

**19 oktober 2010**

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Berkeley



Davis



Irvine



Los Angeles



Merced

## UC Campuses

The campuses of the University of California provide exciting environments that foster world-class educational and research opportunities and generate a wide range of benefits and services that touch the lives of Californians throughout the state.

The UC family includes more than 220,000 students, more than 170,000 faculty and staff, 37,000 retirees and more than 1.5 million living alumni.

Opened in 2005, the UC system's tenth campus at Merced—the nation's first public research university to be built in the 21st century—is the first new UC campus in 40 years.

UC is also actively involved in locations beyond its campuses, national laboratories, medical centers and neighboring communities — in places throughout California, around the world and online. Visit [More UC Locations](#).

## About the Campuses

The web sites of individual UC campuses provide a wealth of information about their history, traditions, academic distinctions and social contributions as well as a compendium of facts, figures, maps and pictures. The links below will take you directly to each campus' "About UC" page:

[Berkeley](#)  
[Davis](#)  
[Irvine](#)  
[Los Angeles](#)  
[Merced](#)  
[Riverside](#)  
[San Diego](#)  
[San Francisco](#)  
[Santa Barbara](#)  
[Santa Cruz](#)



Riverside



San Diego



San Francisco

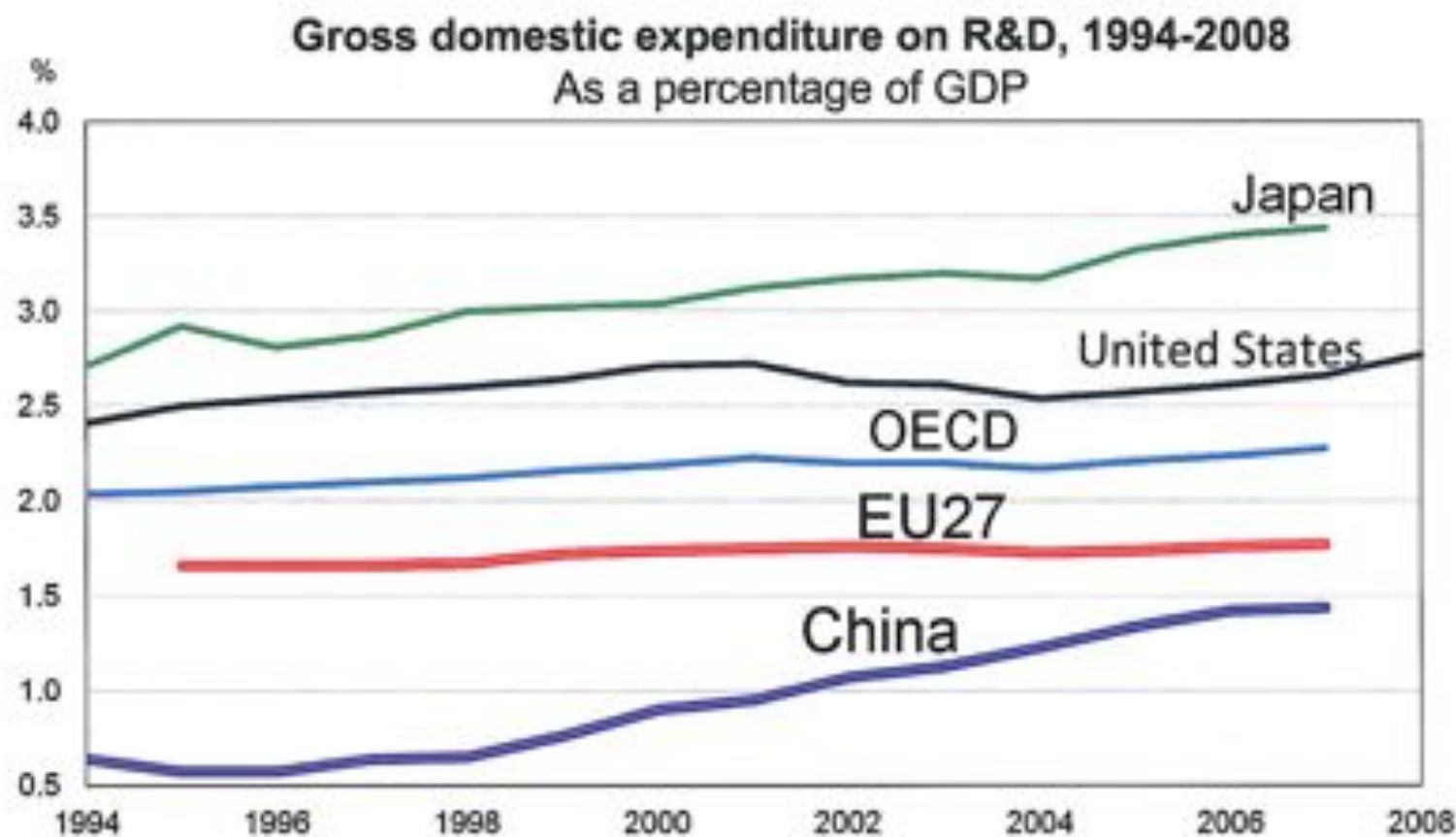


Santa Barbara



Santa Cruz

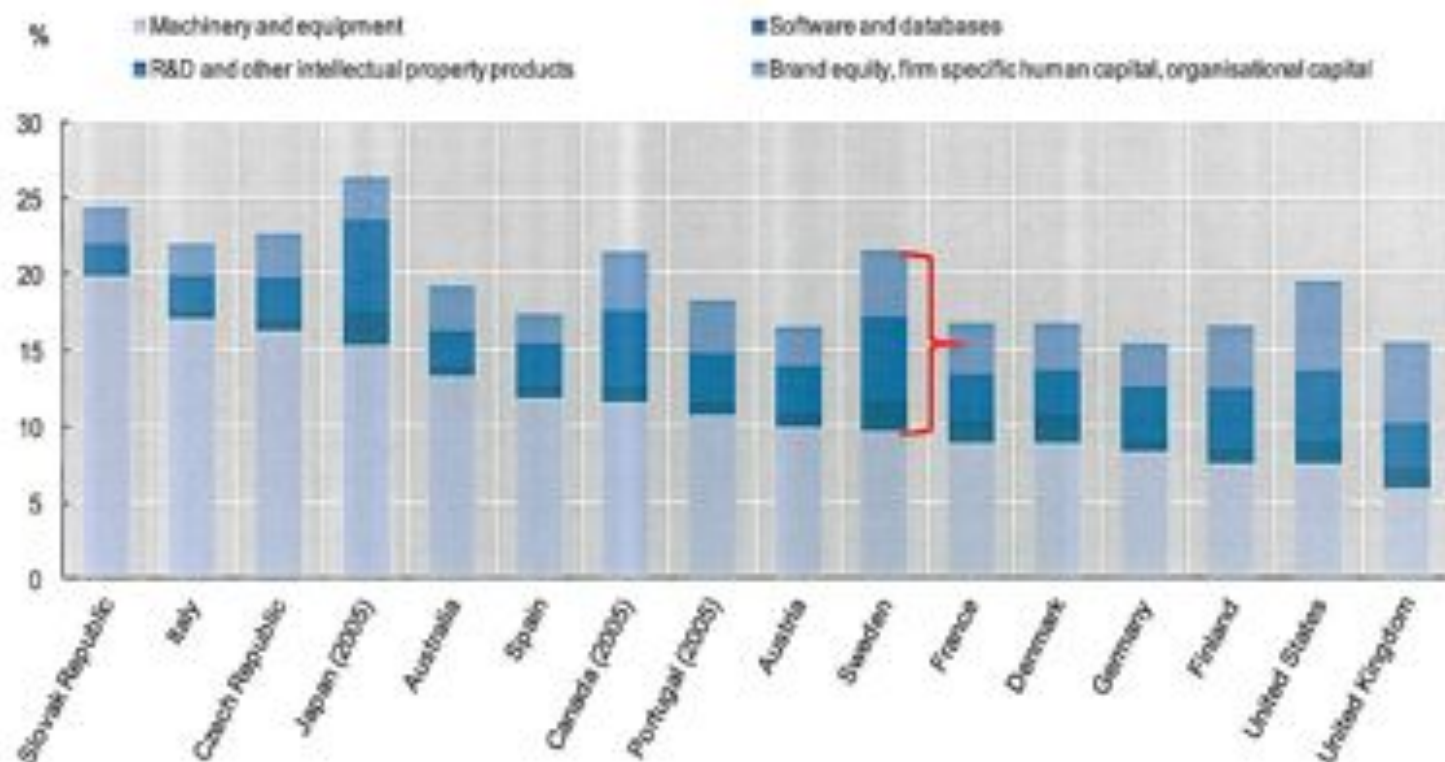
## R&D is critical to innovation...



Source: OECD (2009), *Main Science and Technology Indicators 2009/2*, December.

## Finding 3. Innovation is already a fundamental economic investment...

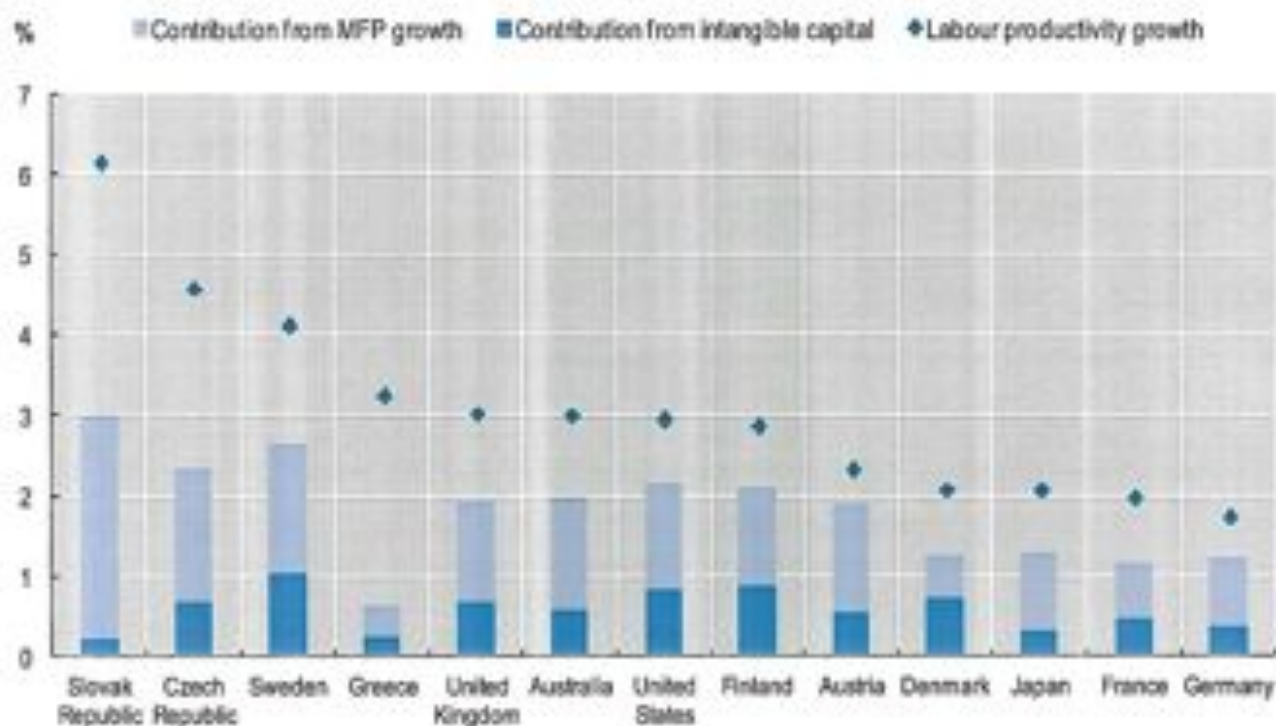
### Investment in fixed and intangible assets as a share of GDP, 2006



Source: OECD (2010), *Measuring Innovation: A New Perspective*, OECD, Paris based on COINVEST ([www.coinvest.org.uk](http://www.coinvest.org.uk)) and research papers, 2009.

## ...and a driver of growth.

### Innovation accounts for a large share of Labour Productivity growth Percentage contributions, 1995-2006 (or nearest available period)

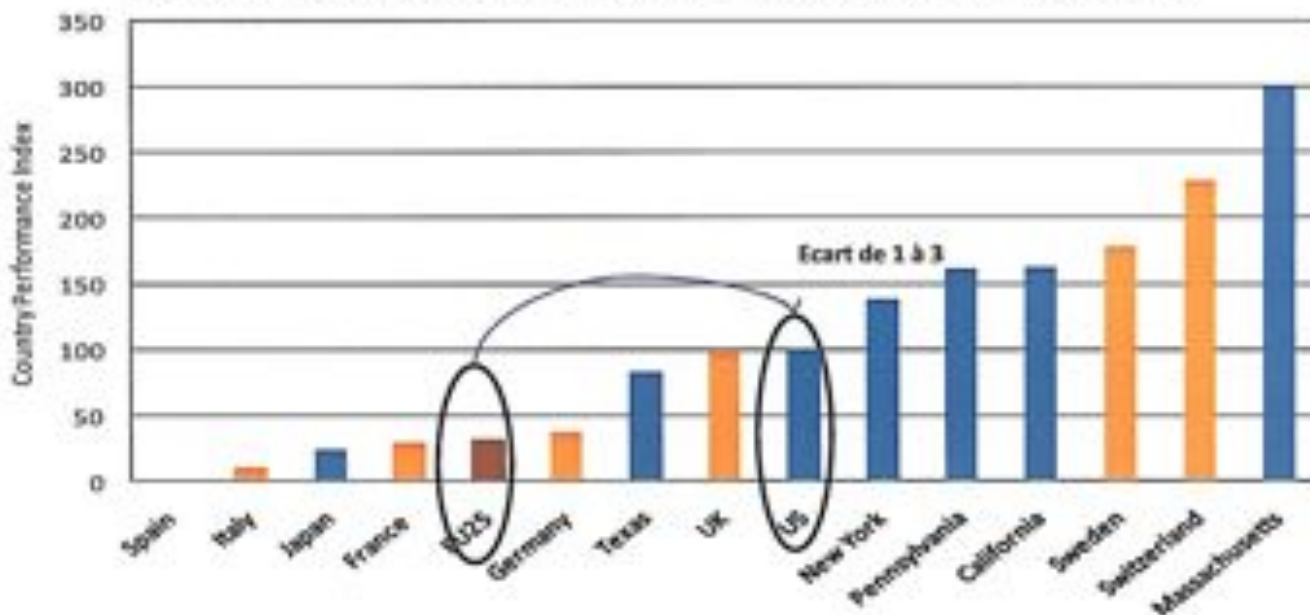


Source: OECD, based on COINVEST and research papers.

## Comment mesure-t-on l'excellence?

L'écart entre les pays européens et les Etats Unis est tout aussi important du point de vue de la seule excellence

Figure 1: the EU-US performance gap for Shanghai Top 100 universities (US=100)

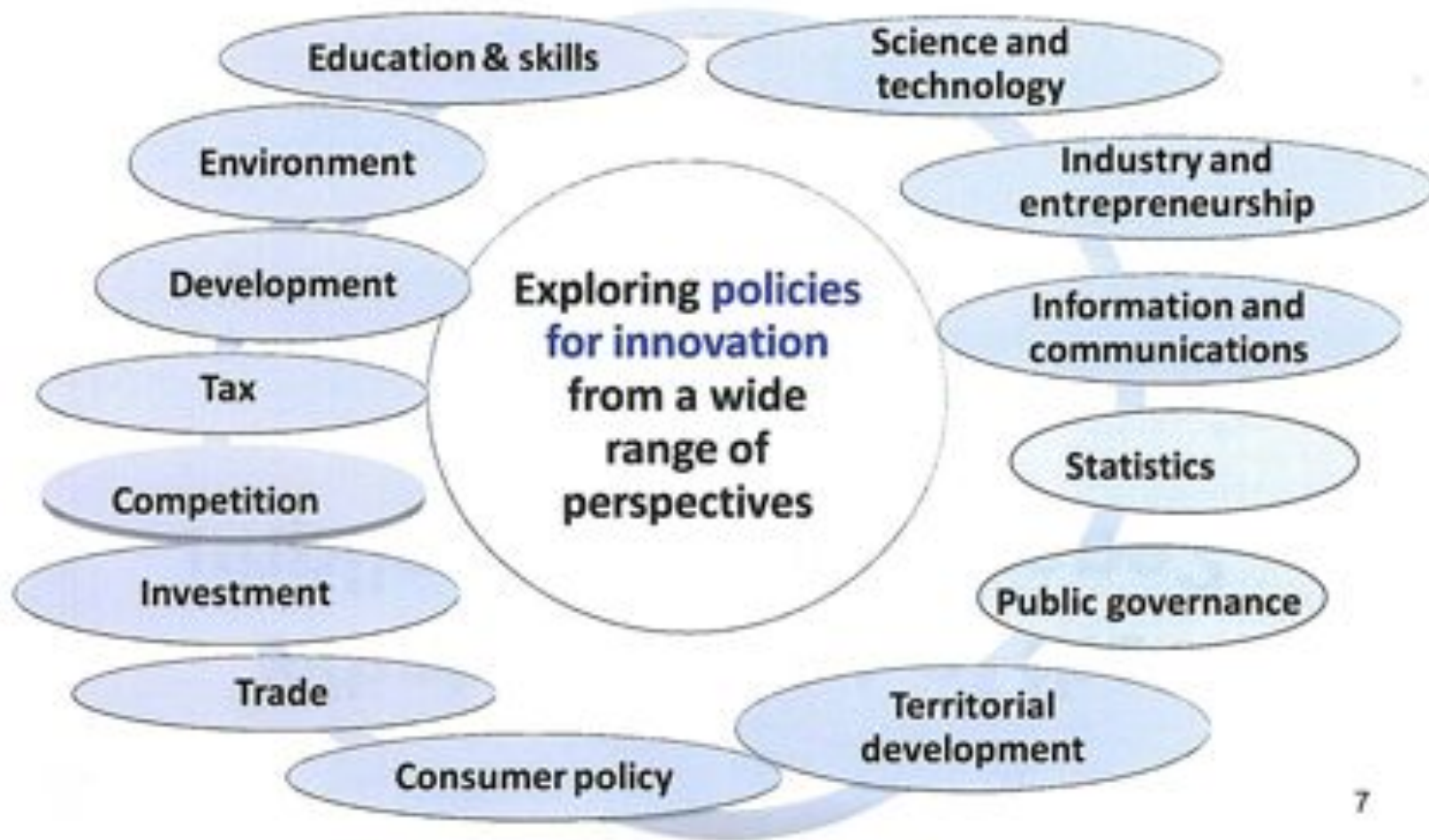


### Méthodologie

- L'indice de performance est calculé comme suit = Nombre d'universités dans le top 100 du classement de Shanghai pondéré par leur classement (100 points pour le 1<sup>er</sup> et 1 point pour le 100<sup>ème</sup>) / nombre d'habitants
- Le graphe est calculé sous forme d'indice où les Etats Unis sont à 100

# A “horizontal” approach

Cutting across policy areas



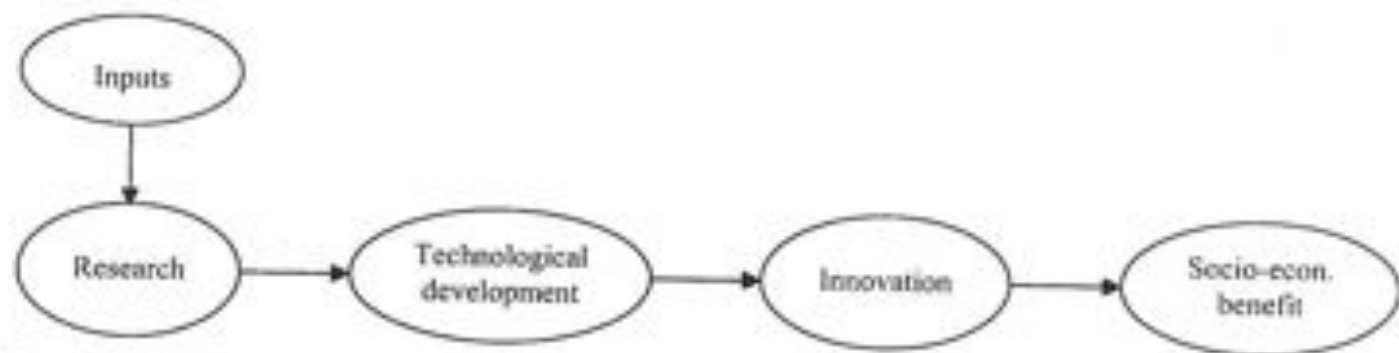


Figure 1: Simple linear ("science-push") model

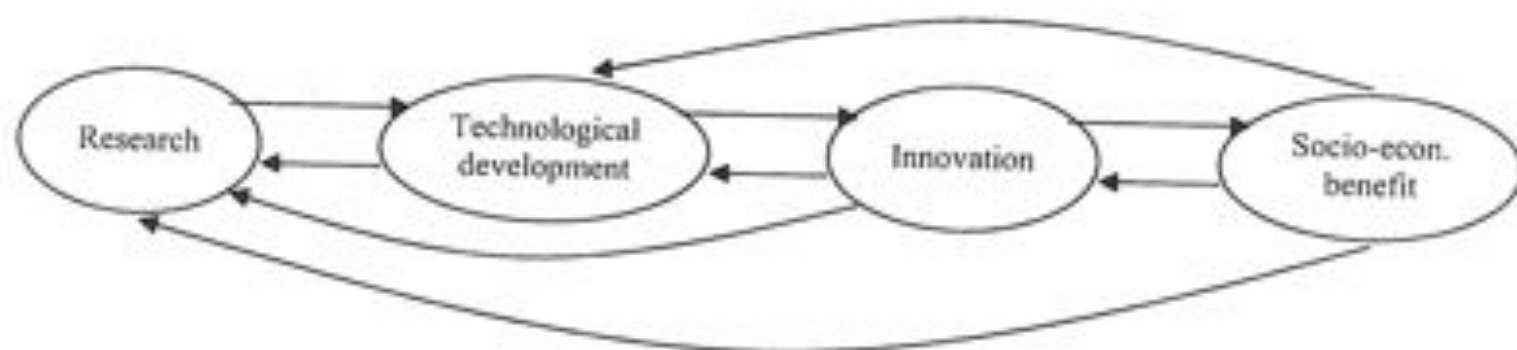
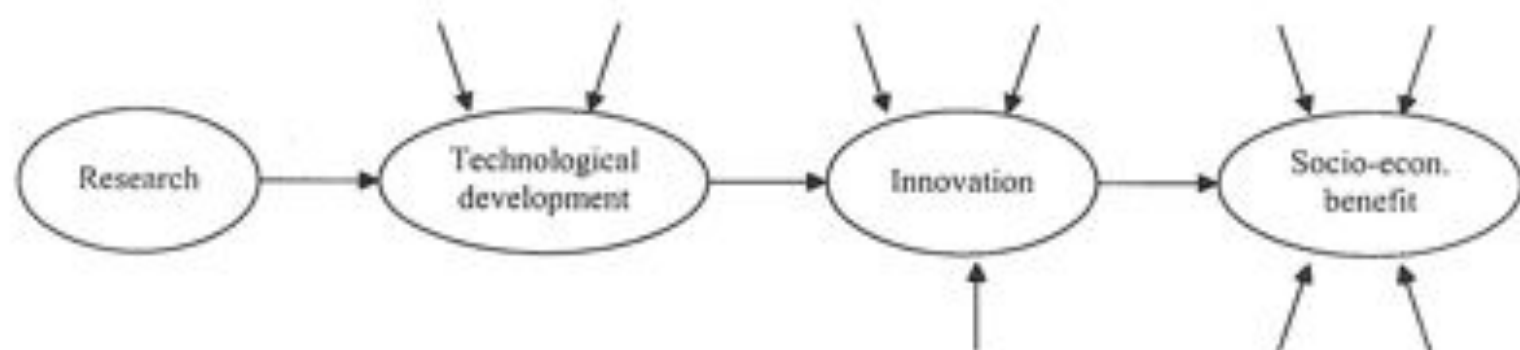


Figure 2: Chain-link model



**Figure 3:** The effects of other factors

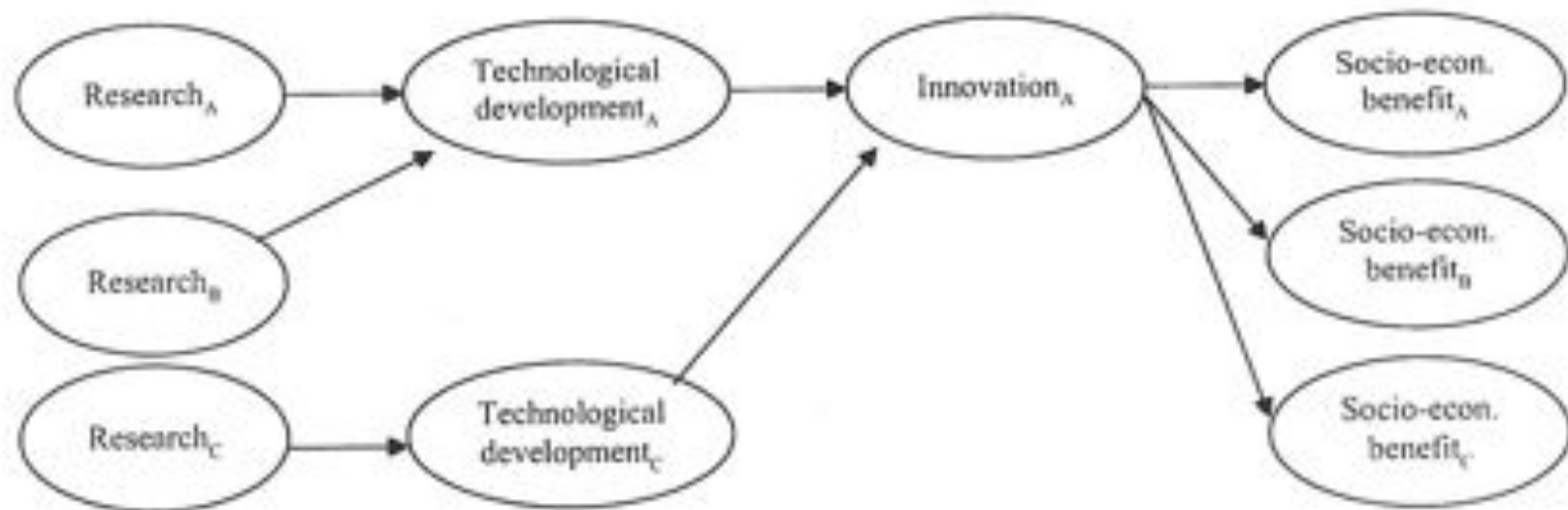


Figure 4: Cross-country effects (where 'Research<sub>A</sub>' means research conducted in Country A, etc.)

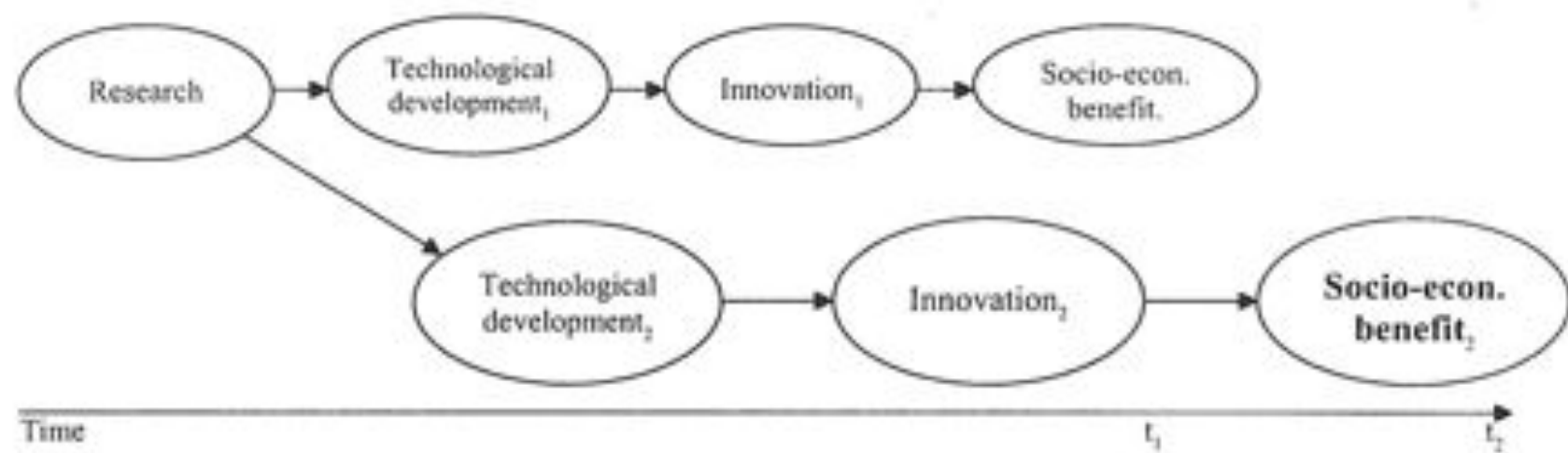
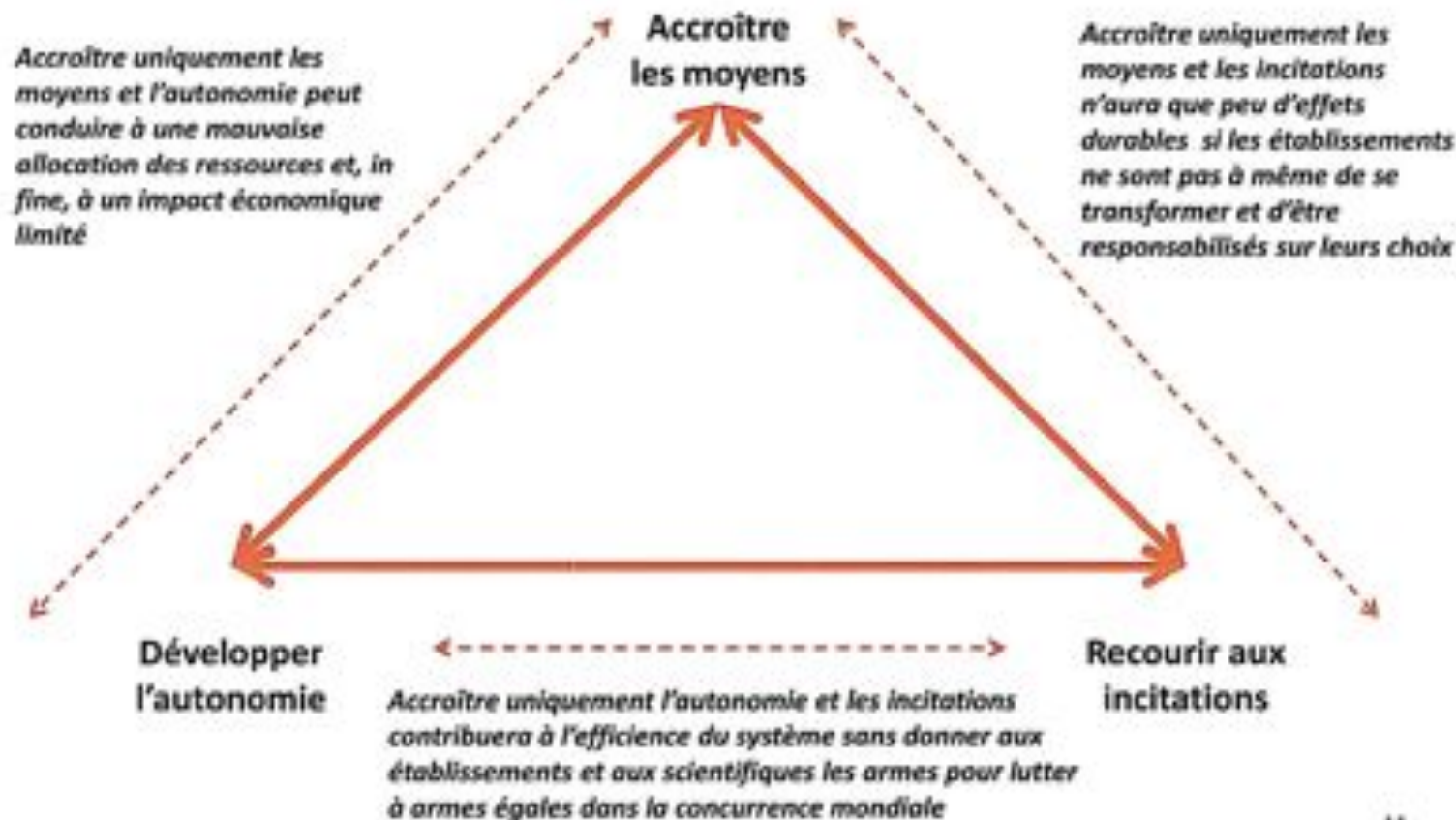


Figure 5: Effects of assessing the benefits prematurely

## Qu'est-ce que les Etats peuvent faire pour développer l'excellence ?

*Le trépied gagnant : l'accroissement des moyens est important mais n'est efficace qu'à condition d'être accompagné par un développement de l'autonomie et le recours aux incitations*



# Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens fyra uppgifter

Vi menar oss nu se fyra mycket väsensskilda uppgifter och utmaningar för de stora universiteten:

- Den högre undervisningen
- Akademisk forskning där forskarna väljer problem ("fri forskning")
- Behovsinriktad, strategisk forskning där externa finansiärer väljer syfte och avgränsning – ofta i mycket stora tidsbegränsade program
- Uppdrag och kommersiellt motiverad forskning

# Bo Sundqvist: Reformen inom givna ekonomiska ramar

- Grundutbildningen i gymnasiala former
- Forskaranknytningen på mastersnivå (Humboldt)
- Färre forskare, större och längre anslag
- Kollegiala ledningsformer akademiskt
- Separat administration
- Internationalisering genom bl.a. bistånd