

Audit year KPMG reported on the results of obtaining evidence and applying specified audit procedures relating to selected data provided for the Financial Times MBA survey ranking for selected business schools.

Salary Today An average of salaries – three years after graduation – from the 2004, 2005 and 2006 surveys. The figure is in US dollars and is **NOT** used in the ranking.

Weighted Salary (20) The average ‘salary today’ with adjustment for salary variations between industry sectors. The figure is a weighted average of salaries three years after graduation from the 2004, 2005 and 2006 surveys and is in US dollars.

Salary percentage increase (20) The percentage increase in salary from the beginning of the MBA to three years after graduation. The figure is a weighted average of the increases from the 2004, 2005 and 2006 surveys.

Value for money (3) The value for money criterion is a short-term indicator calculated using the salary earned by alumni three years after graduation and course costs, including the opportunity cost of not working for the duration of the course.

Career progress (3) The degree to which alumni have moved up the career ladder three years after graduating. Progression is measured through changes in level of seniority and the size of company in which they are employed. The data in this field has been combined with career progress results from the MBA 2005 and MBA 2004 surveys.

Aims achieved (3) The extent to which alumni fulfilled their goals or reasons for doing an MBA. This is measured as a percentage of total returns for a school.

Placement success (2) The percentage of alumni, who graduated in 2002, that gained employment with the help of career advice. The data is presented as a rank. The figure behind the rank is a weighted average of the placement success results from MBA 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Alumni recommendation (2) Alumni of 2002 were asked to name three business schools from which they would recruit MBA graduates. The figure represents the number of votes received by each school. The data is a weighted average from the 2004, 2005 and 2006 surveys and is presented as a rank.

Employed at three months (2) The percentage of the most recent graduating class that had gained employment within three months. The figure in brackets is the percentage of the class on which the school was able to provide employment data.

Women faculty (2) Percentage of female faculty.

Women students (2) Percentage of female students.

Women board (1) Female members of the advisory board, as a percentage.

International faculty (4) The percentage of faculty whose nationality differs from their country of employment.

International students (4) The percentage of international students.

International board (2) The percentage of the board whose nationality differs from the country in which the business school is situated.

International mobility (6) A rating system that measures the degree of international mobility based on the employment movements of alumni between graduation and today.

International experience (2) Weighted average of four criteria that measure international exposure during the course.

Languages (2) Number of additional languages required on completion of the MBA. Where a proportion of students require a further language due to an additional diploma, that figure is included in the calculations but not presented in the final table.

Faculty with doctorates (5) Percentage of faculty with a doctoral degree.

FT Doctoral rating (5) Number of doctoral graduates from the last three academic years with additional weighting for those graduates taking up a faculty position at one of the top 50 schools in MBA 2005.

FT Research rating (10) A rating of faculty publications in 40 international academic and practitioner journals. Points are accrued by the business school at which the author is presently employed. Adjustment is made for faculty size.