



Data Submission

*Role of Experts in
University Rankings*

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16 November 2018



INTELLIGENCEUNIT



BY
REGION

ASIA

LATIN AMERICA

ARAB REGION

EECA

BRICS



BY
SUBJECT

48 SPECIFIC
SUBJECTS

5 BROAD AREAS

GLOBAL MBA

DISTANCE/
ONLINE MBA

EMBA

BUSINESS
MASTERS



BY
CONTEXT

BEST STUDENT
CITIES

HE SYSTEMS



BY
MISSION

GRADUATE
EMPLOYABILITY

REIMAGINE
EDUCATION

QS STARS



BY
TYPE

QS
CLASSIFICATIONS

TOP 50 UNDER
50



- Know the definitions
- Know your rankings
- Know where to focus the effort



DATA COLLECTION PROCESS



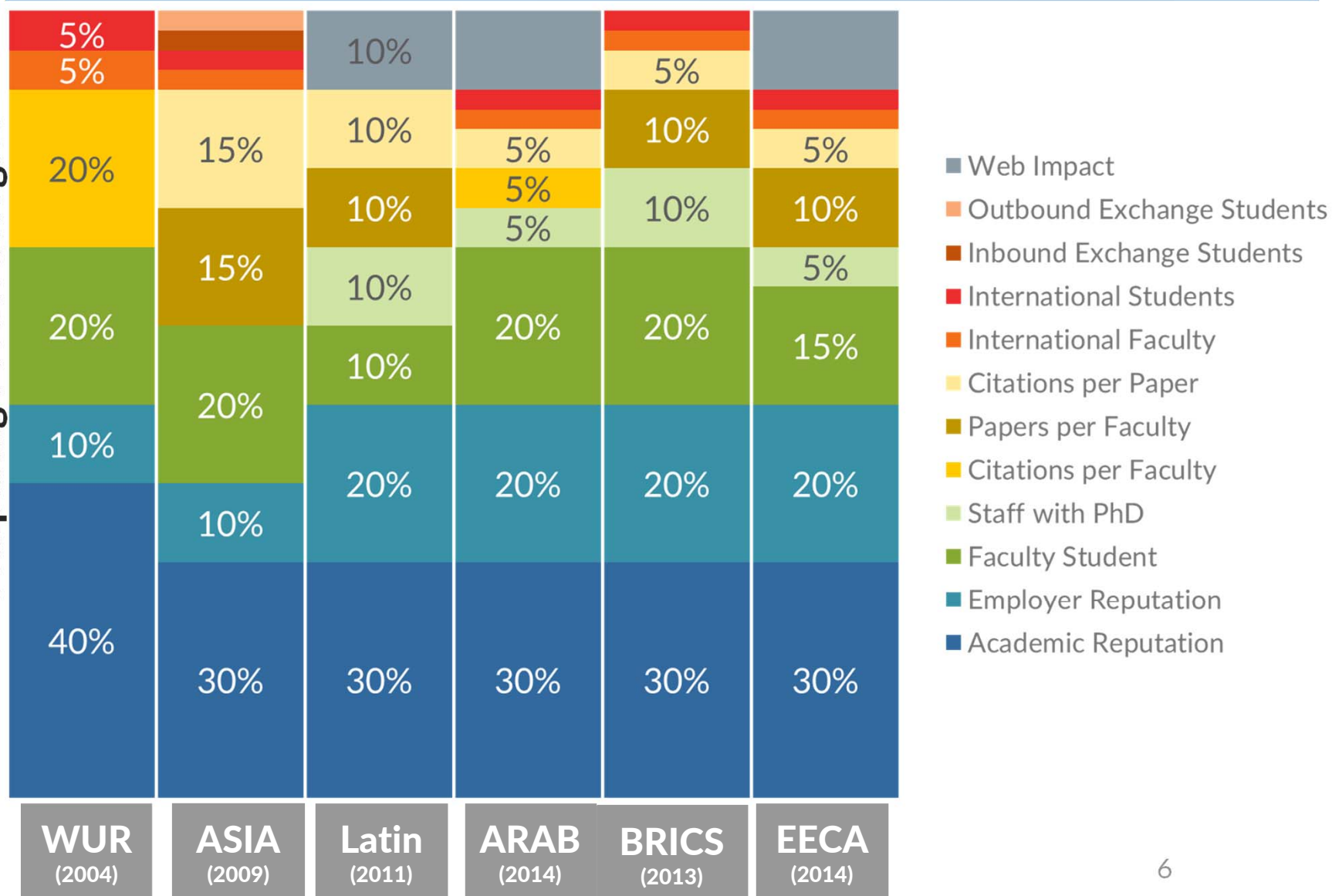


QS Data Collection Timeline

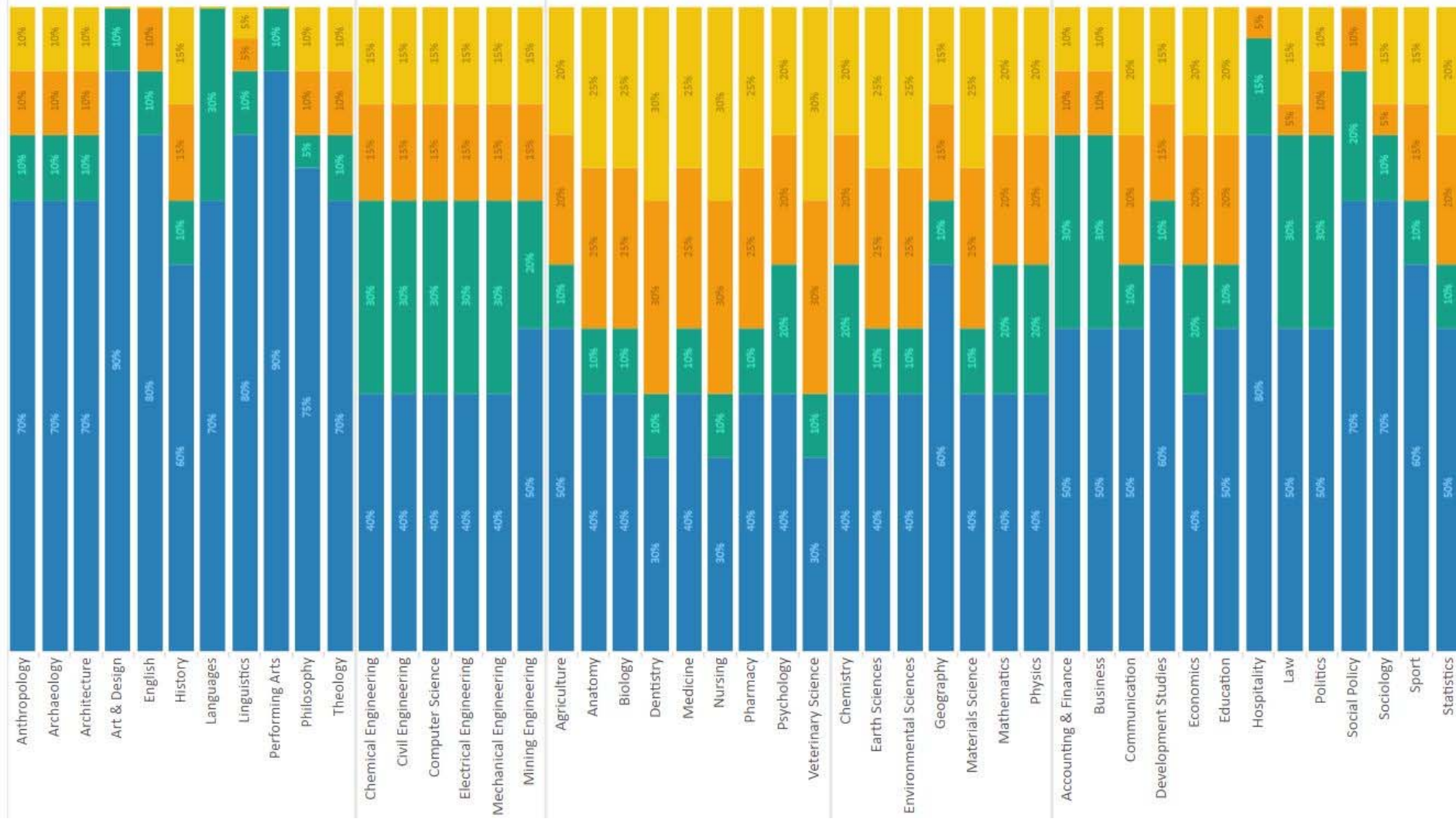
PROCESS	TIME
Ranking Data Collection Mailers Sent out to Institutions	November – December
Due date for Ranking statistics + Academic/ Employer contacts for World University Rankings	February - March
Due Date for Graduate Employability Rankings	March – April
Due date for Regional Ranking (EECA + BRICS)	June- July

RANKINGS METHODOLOGY

Comparing Methodologies



QS SUBJECT SENSITIVE WEIGHINGS



CRITICAL RANKINGS STATISTICS

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE ?

WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

REGIONAL RANKINGS: EECA & BRICS

Faculty Staff & International Faculty Staff

Undergraduate & International Undergraduate Students

Graduate / Postgraduate & International Students

Overall Student & International Students

Domestic & International Tuition Fees

FACULTY STAFF WITH PHD

What Data We Need

ACADEMIC AND EMPLOYER REPUTATION LISTS

QS World University Rankings

QS Graduate Employability Rankings

QS Regional Rankings EECA & BRICS

QS World University Rankings by Subject

CRITICAL RANKINGS STATISTICS

QS World University Rankings

QS Regional Rankings: EECA & BRICS

SUBMITTING ACADEMIC AND EMPLOYER REPUTATION LISTS

- ☐ Source
- ☐ First name
- ☐ Last name
- ☐ Job title /Position
- ☐ Department /Sector
- ☐ Institution /Company
- ☐ Country
- ☐ Email

☐ 400 NOMINATIONS

☐ CONSENT BOX



WHERE TO SUBMIT THEM ?

Email to rankings@qs.com

What else & Alternatives?

QS SUBJECT RANKINGS



Institution Prerequisites

Data Required from Institutions

Exceed the minimum required score for the academic and/or employer reputation indicators



ACADEMIC & EMPLOYERS
REPUTATION LIST

Exceed the five-year threshold for number of papers published in the given discipline



Scopus®

Offer undergraduate or taught postgraduate programs in the given discipline



STUDY PROGRAMS

KEY CHALLENGES

- Insufficient papers published
- No academic responses
- No programs offered



ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY	Engineering & Technology	77.6	82.2	66.7	58.9
	Computer Science & Info Systems	69.7	88.4	76.2	59.1
	Engineering - Chemical	NO PROGRAMS OFFERED			
	Engineering - Civil & Structural	INSUFFICIENT PAPERS PUBLISHED			
	Engineering - Electrical	NO PROGRAMS OFFERED			
	Engineering - Mechanical	69.0	87.9	66.9	61.1
	Engineering - Mineral & Mining	NO PROGRAMS OFFERED			

SUBJECT RANKINGS: METHODOLOGY

Academic Reputation

Academic reputation has been the centrepiece of the QS World University Rankings® since their inception in 2004.

In 2015 we drew on over 76,000 respondents to compile our results. The survey is structured in the following way:

SECTION 1: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Respondents provide their name, contact details, job title and the institution where they are based.

SECTION 2: KNOWLEDGE SPECIFICATION

Respondents identify the countries, regions and faculty areas that they have most familiarity with and up to two narrower subject disciplines in which they consider themselves expert.

SECTION 3: TOP UNIVERSITIES

For EACH of the (up to five) faculty areas they identify, respondents are asked to list up to ten domestic and thirty international institutions that they consider excellent for research in the given area. They are not able to select their own institution.

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional questions relating to general feedback and recommendations.

As part of QS Global Academic Survey, respondents are asked to identify universities they consider excellent within one of five areas:

- Arts & humanities
- Engineering & technology
- Life sciences & medicine
- Natural sciences
- Social sciences & management

The results of the academic reputation component of the new subject rankings have been produced by filtering responses according to the narrow area of expertise identified by respondents. While academics can select up to two narrow areas of expertise, greater emphasis is placed on respondents who have identified with only one.

The threshold for academic respondents that any discipline must reach for us to consider publication has been set at 150. As responses build over time, new subjects may qualify.

As with the overall tables, QS analysis places an emphasis on international reputation over domestic. Domestic responses are individually weighted at half the influence of an international response. This is a global exercise and will recognize institutions that have an international influence in these disciplines. As in the main QS World University Rankings®, weightings are also applied to balance the representation by region.

Academics are not able to select their own institution.

SUBJECT RANKINGS: METHODOLOGY

Employer Reputation

QS World University Rankings® are unique in incorporating employability as a key factor in the evaluation of international universities, and in 2015 drew on over 44,000 responses to compile the results for the overall rankings.

The employer survey works on a similar basis to the academic one only without the channelling for different faculty areas. Employers are asked to identify up to ten domestic and thirty international institutions they consider excellent for the recruitment of graduates. They are also asked to identify from which disciplines they prefer to recruit. From examining where these two questions intersect we can infer a measure of excellence in a given discipline.

Of course, employability is a slightly wider concern than this alone would imply. Many students' career paths are indirectly related to their degree discipline. Many engineers become accountants and few history students wind up pursuing careers closely related to their program.

On this basis, employers citing a preference for hiring students from 'any discipline' or from broader category areas are also included in subject the scores, but at a considerably lower individual weighting. From 2012, a greater emphasis is placed on the opinions of the employers that are specifically interested in only the given discipline.

In QS view, based on focus groups and feedback from students, that employment prospects are a key consideration for prospective students when choosing a program and a university, regardless of whether or not they envisage a career directly linked to the discipline they choose to study.

Employers seeking graduates from any discipline are weighted at 0.1 and those from a parent category (i.e. social sciences) are weighted at 0.25 relative to the weight of a direct response for the subject area. Responses from employers exclusively targeting a specific subject carry a relative weighting of 2.

The threshold for including the employer component in any discipline is 300.

As with the overall tables, QS analysis places an emphasis on international reputation over domestic, with domestic responses carrying half the individual weighting of international responses.

This is a global exercise and recognizes institutions that have an international influence in these disciplines. A weighting is also applied to balance representation by region.

Over the past few years, the survey samples contributing to this work have been growing substantially over the lifetime of the project, resulting in inherently more robust reputation measures. However, as we aspire to evaluate more subjects and more universities there is value in using the maximum available response whilst still maintaining an emphasis on contemporary shifts in the distribution of reputation and academic quality.

After careful consideration and in response to feedback, the decision has been taken in 2015 to extend the window for both reputation measures, with responses from the earliest two years carrying a relative weight of 25% and 50% respectively.

SUBJECT RANKINGS: METHODOLOGY

Citations per Paper

In the overall QS World University Rankings® we use a measure of citations per faculty. This has some advantages in that it does a good job of taking into account the size of an institution, yet allows us to penetrate deeply into the global research landscape. Due to the impracticality of reliably gathering faculty numbers broken down by discipline, for the purposes of this exercise we have measured citations per paper.

A minimum publication threshold has been set for each subject to avoid potential anomalies stemming from small numbers of highly cited papers.

Journals in Scopus are tagged with a number of ASJC (All Science Journal Classification) codes, which identify the principal foci of the journal in which they were published (multidisciplinary journals are excluded). When aggregated these totals and their associated citations provide an indicator of volume and quality of output within a given discipline.

One of the advantages of the "per faculty" measure used in the overall rankings is that a small number of papers, achieving a high level of citations, has limited impact due to the divisor. Conventionally in citations per paper analysis, a paper threshold is required to eliminate anomalies. Of course publication patterns are very different in different subjects and this needs to be taken into account both in terms of the thresholds that are used and the weights applied to the citations indicator.

There are certain subjects in which academic publications are not a feasible or appropriate measure of academic output. These subjects have either zero or a low number of papers in Scopus, and are denoted in the above by a paper threshold of 0. Any discipline must have at least 6,000 papers identifiable in the table above for us to include the citations indicator in the table.

QS analysis is based on an extract from Scopus (custom data), and not on the live database, in order for us to be drawing on a consistent dataset within each cycle of research. We receive this in Feb/Mar of each year. As the live Scopus database evolves the two diverge, so a comparison with the current Scopus dataset will not yield an exact match.

The window for both publications and citations is five years, (e.g. from 2007 to 2011 inclusive for the 2013 results).

Self-citations are excluded from all citation counts.

Multidisciplinary publications do not contribute towards counts for any discipline (although they do if you run a search in Scopus, so be sure to edit your search query if you are trying to verify our numbers).

All affiliations we know about are considered. Universities are invited to inform QS of hospitals, laboratories and schools with which they are affiliated.

In 2015 QS carried out an entire process rebuild. Following the publication of the 2014 results it became clear that, in some cases, a minority of papers were being overlooked by the mapping and import processes devised by QSIU. Such cases appeared to be concentrated in the Social Sciences and Humanities areas. Working with a small number of affected institutions, an entire process rebuild has been undertaken and in some subjects in particular, significantly higher numbers of papers are being retrieved from our Scopus custom dataset for some institutions. This has the additional side effect of qualifying larger numbers of institutions to be featured in some of the subjects.

SUBJECT RANKINGS: METHODOLOGY

H-Index

Since 2013, a score based on h-index has been added to the QS World University Rankings by Subject.

What is H-index?

The h-index is an index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country, as well as a scholarly journal. The index was suggested by Jorge E. Hirsch, a physicist at UCSD, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality and is sometimes called the Hirsch index or Hirsch number.

Why use H-index?

Despite being built on the same underlying data as the citations measure, the H indicator returns some different results, these differences are central to the value of h-index. In a large institution producing a lot of research, a research group that is cutting edge can be lost in a citations per paper approach, whereas in h-index analysis, it is the unimportant research that gets overlooked. A small, focused institution is unlikely to compete with a world leading large institution, but can still hold their own.

Another approach may have been to replace the citations measure altogether, but the citations measure provides a measure of consistency, rewarding institutions whose performance is solid across the discipline, regardless of whether they have stellar research groups in the mix too. On balance, advisors felt that both indices brought something of value to these observations.

Publication and citation patterns vary dramatically by discipline, which limits their usefulness in overall rankings and h-index is no different. A typical h-index for an academic in Physics will be far higher than that of someone in Sociology, for example. However, when working in a single discipline where differing characteristics by discipline are eliminated, they are more effective and bias is broadly eliminated.

How is it applied?

The h analysis is still based on a dataset which can only be classified by discipline at a journal, rather than article, level. In order to balance for the effects of this and focus on specialists, two h-indices are calculated; one for all the papers that are attributable to the given subject (h1), and one to the papers that are only attributable to that subject (h2). These are aggregated with double weight given to h2. The results are then scaled and normalized using the same methods applied to the other indicators.



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USEFUL LINKS

Methodology:

- QS World University Rankings: <http://www.iu.qs.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/>
- QS University Rankings by Subject: <http://www.iu.qs.com/university-rankings/subject-tables/>
- Data sources: <http://www.iu.qs.com/university-rankings/links/>

Academic Reputation:

- Sources: <http://www.iu.qs.com/university-rankings/indicator-academic/>
- Profile of respondents: <http://www.iu.qs.com/academic-survey-responses/>

Results:

- QS World University Rankings: <https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings>
- QS University Rankings by Subject: <https://www.topuniversities.com/subject-rankings/2018>



INTEL

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2018 QS Applicant Survey:
What Drives an International
Student Today?

The 2018 QS Applicant Survey Report



QS World University Rankings

QS.com

STAY IN TOUCH

	topuniversities.com iu.qs.com		@worlduniranking
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	facebook.com/ universityrankings		<div></div>

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THANK YOU!