International Ranking & Institutional Research

Yang Zhang, Director of Institutional Research, University of Hawaii at Mānoa

Diana Bitting, representing the Thomson Reuters Profiles Project

Baerbel Eckelmann, representing QS World University Ranking

Tom Andrews, representing Times Higher Education World University Rankings

Bob Morse, representing U.S. News Best Global Universities Rankings

Ying Cheng, representing Shanghai Jiao Tong Academic World University Ranking

Frans van Vught, representing U-Multirank
Panel Discussion Preview

• Perspectives from Major International Rankings
  • Diana Bitting, representing the Thomson Reuters Profiles Project
  • Baerbel Eckelmann, representing QS World University Ranking
  • Tom Andrews, representing Times Higher Education World University Rankings
  • Bob Morse, representing U.S. News Best Global Universities Rankings
  • Ying Cheng, representing Academic World University Ranking
  • Frans van Vught, representing U-Multirank

• Perspective of Institutional Research
  • Case Study at the University of Hawai’i at Manoa
Why We Care about International Rankings?

• Recruit Students and Talent **Globally**
• **Global** Employment Market
• Expanding Institutional and Program Level Collaboration **Globally**
• University Community Engagement

Keywords: Marketing and Promotion
Global Institutional Profiles Project

Diana Bitting,
Team Lead,
Institutional Data Collection
The global Institutional Profiles project

• The global *Institutional Profiles* project is an initiative to collect factual data about academic institutions in all regions for the purposes of creating informative profiles of their activities.

• The objective is to profile more than 1,000 of the leading academic institutions around the world.

• Current use of the Profiles Project data includes informing the U.S. News Best Global University Ranking.

• Thomson Reuters bibliometric data informs other rankings such as U-MultiRank, the CWTS Leiden Ranking and the Shanghai Jiao Tong Academic World University Ranking.
Thomson Reuters Profiles Project

- Three main sources of data:
  - Academic reputation survey
  - Institution submitted data
  - Bibliometric data
Thomson Reuters Profiles Project

• Academic Reputation Survey
  • Conducted by 3rd party market research and survey specialist, IPSOS, and runs annually during the spring
  • anonymous invitations to 350,000+ researchers and academics
  • carefully selected addresses, balanced to account for varying regional and subject level strength

• Institutional Data Collection
  • run annually during the spring, typically April-May
  • via a dedicated data collection portal

• Bibliometric Data — sourced from Thomson Reuters Web of Science™ research discovery and analytics
### Thomson Reuters Profiles Project

**When and how was your ranking system developed?**
Profiles Project is in year 6 – visit this link to read all about it!
http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/globalprofilesproject/

**In what ways is your ranking system different from other international rankings?**
TR allows the ranking service itself to define the ranking methodology and data use.

**In what ways is the institutional research office involved?**
University institutional research departments are our first and only point of contact for data collection.

**What is a typical data collection and ranking release timeline?**
U.S. News Best Global Universities – Fall 2015

**How can universities use Ranking data?**
Profiles are utilized by universities, funding agencies, governments and rankings agencies as a valuable tool to identify weaknesses and strengths, find peer institutions, compare to global or regional benchmarks and to promote achievements to their stakeholders.

**What strategies can universities use to maintain or improve their ranking?**
Institutions are encouraged to consider a number of ranking results, keeping in mind the nature of the ranking methodology. One size does not fit all and a ranking position alone does nothing to help a university learn where it fits against all other universities in a ranked group. Regardless of ranking position, underlying indicators can be taken on individually and used to evaluate current conditions or drive decisions about future directions.

Ranking services can help universities focus their efforts in particular areas where improved performance is desired. Strategies for improvement such as greater focus on high quality research, efforts to hire the best faculty and leadership staff, ensuring that academics and administrators are clear about the university strategy, among others, are worthy university improvements, not simply Ranking position improvements.
QS World University Rankings

Baerbel Eckelmann,
Research Manager,
QS Intelligence Unit
To enable motivated people around the world to achieve their potential by fostering international mobility and educational achievement and career development.
QS introduces four key enhancements to methodology.

QS and Times Higher Education choose to go their separate ways. THE announces intention to initiate a new ranking.

International Rankings Expert Group Observatory on Academic Ranking and Excellence decided to grant rights to use “IREG Approved” label in relation to the QS WUR and QS WUR: Latin America and QS WUR: Asia.

QS Best Student Cities

QS University Rankings: Asia

QS University Rankings: Latin America

QS University Rankings: BRICS

QS University Rankings: EECA

QS University Rankings: Arab Region

QS Stars

First subject tables

QS and WUR: Asia

Launch of THES-QS WUR

QS Intelligence Unit established
OUR APPROACH

WORLD CLASS UNIVERSITY

A UNIQUE LENS

Central to the life goals of most prospective students

An essential inclusion in every QS assessment

THE ONLY GLOBAL RANKING AUTHORITY TO CONSIDER IT

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

TEACHING

INTERNATIONAL

RESEARCH

EMPLOYABILITY
- Consistent, simple methodology
- Stable results
- Discipline independent
- Language independent
- Low dependence on self-reporting
NOVEMBER
Invitation to supply academic and employer contact detail lists

FEBRUARY
Data submission request

JULY
Data submission cut-off

AUGUST
Data analysis

SEPTEMBER
QS WUR launch
THIRD INGREDIENT

- CONCISE
- CONSISTENT
- SIMPLE
- DISTINGUISHED
- STRIKING
- SPECIFIC
- HONEST
- GLOBAL

BRANDING
FOURTH INGREDIENT

INDUSTRY

INTER-NATIONAL

COLLABORATE

HARD WORK

DIVERSITY

TOP DOWN?

BOTTOM UP?

IN FOR A PENNY?

ABOVE AND BELOW

INTELLIGENCE UNIT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intelligence Unit</th>
<th>FIFTH INGREDIENT</th>
<th>TRUST YOUR INSTINCT</th>
<th>NO QUICK FIXES</th>
<th>LARGE OPERATION</th>
<th>RANKINGS LAG</th>
<th>OTHERS WORKING TOO</th>
<th>FOR THE STUDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FIFTH INGREDIENT**

- **Patience**
- **Recognise Success**
- **Snowball Effect**
- **Working Too For The Students**
Times Higher Education World University Rankings

Tom Andrews,
Data Director,
Times Higher Education
Times Higher Education announces reforms to its World University Rankings

Times Higher Education today announces a series of important changes to its flagship THE World University Rankings and its suite of global university performance analyses, following a strategic review by THE parent company TES Global.

The methodology of the global rankings will be broadly preserved and the rankings will continue to use the most comprehensive and balanced performance indicators to evaluate universities across all of their core missions, including research, knowledge transfer, international outlook and — uniquely — the teaching environment. But a series of structural changes will ensure that the THE rankings continue to lead the field for rigour, responsiveness and transparency and provide an ever richer picture of the global higher education and research landscape.
Submit now to be part of the World University Rankings

Surveymonkey.com/s/WURdata

Hurry, the rankings are closing soon
U.S. News Best Global Universities Rankings

Bob Morse,
Chief Data Strategist,
U.S. News & World Report

• The Best Global Universities rankings are powered by data from Thomson Reuters InCites™ research analytics solutions.
• Weights and ranking factors were developed by U.S. News
• Methodology focused on institution’s research performance using 10 factors: global and regional reputation, bibliometric indicators and school level data
Best Global Universities rankings include:
• Top 500 Universities worldwide in 49 countries
• Four regional rankings - Asia, Australia/New Zealand, Europe and Latin America
• 11 country rankings – of the top institutions in: Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom
• Top 100 universities in 21 subjects in such key fields as chemistry, clinical medicine, computer science, economics and business, engineering, environment/ecology, mathematics and physics.
The 10 ranking factors and weights used in overall Best Global Universities rankings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking indicator</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global research reputation</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional research reputation</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalized citation impact</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total citations</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of highly cited papers</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of highly cited papers</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International collaboration</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Ph.D.s awarded</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Ph.D.s awarded per academic staff member</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Best Global Universities - The Top 20

## 2015 Best Global Top 500 Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Overall Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California—Berkeley</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oxford</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cambridge</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Institute of Technology</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California—Los Angeles</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial College London</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Toronto</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California—San Diego</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke University</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top 11 countries account for 77 percent of the Top 500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of universities in top 500</th>
<th>Percent of universities in top 500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology used to rank the 21 Subjects: The soft sciences are computer science; economics and business; engineering; and social sciences and public health in addition to math; all others are hard sciences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking indicator</th>
<th>Weights used for soft sciences</th>
<th>Weights used for hard sciences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global research reputation</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional research reputation</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalized citation impact</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total citations</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of highly cited papers</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of highly cited papers</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International collaboration</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Top Countries in 21 Subject Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Schools Ranked in Subjects</th>
<th>Percent of Schools Ranked in Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>39.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>9.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>5.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU)

Ying Cheng,
Executive Director,
Center for World-Class Universities,
Shanghai Jiao Tong University
Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) by Shanghai Jiao Tong University

• ARWU was first published in 2003, by the Center for World-Class Universities (CWCU) of Shanghai Jiao Tong University.
• All the data used in ARWU is from third parties and publicly available, ARWU does not use data directly from universities.
• ARWU does not use data from universities. However, CWCU started a project called “Global Research University Profiles (GRUP)” in 2011. Through GRUP project, universities are asked to report data on their staff, students and finances.
• ARWU usually is published on August 15th.
• GRUP survey usually open for data submission during March to May.
U-Multirank

Frans van Vught,
the Center for Higher Education Policy Studies (CHEPS),
Netherlands
U-Multirank

• U-Multirank is prepared with seed funding from the European Union and led by a consortium headed by Professor Dr. Frans van Vught of the Center for Higher Education Policy Studies (CHEPS) in the Netherlands and Professor Dr. Frank Ziegele of the Centre for Higher Education (CHE) in Germany.

• U-Multirank is a new multi-dimensional, user-driven approach to international ranking of higher education institutions. The dimensions it includes are teaching and learning, research, knowledge transfer, international orientation and regional engagement.
Interview:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZmqXmhGpnQA
Perspectives from International Rankings (Handout)

• Brief Introduction of Each Ranking
  • How Rankings Were Created
  • Uniqueness of Each Ranking
  • Data Collection (In What Ways is Institutional Research involved?)
  • Timeline (Data Collection and Ranking Release)

• Recommendations for Using International Rankings

• What Strategies can Universities Use to Maintain or Improve Their Ranking?
Perspectives from Institutional Research

- Campus Stakeholders
  - Chancellor and Vice Chancellors
  - Enrollment and Planning / Admission
  - Deans and Chairs
  - Communication/Advancement
  - General Public / Media / Legislature

- Data Preparation
  - Difference in Data Preparation
  - Automate the Data Preparation Process

- Communication and Trainings
  - IR Website
  - Campus-wide Trainings
  - Communication Strategies
IR Strategy 1: Focus on Specific Rankings

Balance Capacity and Importance:
From the “Ranking Laundry List” to Six Major Rankings
IR Strategy 2: Rank the Rankings

- Legitimacy of Ranking Organizations
- Influence of Rankings
  (Media Coverage: an audience is truly global)
- Ranking Methodology
- How Well are We Ranked?
Ranking Page on the IR Office Website at University of Hawai’i at Mānoa

Rankings

UH Mānoa is ranked by a variety of organizations that each develops its own methodology. MIRO collects information on how Mānoa is ranked internationally and nationally, as well as rankings about colleges or programs. Because there is no one ranking that can accurately and thoroughly describe Mānoa or its programs, the different perspectives reflected by these rankings help to draw a picture of the excellence of the university. For questions about ranking methodologies, please contact the organizations that publish the rankings directly. To provide information about new rankings, please contact us by e-mail. The University of Hawai’i at Mānoa is ranked by the following international and national ranking organizations:

- Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Ranking of World Universities
- NTU Ranking
- TIMES World University Rankings/Global Institutional Profiles Project
- QS World University Ranking
- U-Multirank

U.S. News


- Graduate College of Education: 76
- Graduate School of Law: 82
- Graduate College of Library and Information Sciences: 27
- Graduate School of Medicine—Primary Care: 19
Provide Sufficient and Relevant Ranking Information

Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Ranking of World Universities

**Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) by Shanghai Jiao Tong University (2014)**

The Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) is released by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, also known as Shanghai Ranking. This ranking uses six indicators to rank world universities. Each year more than 1200 universities are ranked and the best 500 are published. For more information, please click [here](#).

- UHM Overall Ranking in the World: **151-200**
- UHM Overall Ranking in U.S.: **65-77**
- Sciences: **76-100**
- Social Sciences: **101-150**
- Physics: **44**
- Economics/Business: **151-200**

Note: Rankings appear as a range when no more specific information is available.

[ARWU Methodology](#)
## Prestigious International Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>In the world</th>
<th>In U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)</td>
<td>151-200</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTU Ranking (Taiwan)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMES World University Rankings/Global Institutional Profiles Project (UK)</td>
<td>251-275</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QS World University Ranking (UK)</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. News Global Universities (US)</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IR Strategy 3: Encourage Academic Units to Develop Effective Communication Strategies

• Keep Close Track of Rankings
  • Timely and Accurate Ranking Information on MIRO Website’s Ranking Page: http://manoa.hawaii.edu/hiro/rankings/

• Collaborate with the Communications Office

• Promote through Your Own Venues
  • College and Department Website
  • Student or Alumni Newsletters
  • Recruitment Efforts
IR Strategy 4: Institutional Level Practical Approaches towards Rankings

• Be Aware of the Importance of Rankings, Especially the International Rankings. Keep Close Track of Rankings and Make the Best Use of Them.

• Be Aware of the increasingly large quantity of National or International Rankings. Each Ranking has Unique Purposes and Methodologies. It is Recommended to Talk About Our University’s Performance in Various Rankings, Rather than Focusing on Changes in One Specific Ranking.

• Be Aware of the “Rankings Game.” Our Institution Establishes Strategic Directions and Metrics Based on the Needs of the State. Rankings are not Our University’s Priority.

• Notify the IR Office What Should or Should Not be Put on the Ranking Page.
Recommendations for Institutional Researchers

- Gain Better Understanding about International Rankings
- Review and Compare Data Preparation Methods
- Develop Appropriate Ranking Communication Strategies
- Want to Know More about International Ranking?
  - International Ranking Expert Group (IREG) Observatory
  - Ranking Websites
  - Ranking Conferences
Upcoming Ranking Conferences

• IREG Forum: Subject and Discipline Related Rankings
  --6/11-12, 2015; Aalborg, Denmark

• Shanghai Jiao Tong Ranking: World Class University Conference
  --11/1-4, 2015; Shanghai, China

• QS-APPLE: November, 2015; Melbourne

• QS Reimagine Education Conference: 12/7-9; Philadelphia

• Time Higher Education World Rankings Released in
  Melbourne, October, 2015