic competitiveness. Technology innovation center cities and central cities of emerging economies are breaking the original global urban pattern and entering the rank of most competitive cities.

The research finds that in terms of the global urban economic competitiveness, America has obvious advantages, and China is rising rapidly. The overall advantages of American cities are obvious, and the development level is more balanced. Among the top 10 cities, there are 5 cities from America. Among the top 20 cities, there are 9 cities from America. Among the top 100 cities, there are 36 cities from America. China's top cities show good performance with rapid enhancement of the overall competitiveness level, and some strong tier-two cities have conspicuous achievements. Shenzhen has entered the list of top 10 global cities, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing are on the list of top 20 global cities. A total of 21 cities are shortlisted for the top 100 global cities, which reflects that Chinese cities have developed from "central aggregation" to the higher stage of "dispersion and spillover". At the current development level, China's overall urban competitiveness in the global urban system is excellent, but we should see that, the gap between China's cities is large. This report, from the dimension of global urban system, verifies the great judgement made by the 19th National Congress that China has entered the new era, but China's urban competitiveness is facing the problem of uneven and insufficient development.

The top ten global cities of sustainable competitiveness in 2016 are: New York, London, Tokyo, Boston, Singapore, Zurich, Seoul, Houston, Paris, and Chicago. Among the top ten cities, cities from Europe, North America and Asia constitute a situation of tripartite confrontation. In the top 100 global cities of sustainable competitiveness, European and North American cities have an absolute quantitative

advantage. From the view of urban agglomerations, the proportion of central cities in America, Germany and the UK entering the list of top 100 global cities in sustainable competitiveness is high. By contrast, although the urban agglomerations in China, India, Brazil and Indonesia and other developing countries is large in size, the shortlisted central cities are few. Viewing from the indexes of aggregation degree and connection degree, for cities with lower degree of agglomeration and connection, the size of the high-income population has a greater impact on the urban sustainable competitiveness.

The research finds that G7 countries have obvious leading advantages in global urban sustainable competitiveness, and the growth potential of BRICS is huge. Cities in developed countries represented by America are the most dynamic, and the BRICS are increasingly becoming an important part of global connection, but their innovation capabilities and government governance levels need to be enhanced. The urban infrastructure in emerging market countries represented by BRICS is catching up, especially in China, the urban infrastructure has been on a par with that of developed countries. There are 9 cities in China entering the list of top 100 global cities in sustainable competitiveness, namely, Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Taipei, Nanjing, Tianjin and Xiamen.

According to the research, Technology, finance, ecology, culture and housing prices are influencing and changing today's urban world, information technology is increasingly becoming the primary engine of global urban development. First, information technology turns direct connection between global cities to indirect connection, the connection of several cities to a full-scale connection, loose connection to close connection, slow connection to instantaneous connection, and high-cost connection to low-cost connection. Second, information technology is changing the focus of the global urban network system, which is transferring from coastal areas to inland areas, from Europe and North America to Asia. Third, information technology is changing the spatial pattern of global cities.

The research finds that, three longitudes have divided the differentiated

agglomeration of global urban population and economy. Urban aggregation is the first feature of a city, and global urban aggregation is a comprehensive reflection of the spatial differences and changes of global economy. As to the population agglomeration: First, the population growth in metropolitan areas is faster and the agglomeration in coastal areas is becoming intensive. Second, the population size in global high-tier cities grows continuously while that in low-tier cities appear differentiation. In regard to the economic agglomeration: the new agglomeration of global economy shows the double-crescent distribution and the distribution along three longitudes. The cities with the highest economic density and higher income levels are concentrated in North America and Eurasia, showing one small and one big crescent agglomeration areas. The distribution along three longitudes refers to that, global cities with high economic density are mainly distributed on both sides of 20° east longitude, 100° west longitude and 110° east longitude in the shape of cliff of displacement.

It is found that the soft ties between cities are gradually dominating the world urban system. Information technology and mega cities dominate the soft connection of global cities. As the soft link center, Europe dominates the internal and external connection of global cities. Africa has the lowest connectivity, far behind the global level. There are significant differences in the number of connections at different city tiers. Tier-A cities dominate the internal and external connection of global cities while tier-B cities are more closely and widely linked. Cities at the same level of economic development are more closely linked and information technology dominates the soft connection between cities. Cities with the same function are more closely linked, and global cities have formed the multi-center network. Soft ties are more extensive, unbalanced, and differentiated than hard ties.

The research finds that new global cities are taking shape. The current global urban system is neither a hierarchical system determined by the vertical division of industry, nor a network system determined by the horizontal division of industry, but a chain system that is a combination of the hierarchical and network systems. New global cities are taking shape, which is evidenced by: First, technology and finance are

dominating the global economy, constituting main part of the global value chain. Second, from the influence of global enterprises, information technology enterprises are becoming more and more influential. Third, the status of technology center cities in the global urban system keeps rising. The higher the technological innovation index of a city, the higher its per capita GDP, and the stronger its sustainable competitiveness and economic competitiveness.

The thematic report argues that, in terms of the conditions of global real estate market, the regions with high housing prices are distributed in circum-oceanic "three centers and four zones", that is, high housing price cities show a clear circum-oceanic distribution, concentrating in North America, Western Europe and East Asia, and extending along 120° west longitude, 80° west longitude, 20° east longitude and 110° east longitude. The urban agglomerations near the boundaries of countries have developed into large transnational urban agglomerations, and the high housing price area has restrained the cities far away, showing the Migration effect. Main urban agglomerations of the world still present the Siphon effect, and the urban agglomeration with stronger Siphon effect usually has higher housing prices in central cities. Economic geography is the basic impetus to the development of urban real estate: The main geographical driving force is transportation, which determines the upper and lower limits of the city real estate market; the economic and social driving force is highly related to the differentiation of the real estate market; the service driving force is the basic guarantee of the real estate market. The Matthew effect of urban real estate continuously enlarges the differentiation degree of the real estate market between cities, and cities of the developing economies and the emerging economies cities see more significant Matthew effect. The effectiveness of governmental real estate policies is based on long-term expectation and the decentralization of policies.

The themed report deeply analyzes the effect mechanism of house price on competitiveness. Housing is a necessity of human survival and development, with the dual attributes of consumer goods and investment goods. Housing and its price are always important factors affecting a city's economic growth and structural

transformation. The theoretical model draws the following conclusions: The city's relative housing price and its competitiveness show an inverted "U" changing trend, and too high or too low prices are not conducive to the enhancement of urban competitiveness. The higher the relative housing price is, the stronger the competitiveness is. When the housing price gap between big cities and small cities is too large, the overall competitiveness of cities in the region is low. When the housing price gap between big cities and small cities is narrow, the city's housing price is negatively correlated to the competitiveness of other cities. The empirical analysis has verified the above inferences, analyzed the relationship between the housing price to income ratio, house price, income and population from the overall perspective, described the patterns and trends of global region, different tiers of cities, national regions and urban agglomerations, and demonstrated the effect of housing prices on urban competitiveness and population. And it is finally found that, the impact of housing prices on urban competitiveness wanes and waxes with the concentration force and dispersion force, going through the stages of ascending to descending, namely, the inverted U-shaped trend.

The themed report suggests that, in order to achieve sustainable urbanization, in the process of urbanization, local governments should pay attention to the following aspects: First, the urban planning should follow the five main principles for the urban design by the UN-Habitat (2014) - sufficient space, high density, compound use of land, social integration, and avoid functional simplification. Second, with respect to the financial framework and governance, a sound financial plan including reasonable budget, revenue generation and expenditure management should be developed. Third, as to the legal framework, laws and regulations help shape good urban forms and characteristics and play an important role in the implementation of urban planning.

In the city story part of the themed report, centering on the relationship between housing prices and urban competitiveness, from more than 1,000 cities in the world, 11 typical cities of Silicon Valley, Pittsburgh, Singapore, Melbourne, Tokyo, Guangzhou, Taipei, Foshan, Madrid, Lima, Buenos Aires are screened out and their experiences and

practices in developing the real estate and enhancing the competitiveness have been summarized for the reference of global cities.

The report is jointly launched by the National Academy of Economic Strategy, CASS and the UN-Habitat, which is the second edition of the global urban reporting series. Through the indicator system and objective data, the report has evaluated in detail the competitiveness of 1,035 global cities. Besides, the report has measured the development pattern of global urban competitiveness on the whole, as well as the gap from the ideal state in relevant aspects. The report is of crucial decision-making referential significance and research referential value for global urban government departments, domestic and foreign enterprises, relevant research institutions and the public.

For more information, please visit the website of Center for City and Competitiveness, CASS. <http://www.gucp.org/GUCP/Main/English>

Appendix: Annual ranking of general global urban competitiveness 2017-2018

(Top 200)

<i>Metropolitan area</i>	<i>Metropolitan area level</i>	<i>Country/Area</i>	<i>Economic Competitiveness Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Sustainable Competitiveness Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
<i>New York</i>	<i>A+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.9992</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.6519</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Singapore</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>0.9708</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.7082</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>A+</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.9578</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.8756</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.9408</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0.6554</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Shenzhen</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.9337</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.5761</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Tokyo</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.9205</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.7371</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>San Jose</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.9158</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0.6342</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Munich</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.9053</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.6402</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Dallas</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.9026</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.5805</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Houston</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.9000</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.6792</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Hong Kong, China</i>	<i>0.8873</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0.6581</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Seoul</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Korea, South</i>	<i>0.8478</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0.7023</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Shanghai</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.8367</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.6110</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Guangzhou</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.8346</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.5746</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Miami</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.8162</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0.5305</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.8151</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0.6711</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Boston</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.8121</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0.7166</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Dublin</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>0.8109</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>0.5796</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Beijing</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.8102</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>0.6708</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Paris</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>0.8060</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>0.6771</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Frankfurt</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.7993</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0.6305</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Tianjin</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.7866</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>0.4735</i>	<i>93</i>
<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>0.7862</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>0.6373</i>	<i>21</i>

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<i>Metropolitan area</i>	<i>Metropolitan area level</i>	<i>Country/Area</i>	<i>Economic Competitiveness Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Sustainable Competitiveness Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7837</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0.6232</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Seattle</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7808</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>0.6530</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Kinki</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.7699</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>0.5826</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Suzhou</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.7648</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>0.4227</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Stamford</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7644</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>0.4751</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Tel Aviv-Yafo</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>0.7642</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.4018</i>	<i>189</i>
<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7602</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>0.5738</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Stuttgart</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.7497</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0.5482</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Istanbul</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Turkey</i>	<i>0.7480</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>0.5850</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Geneva</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>0.7449</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>0.5496</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Toronto</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.7414</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>0.6431</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Cleveland</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7366</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0.4779</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7351</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.6397</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Dusseldorf</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.7333</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>0.5187</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Perth</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>0.7326</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>0.4413</i>	<i>131</i>
<i>Wuhan</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.7310</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>0.4535</i>	<i>116</i>
<i>Vienna</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>0.7300</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>0.5690</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>San Diego</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7291</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>0.6148</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Denver</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7272</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>0.4879</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Nanjing</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.7261</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>0.4845</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Doha</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Qatar</i>	<i>0.7261</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>0.4358</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Detroit</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7247</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>0.4652</i>	<i>102</i>
<i>Taipei</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Taiwan,China</i>	<i>0.7232</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0.5255</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Hamburg</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.7175</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>0.5587</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Cologne</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.7151</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>0.4867</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Zurich</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>0.7147</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0.7063</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Nashville</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7132</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>0.4085</i>	<i>178</i>
<i>Minneapolis</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7090</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>0.5346</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Berlin</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.7055</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>0.5628</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Charlotte</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.7048</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>0.5062</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Moscow</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>0.7042</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.5231</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Las Vegas</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6990</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>0.4154</i>	<i>168</i>
<i>Raleigh</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6973</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>0.5111</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Abu Dhabi</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	<i>0.6959</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>0.5198</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Milwaukee</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6908</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>0.4083</i>	<i>180</i>
<i>Austin</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6835</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>0.5736</i>	<i>38</i>

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<i>Salt Lake City</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6816</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>0.5263</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Chengdu</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6775</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>0.4315</i>	<i>148</i>
<i>Copenhagen</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>0.6773</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>0.6016</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Orlando</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6772</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>0.4815</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Sydney</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>0.6730</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>0.6071</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Richmond</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6704</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>0.4558</i>	<i>112</i>
<i>Dubai</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	<i>0.6701</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>0.4982</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Wuxi</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6697</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>0.3553</i>	<i>268</i>
<i>Birmingham</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.6694</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>0.5170</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Brussels</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.6657</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>0.5311</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Changsha</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6657</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>0.4125</i>	<i>173</i>
<i>Hannover</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.6655</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>0.4668</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Vancouver</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.6616</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>0.5709</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Hangzhou</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6601</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>0.4655</i>	<i>101</i>
<i>Essen</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.6598</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>0.4688</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>Columbus</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6597</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>0.4752</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Riyadh</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>0.6589</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>0.3924</i>	<i>202</i>
<i>Baton Rouge</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6586</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>0.4083</i>	<i>179</i>
<i>Louisville</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6585</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>0.3804</i>	<i>224</i>
<i>Barcelona</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>0.6580</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>0.5714</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Calgary</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.6557</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>0.5444</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Ulsan</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Korea, South</i>	<i>0.6527</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>0.4525</i>	<i>117</i>
<i>Oslo</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>0.6513</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>0.6138</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Manchester</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.6471</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>0.5762</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Qingdao</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6462</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>0.4202</i>	<i>164</i>
<i>Chongqing</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6461</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>0.4545</i>	<i>114</i>
<i>Dortmund</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.6454</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>0.4673</i>	<i>99</i>
<i>Chukyo</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.6451</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>0.5051</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Kuala Lumpur</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>0.6351</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>0.4773</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Amsterdam</i>	<i>B+</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.6346</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>0.6378</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Foshan</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6319</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>0.3805</i>	<i>221</i>
<i>Antwerp</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.6285</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>0.4118</i>	<i>174</i>
<i>Washington</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6257</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>0.6606</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Oklahoma City</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6228</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>0.3890</i>	<i>209</i>
<i>Sendai</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.6186</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>0.4514</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>0.6182</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>0.5376</i>	<i>50</i>

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<i>Metropolitan area</i>	<i>Metropolitan area level</i>	<i>Country/Area</i>	<i>Economic Competitiveness Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Sustainable Competitiveness Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
<i>Virginia Beach</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6165</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>0.3850</i>	<i>214</i>
<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6160</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>0.4453</i>	<i>127</i>
<i>Zhengzhou</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6151</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>0.3824</i>	<i>217</i>
<i>Tampa</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6149</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.4220</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>Ningbo</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6144</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>0.3625</i>	<i>258</i>
<i>Changzhou</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.6125</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>0.3450</i>	<i>289</i>
<i>Jedda</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>0.6075</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>0.3359</i>	<i>303</i>
<i>Hamilton</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.6066</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>0.4906</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Hiroshima</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.6065</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>0.3991</i>	<i>192</i>
<i>Jakarta</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>0.6055</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>0.4370</i>	<i>138</i>
<i>Montreal</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.6048</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>0.5546</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Indianapolis</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.6038</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>0.4266</i>	<i>156</i>
<i>Macao</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Macao,China</i>	<i>0.6029</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>0.3962</i>	<i>196</i>
<i>Gold Coast</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>0.6025</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>0.3782</i>	<i>230</i>
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.6003</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>0.5243</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>San Antonio</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5985</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>0.4344</i>	<i>141</i>
<i>Cincinnati</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5962</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>0.4859</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Kansas City</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5955</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>0.4087</i>	<i>177</i>
<i>Kaosiung</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Taiwan,China</i>	<i>0.5951</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>0.4001</i>	<i>191</i>
<i>Haifa</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>0.5945</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>0.4235</i>	<i>159</i>
<i>Hague, The</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.5936</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>0.4456</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>Birmingham</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5932</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>0.4411</i>	<i>132</i>
<i>Madrid</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>0.5904</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>0.5663</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Rome</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>0.5896</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>0.4793</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Pittsburgh</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5896</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>0.5288</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Provo-Orem</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5893</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>0.3253</i>	<i>321</i>
<i>Hartford</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5891</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>0.4027</i>	<i>185</i>
<i>Dongguan</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5885</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>0.4257</i>	<i>157</i>
<i>Dalian</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5876</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>0.3908</i>	<i>204</i>
<i>Nantong</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5874</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>0.3583</i>	<i>264</i>
<i>Ottawa</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.5838</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>0.5137</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.5820</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>0.4619</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>Mexico City</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>0.5793</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>0.4126</i>	<i>172</i>
<i>Dresden</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.5786</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>0.4631</i>	<i>104</i>
<i>Buenos Aires</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>0.5770</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>0.4031</i>	<i>184</i>
<i>Bangkok</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Thailand</i>	<i>0.5740</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>0.5060</i>	<i>68</i>

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<i>Charleston</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5727</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>0.3837</i>	<i>216</i>
<i>Helsinki</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>0.5693</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>0.5608</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Incheon</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Korea, South</i>	<i>0.5693</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>0.4974</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Leipzig</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>0.5688</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>0.4501</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Hefei</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5686</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>0.4026</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>Providence</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5674</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>0.4751</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Sapporo</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.5673</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>0.4715</i>	<i>96</i>
<i>Glasgow</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.5665</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>0.4972</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Xiamen</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5660</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>0.4692</i>	<i>97</i>
<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>0.5660</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>0.5192</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Milan</i>	<i>B-</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>0.5657</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>0.4970</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Allentown</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5649</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>0.3526</i>	<i>273</i>
<i>Lille</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>0.5626</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>0.3902</i>	<i>206</i>
<i>Worcester</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5623</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>0.4336</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>Colorado Springs</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5606</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>0.3458</i>	<i>286</i>
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.5590</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>0.4285</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>Riverside-San Bernardino</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5584</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>0.3707</i>	<i>240</i>
<i>Jinan</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5570</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>0.3949</i>	<i>197</i>
<i>Grand Rapids</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5570</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>0.3768</i>	<i>232</i>
<i>Gothenburg</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>0.5559</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0.4750</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>San Jose</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>0.5554</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>0.3093</i>	<i>347</i>
<i>Liverpool</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.5538</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>0.4570</i>	<i>109</i>
<i>Zhenjiang</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5518</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>0.3234</i>	<i>323</i>
<i>Quanzhou</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5513</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>0.3383</i>	<i>298</i>
<i>New Haven</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5455</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>0.5018</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Xi'an</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5454</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>0.4043</i>	<i>182</i>
<i>Shenyang</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5442</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>0.3876</i>	<i>211</i>
<i>Dayton</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5431</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>0.3891</i>	<i>208</i>
<i>Edmonton</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>0.5429</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>0.4808</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Fuzhou(Fj)</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5420</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>0.3706</i>	<i>242</i>
<i>Changwon</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Korea, South</i>	<i>0.5415</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>0.4252</i>	<i>158</i>
<i>Lyon</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>0.5413</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>0.4838</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Fort Myers</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5399</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0.3261</i>	<i>319</i>
<i>Yantai</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5391</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>0.3628</i>	<i>257</i>
<i>Knoxville</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5388</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>0.4214</i>	<i>162</i>
<i>Samut Prakan</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Thailand</i>	<i>0.5386</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>0.3632</i>	<i>255</i>

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<i>Fukuoka</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>0.5373</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>0.4368</i>	<i>139</i>
<i>Honolulu</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5371</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>0.3494</i>	<i>277</i>
<i>Columbia</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5371</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>0.4303</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Zhongshan</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5371</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>0.3881</i>	<i>210</i>
<i>Santiago</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>0.5364</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>0.3665</i>	<i>245</i>
<i>Mecca</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>0.5363</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>0.2905</i>	<i>408</i>
<i>Medina</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>0.5352</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>0.3274</i>	<i>315</i>
<i>Busan</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Korea, South</i>	<i>0.5336</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>0.4570</i>	<i>110</i>
<i>Yangzhou</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5327</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>0.3176</i>	<i>331</i>
<i>Akron</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5291</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>0.3805</i>	<i>223</i>
<i>Delhi</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>0.5282</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>0.3817</i>	<i>218</i>
<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>0.5253</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>0.4573</i>	<i>108</i>
<i>Gebze</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Turkey</i>	<i>0.5241</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>0.3863</i>	<i>213</i>
<i>Auckland</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>0.5239</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>0.5168</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Lima</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Peru</i>	<i>0.5233</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>0.3457</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Ogden</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5232</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>0.3643</i>	<i>250</i>
<i>Bogota</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>0.5214</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>0.3630</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>Jerusalem</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>0.5201</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>0.4115</i>	<i>175</i>
<i>Xuzhou</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5201</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>0.3300</i>	<i>311</i>
<i>Bucharest</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>0.5199</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>0.4151</i>	<i>169</i>
<i>Zhuhai</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5186</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>0.3534</i>	<i>272</i>
<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5181</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>0.3985</i>	<i>193</i>
<i>Marseille</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>0.5179</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>0.4209</i>	<i>163</i>
<i>Nottingham</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.5168</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>0.4562</i>	<i>111</i>
<i>Omaha</i>	<i>C+</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>0.5158</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>0.3799</i>	<i>225</i>
<i>Shaoxing</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5157</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>0.2953</i>	<i>384</i>
<i>Leicester</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>0.5156</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>0.4341</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Daegu</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Korea, South</i>	<i>0.5155</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>0.4504</i>	<i>121</i>
<i>Montevideo</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Uruguay</i>	<i>0.5140</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>0.3447</i>	<i>290</i>
<i>Dongying</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5132</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>0.2717</i>	<i>514</i>
<i>Taizhou(Js)</i>	<i>C-</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>0.5128</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>0.2991</i>	<i>373</i>
<i>Panama City</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>0.5114</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.3728</i>	<i>236</i>

