



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

# AT A GLANCE 08



## VISION

To be one of the finest universities in the world

## HISTORY

The University of Melbourne is one of Australia's oldest universities and celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2003. It was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1853 and its first classes commenced in April 1855 with four professors and 16 students. The University has undergone profound changes since its inception, which have affected not only its internal structure, but also its physical, intellectual and cultural landscapes. Today more than 44,500 students are enrolled at Melbourne. Of the total student population, over 11,000 students are international students from more than 115 countries.

The influence of the University reaches into every aspect of the City of Melbourne's life, whether through its students and staff, 30 teaching hospitals, affiliated institutions, residential colleges and halls of residence, the Melbourne Theatre Company, Melbourne University Publishing, and the Ian Potter Museum of Art, or its research centres.

## CAMPUSES

The University is based in Parkville, an inner suburb of Melbourne, Victoria. The University's impact on Australia's research activity is enhanced by its location on the edge of Melbourne's CBD in Parkville, where so many of the nation's leading independent biomedical research institutes are located.

The Victorian College of the Arts is located in the thriving city arts precinct in Melbourne. Other campuses are located at Burnley in metropolitan Melbourne and at the following rural and regional campuses:

- Creswick
- Dookie
- Veterinary Clinic and Hospital at Werribee
- Shepparton

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

The University of Melbourne is a leading international university with a tradition of excellence in teaching, research and research training. In 2008, we introduced the Melbourne Model, a groundbreaking curriculum reform which has been embraced by students, business and government. The Model is part of a broader strategic vision which sets three equal and connected priorities for the University; learning and teaching; research and research training; and knowledge transfer. This reform agenda promises to confirm our university as one of the finest in the world.

## INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED STAFF

Among the many scholars of international renown at Melbourne are three winners of the Nobel Prize – Professor Peter Doherty (Physiology and Medicine) and visiting eminent scholars Professors Sir James Mirrlees and Sir Clive Granger (Economic Science). Other distinguished scholars of high international repute include: Professor Peter Singer, a Laureate Professor in the Faculty of Arts; and Fellows of the Royal Society, Professors David Solomon and David Boger.

## INTERNATIONAL LINKS

The University of Melbourne enjoys many impressive international links through its worldwide alumni, its diverse student base, and the *Universitas 21* and Association of Pacific-Rim Universities networks of research-led universities.

## INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS

Melbourne's rankings place it amongst the best in the world.

Its strong performance in international rankings puts it at the forefront of higher education in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. The University of Melbourne is consistently ranked among the leading universities in the world, with its international peers<sup>#</sup> placing it in the top 20 worldwide, and employers placing it in the top 10.

The University's international reputation is underpinned by excellence in teaching and learning, and its status as Australia's highest-ranked research University.\*

### The Times Higher World University Rankings *Times Higher Education Supplement* UK (THES) 2007

- No. 27
- Top 10 employer review score

[www.thes.co.uk/worldrankings](http://www.thes.co.uk/worldrankings)

### Academic Ranking of World Universities Shanghai Jiao Tong University 2007

- No. 7 Asia-Pacific region
- No. 79 worldwide

<http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/ranking.htm>

### Index of the International Standing of Australian Public Universities 2007

- No. 1 in Australia (Overall measure of standing)

[www.melbourneinstitute.com](http://www.melbourneinstitute.com)

# The peer review score summarises how other universities rank the University of Melbourne.

\* According to key indicators used by the Australian Government to allocate competitive research funding.

## HIGH ACHIEVING STAFF

Academy	2007 Fellows
<p>Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Social Sciences</p>	<p>Professor Vicki Anderson (Royal Children's Hospital)</p> <p>Professor Robyn Eckersley (Political Science, Criminology and Sociology)</p>
<p>Fellow of the Australian Academy of Humanities</p>	<p>Associate Professor Karl Adelaar (Asia Institute)</p> <p>Professor Deirdre Coleman (Culture and Communication)</p> <p>Dr Susan Foley (Historical Studies)</p> <p>Professorial Fellow, Lyndal Roper, was appointed Honorary Fellow</p>
<p>Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering</p>	<p>Professor Anthony Guttman (Mathematics &amp; Statistics)</p> <p>Professor Colin Masters (Mental Health Research Institute)</p> <p>Dr Keith Watson (WEHI)</p>
<p>Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering</p>	<p>Dr Calum Drummond, Federation Fellow and Professorial Fellow, School of Chemistry and Bio21 Institute</p> <p>Professor Andrew Holmes, AM, Federation Fellow and VESKI Inaugural Fellow, Professor, School of Chemistry and Bio21 Institute</p>

## LEARNING AND TEACHING

### **The Melbourne Model**

From 2008, the University began introducing landmark educational reforms known collectively as the Melbourne Model. These reforms are designed to create an outstanding and distinctive Melbourne Experience for all students. In moving to the new model, the University is responding to the challenges of today's changing environment as well as aligning itself with the best of European and Asian practice and North American traditions.

### **Six New Generation Undergraduate Degrees**

The Melbourne Model is based on six broad undergraduate programs followed by a professional graduate degree, research higher degree or entry directly into employment. The emphasis on academic breadth as well as disciplinary depth in the new degrees ensures that as graduates have the capacity to negotiate their way successfully in a world where knowledge boundaries are shifting and reforming to create new frontiers and challenges almost daily.

The New Generation degrees introduced in 2008 are the: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Biomedicine, Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Environments, Bachelor of Music, and Bachelor of Science.

### **Graduate Schools**

Graduate schools are a key element of the Melbourne Model, signalling the University's commitment to providing graduate education in a stimulating, supportive and professional environment. Students taking new professional graduate programs will benefit from being part of a graduate cohort studying the same course at the same time with students who have the same professional goals.

The new graduate schools are: Melbourne School of Design; Melbourne Graduate School of Management; Melbourne Graduate School of Education; Melbourne School of Engineering; Melbourne Law School; Melbourne Graduate School of Science; Melbourne School of Graduate Research; Melbourne Graduate School of Land and Environment; and Melbourne School of Veterinary Science.

## KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

The University's traditional academic tasks of Research as well as Teaching and Learning have been expanded to include the third strand of Knowledge Transfer. This strand recognises the full range of benefits which a world-renowned University generates when it works in partnership with business, government and community to address issues of local, national and global significance.

The University's contribution is characterised by its reputation for excellence and quality.

## RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

Since 1996, the University has consistently ranked first or second on all major national research indicators of income, publications, Research Higher Degree (RHD) load and RHD completions. These indicators are used by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) (now the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations) to allocate Federal Government funding for research and research training infrastructure.

The University is one of the largest research and development providers in Australia. Expenditure on research and research training from all sources was an estimated \$569.7 million representing 43 per cent of total University expenditure and an increase of 7 per cent from 2006 (\$532.7 million). In a 10-year period, the University's research expenditure has more than doubled.

## WORLD-CLASS RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS

The outstanding track record in research and development of the University of Melbourne is exemplified by research successes such as:

- The Bionic Ear, which has brought hearing to more than 20,000 profoundly deaf children and adults. The Bionic Ear was developed by a team led by University otolaryngologist, Professor Graeme Clarke.
- Recaldent™ – a milk-based bioactive food ingredient which can re-mineralise teeth and bones. Recaldent™ was developed by Professor Eric Reynolds' team in Dental Science and is now added to chewing gum and toothpaste.
- HIV Vaccine research by Dr Stephen Kent, which attracted \$4 million in funding from the US National Institutes of Health to fine tune potential vaccines for clinical trials.
- The discovery of the enzyme that destroys cartilage in inflammatory arthritis, a mathematical model that can predict and prevent dangerous crowd situations, and a new technology for treating head lice.
- Coast and Climate Research – The University of Melbourne is set to create an internationally recognised centre for marine and climate education and research – the National Centre for Coasts and Climate (NCCC) – at Point Nepean. The University has signed agreements with the Commonwealth Government and the Point Nepean Community Trust to enable the setting up of the Centre.



## TWO-YEAR STATISTICS

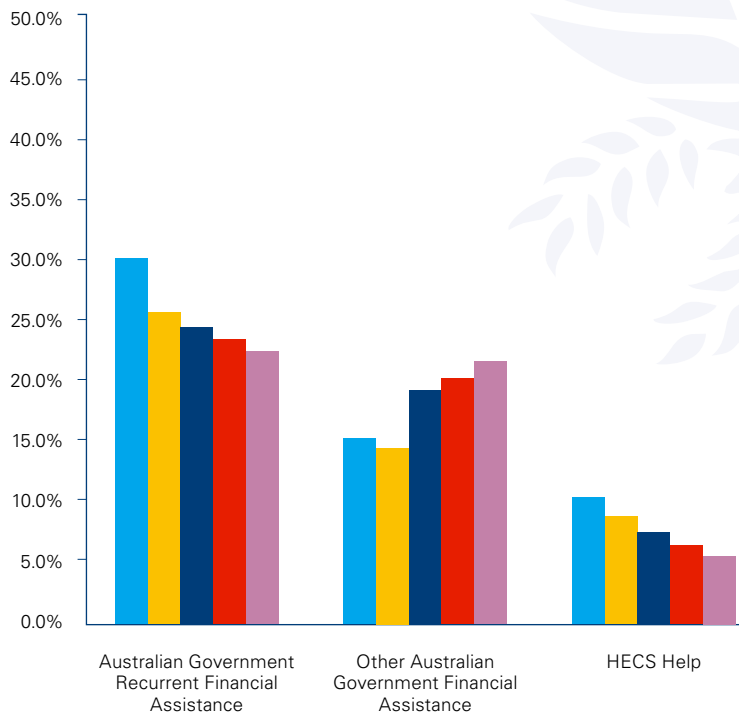
Category	2006	2007
Median ENTER	94.3	94.7
<b>Student Enrolments (EFTSL)</b>		
Total Load (EFTSL)	33,934	34,720
Research Higher Degree	3,122	3,169
Postgraduate Coursework	5,558	5,951
Undergraduate	25,255	25,600
% Female Enrolment	56.0%	55.8%
International Load (EFTSL)	8,804	9,389
% International	25.9%	27.0%
<b>Award Completions</b>		
Research Higher Degree (excl Higher Doct)	736	730 (est)
PG Coursework	4,220	4,351 (est)
Undergraduate	8,186	8,200 (est)
Total	13,142	13,281 (est)
<b>Staff (FTE) (March, including casuals &amp; excluding TAFE)</b>		
Academic (All)	3,258	3,371
Professionals (All)	3,619	3,778
Total	6,876	7,149
<b>Staff Casual figures estimates only for 2007</b>		
<b>Student: Staff Ratio (August)</b>		
T&R Faculty Staff	16.5	16.7
All Academic Faculty Staff	10.5	10.4

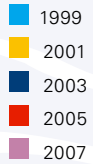
## TWO-YEAR STATISTICS cont...

Category	2006	2007
Research Expenditure (\$million)	533	570
<b>Financial Data (\$million)</b>		
Consolidated Income	1,282.6	1,432.9
Consolidated Expenditure	1,192.6	1,336.2
Net Result before Income Tax	90.0	96.7
Net Result after Income Tax	90.0	96.2
<b>Sources of Income (%)</b>		
Australian Government Recurrent Financial Assistance	23.5	22.2
Other Australian Government Financial Assistance (including FEE-HELP)	16.8	18.7
HECS-HELP	7.9	7.5
State Government Financial Assistance	3.7	2.2
Investments, Fees, Charges and Other Income	42.3	45.0
Grants, Donations and Bequests	5.8	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Research Performance Indicators</b>		
Research Income (\$million)	279.7 (2)	307.2 (prelim)
Research Publications	3,809 (2)	3,811 (prelim)
Research Load (EFTSL)	3,117(1)	3,169
Research Completions (eligible) *	736(1)	730 (est)
Numbers in brackets are Melbourne's national rank, based on the proportion of the national total for each category		
* Eligible completions means those included in RTS formula, excludes Higher Doctorates by publication.		



## SOURCES OF INCOME

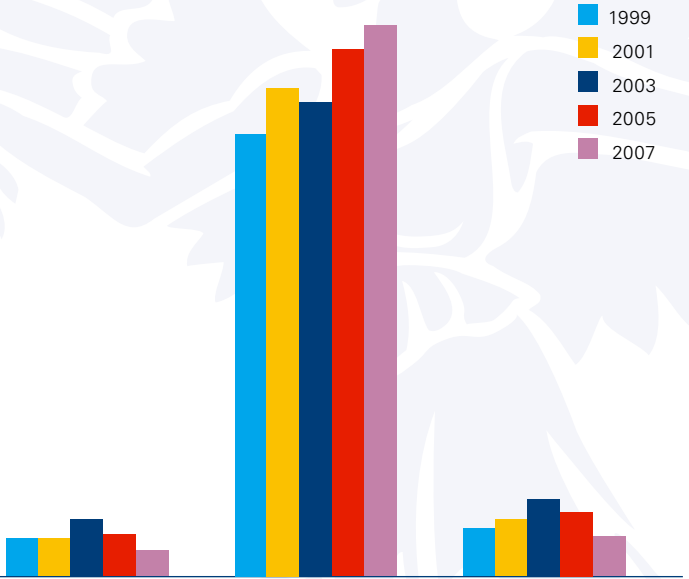




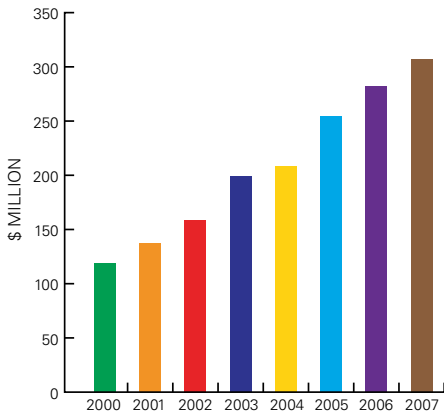
State Government  
Financial Assistance

Investments, Fees and  
Charges and Other  
Income

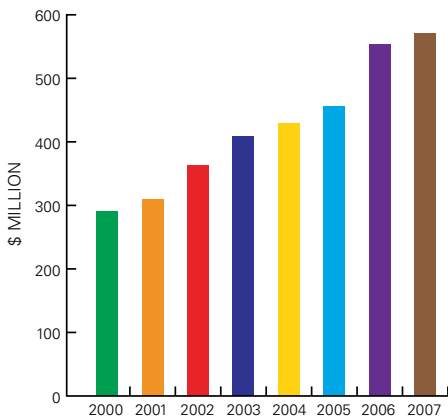
Grants, Donations  
and Bequests



## RESEARCH INCOME (\$)

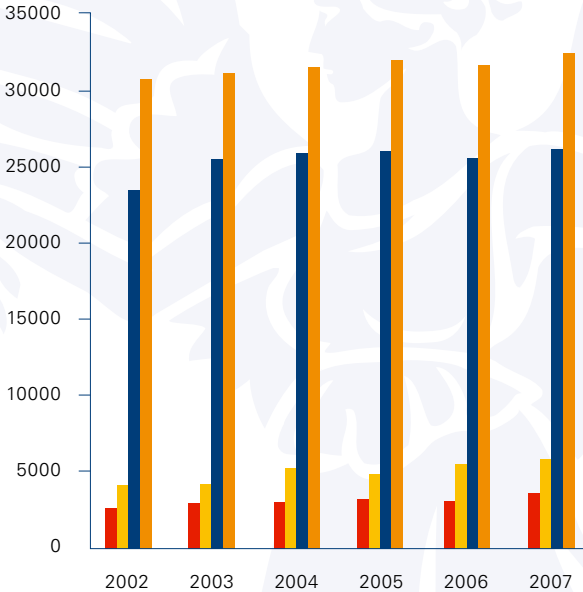


## RESEARCH EXPENDITURE (\$)



Note: As formal analysis is undertaken biennially for the Australian Bureau of Statistics data collection, results for odd years are estimates.

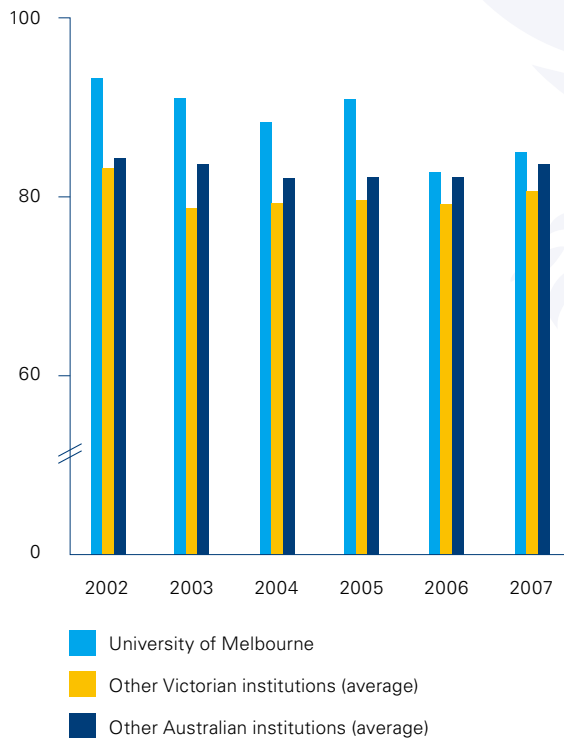
## STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY COURSE LEVELS



- Research Higher Degree
- Postgraduate Coursework
- Undergraduate
- Total

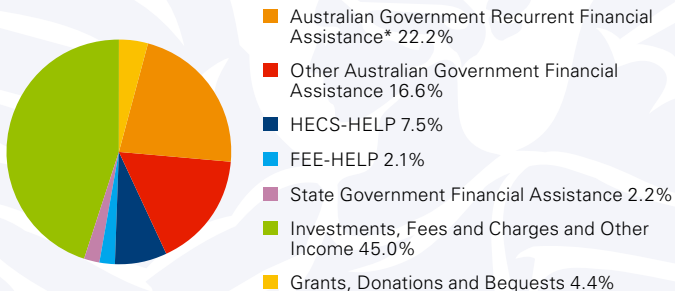
NB. EFSTL data

## GRADUATES IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT %

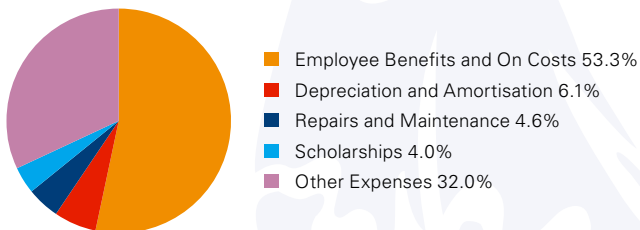




## SOURCES OF INCOME



## EXPENDITURES



## MELBOURNE'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST KEY NATIONAL RESEARCH INDICATORS

	RESEARCH INCOME			RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS (DEST WEIGHTED SCORE)			RESEARCH HD LOAD		RESEARCH HD COMPLETIONS	
	\$m	National Rank	% of Total	DEST Weighted Score	National Rank	% of Total	EFSTL	National Rank	Number	National Rank
2003	198.7	1	13.4%	2,857	1	8.1%	2,925	1	694	1
2004	208.8	1	13.0%	3,299	2	8.2%	3,160	1	724	1
2005	254.4	1	13.9%	3,878	1	8.8%	3,159	1	739	1
2006	279.7	2	12.7%	3,809 (est)	2	8.2%	3,122	1	736	1
2007	307.2 (est)	n/a	n/a	3,811 (est)	n/a	n/a	3,169 (est)	n/a	730 (est)	n/a

## **GLOSSARY**

ACR	Australian Competitive Research
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
EFTSU	Equivalent Full-Time Student Unit
ENTER	Equivalent National Tertiary Entrance Rank
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
RHD	Research Higher Degree
RIB	Research Infrastructure Block
UoM	University of Melbourne
VCE	Victorian Certificate of Education

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