

— THE —
2017 STC
Higher
Education
Indexes



Editorial

In developed countries, the economy rests mainly on the productivity of the minds populating the nation. Human capita is the greatest asset, and higher education is key in maintaining competitiveness.

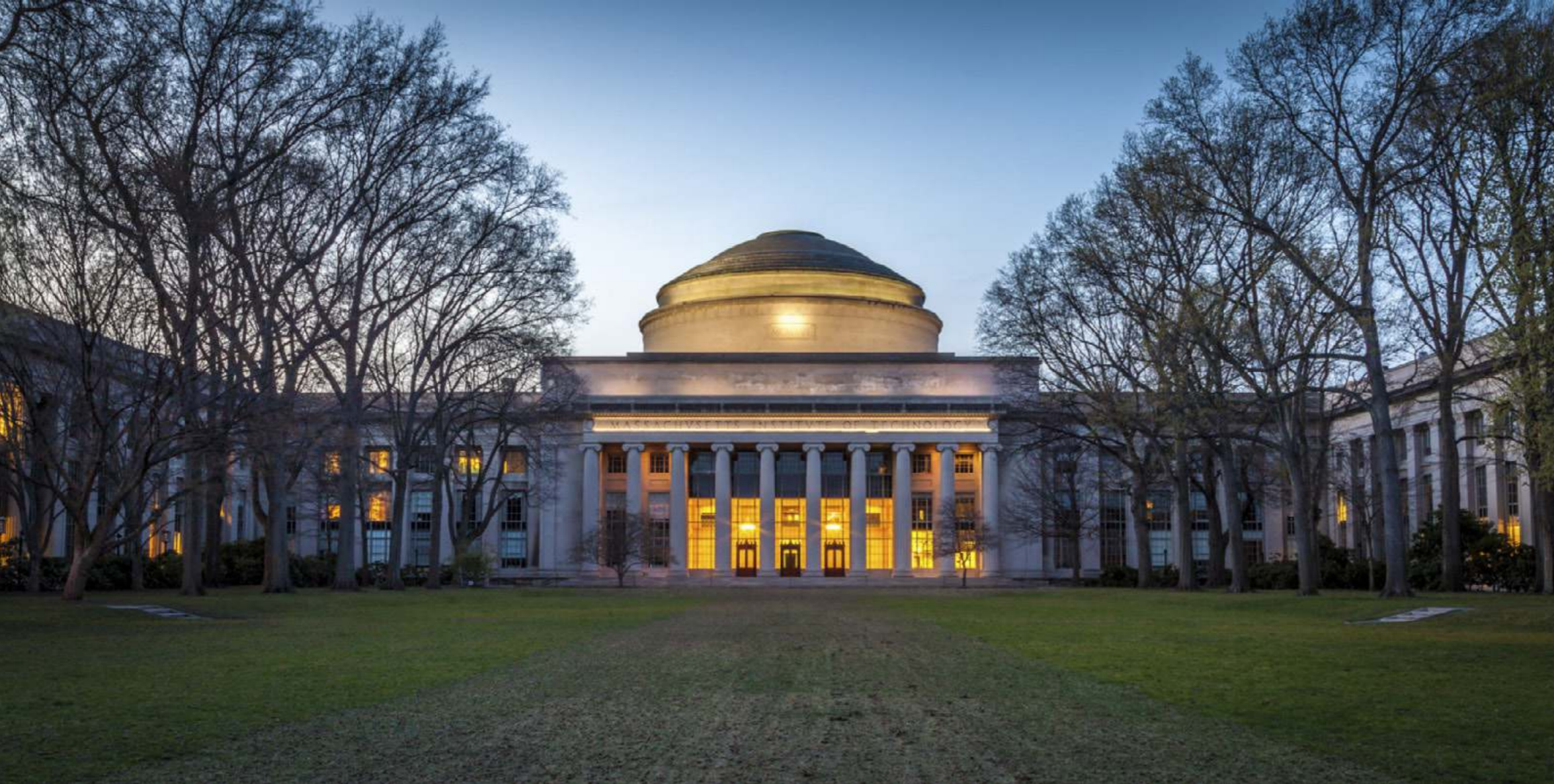
Like in other spheres of business, your cost of production will influence whether you would rather look to import or produce yourself. A private university in the U.S. will cost you a quarter of a million dollars for an undergraduate diploma.

Whether you paid that amount out-of-pocket or took out a loan, the bottom line is that you will look for a return on investment after graduation, one that will help you recuperate that vast amount you dished out. The cost of higher education influence wages paid, and higher cost equates to a higher wage. The wage bill is usually the highest cost a company can have, and it's important when a government increases its tuition fees to understand the impact it can have down the

line in the equilibrium, affecting the competitiveness of its private sector. Countries like the U.S. and the UK have relatively high education costs, thereby reducing access to education for the lower class. Meanwhile, it offers higher wages that attract many foreign workers. Instead of concentrating all its efforts on producing its own qualified workers at a high cost, it relies also heavily on attracting foreign talents that they can, in turn, pay less than local workers. What gives the two richest cities in the world, New York and London, the pulling power to

attract top performers is their ability to pay more. In the cases of fast-developing countries, even ones with the funds to invest in improving their higher education system, the expertise might be lacking and it could take decades before it reaches a competitive level of value-added. This is highlighted in Gulf countries, where the local production of qualified workers is too low to sustain growth. These countries are known for having the highest immigration rate in the world, with more than 50 percent of their





residents being foreigners. The interesting contrast is between those deemed qualified and the unqualified labour. The wage difference between the engineer and the construction worker is more than tenfold. This highlights, in part, the value those societies place on “qualifications” due to their scarcity.

We define an efficient higher education system as one that balances quality and accessibility. But like the U.S. and the UK, to each its own. Since these countries cannot compete on cost because of their elitist approach, they have put their efforts into producing the highest quality products. Each year, American and English universities have monopolized the top of the QS University rankings and certainly believe they are going the most appropriate path as they attract top students from overseas. Each of our rankings takes a percepti-

ve, and it’s important to understand those rankings from that perspective.

When one says education needs to produce the worker of tomorrow, everyone who hears it might tell you they understand that phrase clearly. But how does that really translate in our education system? Everyone will be quick to put forward that if we require more doctors in the future, we should start educating more doctors today. But much more has changed with our rapidly evolving technology. A professional today relies much less on memory than one did in the past. Our access to information at the tips of our fingers has reduced our need for memory. Now we value creativity, risk management, and rational thinking as tools that will enable the user to reach a higher level of productivity. We would much

rather equip with “qualifications” those with these natural abilities rather than those who simply have a good memory. When you look at a system like France’s higher education system, where the top universities are restricted to a very few because of their small size and very low acceptance rates, you know that those few being selected need to be the right ones for the future. Such a system leaves a very small margin of error. If to get to those top universities you require top grades, and the school’s grading system is overwhelmingly a measurement of the child’s learning ability, your system is lagging from the present that values creativity and rational thinking. Most countries are still lagging, as it takes a long time for governments to realise the inefficiency, consult for solutions and

start addressing the issue. The future top performer will be much less reliant on his learning ability than before, especially in the highly developed countries where the need to innovate and optimize is a must in order to stay competitive. It’s a natural process: certain abilities decrease in value as others increase. The same is true with expertise in certain fields. A country today can’t educate its human capita like it did 20 years ago because that world has changed ... and is changing faster and faster still.

What is a successful education system? It really depends on if you bank on grassroots or quality imports.

The grassroots system is about educating your own population; a success in that sense is defined by offering accessible quality higher education. This means a top university that is accessible both financially and academically. If you are an industrialized country, you are looking at above 40 percent of labor force with tertiary education. For example, Canada, Germany, or Switzerland.

You are better off relying on quality imports if your education system would be very expensive to subsidize and you want to make sure that those who do get access to your top universities are some of the world’s top students. Your design is to attract talent when they are the most accessible and adaptable. For that you will need to have some of the best universities of your region, if not the world, to attract top students from neighboring countries. You are doing a massive brain drain of talent, at the expense of your local population, which might not find higher education accessible to them. For example, the USA and the UK.

The STC Higher Education Indexes

The 2017 STC Higher Education Indexes is a collection of six very different rankings measuring the accessibility of quality higher education and the production of high-value qualified labour around the world, accessibility being financially and academically. Those rankings are categorized in the University Indexes and the Human Capita Indexes. Each of them has a different index calculation and highlights very different results.

The University Indexes are composed of two rankings, one ranking universities and the other ranking cities according to the perception of individuals.

The Human Capita Indexes take the perspective of the corporations and governments. It is divided into segments ranking cities and countries. Each of these segments offer an “Elite” ranking with universities with a QS score above 80.

The STC University Index – University Ranking

This index measures the accessibility, both academic and financial, of quality education offered by each university. Our index looks for balance between those three factors to facilitate the choice for an individual.

You can go through the ranking and view which university offers the best riskv-to-reward ration and filter by university cost and academic accessibility. The ranking will hopefully permit you to make the most rewarding choice in selecting a university for yourself or your children.

In that perspective, Switzerland takes the cake this year yet again with ETH Zurich remaining in first position for the third year running since we started the ranking. World-class universities are at a bargain and very much academically accessible in Switzerland, with EPF of Lausanne rising to second place, over-

taking Montreal’s McGill College. English-speaking countries are very well represented in the top of the ranking, with the UK, Canada, Australia and the U.S. Compared to last year there wasn’t any singular change at the top, but a few universities have dropped and others have gained. The main factor of changes was from the QS score. Drops or gains at the top of the QS ranking translated was nationwide as, for example, most of the universities in the UK, Australia or Canada dropped points compared to last year’s score.

Keep in mind that the quality attribute is rated by QS

University Ranking

1	ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	Zurich
2	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)	Lausanne
3	Technische Universität München	Munich
4	McGill University	Montreal
5	National University of Singapore (NUS)	Singapore
6	UCL (University College London)	London
7	Fudan University	Shanghai
8	The Australian National University	Canberra
8	University of Cambridge	Cambridge
10	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU)	Singapore
11	University of British Columbia	Vancouver
12	University of Oxford	Oxford
13	King’s College London	London
14	The University of Edinburgh	Edinburgh
15	Imperial College London	London
16	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Madison
17	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Munich
18	University of Michigan	Detroit
19	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	Boston
20	Stanford University	San Francisco
21	The University of Manchester	Manchester
21	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Shanghai
23	Harvard University	Boston
23	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	Los Angeles

The STC University Index – City Ranking

1	London
2	Munich
3	Montreal
4	Shanghai
4	Singapore
6	Zurich
7	Buenos Aires
8	Boston
9	Hong Kong
9	Leuven
11	Melbourne
11	Seoul
13	New York
14	Sydney
15	San Francisco
15	Vancouver
17	Berlin
17	Los Angeles
19	Lausanne
20	Beijing
21	Madison
21	Paris
21	Toronto
24	Urbana
25	Seattle



The STC Human Capita Index- City Ranking

1	London
2	Paris
3	Boston
4	Seoul
5	Singapore
5	New York
7	Hong Kong
8	Melbourne
8	Los Angeles
10	Sydney
11	Beijing
11	Munich
13	Shanghai
14	Montreal
14	San Francisco
16	Zurich
17	Buenos Aires
18	Berlin
19	Leuven
19	Toronto
21	Tokyo
22	Brisbane
23	Barcelona
23	Vancouver
25	Lausanne

The STC Human Capita Index – City Elite Rankings

1	London
2	Boston
3	New York
4	Hong Kong
5	Seoul
6	Singapore
7	Melbourne
7	San Francisco
7	Sydney
10	Beijing
11	Montreal
11	Zurich
13	Munich
13	Shanghai
13	Toronto
16	Los Angeles
17	Tokyo
18	Detroit
18	Manchester
20	Copenhagen
20	Vancouver
20	Oxford
20	Cambridge
20	Edinburgh
25	Brisbane

and has a general spectrum. Certain “schools” such as law, engineering or medicine can be rated differently from their general QS university rating. This can apply to undergraduate and graduate studies as well, where a university might excel in one but not the other. Our top three rated universities are technical schools, thereby perhaps not offering many programs outside engineering. The same variation can apply to tuition fees and academic accessibility. Making a final choice of university always requires detailed research of programs; we only try to point toward the right direction.

The STC University Index – City Ranking

This index is relevant to individuals and especially families when considering higher education as an important factor when relocating to a new city. The same way we have measured the accessibility of

quality education offered by each university, we have made an aggregate measurement for the world cities. Our university ranking and city ranking for individuals takes the perspective of a parent. When your child is yet to be born, you cannot know if he/she will be a top student or if he/she could be accepted to very selective universities in the future. When a family looks to relocate, choice of quality higher education is an important criterion in the selection process. There is a risk/reward nature that needs to be applied in the decision, as is it wise to settle in a city with one university if that establishment only accept the top 1 percent of its applicants? We rank our universities and cities in the same manner, asking the question, “Who will provide my child with a quality university education by making it accessible?” And accessibility is probably what matters above all: You can live right in front of Harvard, but your child might never

be able to step foot in its classrooms. Boston highlights the purpose of the ranking excellently. The two best-rated universities in the world are in Boston: Harvard and MIT. But both are extremely hard to get into. The more accessible universities in the city in academic terms are not ranked anywhere near the top. If you chose to relocate to Boston in the hope that your children will attend Harvard or MIT only to fail to get accepted, you might have to settle for a university far outside the Elite at \$45K a year. That would not have been an optimal choice in term of risk versus reward. You would usually go for a far safer bet with good returns, namely Zurich, Lausanne or Montreal. If your child is a good student, you can take more risk and aim for more return in London or Singapore. If your child has been getting mediocre grades, Munich would provide a safe return. Like we are pointing out, your choice of city for higher education is an investment that needs to be carefully studied before making it.

The STC Human Capita Index – City Rankings

This index measures the supply of top graduates by world cities. Only the universities with QS scores of above 80 have been selected in order to produce the “Elite” ranking. The index is an important indicator of competitiveness as it can measure the qualitative supply of labor from universities that are expected to supply graduates with the highest value added. It’s no surprise that the top cities are the most competitive in fields of finance, technology, and most other fields where human intelligence weighs the most. It is perhaps relevant to compare that ranking with the STC Economic Power Index, to see which cities oversupply quality labor (e.g., Boston) and those that seem to undersupply quality labor compared to their own consumption (e.g., New York). The “STC Human Capita Indexes – City Rankings” judges cities by the amount of quality graduates they produce. It’s an adjusted sum of the index of all universities in one city, or a city’s greater area, factored with the amount of student it produces. The index highlights the ability of a city to produce qualified labour to a high standard. This ranking is very similar to our Economic Power ranking that measu-

res where the economic top performers in term of individuals and companies are located. This is unsurprising as the main factor of production in a service-based economy is human capita. If you produce more and/or better qualified labour, you are bound to be more productive and competitive. The index is a good measure of competitiveness of a city and one both the public and private sector can look at to evaluate how a certain city fairs. As economic competition today is centered around mega cities instead of countries, you can see from the ranking which cities might struggle to be competitive in the high echelon. When it come to producing highly competitive products or services, can a company located outside the top 20 Elite cities really compete with a Samsung or an Apple?

The STC Human Capita Indexes – Country Rankings

This ranking aims to measure the overall access to quality education country-wide. Consistence nation-wide is relevant in the ranking as you need to supply enough places in relation to your population size. Again, no surprise there, Switzerland takes top spot by a good margin, followed by New Zealand. The upper end of the ranking is dominated by Western Europe, primarily because of its abundance of places. An efficient system must facilitate upward mobility and graduation at an average age of below 25. Restricted accessibility to education to the wealthier classes of society reduces the talent to a fraction of the actual pool. Some might have to work for a couple of years in order to save enough money to make that investment (paying for school), thus reducing their overall contribution to society by many years.

Academic accessibility is another factor that can restrict the amount of talent you can access from your pool. Being a top student in secondary school doesn’t necessary translate into becoming a highly productive individual in society in the future. Many things can affect a young individual into not perfor-

The STC Human Capita Index – City Rankings

1	Switzerland
2	New Zealand
3	Finland
4	Netherlands
5	Denmark
5	Ireland
7	Hong Kong
7	Sweden
9	Australia
10	Belgium
10	United Kingdom
10	Singapore
13	Norway
14	Canada
15	Israel
16	Austria
17	Germany
18	France
19	Taiwan
20	United States
21	South Korea
21	Portugal
23	Spain
24	Malaysia
24	Lebanon

The STC Human Capita Index - Country Elite Ranking

1	Singapore	121
2	Switzerland	103
3	Hong Kong	93
4	Australia	81
5	United Kingdom	71
6	Canada	56
7	United States	44
8	Netherlands	43
9	South Korea	35
10	France	31
11	Japan	22
12	China	10

two rankings change significantly. Northern and Western European countries offer great access to quality education, but many of them disappear in the Elite ranking. Education inequality exists as well, where top schools will be notoriously hard to get into whereas those academically accessible have a significant drop in quality. This is particularly true in France.

The geographic inequality exists as well in a country where the top schools are all in a certain area and part of the population has more restricted physical access to them. France and Russia are good examples, where the best universities are mostly located in the capital. In contrast, Germany and Italy, due to their relatively recent unification, have consistency through most of their territory.

Another indication of a successful higher education system is regarded to be the percentage of the population with tertiary education. This should mirror the result of a great system, but the reality is that it doesn't show the present state of the education system. The data reflects the last 40 years and not the present state. Furthermore, it can be corrupted by migration.

ming highly in secondary school: the growth curve of his brain and how fast he matures, his environment at home, below-average learning abilities, etc. If we judge a person by his teenage years, too many greats would have been classified as rotten apples. This can be especially true in low-income areas where grades can be lower than the country's average. Higher education needs to be inclusive and not exclusive. What will balance that notion is the cost/reward ratio: the use of public funds. Financial accessibility doesn't mean free. It means that the annual cost of university has to be financially accessible in comparison to the median annual household income. Below 10 percent of the median household income is good enough if income inequality is low. If income inequality is high, the costs need to be below 10 percent.

The best country in our list will offer accessible quality education to its population. The Elite ranking only selects the countries that possess universities with a QS score of 80 and over. The results between those

Methodology

The Variables

The 2016 QS University Score

The QS University score has been developed by QS in order to rank the world's universities. Here is what they have to say about it: "The QS World University Rankings® are designed to help prospective students make informed comparisons of leading universities around the world. Based on six performance indicators, the ranking assesses university performance across four areas: research, teaching, employability and internationalization.

Each of the six indicators carries a different weighting when calculating the overall scores (see below). Four of the indicators are based on 'hard' data, and the remaining two are based on major global surveys – one of academics and another of employers – each the largest of their kind."

We have taken the top 394 (cut-off QS score of 35) universities in the world from the 2016 QS University Ranking.

The Fees

Fees highlight the average annual fees for undergraduates for both local students and international students. The fees are taken mostly from the QS ranking,

but because in some cases the QS ranking is incomplete or imprecise we have added some of our own data. QS takes the average tuition costs. Our data includes the minimum fees that every student is required to pay, such as registration fees and annual contributions. Tuition fees for our data are the general annual costs, usually similar to a Bachelor in Economy, for example. Our data is taken directly from the school's website for 2016.

The Number of Students

The number of students includes both local and international students and these figures are all taken from the QS ranking.

Acceptance Rate

The acceptance rate is not an aggregate measure, as such a thing doesn't exist. It is estimated based on numerous different standards on acceptance, from acceptance rate in the U.S., to SAT scores and specialized tests elsewhere. It's the variable with the highest probability of error and in some cases based on interpretation. It is measured from 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest chance of acceptance. Acceptance is based on local students from the province. The value can change for foreign students or student from out of province.

University Index

RANK	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	U-INDEX	QS SCORE	ANNUAL FEES DOMESTIC	ANNUAL FEES FOREIGN	ACCEP.
1	ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	Zurich	107.1	95.5	2000	2,000 USD	4
2	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)	Lausanne	105.4	93.8	2000	2,000 USD	4
3	Technische Universität München	Munich	104.07	77.3	1150	1,150 USD	9
4	McGill University	Montreal	103	88.6	3000	14,000 USD	5
5	National University of Singapore (NUS)	Singapore	101.6	94.2	8000	14,000 USD	3
6	UCL (University College London)	London	100	97.2	16000	26,000 USD	2
7	Fudan University	Shanghai	98.7	81.1	2000	6,000 USD	6
8	The Australian National University	Canberra	98.4	91	8000	28,000 USD	3
8	University of Cambridge	Cambridge	98.4	98.6	16000	28,000 USD	1
10	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU)	Singapore	98.3	93.9	8000	12,000 USD	2
11	University of British Columbia	Vancouver	98	81.2	6000	24,000 USD	6
12	University of Oxford	Oxford	97.5	97.7	16000	36,000 USD	1
13	King's College London	London	96.8	91	16000	28,000 USD	3
14	The University of Edinburgh	Edinburgh	96	90.8	4000	24,000 USD	2
15	Imperial College London	London	95.9	96.1	16000	42,000 USD	1
16	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Madison	95.7	80.3	28000	28,000 USD	7
17	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Munich	95.47	74.7	1150	1,150 USD	7
18	University of Michigan	Detroit	94	87.8	14000	42,000 USD	3
19	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	Boston	93.8	100	46000	46,000 USD	1
20	Stanford University	San Francisco	93.2	98.6	42000	42,000 USD	1
21	The University of Manchester	Manchester	93	87.2	16000	26,000 USD	3
21	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Shanghai	93	75.4	2000	6,000 USD	6
23	Harvard University	Boston	92.9	98.7	44000	44,000 USD	1
23	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	Los Angeles	92.9	97.9	40000	40,000 USD	1
25	Université Pierre et Marie Curie (UPMC)	Paris	92.8	63.2	2000	2,000 USD	10
26	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Urbana	92.3	77.5	16000	30,000 USD	6
27	University of California, Berkeley (UCB)	San Francisco	92	88.4	12000	36,000 USD	2
28	Ecole normale supérieure, Paris	Paris	91.8	89.2	2000	2,000 USD	1
29	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	San Diego	91.7	82.5	14000	38,000 USD	4
30	University of Toronto	Toronto	91.5	87.1	8000	32,000 USD	2
30	University of Washington	Seattle	91.5	76.3	14000	30,000 USD	6
32	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	Los Angeles	91	88.2	16000	38,000 USD	2
33	Tsinghua University	Beijing	90.3	88.5	6000	6,000 USD	1
34	Seoul National University	Seoul	90.1	85.3	6000	6,000 USD	2
35	KU Leuven	Leuven	90	72.4	2000	2,000 USD	6
36	University of Alberta	Edmonton	89.9	70.1	6000	18,000 USD	7
37	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong	89.8	88	6000	12,000 USD	1

RANK	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	U-INDEX	QS SCORE	ANNUAL FEES DOMESTIC	ANNUAL FEES FOREIGN	ACCEP.
37	University of Zurich	Zurich	89.8	72.2	2000	4,000 USD	6
39	The University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	89.6	87.8	6000	16,000 USD	1
40	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	London	89.4	86.2	14000	26,000 USD	2
41	The University of Queensland	Brisbane	89.2	81.8	8000	28,000 USD	3
42	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore	89.1	91.9	44000	44,000 USD	2
43	Cornell University	Ithaca	89	91.8	44000	44,000 USD	2
43	Princeton University	New York	89	94.4	42000	42,000 USD	1
45	University of Chicago	Chicago	88.8	94.6	44000	44,000 USD	1
45	University of Geneva	Genève	88.8	71.2	2000	2,000 USD	6
47	Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA)	Buenos Aires	88.5998	64.6	0	0 USD	8
48	University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	88.4	80.2	4000	14,000 USD	3
49	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	88.3	72.3	10000	28,000 USD	6
50	University of Bristol	Bristol	87.8	85	16000	28,000 USD	2
51	Delft University of Technology	The Hague	87.7	76.5	4000	12,000 USD	4
52	The University of Melbourne	Melbourne	87.5	83.1	8000	30,000 USD	2
53	Lund University	Lund	87.39	75.4	50	11,000 USD	4
54	Purdue University	West Lafayette	87.2	71.2	10000	30,000 USD	6
55	City University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	87	79.2	6000	14,000 USD	3
55	KAIST - Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology	Daejeon	87	82.6	8000	8,000 USD	2
57	Kyoto University	Kyoto	86.7	84.9	6000	6,000 USD	1
57	Ecole Polytechnique	Paris	86.7	83.8	500	12,000 USD	1
59	The University of Tokyo	Tokyo	86.6	84.8	6000	6,000 USD	1
60	Freie Universität Berlin	Berlin	86.58	65.7	600	600 USD	7
61	Peking University	Beijing	86.3	83.7	2000	6,000 USD	1
62	The University of New South Wales (UNSW Australia)	Sydney	86.2	81.8	8000	32,000 USD	2
63	Yale University	New Haven	86	92.2	46000	46,000 USD	1
64	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)	Shenzhen	85.9	81.1	6000	14,000 USD	2
65	KTH Royal Institute of Technology	Stockholm	85.89	70.9	50	11,000 USD	5
66	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	84.9	91.5	48000	48,000 USD	1
67	Northwestern University	Evanston	84.9	87.7	44000	44,000 USD	2
67	The Ohio State University	Columbus	84.9	69.3	12000	26,000 USD	6
69	University of Texas at Austin	Austin	84.5	74.5	10000	34,000 USD	4
70	University of California, Davis	Sacramento	84.4	72.2	14000	38,000 USD	5
71	Université de Montréal	Montreal	84.2	66.6	2000	14,000 USD	6
72	University of Basel	Basel	83.7	63.1	2000	2,000 USD	7
73	Monash University	Melbourne	83.4	76	8000	28,000 USD	3
74	The University of Auckland	Auckland	83.2	72.4	6000	24,000 USD	4

RANK	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	U-INDEX	QS-SCORE	ANNUAL FEES DOMESTIC	ANNUAL FEES FOREIGN	ACCEP.
75	Columbia University	New York	83.1	89.7	48000	46,000 USD	1
76	University of Lausanne	Lausanne	83	62.4	2000	2,000 USD	7
77	KIT, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	Karlsruhe	82.5	70.8	1500	1,500 USD	4
78	The University of Sydney	Sydney	82.3	81.9	28000	40,000 USD	2
79	University of Barcelona	Barcelona	82.2	58.6	2000	2,000 USD	8
80	Ghent University	Ghent	82.2	64.6	2000	2,000 USD	6
81	Duke University	Durham	82.1	87.9	44000	44,000 USD	1
82	Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL)	Leuven	82.1	61.5	2000	2,000 USD	7
83	University of Glasgow	Glasgow	82	76.8	4000	26,000 USD	2
84	Utrecht University	Utrecht	81.9	70.7	4000	12,000 USD	4
85	Ruprecht-Karls-Universitaet Heidelberg	Mannheim	81.8	76.1	1500	1,500 USD	2
86	University of Copenhagen	Copenhagen	81.68	75.7	100	16,000 USD	2
87	University of Southampton	Southampton	81.6	72.8	16000	24,000 USD	4
88	Leiden University	Leiden	81.5	70.3	4000	20,000 USD	4
89	University of Colorado Boulder	Boulder	81.5	56.9	12000	34,000 USD	9
90	The University of Nottingham	Nottingham	81.2	75.4	16000	22,000 USD	3
91	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	81.1	73.7	8000	26,000 USD	3
92	University of St Andrews	St Andrews	81.1	75.9	4000	26,000 USD	2
93	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Taipei	81	75.4	2000	2,000 USD	2
94	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Tokyo	80.8	79.4	8000	8,000 USD	1
95	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	Mexico City	80.5	59.6	500	500 USD	7
96	Eindhoven University of Technology	Eindhoven	80.4	66.2	4000	12,000 USD	5
97	University of Birmingham	Birmingham	80.4	74.6	16000	24,000 USD	3
98	Uppsala University	Uppsala	80.39	68.4	50	11,000 USD	4
99	New York University (NYU)	New York	80.3	80.5	46000	46,000 USD	3
100	Pennsylvania State University	University Park	80.1	68.7	18000	23,000 USD	5
101	The University of Adelaide	Adelaide	80.1	66.7	8000	32,000 USD	5
102	Osaka University	Osaka	80.1	78.3	6000	6,000 USD	1
103	University of Groningen	Groningen	80	68.8	4000	12,000 USD	4
104	Université Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	Paris	79.9	50.3	2000	2,000 USD	10
105	Durham University	Durham	79.8	77	16000	26,000 USD	2
106	The University of Sheffield	Sheffield	79.4	73.6	16000	28,000 USD	3
107	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	Berlin	79.38	64.5	600	600 USD	5
108	University of Bern	Bern	79.2	58.6	2000	2,000 USD	7
109	University of Turku	Turku	79.08	49.1	100	100 USD	10
110	University of Vienna	Vienna	78.79	60.8	50	2,000 USD	6
111	Technical University of Denmark	Copenhagen	78.78	66.8	100	20,000 USD	4
112	Texas A&M University	College Station	78.7	59.7	10000	24,000 USD	7
113	Université Joseph Fourier - Grenoble 1	Grenoble	78.5	48.9	2000	2,000 USD	10
114	McMaster University	Hamilton	78.3	61.5	6000	20,000 USD	6
115	Albert-Ludwigs-Universitaet Freiburg	Freiburg	78.2	63.5	1500	1,500 USD	5
116	University of Leeds	Leeds	78	72.2	16000	24,000 USD	3
117	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	77.9	63.5	18000	28,000 USD	6
118	Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne	Paris	77.8	48.2	2000	2,000 USD	10
119	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen	Tübingen	77.7	57	1500	1,500 USD	7
120	Université de Strasbourg	Strasbourg	77.7	48.1	2000	2,000 USD	10
121	Université Paris-Sud	Paris	77.7	48.1	2000	2,000 USD	10
122	Wageningen University	Wageningen	77.6	63.4	4000	22,000 USD	5
123	University of Maryland, College Park	College Park	77.5	64.5	10000	30,000 USD	5
124	Michigan State University	East Lansing	77.1	58.9	14000	36,000 USD	7
125	Tohoku University	Sendai	77	75.2	6000	6,000 USD	1
126	Pohang University of Science And Technology (POSTEC)	Pohang	77	72.2	6000	6,000 USD	2
127	The University of Western Australia	Perth	76.8	69.4	8000	32,000 USD	3
128	University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)	Santa Barbara	76.5	64.3	14000	38,000 USD	5

RANK	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	U-INDEX	QS-SCORE	ANNUAL FEES DOMESTIC	ANNUAL FEES FOREIGN	ACCEP.
129	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	76.2	76.8	48000	48,000 USD	3
130	Chalmers University of Technology	Goteborg	75.99	64	50	11,000 USD	4
131	Queen Mary University of London	London	75.8	67	16000	24,000 USD	4
132	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Rotterdam	75.7	64.5	4000	10,000 USD	4
133	Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7	Paris	75.6	46	2000	2,000 USD	10
134	University of Oslo	Oslo	75.39	63.4	50	50 USD	4
135	Trinity College Dublin, The University of Dublin	Dublin	75.3	74.3	10000	24,000 USD	1
136	Brown University	Boston	75.3	81.5	46000	46,000 USD	1
137	University of Science and Technology of China	Hefei	75.3	66.7	2000	6,000 USD	3
138	Vienna University of Technology	Vienna	74.89	53.9	50	2,000 USD	7
139	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)	Brussels	74.8	54.2	2000	4,000 USD	7
140	Technische Universität Berlin	Berlin	74.48	56.6	600	600 USD	6
141	Lomonosov Moscow State University	Moscow	74.2	67.2	10000	10,000 USD	3
142	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis	74.1	64.9	14000	20,000 USD	4
143	RWTH Aachen University	Aachen	74.1	62.2	500	501 USD	4
144	University of York	York	74.1	68.3	16000	24,000 USD	3
145	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	Amsterdam	74	56.8	4000	14,000 USD	6
146	University of Waterloo	Waterloo	73.9	60.9	10000	24,000 USD	5
147	University of Bergen	Bergen	73.89	55.9	50	50 USD	6
148	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hong Kong	73.7	66.3	8000	14,000 USD	3
149	Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU)	Seoul	73.5	66.1	8000	6,000 USD	3
150	Aarhus University	Aarhus	73.38	67.4	100	18,000 USD	2
151	Georg-August-University Goettingen	Goettingen	73.1	58.5	2000	2,000 USD	5
152	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid	73.1	55.5	2000	2,000 USD	6
153	University of Helsinki	Helsinki	73.08	70.1	100	100 USD	1
154	Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg	Nuremberg	72.8	42.9	500	500 USD	10
155	King Saud University	Riyadh	72.7	48.7	0	0 USD	8
156	Korea University	Seoul	72.6	68.2	8000	8,000 USD	2
157	Université libre de Bruxelles	Brussels	72.6	52	2000	2,000 USD	7
158	University of Antwerp	Antwerp	72.5	51.9	2000	2,000 USD	7
159	Politecnico di Milano	Milan	72.4	55.2	4000	4,000 USD	6
160	Maastricht University	Maastricht	72.4	58.2	4000	12,000 USD	5
161	Yonsei University	Seoul	72.3	67.9	8000	8,000 USD	2
162	University of Illinois, Chicago (UIC)	Chicago	72.3	55.7	22000	22,000 USD	7
163	The University of Arizona	Tucson	72.3	50.7	12000	28,000 USD	8
164	Lancaster University	Lancashire	72.1	65.5	12000	26,000 USD	3
165	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Barcelona	72	54.8	4000	4,000 USD	6
166	National Tsing Hua University	Hsinchu	71.8	60.2	2000	4,000 USD	4
167	Sapienza University of Rome	Roma	71.6	51	2000	2,000 USD	7
168	University of Aberdeen	Aberdeen	71.4	63.2	4000	22,000 USD	3
169	Boston University	Boston	71.3	71.1	44000	44,000 USD	3
170	University of Milan	Milan	71	41.8	4000	4,000 USD	10
171	Radboud University	Nijmegen	70.9	56.7	4000	4,000 USD	5
172	Cardiff University	Cardiff	70.8	65	16000	26,000 USD	3
173	Stockholm University	Stockholm	70.79	55.8	50	11,000 USD	5
174	University Complutense Madrid	Madrid	70.3	49.7	2000	2,000 USD	7
175	Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna	Bologna	70.1	52.5	2000	2,000 USD	6
176	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Jerusalem	70	61.8	4000	14,000 USD	3
177	Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster	Munster	70	46.4	2000	2,000 USD	8
178	University of Liverpool	Liverpool	69.9	61.1	16000	24,000 USD	4
179	University of Florida	Gainesville	69.5	56.1	8000	30,000 USD	5
180	Arizona State University	Tempe	69.5	47.5	10000	24,000 USD	8
181	University of Twente	Twente	69.3	55.1	4000	8,000 USD	5
182	University of Calgary	Calgary	69.3	52.5	6000	18,000 USD	6

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