Les classements internationaux d’universités

G Filliatreau

USMB – le 24 mai 2019, Chambéry

1 Global rankings
1.1 A3 Top 500 Global Universities
1.2 Academic Ranking of World Universities
1.3 Center for World University Rankings
1.4 Eduniversal
1.5 G-factor
1.6 Global University Ranking
1.7 HEEACT—Ranking of Scientific Papers
1.8 Human Resources & Labor Review
1.9 High Impact Universities: Research Performance Index
1.10 Leiden Ranking
1.11 Nature Index
1.12 Newsweek
1.13 Professional Ranking of World Universities
1.14 QS World University Rankings
1.14.1 QS Asian University Rankings
1.14.2 QS Latin American University Rankings
1.15 Reuters World's Top 100 Innovative Universities
1.16 Round University Ranking
1.17 SCImago Institutions Rankings
1.18 Times Higher Education World University Rankings
1.18.1 Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings
1.19 U-Multirank
1.20 UniRanks "The Ranking of Rankings"
1.21 University Ranking by Academic Performance
1.22 U.S. News & World Report's Best Global Universities Rankings
1.23 Webometrics
1.24 Wuhan University

- Classements partiels, dérivés, recombinés, régionaux, etc.

- Nombreux classements thématiques : démocratie,développment durable, inclusivité etc… ,

- The UniRanks World University Ranking aggregates the results of five global ranking, combining them to form a single rank. It uses the following rankings and weights: THE World University Ranking 22.5%, QS World University Ranking 22.5%, US News Best Global University 22.5%, ARWU 22.5%, Reuters World Top 100 Innovative Universities 10%.

Opérer (des choix structurants et contraints) :

- Se procurer des données sur tel ou tel aspect de tous les établissements à classer
- Fabriquer un ou des indicateurs « qui font sens » à partir de ces données
- Ramener ces indicateurs à une même échelle (1 à 100) pour les rendre comparables
- Créer un indicateur composite (coefficients, composition…)
- Apposer un rang
- Recommencer chaque année

Survivre (être orthodoxe mais différent) :

- Utiliser les données pour de multiples exercices
- Rechercher de nouvelles données
- Défendre sa réputation méthodologique (données ouvertes ou propriétaires)
- Communiquer activement (directement ou via les medias)
- Segmenter les publics, distribuer des labels, proposer des analyses … : importance des interfaces de consultation

Contraintes internes et externes :

- Culture et identité professionnelle s
- Moyens disponibles et modèle économique
- Objectifs et/ou publics visés
- Données accessibles
- Utilisateurs réellement obtenus

Bibliométrie

Tableau 1

SCI-WoS et SHS-WoS : nombre et part des publications selon les disciplines (2003, 2008)

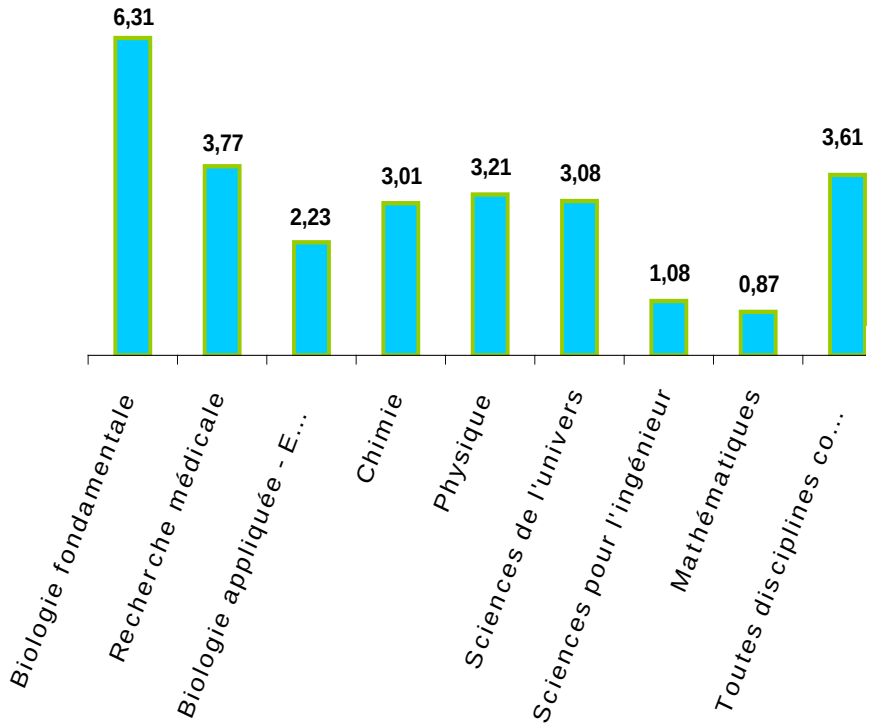
	Compte fractionnaire				Compte de présence			
	Nombre		Part (%)		Nombre		Part (%)	
Discipline	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008
Biologie fondamentale	121 974	149 106	15,6	13,9	154 742	196 920	19,8	18,3
Recherche médicale	235 713	302 500	30,2	28,1	262 629	339 883	33,6	31,6
Biologie appliquée-écologie	53 973	73 470	6,9	6,8	68 628	93 892	8,8	8,7
Chimie	111 904	145 113	14,3	13,5	138 477	193 161	17,7	18,0
Physique	89 316	125 113	11,4	11,6	106 499	166 576	13,6	15,5
Sciences de l'univers	50 722	74 174	6,5	6,9	59 227	91 889	7,6	8,5
Sciences pour l'ingénieur	87 235	155 985	11,2	14,5	112 781	206 765	14,4	19,2
Mathématiques	24 289	36 340	3,1	3,4	28 667	45 435	3,7	4,2
Multidisciplinaire	6 111	13 009	0,8	1,2	7 277	26 081	0,9	2,4
Toutes disciplines sciences de la matière et de la vie	**781 237**	**1 074 808**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**781 237**	**1 074 808**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Art-architecture	3 689	3 980	4,4	3,5	3 845	4 325	4,6	3,8
Droit	2 451	3 001	2,9	2,7	3 052	3 788	3,7	3,4
Économie	5 515	8 065	6,6	7,1	7 216	10 876	8,7	9,6
Géographie-démographie-ethnographie	2 324	3 390	2,8	3,0	3 062	4 538	3,7	4,0
Gestion-finance	4 537	7 254	5,5	6,4	5 655	9 416	6,8	8,3
Histoire-archéologie	5 887	7 212	7,1	6,4	6 515	8 147	7,8	7,2
Lettres-philosophie	9 523	10 680	11,5	9,5	11 072	13 037	13,3	11,5
Politiques publiques	2 516	4 342	3,0	3,8	3 950	6 764	4,8	6,0
Psychologie	19 848	25 419	23,9	22,5	22 287	29 038	26,8	25,7
Sanitaire et social	10 754	17 585	12,9	15,6	13 043	21 317	15,7	18,9
Sciences de l'éducation	2 996	4 932	3,6	4,4	3 803	6 232	4,6	5,5
Sciences de l'information	1 889	2 550	2,3	2,3	2 046	3 099	2,5	2,7
Sciences politiques	4 303	5 447	5,2	4,8	5 522	7 260	6,6	6,4
Sociologie	5 195	6 667	6,3	5,9	7 655	10 073	9,2	8,9
Autres sciences humaines	1 670	2 365	2,0	2,1	2 363	3 682	2,8	3,3
Toutes disciplines sciences humaines et sociales	**83 099**	**112 889**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**83 099**	**112 889**	**100,0**	**100,0**

données Thomson Reuters, traitements OST

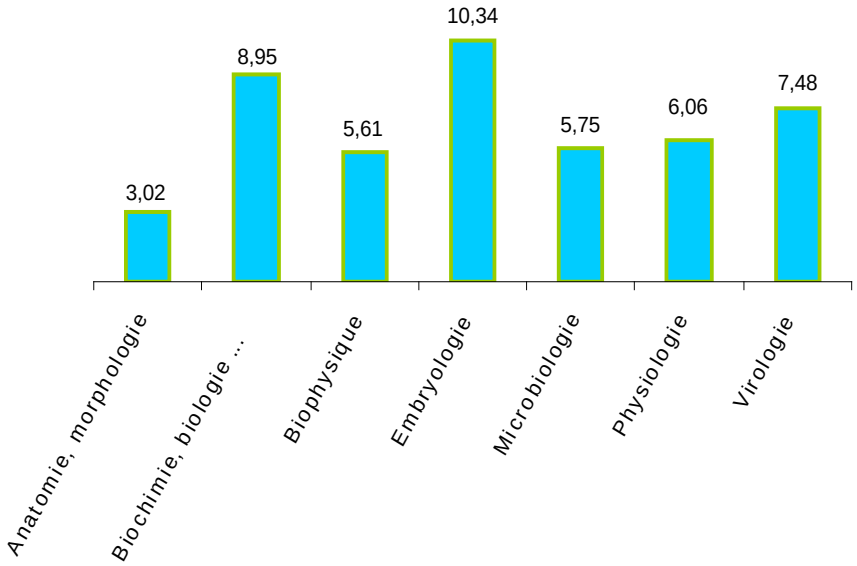
rapport OST-2010

Observatoire
des sciences et des techniques

Monde : impact direct 3 ans



Monde : impact direct 3 ans



Données 2004

Productivité des chercheurs, citations des articles, impact des périodiques, etc … sont très concentrés : distribution non normale . Par ex. dans une population d'articles donnée, qq % des articles concentrent l'essentiel des citations ; la notion de « valeur moyenne » est purement arithmétique

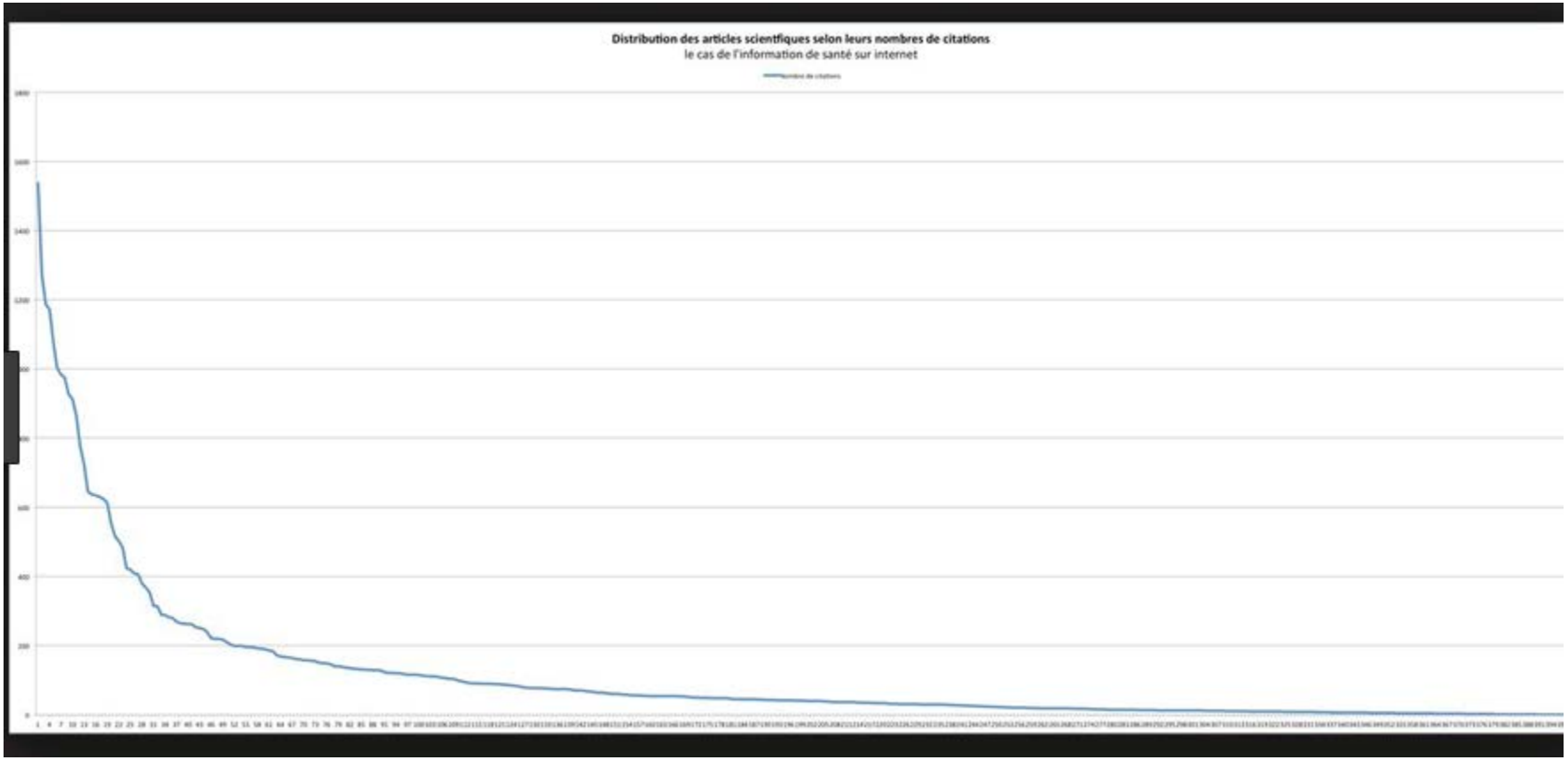


Tableau 3

SCI-WoS : nombre moyen de citations par publication pour les disciplines des sciences de la matière et de la vie (indice d'impact direct) selon différentes fenêtres de citations (2004)

	Monde : indice d'impact direct (2004)			
	Fenêtre de citations à :			
Discipline	2 ans	3 ans	4 ans	5 ans
Biologie fondamentale	3,69	7,99	12,30	16,50
Recherche médicale	2,16	4,91	7,77	10,60
Biologie appliquée-écologie	1,21	2,93	4,90	6,99
Chimie	1,79	4,01	6,34	8,68
Physique	1,94	4,01	6,05	8,04
Sciences de l'univers	1,77	3,95	6,38	8,92
Sciences pour l'ingénieur	0,57	1,45	2,52	3,70
Mathématiques	0,53	1,27	2,16	3,16
Multidisciplinaire	0,96	2,25	3,62	5,01
Toutes disciplines sciences de la matière et de la vie	**1,98**	**4,42**	**6,96**	**9,50**

données Thomson Reuters, traitements OST *rapport OST-2010*

Illustrations

- La mission IGF-IGAENR a centré son analyse sur ARWU, Times Higher Education, Leiden, QS et Webometrics - et sur la cartographie multidimensionnelle européenne U-Multirank, "sélectionnés en raison de leur importance dans les médias, de leur poids et de leur caractère structurant sur le monde de l'ESR ». Dans ces classements, les établissements français "représentent 4 à 4,4 %" de ceux qui apparaissent dans les 500 premiers des 6 classements étudiés. Ce poids est stable entre 2010 et 2016. Il est du même ordre de grandeur que son poids dans les publications scientifiques du Web of Science (3,30 %).

- De fait, les classements « globaux » sont basés sur des indicateurs fortement corrélés. Ils décrivent la réalité de la segmentation des établissements du monde, liée à la segmentation socio-économique de l'éducation des différents pays.
  - Leiden : performances bibliométriques
  - Webometrics : visibilité et influence digitales
  - QS et THE : bibliométrie, enquête de réputation

Tableau n° 23 : Présentation de l'*Academic Ranking of World-class Universities* (ARWU)

Opérateur	*Shanghai Ranking Consultancy* (SRC), une structure privée chinoise dédiée aux classements internationaux, adossée à un centre de l'université Jiao Tong.
Site internet	www.arwu.org
Les caractéristiques du classement	• Date de création : 2003. • Palmarès annuel limité à 500 établissements. • Critères d'inclusion : au moins un prix obtenu ou une publication dans *Nature* ou *Science* ou un niveau minimal de production pour figurer dans le classement.
Données et Indicateurs	Les données proviennent de sources ouvertes et sont contrôlables. Six indicateurs sont calculés, puis exprimés en pourcentage du score du meilleur établissement. Le score global est obtenu, pour chaque établissement, par agrégation sans pondération des indicateurs suivants : – nombre des anciens étudiants qui ont obtenu le prix Nobel ou une médaille Fields (10 %) ; – nombre de chercheurs qui ont obtenu le prix Nobel et ou une médaille Fields (20 %) ; – nombre de chercheurs les plus cités dans leur domaine disciplinaire (20 %) ; – nombre de publications de l'université dans les revues scientifiques Nature et Science (20 %) (données ouvertes publiées par Thomson Reuters jusqu'en 2015 puis données calculées pour SRC par Elsevier) ; – nombre de publications de l'université répertoriées dans le *Science Citation Index-Expanded* (SCIE) et le *Social Science Citation Index* (SSCI) (20 %) (données accessibles sur abonnement auprès de Thomson Reuters) ; – score pondéré obtenu avec les cinq premiers indicateurs divisé par le nombre de chercheurs de l'université en équivalent temps plein (10 %) (calcul effectué par SRC).
Informations proposées en 2016	• 500 établissements sont classés. • Pour chaque établissement sont donnés le score global et le rang (rang ou centile), le score par indicateur, le pays d'origine. • Statistiques par région du monde et par pays. • Informations méthodologiques détaillées et liens vers les données source. • Outre le classement de référence ARWU propose : – des classements (palmarès) thématiques pour les 200 établissements les mieux classés dans cinq domaines thématiques - *Fields*- (Sciences, Ingénierie, Sciences de la vie, Médecine, Sciences de la Société) ; – des classements (palmarès) thématiques des 200 établissements les mieux classés dans cinq thèmes de recherche -*Subjects*-(Mathématiques, Physique, Chimie, Informatique, Economie/gestion) ; – un palmarès de référence sans les indicateurs liés aux prix (Nobel, Fields) ; – des classements nationaux globaux et par dimension telle que la formation, le transfert. • Le *Global Research University Profile* est un exercice parallèle proposé aux universités (sur inscription), qui permet à l'établissement de se comparer, se caractériser, simuler son rang… La liste des établissements participants est accessible (14 universités françaises en 2016), ainsi que la description des indicateurs (plus de 40) et la méthodologie ; mais les résultats eux-mêmes ne sont connus que des établissements concernés.

Chercher

EN FR DE

University Rankings.ch

Résultats Domaines Institutions Comparer Méthodologie

Les résultats des classements universitaires par domaines de Shanghai, QS et Times.

En savoir plus

Ranking Results

Shanghai 2017

19 ETHZ
58 Zurich
60 Geneva
» plus

Times 2018

10 ETHZ
38 EPFL
95 Basel
» plus

QS 2019

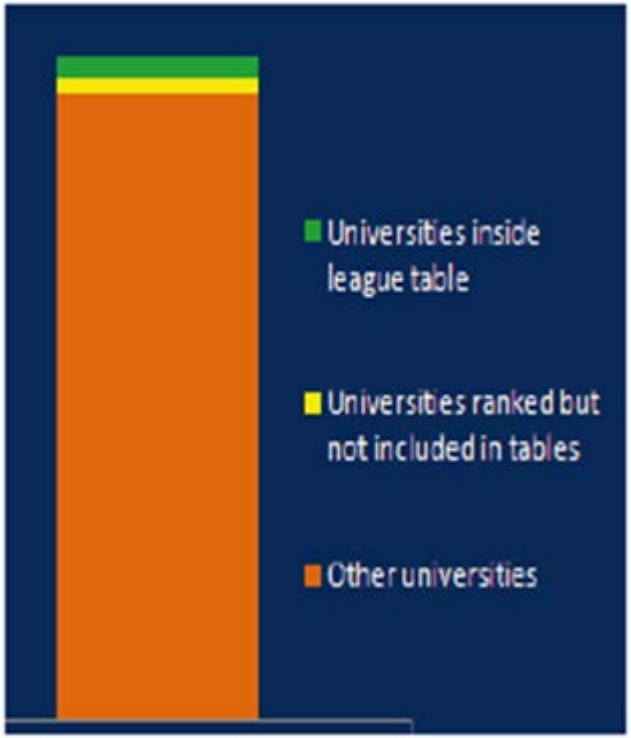
7 ETHZ
22 EPFL
78 Zurich
» plus

Leiden 2018

17 EPFL
18 ETHZ
56 Zurich
» plus

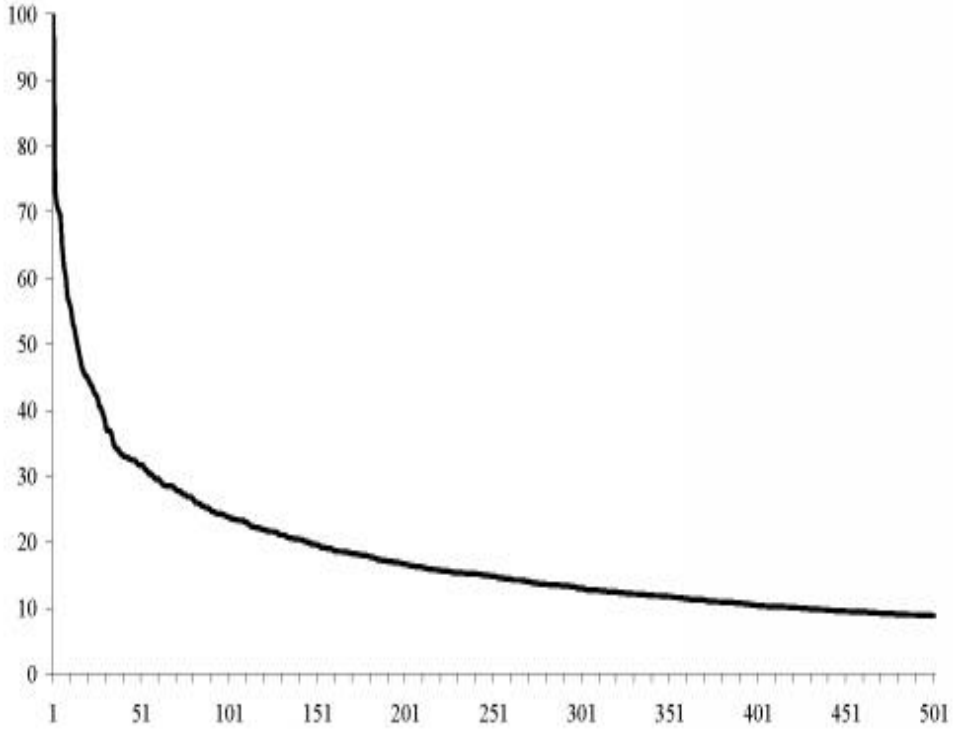
Palmarès

- Mono ou multidimensionnel
- Composite
- Accès aux scores (critères individuels)
- Rang = un indicateur comme les autres



18 000 établissements

Figure 1 - Distribution des scores normalisés des 500 universités du classement de Shangaï (2009)



Source : ARWU (2003-09)

Shanghai

Shanghai

Paramètre	Indicateurs	Pondération
Qualité de la formation	1. Nombre d'alumni d'une institution ayant remporté un Prix Nobel ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	10 %
Qualité du personnel	2. Nombre de chercheurs travaillant dans l'institution lors de la remise d'un Prix Nobel de physique, de chimie, de médecine ou d'économie et/ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	20 %
	3. Nombre de chercheurs largement cités dans les disciplines des sciences du vivant, de la médecine, de la physique, des sciences de l'ingénieur et des sciences sociales.	20 %
Output de la recherche	4. Nombre d'articles publiés dans *Nature* et *Science*.	20 %
	5. Nombre d'articles répertoriés dans le *Science Citation Index-expanded (SCI Expanded)* et dans le *Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)*. Les articles du SSCI comptent double. (Le SSCI entre dans le décompte des articles depuis 2006).	20 %
Grandeur des institutions	6. Nombre total de points aux indicateurs 1 à 5 divisé par les effectifs du personnel scientifique de l'université concernée (équivalents plein-temps). En l'absence de données relatives au personnel académique, c'est le total de points des indicateurs 1 à 5 qui est retenu.	10 %

1. sciences naturelles et mathématiques
2. sciences de l'ingénieur, techniques et informatiques
3. sciences de la vie et agriculture
4. médecine clinique et pharmacie
5. sciences sociales

1. Mathématiques
2. Physique
3. Chimie
4. Informatique
5. Economie&Gestion

Paramètre	Indicateurs	Pondération
Alumin et prix (sans le domaine 2)	1. Nombre d'alumni ayant remporté un Prix Nobel ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	10 %
	2. Nombre de chercheurs ayant remporté un Prix Nobel de physique, de chimie, de médecine ou d'économie et/ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	15 %
Output de la recherche	3. Nombre de chercheurs largement cités répartis dans les cinq domaines de recherche.	25 %
	4. Nombre d'articles répertoriés dans le *Science Citation Index-expanded (SCI Expanded)* et dans le *Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)*.	25 %
	5. Pourcentage d'articles publiés dans le top 20% des journaux scientifiques	25 %
Pour le domaine 2 uniquement	1. Total des dépenses dans la recherche liée au domaine de l'ingénieur, techniques et informatiques.	25 %

- Methodology for ShanghaiRanking's Global Ranking of Academic Subjects – 2016

Data Sources

Von Hippel Award	http://www.mrs.org/vonhippel/
Tyler Prize	http://tylerprize.usc.edu/
Scopus	http://www.info.scopus.com
SciVal	http://www.info.scival.com

Academic Disciplines	Corresponding ASJC Codes and Categories
Chemical Engineering	1500: Chemical Engineering (all sub-categories)
Energy Science & Engineering	2100: Energy (all sub-categories)
Civil Engineering	2205: Civil and Structural Engineering 2215: Building and Construction
Electrical & Electronic Engineering	2208: Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Mechanical Engineering	2203: Automotive Engineering 2209: Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering 2210: Mechanical Engineering
Environmental Science & Engineering	2300: Environmental Science (all sub-categories)
Materials Science & Engineering	2500: Materials Science (all sub-categories)

Academic Ranking of World Universities - 2016

Data Sources

Indicator	Data Source
Nobel laureates	http://nobelprize.org/
Fields Medals	http://www.mathunion.org/index.php?id=prizewinners
Highly cited researchers	http://www.highlycited.com/
Papers published in Nature and Science	http://www.webofknowledge.com/
Articles indexed in Science Citation Index-Expanded and Social Science Citation Index	http://www.webofknowledge.com/
Others	Number of academic staff. Data is obtained from national agencies such as National Ministry of Education, National Bureau of Statistics, National Association of Universities and Colleges, National Rector's Conference.

Methodology for ShanghaiRanking's Global Ranking of Sport Science Schools and Departments 2016

ndicators	Definition
PUB	PUB refers to the total number of papers indexed in Web of Science between 2011 and 2015. Both publications of 'Article' and 'Review' 'type are considered.
CIT	CIT refers to the total number of citations received between 2011 and 2015 to papers published by an institution between 2011 and 2015.
CPP	CPP is citations per paper and measures the average number of times a paper is cited for.
TOP	TOP is the number of papers published in top 25% journals between 2011 and 2015. The top 25% journals are those with an impact factor in the top 25% according to Journal Citation Report, 2013.
IC	IC refers to the percentage of internationally collaborated papers to all papers.

2017

- **Statistics by Country**

Country	Top20	Top100	Top200	Top300	Top400	Top500	501-800
United States	16	48	70	99	119	135	55
United Kingdom	3	9	20	28	34	38	12
Switzerland	1	5	7	7	7	8	2
Australia	—	6	10	14	21	23	4
Germany	—	4	15	22	26	37	9
Netherlands	—	4	9	10	12	12	1
Canada	—	4	8	11	17	19	7
France	—	3	9	14	17	20	10
Japan	—	3	7	9	13	17	19
Sweden	—	3	5	9	10	11	—
China	—	2	13	25	44	57	55
China-Mainland	—	2	9	18	33	45	46
China-Hong Kong	—	—	2	5	5	5	1
China-Taiwan	—	—	2	2	6	7	6
China-Macau	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Belgium	—	2	4	6	7	7	—
Denmark	—	2	3	4	5	5	1
Israel	—	1	4	4	4	6	1
Norway	—	1	2	3	3	3	1

Home | About | Rankings | Universities | GRUP | Initiative | Conference | Resources | Advertise with Us

Home>> ARWU 2016

2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 2005 2004 2003

Academic Ranking of World Universities 2016

Ranking | Methodology | Statistics

World Rank	Institution*	Country /Region	National Rank	Total Score	Score on Alumni
1	Harvard University		1	100.0	100.0
2	Stanford University		2	74.7	42.9
3	University of California, Berkeley		3	70.1	65.1
4	University of Cambridge		1	69.6	78.3
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)		4	69.2	69.4
6	Princeton University		5	62.0	53.3
7	University of Oxford		2	58.9	49.7
8	California Institute of Technology		6	57.8	51.0
9	Columbia University		7	56.7	63.5
10	University of Chicago		8	54.2	59.8
11	Yale University		9	52.8	47.6
12	University of California, Los Angeles		10	51.5	29.5
13	Cornell University		11	49.0	42.0
14	University of California, San Diego		12	47.8	19.2
15	University of Washington		13	47.3	21.2
16	Johns Hopkins University		14	46.0	37.7
17	University College London		3	45.3	28.1
18	University of Pennsylvania		15	44.5	31.6
19	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich		1	43.8	29.5
20	The University of Tokyo		1	42.2	36.3
21	University of California, San Francisco		16	41.9	0.0
22	The Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine		4	41.6	14.5
23	University of Michigan-Ann Arbor		17	40.8	34.4
23	Washington University in St. Louis		17	40.8	22.9
25	Duke University		19	40.4	15.4
26	Northwestern University		20	40.0	15.4
27	University of Toronto		1	39.4	19.9
28	University of Wisconsin – Madison		21	39.2	32.8
29	New York University		22	38.0	28.1
30	University of Copenhagen		1	37.7	21.8

Collecte de <u>données</u> quantitatives (« mesures »). Chaque mesure est transformée en <u>score</u>. Les scores sont <u>pondérés</u> et <u>combinés</u> pour aboutir à un rang

Message du 10 juillet 2018

Now we have two major global rankings:

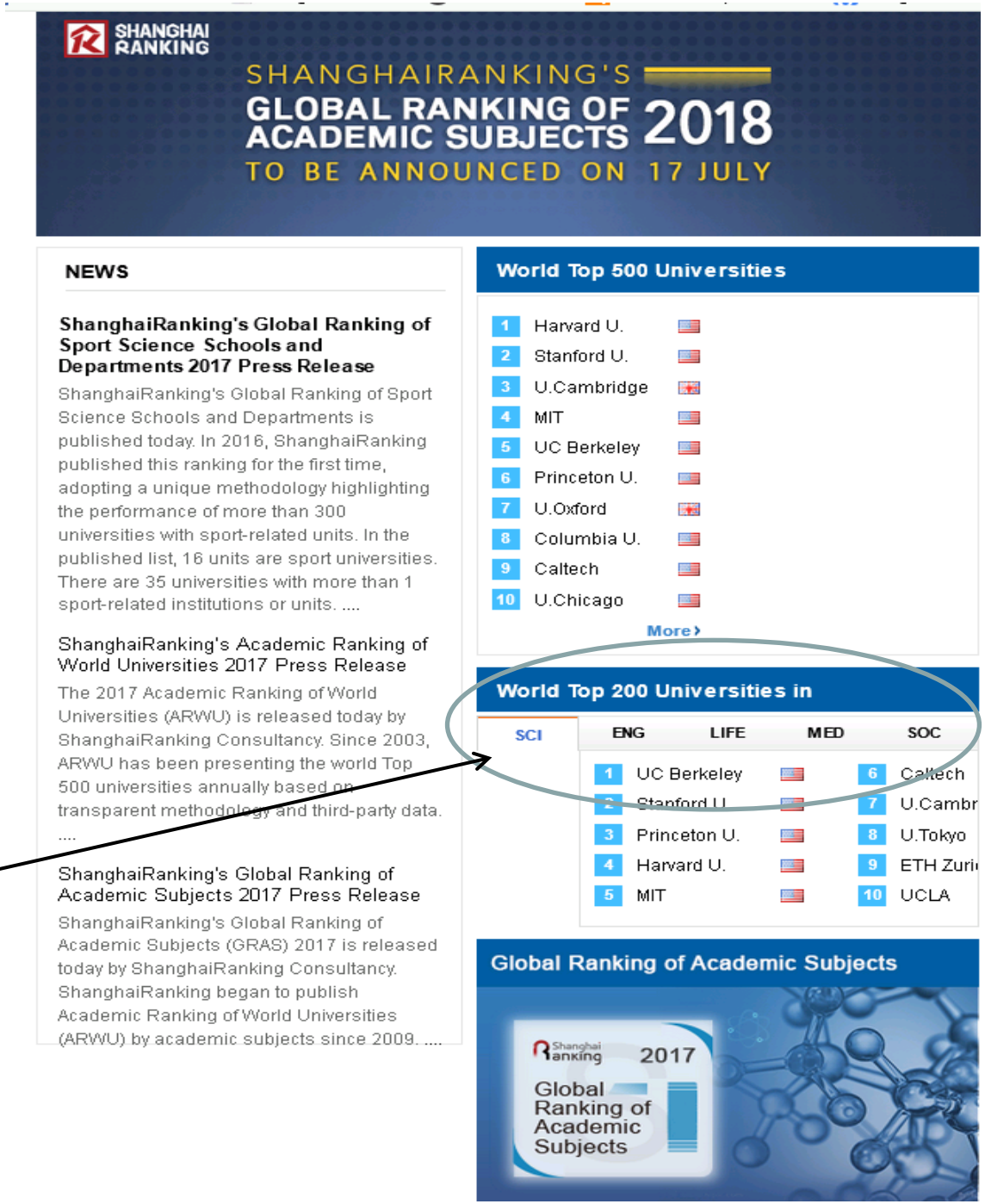
1) Academic Ranking of World Universities, next edition to be published on 15 August

2) Global Ranking of Academic Subjects, next edition to be published on 15 July

We also have a ranking of specialized institutions - sports schools.

In addition, we have conducted a global survey about academic excellence, asking deans, chairs from Top 100 universities to nominate top awards and journals.

5 « fields »



Home>> Global Ranking of Academic Subjects

NATURAL SCIENCES

Mathematics | Physics | Chemistry | Earth Sciences | Geography | Ecology

ENGINEERING

Mechanical Engineering | Electrical & Electronic Engineering | Automation & Control | Telecommunication Engineering | Instruments Science & Technology | Biomedical Engineering | Computer Science & Engineering | Civil Engineering | Chemical Engineering | Materials Science & Engineering | Nanoscience & Nanotechnology | Energy Science & Engineering | Environmental Science & Engineering | Water Resources | Food Science & Technology | Biotechnology | Aerospace Engineering | Marine/Ocean Engineering | Transportation Science & Technology | Remote Sensing | Mining & Mineral Engineering | Metallurgical Engineering

LIFE SCIENCES

Biological Sciences | Human Biological Sciences | Agricultural Sciences | Veterinary Sciences

MEDICAL SCIENCES

Clinical Medicine | Public Health | Dentistry & Oral Sciences | Nursing | Medical Technology | Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences

SOCIAL SCIENCES

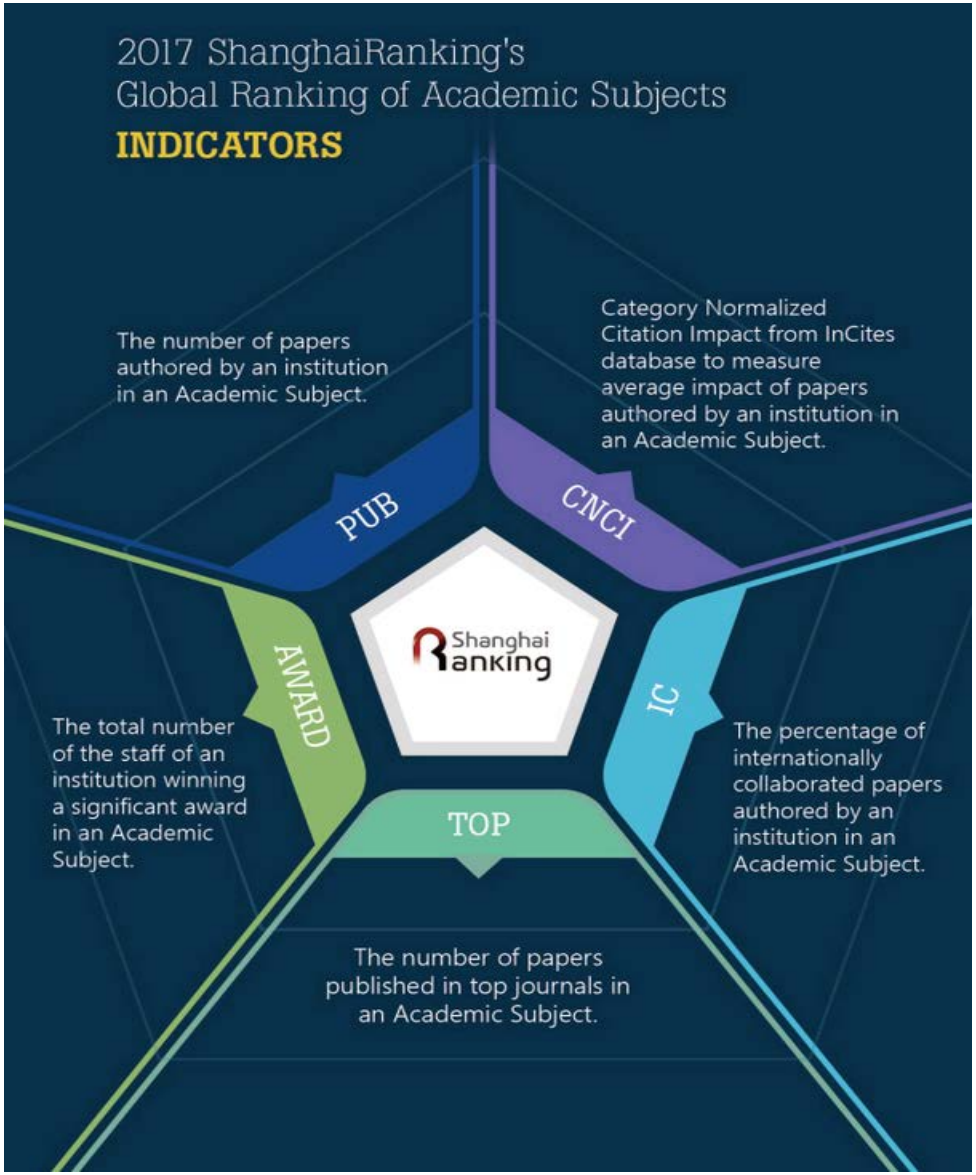
Economics | Statistics | Law | Political Sciences | Sociology | Education | Communication | Psychology | Business Administration | Finance | Management | Public Administration | Hospitality & Tourism Management | Library & Information Science

- **Selection of Universities**

To be included in a subject ranking, the universities need to have a minimum number of research publications during the period of 2011-2015. The publication threshold is different for different subjects. Bibliometric data are collected from InCites. Web of Science categories are mapped to 52 academic subjects. Details can be found **here**.

2017 SHANGHAIRANKING'S
GLOBAL RANKING OF ACADEMIC SUBJECTS
PUBLICATION THRESHOLD

Publication Threshold	Subjects
200	Physics, Materials Science & Engineering, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Clinical Medicine
150	Computer Science & Engineering
100	Mathematics, Earth Sciences, Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Automation & Control, Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology, Nanoscience & Nanotechnology, Energy Science & Engineering, Environmental Science & Engineering, Human Biological Sciences, Public Health, Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences, Psychology, Medical Technology, Agricultural Sciences
50	Geography, Ecology, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Telecommunication Engineering, Instruments Science & Technology, Biomedical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Remote Sensing, Food Science & Technology, Transportation Science & Technology, Water Resources, Dentistry & Oral Sciences, Veterinary Sciences, Nursing, Economics, Political Sciences, Business Administration, Sociology, Library & Information Science, Education, Statistics, Finance, Law, Management
25	Aerospace Engineering, Marine/Ocean Engineering, Communication, Mining & Mineral Engineering, Hospitality & Tourism Management, Public Administration



Definition of Indicators

Indicators	Definition
PUB	PUB is the number of papers authored by an institution in an Academic Subject during the period of 2012-2016. Only papers of 'Article' type are considered. Data are collected from Web of Science and InCites. Papers in different Web of Science categories are grouped into relevant Academic Subjects (**Classification of Web of Science Categories into Academic Subjects**).
CNCI	Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) is the ratio of citation of papers published by an institution in an Academic Subject during the period of 2012-2016 to the average citations of papers in the same category, of the same year and same type. A CNCI value of 1 represents world-average performance while a value above 1 represents performance above the world average. Only papers of 'Article' type are considered. Data are collected from InCites database.
IC	International collaboration (IC) is the number of publications that have been found with at least two different countries in addresses of the authors divided by the total number of publications in an Academic Subject for an institution during the period of 2012-2016. Only papers of 'Article' type are considered. Data are collected from InCites database.
TOP	TOP is the number of papers published in Top Journals in an Academic Subject for an institution during the period of 2012-2016. Top Journals are identified through ShanghaiRanking's Academic Excellence Survey or by Journal Impact Factor. In 2018, 123 top journals selected by the Survey are used in rankings of 41 Academic Subjects. In Computer Science & Engineering, 14 selected top conferences are also taken into account this year. The list of the top journals and conferences can be found **here**. For Academic Subjects that do not have journals identified by the Survey, the JCR top 20% journals are used. Top 20% journals are defined as their Journal Impact Factors in the top 20% of each Web of Science category according to Journal Citation Report (JCR) 2016, and then aggregated into different Academic Subjects. Only papers of 'Article' type are considered.
AWARD	AWARD refers to the total number of the staff of an institution wining a significant award in an Academic Subject since 1981. Staff is defined as those who work full-time at an institution at the time of winning the prize. If a researcher retired at the time of winning the award, we count the institution where the researcher's last full-time academic position was at. The significant awards in each subject are identified through **ShanghaiRanking's Academic Excellence Survey**. The list of the significant awards in each subject can be viewed **here**. If a winner is affiliated with more than one institution at the time of winning the award, each institution is assigned the reciprocal of the number of institutions. If the award is awarded to more than one winner in one year, weights are set for winners according to their proportion of the prize. Different weights are set according to the periods of winning the prizes. The weight is 100% for winners in 2011-2016, 75% for winners in 2001-2010, 50% for winners in 1991-2000, and 25% for winners in 1981-1990.

Source biblio : Incites

2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 2005 2004 2003

Academic Ranking of World Universities 2017

Top 500 | 501-800 | Methodology | Statistics

World Rank	Institution*	By location: France	National/Regional Rank	Total Score	Score on: Award
40	Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris 6		1	35.5	27.1
41	University of Paris-Sud (Paris 11)		2	35.0	53.6
69	Ecole Normale Superieure - Paris		3	28.6	27.6
101-150	Aix Marseille University		4-6		0.0
101-150	University of Strasbourg		4-6		33.1
101-150	University Paris Diderot - Paris 7		4-6		9.3
151-200	Université Grenoble Alpes		7-9		14.7
151-200	University of Bordeaux		7-9		0.0
151-200	University of Paris Descartes (Paris 5)		7-9		9.3
201-300	Claude Bernard University Lyon 1		10-14		0.0
201-300	Ecole Normale Superieure - Lyon		10-14		19.7
201-300	Paul Sabatier University (Toulouse 3)		10-14		0.0
201-300	University of Lorraine		10-14		16.1
201-300	University of Montpellier		10-14		0.0
301-400	ESPCI ParisTech		15-17		18.6
301-400	Paris Dauphine University (Paris 9)		15-17		26.3
301-400	University of Toulouse 1		15-17		29.4
401-500	Ecole Polytechnique		18-20		0.0
401-500	MINES ParisTech		18-20		24.6
401-500	University of Nice Sophia Antipolis		18-20		0.0

* Institutions within the same rank range are listed alphabetically.

Tableau n° 10 : Établissements d'enseignement supérieur français classés dans les 100 premiers des classements par grandes disciplines spécifiques d'ARWU en 2016

Établissements	Classement global	Mathématiques	Physique	Chimie	Informatique	Économie gestion
Paris 6	39	5	29			
Paris 11	46	10	23			
École normale supérieure de Paris	87	26	40			
Aix-Marseille Université	101-150		25			
Strasbourg	101-150		76-100	19		
Paris 7	101-150	32	76-100			
Paris 5	151-200					
Toulouse School of Economics	201-300					35
Polytechnique	301-400	51-75				
INSEAD						38
Paris 9 Dauphine		28				

Source : Mission

Dans ARWU, un établissement peut être classé dans une ou plusieurs disciplines sans figurer dans le classement général. C'est le cas de cinq établissements français qui entrent dans les 200 premiers dans une ou plusieurs des cinq disciplines spécifiques proposées :

SPORTS

- **Statistics by Country**

Country	Top20	Top100	Top200	Top300
Australia	4	12	19	20
UK	3	13	31	39
USA	2	25	51	78
Canada	2	13	18	25
Belgium	2	3	3	3
Netherlands	2	3	3	3
Denmark	2	2	3	3
Norway	1	3	3	3
Germany	1	2	8	9
Italy	1	1	2	2
Spain	-	3	7	13
New Zealand	-	3	4	6
Switzerland	-	3	3	4
Brazil	-	2	6	15
Portugal	-	2	6	6
Sweden	-	2	3	3
Japan	-	2	2	8
China	-	1	7	11
China-Mainland	-	1	4	4
China-Taiwan	-	-	2	4
China-Hong Kong	-	-	1	3
Greece	-	1	3	4
Ireland	-	1	2	2
Finland	-	1	1	1
Hungary	-	1	1	1
South Africa	-	1	1	1
France	-	-	6	6
Austria	-	-	2	3

European Journal of Medical Genetics xxx (xxxx) xxx–xxx

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

European Journal of Medical Genetics

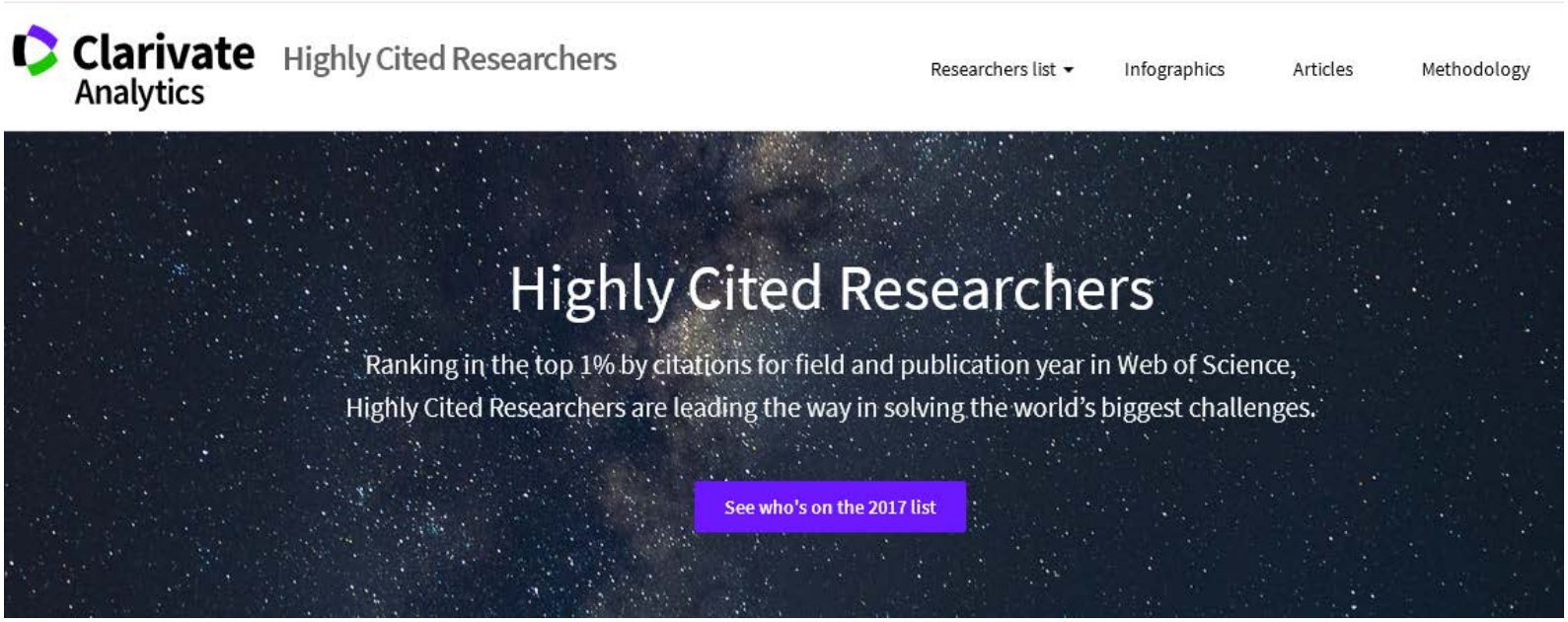
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejmg

TLE1, a key player in neurogenesis, a new candidate gene for autosomal recessive postnatal microcephaly

Mara Cavallin[a,b,c,1], Camille Maillard[a,b,c,1], Marie Hully[c,d], Marion Philbert[a,b,c], Nathalie Boddaert[e,f], Madeline Louise Reilly[b,g,h], Patrick Nitschké[i], Amandine Bery[a,j,**], Nadia Bahi-Buisson[a,b,c,d,j,*]

[a] *Laboratory of Embryology and Genetics of Congenital Malformations, INSERM UMR1163, Imagine Institute, Paris, France*
[b] *Paris Descartes-Sorbonne Paris Cité University, Imagine Institute, Paris, France*
[c] *Pediatric Neurology APHP- Necker Enfants Malades University Hospital, Paris, France*
[d] *Centre de Référence "Déficiences intellectuelles de causes rares", APHP- Necker Enfants Malades University Hospital, Paris, France*
[e] *Pediatric Radiology APHP- Necker Enfants Malades University Hospital, Paris, France*
[f] *Image- Institut Imagine, INSERM UMR1163, Paris Descartes University, Hôpital Necker Enfants Malades, Paris, France*
[g] *Laboratory of inherited kidney diseases, INSERM UMR1163, Imagine Institute, Paris, France*
[h] *Paris Diderot University, 75013, Paris, France*
[i] *Bioinformatic Core Facility, INSERM UMR1163, Imagine Institute, Paris, France*
[j] *Genetics and development of the cerebral cortex, Institut Imagine, Paris, France*

* Corresponding author. Laboratory of Embryology and Genetics of Congenital Malformations, INSERM UMR1163, Imagine Institute, Paris, France.
** Corresponding author. Laboratory of Embryology and Genetics of Congenital Malformations, INSERM UMR1163, Imagine Institute, Paris, France.
E-mail addresses: mara.cavallin@institutimagine.org (M. Cavallin), amandine.bery@inserm.fr (A. Bery), nadia.bahi-buisson@nck.aphp.fr (N. Bahi-Buisson).
[1] These 2 authors contribute equally to the manuscript.



Purpose

Highly Cited Researchers from Clarivate Analytics is an annual list recognizing leading researchers in the sciences and social sciences from around the world. The final new list contains about 3,400 Highly Cited Researchers in 21 fields of the sciences and social sciences. The 2017 list focuses on contemporary research achievement: only Highly Cited Papers in science and social sciences journals indexed in the *Web of Science Core Collection* during the 11-year period 2005-2015 were surveyed. Highly Cited Papers are defined as those that rank in the top 1% by citations for field and publication year in the Web of Science. This data derives from *Essential Science Indicators* (ESI). The fields are also those employed in ESI – 21 broad fields defined by sets of journals and exceptionally, in the case of multidisciplinary journals such as Nature and Science, by a paper-by-paper assignment to a field. This percentile-based selection method removes the citation advantage of older published papers relative to recently published ones, since papers are weighed against others in the same annual cohort.

Those researchers who, within an ESI-defined field, published Highly Cited Papers were judged to be influential, so the production of multiple top 1% papers was interpreted as a mark of exceptional impact.

Dufresne, Jean-Louis	CNRS, France	Pierre & Marie Curie Univ - Paris 6, France
Eberl, Gerard	Inst Pasteur Paris, France	
Elbaz, David	CEA, France	Pierre & Marie Curie Univ - Paris 6, France
Facon, Thierry	CHU Lille, France	Validation par les chercheurs ; idem Nobel et autres prix
Ferey, Gerard	Univ Versailles St-Quentin-En-Yvelines, France	
Fessi, Hatem	PRES Univ Lyon, France	Univ Claude Bernard - Lyon 1, France
Gibon, Yves	Univ Bordeaux, France	INRA, France
Henrissat, Bernard	CNRS, France	King Abdulaziz Univ, Saudi Arabia
Ilbert, Olivier	Univ Aix-Marseille, France	
Jouzel, Jean	Inst Pierre Simon Laplace, France	
Kroemer, Guido	Univ Paris Descartes - Paris V, France	Gustave Roussy Inst, France
Lavorel, Sandra	CNRS, France	Univ Grenoble Alps, France

Shanghai Ranking

211

Participants

567

Nominated Journals

214

Nominated Awar

SHANGHAIRANKING ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE SURVEY

Thank you very much for taking time to participate in ShanghaiRanking Academic Excellence Survey 2017 along with other academic leaders fro in the world. In order to participate in this survey, you need to be a professor from one of the top 100 universities in the world. The data collected setting critical criteria for evaluating universities' academic excellence and will be viewed by millions of researchers, students, alumni, and other all over the world. Different from most of other surveys, **we will publish the names and affiliations of the participants but NOT their ques results.** Please submit some basic information about yourself and we will get back to you with the personalized survey link to your work email.

PROGRESS

Enter your personal information

What is your first name? *

First name

What is your last name? *

Last name

What is your gender?

Male Female

What is your primary affiliation? *

Which department are you working in? *

Department you are working in

What is your job title? *

Job Title

GRUP

Benchmarking

GRUP serves as a benchmarking tool and allows users to view and compare statistics on the 40 indicators (13 indicators about Students, 9 indicators about Faculty, 13 indicators about Resource and 5 ARWU indicators) for universities in different rank ranges and/or in different regions/countries. It not only provides comprehensive and quantitative descriptions of world leading research universities, but also helps universities to identify their advantages and disadvantages as compared to those of their concern.

Read more

Estimation

GRUP serves as an estimating tool and allows universities to analyze and estimate their ranks in Academic Ranking of World Universities based on their actual or expected data on one or a series of indicators. It helps universities to understand their current ranking performance and forecast their future positions in the world according to their planned goals.

Read more

Ranking by Indicator

Ranking by Indicator combines data reported by universities with those from national higher education statistics and those from international sources to present rankings of universities based on particular indicators. It helps universities to position themselves at a global level from various angles and perspectives.

Read more

Leiden

Leiden

le CWTS propose quatre indicateurs différents, pour 750 universités, chacun donnant un classement différent selon:

1. le nombre de publications (P)
2. le nombre moyen de citations par publication (MCS)
3. le score moyen normalisé de citations (MNCS)
4. la proportion de publications dans le Top 10% (PP Top 10%)

L'indicateur 4 (PP Top 10%) est l'indicateur principal selon le CWTS (*crown indicator*) et le seul présenté sur notre site web.

Pour en savoir plus: The Leiden Ranking

SCImago Institutional Rankings

The SCImago Institutional Rankings (SIR) World Report (SCImago, 2012a) is not another global league table, and like the CWTS Leiden Ranking, it does not present a composite overall score, so no indicator weights are applied. In the SIR table higher education institutions are ranked by their total publication output based on the overall count of research documents in the Scopus database. SIR data is also shown in two other tables: the SIR World Report 2011 and Normalised Impact Report in which the institutions are ranked according to their scores in the normalised impact indicator, and the Excellence Rate Report table in which they are listed in order of their scores in the excellence rate indicator.

SCImago database users can read the ranking tables, and also customise the rankings on the basis of their needs and interests.

NTU

weights of indicators and criteria were introduced in 2012 as summarised in table II.2.

Table II.2: Weights of indicators and criteria in NTU Ranking 2012 compared to HEEACT rankings of 2010 and 2011.

Criteria	2012 Overall Performance Indicators	Weight 2011		Weight 2012	
Research productivity	Number of articles in the last 11 years (2001-2011)	10%	20%	10%	25%
	Number of articles in the current year (2011)	10%		15%	
Research impact	Number of citations in the last 11 years (2001-2011)	10%	30%	15%	35%
	Number of citations in the last two years (2010-2011)	10%		10%	
	Average number of citations in the last 11 years (2001-2011)	10%		10%	
Research excellence	h-index of the last two years (2010-2011)	20%	50%	10%	40%
	Number of Highly Cited Papers (2001-2011)	15%		15%	
	Number of articles in the current year in high-impact journals (2011)	15%		15%	

Source: http://nturanking.lis.ntu.edu.tw/Default.TW.aspx

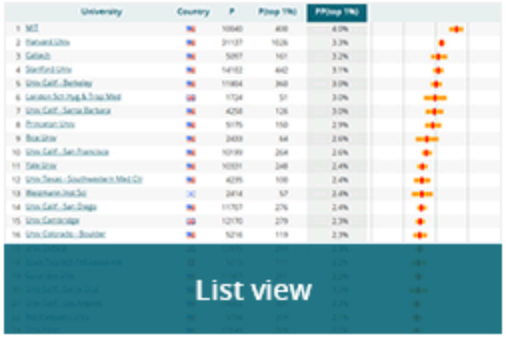
[11] For an explanation on why indicators using absolute numbers favour large universities see Rauhvargers 2011, section 11 on p. 14.
[12] Previously known as HEEACT Taiwan Ranking of Scientific papers, since 2012 called NTU Ranking.
[13] Although humanities are to some extent included in the world ranking.
[14] For an explanation on HEEACT methodology in previous years see Rauhvargers, 2011, pp. 40-42.

URAP

The Research Laboratory for University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP) was established at the Informatics Institute of the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, in 2009. URAP is interesting because, contrary to most popular university rankings, it has selected a set of indicators that provide sufficient data to be retrieved to publish league tables with 2 000 entries. Therefore more universities than in other rankings are able to compare their performance.

CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018

The CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018 offers important insights into the scientific performance of nearly 1000 major universities worldwide. Select your preferred indicators, generate results and explore the scientific impact and collaboration of universities.



Select, generate and explore

The Leiden Ranking enables you to select sophisticated bibliometric indicators, to generate results based on these indicators and to explore the results from three different perspectives. Best known is the traditional *list view*, in which you can rank universities according to a selected indicator. The Leiden Ranking offers two additional perspectives: the *chart view* and the *map view*. The *chart view* shows universities in a scatter plot, so that you can explore the performance of universities using two selected indicators. The *map view* shows universities in a world map and provides a geographical perspective on universities and their performance.

Multidimensional perspective

The Leiden Ranking stands for a multidimensional perspective on university performance. To read more about why this is crucial, please see our principles for the responsible use of university rankings. The default order of universities in the list view is based on the size of a university's *publication output*. It is up to you to select the output, impact or collaboration indicator that you wish to use to rank universities. Size matters when comparing universities: performance can be viewed from an absolute or a relative perspective (the *number* versus the *percentage* of highly cited publications). That is why size-dependent and size-independent indicators are consistently presented together in the Leiden Ranking. This highlights that both types of indicators need to be taken into account.

Subscribe to the Leiden Ranking newsletter

Responsible use

CWTS has developed ten principles for responsible use of university rankings. We present these principles in a blog post and in an animation.

CWTS

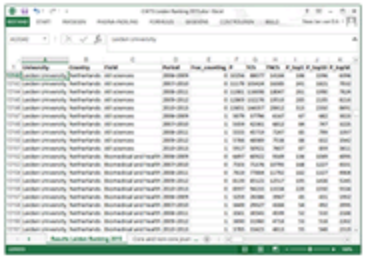
May 18, 2016. Release of the 2016 edition of the Leiden Ranking. The following changes have been made compared with the 2015 edition:

- *Selection of universities included in ranking*. In the 2015 edition of the Leiden Ranking, the 750 universities worldwide with the largest Web of Science indexed publication output were included. In the 2016 edition, we use a different approach to select the universities that are included in the ranking. Rather than selecting a fixed number of universities, we include all universities worldwide whose publication output is above a fixed threshold. This threshold equals 1000 fractionally counted Web of Science core publications in the period 2011–2014. Using this threshold, 842 universities have been selected for inclusion in the 2016 edition.
- *Academic hospitals*. The treatment of some academic hospitals has changed in the 2016 edition of the Leiden Ranking. In earlier editions, publications mentioning an affiliation with an academic hospital that is part of or controlled by a university were assigned to the university. In addition, publications from an academic health science center to which a university delegates its medical research and teaching duties were also assigned to the university. In the 2016 edition, publications from academic hospitals that do not satisfy the above criteria but that are nevertheless very tightly integrated with a university are also assigned to the university. Researchers that work at these hospitals but that are employed by the university often turn out not to mention their affiliation with the university. We assume that researchers do not mention their university affiliation because the hospital is perceived to be part of the medical faculty of the university.
- *Inter-institutional collaboration indicators*. In the 2015 edition of the Leiden Ranking, a collaboration between a university and an affiliated organization that is considered to be part of the university was regarded as an inter-institutional collaboration. For instance, a collaboration between Leiden University and Leiden University Medical Center was seen as an inter-institutional collaboration. In the 2016 edition, these collaborations are no longer regarded as inter-institutional collaborations.

Downloads

On this page the full results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking can be downloaded in an Excel file.

CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018



The results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018 are available for download in an Excel file. The file can be used to analyze the results of the Leiden Ranking in more detail. For each combination of a university, a main field, and a time period, the Excel file provides the values of all indicators. In the case of the size-independent indicators, stability intervals are also provided.

Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018 ›

Downloads
CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018
Previous editions

Share this page

Contact ›

Previous editions

The results of previous editions of the CWTS Leiden Ranking are also available for download.

» Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2017

» Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2016

» Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2015

» Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2014

» Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2013

» Download results of the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2011/2012

CWTS

THE, QS

Shanghai

Paramètre	Indicateurs	Pondération
Qualité de la formation	1. Nombre d'alumni d'une institution ayant remporté un Prix Nobel ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	10 %
Qualité du personnel	2. Nombre de chercheurs travaillant dans l'institution lors de la remise d'un Prix Nobel de physique, de chimie, de médecine ou d'économie et/ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	20 %
	3. Nombre de chercheurs largement cités dans les disciplines des sciences du vivant, de la médecine, de la physique, des sciences de l'ingénieur et des sciences sociales.	20 %
Output de la recherche	4. Nombre d'articles publiés dans *Nature* et *Science*.	20 %
	5. Nombre d'articles répertoriés dans le *Science Citation Index-expanded (SCI Expanded)* et dans le *Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)*. Les articles du SSCI comptent double. (Le SSCI entre dans le décompte des articles depuis 2006).	20 %
Grandeur des institutions	6. Nombre total de points aux indicateurs 1 à 5 divisé par les effectifs du personnel scientifique de l'université concernée (équivalents plein-temps). En l'absence de données relatives au personnel académique, c'est le total de points des indicateurs 1 à 5 qui est retenu.	10 %

1. sciences naturelles et mathématiques
2. sciences de l'ingénieur, techniques et informatiques
3. sciences de la vie et agriculture
4. médecine clinique et pharmacie
5. sciences sociales

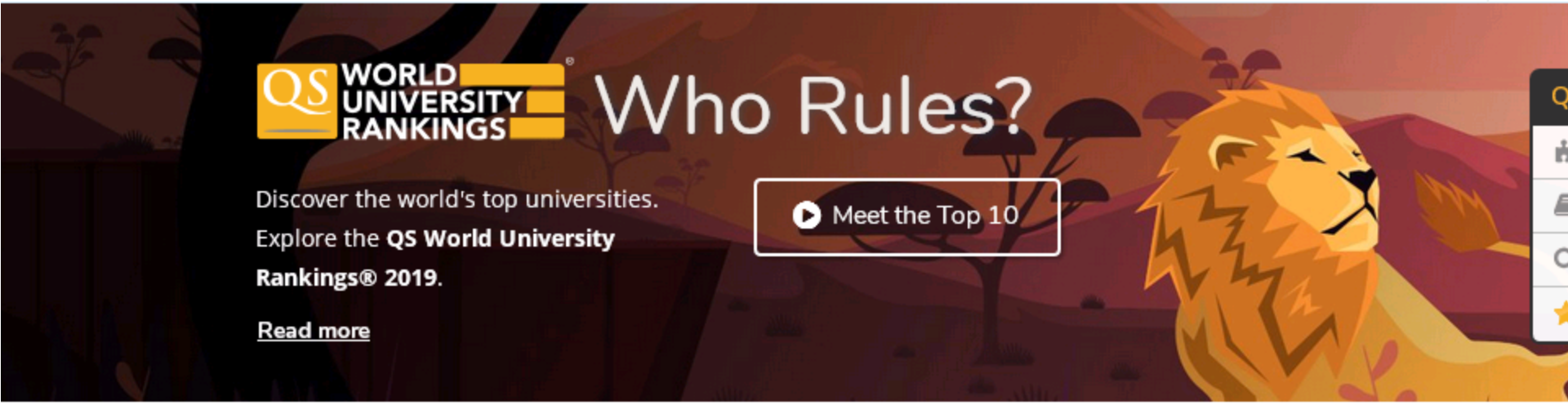
1. Mathématiques
2. Physique
3. Chimie
4. Informatique
5. Economie&Gestion

Paramètre	Indicateurs	Pondération
Alumin et prix (sans le domaine 2)	1. Nombre d'alumni ayant remporté un Prix Nobel ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	10 %
	2. Nombre de chercheurs ayant remporté un Prix Nobel de physique, de chimie, de médecine ou d'économie et/ou le prestigieux prix de mathématiques *Fields Medal in Mathematic.*	15 %
Output de la recherche	3. Nombre de chercheurs largement cités répartis dans les cinq domaines de recherche.	25 %
	4. Nombre d'articles répertoriés dans le *Science Citation Index-expanded (SCI Expanded)* et dans le *Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)*.	25 %
	5. Pourcentage d'articles publiés dans le top 20% des journaux scientifiques	25 %
Pour le domaine 2 uniquement	1. Total des dépenses dans la recherche liée au domaine de l'ingénieur, techniques et informatiques.	25 %

Exemples de THE et QS :
pas d'accès aux SI publics et intérêt à avoir des **données propriétaires** (utilisées pour des services payants) qui sont collectées auprès des établissements ; enquêtes de réputation. Qualité des données difficile à établir
Néanmoins, ne pas être attaqué sur motif méthodologiques (variations méthodes)
Il s'agit « **d'informer le marché** » de l'éducation : tous les établissements ont vocation à être classés
Déclinaison en classements multiples spécifiques, **intuitivité** des indicateurs, **interfaces**, **animation** etc…

QS : plus orienté étudiants et établissements avec une approche « décomplexée » du point de vue des utilisateurs initiaux (étudiants) tempérée par la nécessité de partenariat avec les établissements
Tonalité éditoriale à culture « marché » (optimiser ses choix d'un côté/ valoriser sa valeur concurrentielle de l'autre) : vignettes journalistiques, actualités des EES …
Intuitivité des critères

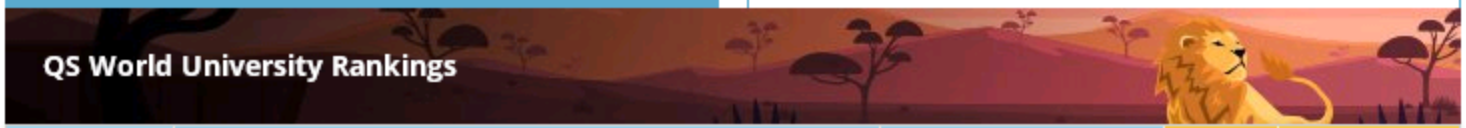
THE : plus orienté établissements et étudiants avec une approche prenant en compte le point de vue des décideurs politiques et académiques (lectorat)
Tonalité éditoriale visant l'information de qualité et la transparence (vue globale, point de vue des experts et décideurs, analyses …)
Insistance sur la qualité méthodologique et sur la volonté d'objectivité de l'approche (« équilibrée », complexe, dévoilement ...) ; système d'indice relative complexité comparé à QS
Importance de la réputation dans les résultats et éditorial faisant place aux commentaires
et mis en valeur



Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play IREG APPROVED In partnership with: ELSEVIER 22,313 shares

Advertisement

University Rankings | Rankings Indicators



QS

Wednesday, June 06, 2018 at 9pm

Save 426 shares

The QS World University Rankings continue to enjoy a remarkably consistent methodological framework, compiled using six simple metrics that we believe effectively capture university performance. Since faculty area normalisation was introduced in 2015 to ensure that institutions specialising in Life Sciences and Natural Sciences were not unduly advantaged, we have avoided fundamental changes. In doing so, we aim to ensure that year-on-year comparisons remain valid, and that unnecessary volatility is minimised.

Advertisement

Thus, universities continue to be evaluated according to the following six metrics:

1. Academic Reputation
2. Employer Reputation
3. Faculty/Student Ratio
4. Citations per faculty
5. International Faculty Ratio
6. International Student Ratio

Ecole Polytechnique

Route de Saclay Palaiseau View map

France's leading institution in scier nology

Get in touch | View website | Watch video | Add to shortlist | Download Center | Compare

QS Global World Ranking	Average Fees (USD)	Status	Research Output	Total Students
#65	<2K	Public	Very High	2,908

Giovana and 171 others shortlisted this university

Share

Overview

ABOUT

École Polytechnique, also known as l'X, is the leading French institute which combines top-level research, academics, and innovation at the cutting-edge of science and technology. Its academic programs – Bachelor, Ingénieur Polytechnicien, Masters, Graduate Degrees and PhD – are highly selective and promote a culture of excellence with a strong emphasis on science, anchored in humanist traditions.

L'X guarantees an outstanding experience to its international students, from their admission to their careers' follow-up, providing them with very dedicated services, such as individual academic coaching, administrative and financial support and counseling, or Alumni mentoring. This unique environment, combined with the high-level of the students who go through a very selective process to access École Polytechnique, also attracts some of the most distinguished faculty in the world.

Follow University

Latest Feeds

Tweets by @Polytechnique

École polytechnique
@Polytechnique

Retour sur la période de la #GrandeGu
avec la découverte des fonds iconograp
du Petit Crapal, le journal des élèves d
l'époque #centenaire1418 #11novemb
d'infos par ici -> bit.ly/2RDkJJ6

QS

Rankings

- Rankings Overview
- QS World University Rankings by Subject
- QS University Rankings by Region
- QS Best Student Cities
- QS Business Masters Rankings
- QS System Strength Rankings
- Related articles
- QS World University Rankings
- QS Graduate Employability Rankings
- QS University Rankings by Location
- QS Global MBA Rankings
- QS Top 50 Under 50
- QS Stars Rating System

Discover

- Course matching tool
- University search
- Subject guides
- Study destination guides
- Scholarship advice

Events

- Events overview
- QS World Grad School Tour
- QS World University Tour
- QS World MBA Tour
- QS TopMBA Connect 1-2-1

Prepare

- Free test preparation (QS-LEAP)
- Choosing a university
- Student finance
- Preparing to study abroad
- QS student guides

Apply

- University profiles
- Admissions advice
- QS Scholarships
- Scholarship winners
- About QSCrimson

Careers

- Careers advice

Community

- Community overview
- Q&A forum
- Blog
- University news
- Videos

About Contact Privacy Users Cookies

THE

Orienté établissements et étudiants avec une approche prenant en compte le point de vue des décideurs politiques et académiques
Tonalité éditoriale visant l'information de qualité et la transparence (vue globale, point de vue des experts et décideurs, analyses …)

Insistance sur la qualité méthodologique et sur la volonté d'objectivité de l'approche (« équilibrée », complexe, dévoilement ...) ; relative complexité comparé à QS

Importance de la réputation dans les résultats et éditorial faisant place aux commentaires
Tous les établissements ont vocation à être classés
Déclinaison en classements multiples spécifiques

THE

“Data collection
Institutions provide and sign off their institutional data for use in the rankings.

The calculation of the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2019 has been independently audited by professional services firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), making these the only global university rankings to be subjected to full, independent scrutiny of this nature.
Read more about the PwC/*Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2019 report.

World University Rankings 2019

The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2019 includes more than 1,250 universities, making it our biggest international league table to date.

It is the only global university performance table to judge research-intensive universities across all of their core missions: teaching, research, knowledge transfer and international outlook. We use 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators to provide the most comprehensive and balanced comparisons, trusted by students, academics, university leaders, industry and governments.

Read more ...

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ELSEVIER

2019

Show me universities best for overall in any country / region offering any subject

Or, find specific universities by name

RANKING SCORES

Rank	Name	o. of FTE udents	o. of udents per aff	ternational udents	:male:Male atio

Read more about the World University Rankings 2019

STUDENT INSIGHTS

Best universities in the world

THE

ANU College
The pathway provider for ANU

92% of Foundation and Diploma students successfully progress to ANU

ENQUIRE NOW

Contact Us | Write for the THE | Terms & Conditions | Privacy | Cookie Policy

English | Simplified Chinese (简体中文)

Subscribe

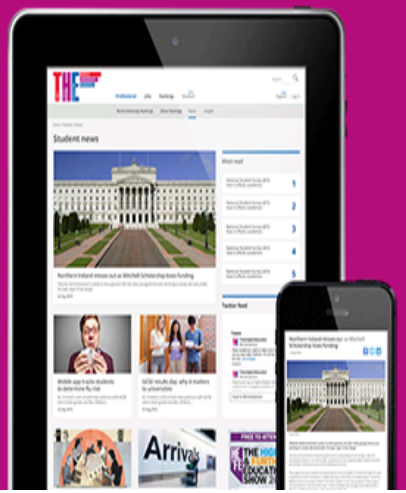
If you like what you're reading online, why not take advantage of our subscription and get unlimited access to all of *Times Higher Education*'s content?

You'll get full access to our website, print and digital editions, and the *Times Higher Education* app for iOS, Android and Kindle Fire devices.

Subscribe

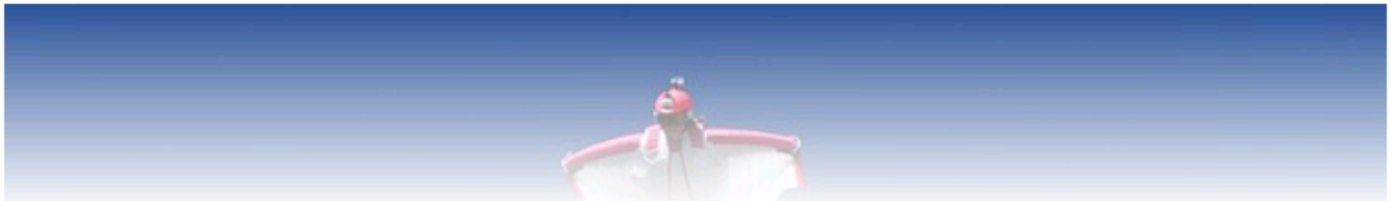
Register now to receive the latest student news and advice.

Register



THE World University Rankings 2019: elevating influences for lower-ranked universities

Ambitious institutions have taken a variety of steps to achieve uplift from legislation to tenure, says Ellie Bothwell



Please login or register to read this article

Register to continue

Get a month's unlimited access to THE content online. Just register and complete your career summary.

Registration is free and only takes a moment. Once registered you can read a total of 3 articles each month, plus:

- Sign up for the editor's highlights
- Receive World University Rankings news first

Subscribe

Or subscribe for unlimited access to:

- Unlimited access to news, views, insights & reviews
- Digital editions
- Digital access to *THE's* university and college rankings analysis
- Unrestricted access to the UK and global

Compare 8 universities and enter your details for your chance to win an iPad!

World University Rankings

NEW World University Rankings

NEW US College Rankings

Latin America Rankings

Europe Teaching Rankings

Young University Rankings

World Reputation Rankings

Emerging Economies

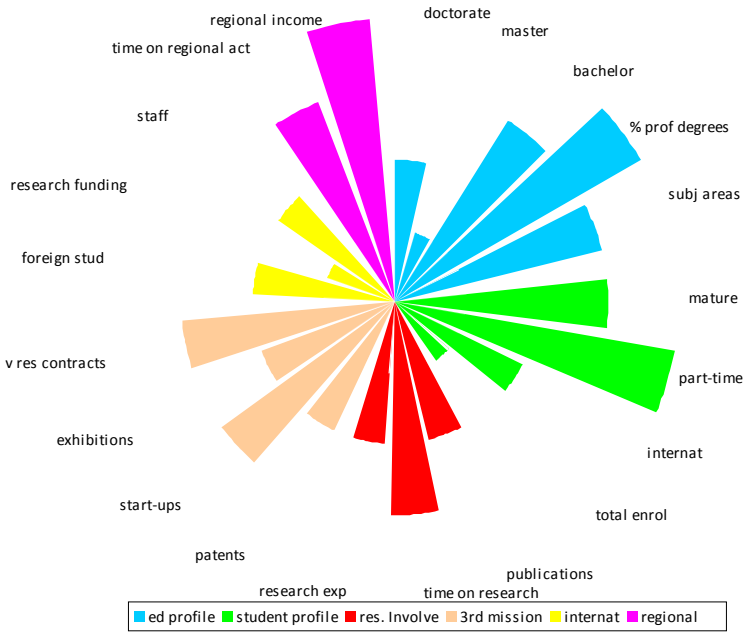
Japan University Rankings

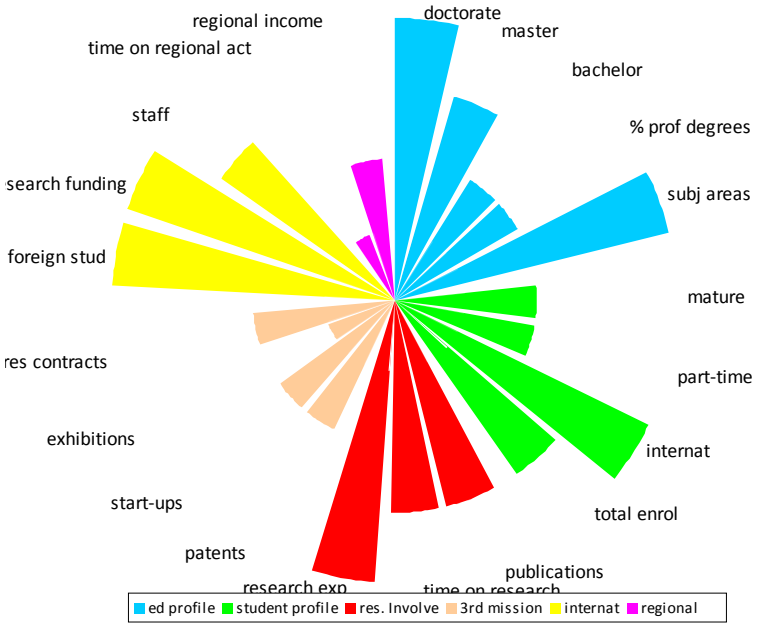
Asia University Rankings

The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings, founded in 2004, provide the definitive list of the world's best universities, evaluated across teaching, research, international outlook, reputation and more. *THE*'s data are trusted by governments and universities and are a vital resource for students, helping them choose where to study

UMR

U-Map

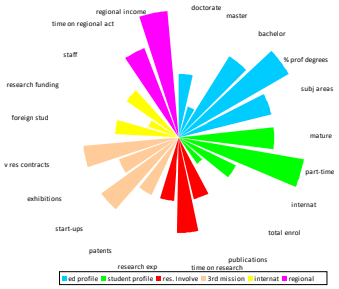

regional income
doctorate
master
time on regional act
bachelor
staff
% prof degrees
research funding
subj areas
foreign stud
mature
v res contracts
part-time
exhibitions
internat
start-ups
total enrol
patents
publications
research exp
time on research
ed profile
student profile
res. Involve
3rd mission
internat
regional


regional income
doctorate
master
time on regional act
bachelor
staff
% prof degrees
search funding
subj areas
foreign stud
mature
res contracts
part-time
exhibitions
internat
start-ups
total enrol
patents
publications
research exp
time on research
ed profile
student profile
res. Involve
3rd mission
internat
regional

UMR

Concepts : mesure, score, dimension, profile, classement

U-Map profile



Subset of comparable HEI (example: many MA, internatio-nally oriented, research intens.)

Subset of comparable HEI (example: regionally oriented, innovation-oriented, many BA)

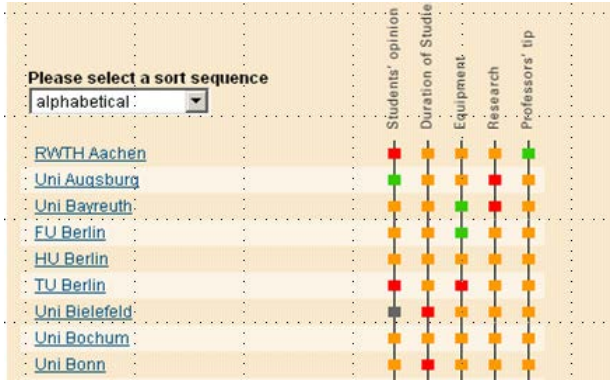
Target groups

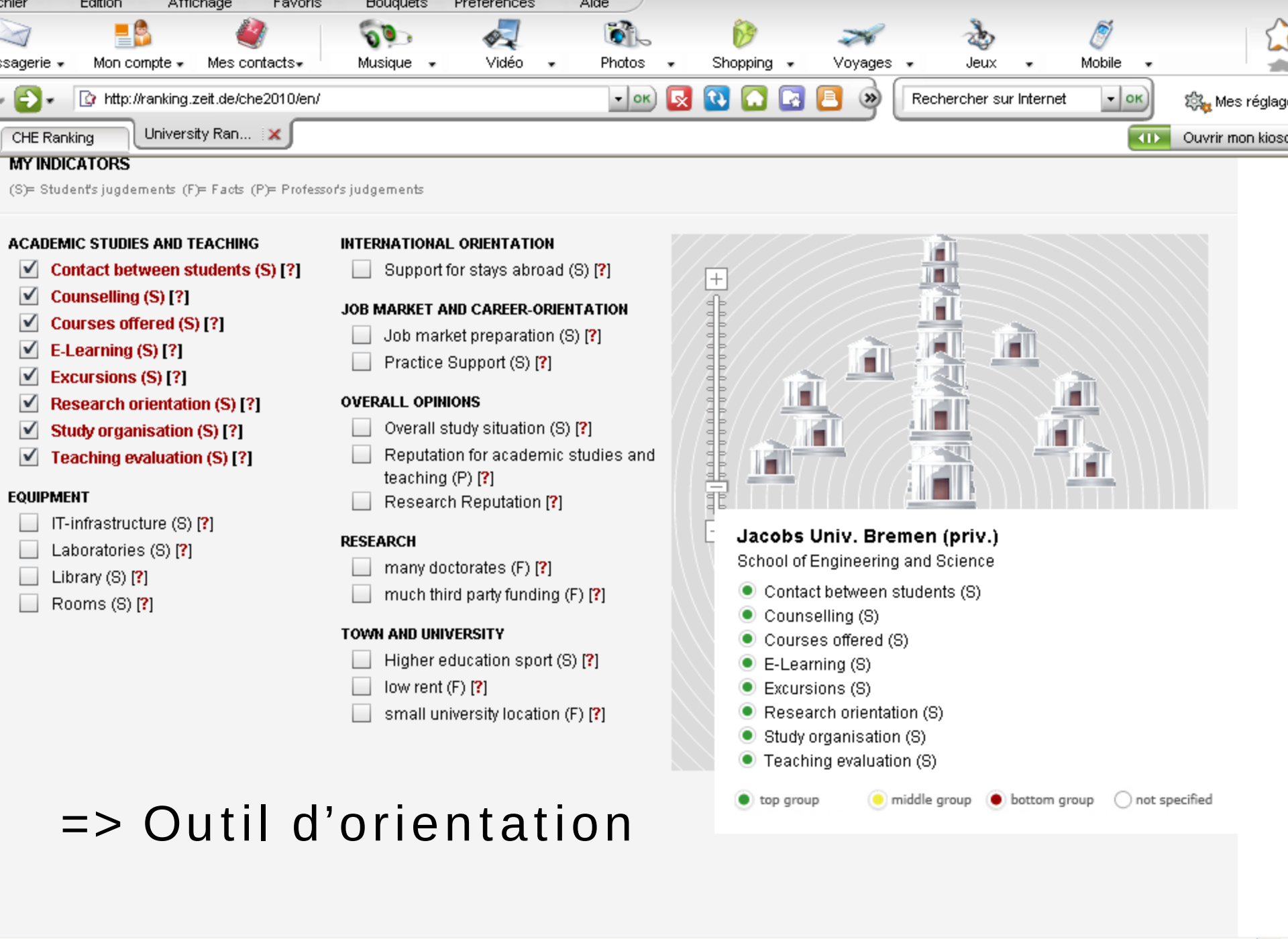
Main target group: MA/PhD students

Main target group: HEIs/HEI managers

Dimen-sions and ranking

Teaching & learning	A	B	C	D
Research	A	B	C	D
Knowledge exchange	A	B	C	D
Internationalisation	A	B		D
Regional engagement	E	F	G	





=> Outil d'orientation

So what ?

- There are more than 18,000 higher education institutions worldwide, according to the World Higher Education Database. However, only a small minority will ever appear in the rankings, no matter how much they try and how many resources are devoted to the task. Indeed, the top 100 universities represent only 0.5% of higher education institutions or 0.4% of students worldwide. No doubt being ranked is itself an accomplishment, but maintaining position and even climbing in the rankings is not easy. There are rising expectations and slippage is a constant problem – bringing inevitable negative publicity. ../.. The problem is particularly acute – and concerning – for the overwhelming majority of middle- and lower-ranked universities and colleges that have got caught up in the rankings maelstrom…/.. Even if much attention and resources are so expended, the results will not be favourable. (Why most universities should quit the rankings game - P G Altbach and E Hazelkorn, 2017)

1) Utiliser l'existant

Connaitre et comprendre

- ✓ Connaitre les données utilisées
- ✓ Connaitre les traitements
- ✓ Connaitre les biais de résultats
- ✓ => Surveiller et anticiper les résultats
- ✓ Demander à accéder et à contrôler (principes de Berlin)
- ✓ Promouvoir les exercices intéressants (initiatives multiples délaissées)

Utiliser

- ✓ Rechercher les classements et les EES pertinents par rapport aux objectifs politiques
- ✓ Préparer la communication : décider ce qu'on veut éclairer des résultats des classements en interne et vis-à-vis des partenaires
- ✓ Créer de l'information nouvelle (par exemple : radars et bidims de rang, de positionnement relatif, de dynamiques comparées) pour des analyses stratégiques et pour le suivi d'actions

Concrètement

Mettre en place une capacité à comprendre et anticiper les résultats, préparer la communication en fonction des publics des différents classements

1) Sélectionner les classements en fonction i) de ce qu'ils montrent et comment ils comptent et ii) de quels publics ils impactent et pourquoi

2) Pour tout classement potentiellement « utile » , mettre en place un « back-office »

⇒ Connaissance et surveillances techniques, surveillance et optimisation des données utilisées, compréhension « technique » des résultats ; communiquer avec l'opérateur, s'organiser à plusieurs

⇒ Choisir 3 ou 4 établissements de comparaison dont les résultats sont accessibles et « trianguler »

3) Elaborer les outils pour créer les analyses souhaitées, et utiliser ces informations pour les partenariats, le pilotage et le suivi des politiques, les mises en visibilité, le renforcement de l'identité … + préparer la communication sur les résultats des classements

⇒ ATTENTION AUX DYNAMIQUES

⇒ Attention aux effets de bord (nomenclatures) et de seuil (dedans/dehors ; palmarès)

Résultats par domaines

- **Leiden** - Cognitive Sciences
- **Leiden** - Earth and Environmental Sciences
- **Leiden** - Life Sciences
- **Leiden** - Math, Computer Science and Engineering
- **Leiden** - Medical Sciences
- **Leiden** - Natural Sciences
- **Leiden** - Social Sciences

- **QS** - Natural Sciences
- **QS** - Engineering and Technology
- **QS** - Arts and Humanities
- **QS** - Social Sciences and Management
- **QS** - Life Sciences and Medicine

- **Shanghai** - Natural Sciences and Mathematics
- **Shanghai** - Engineering / Technology, Computer Sciences
- **Shanghai** - Life and Agriculture Sciences
- **Shanghai** - Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy
- **Shanghai** - Social Sciences

- **Times** - Engineering and Technology
- **Times** - Life Sciences
- **Times** - Clinical, Pre-clinical and Health
- **Times** - Physical Sciences
- **Times** - Social Sciences
- **Times** - Arts and Humanities
- **Times** - Computer Science (since 2016)
- **Times** - Business and Economics (since 2016)

Comparer maintenant

URGENT

Le classement de Leiden 2019 introduit des critères sur le genre et l'open access. Sorbonne U est en tête pour la France

Sorbonne Université, au 82e rang mondial en nombre de publications scientifiques, reste en tête des établissements français de l'édition 2019 du classement bibliométrique de Leiden, devant **AMU** et Lyon-I. Les États-Unis continuent de dominer le classement avec 173 universités représentées, dont 7 dans le top 25, suivis par la Chine avec 165 universités, dont 11 dans le top 25. La France compte 25 établissements parmi les 963 du classement. Le classement de Leiden introduit cette année deux nouveaux critères : la part des publications en *open access* et le genre des auteurs des publications.

- UBO 12ème en océanographie

Champ très dynamique
et fortement concurrentiel → **2) Participer aux évolutions**

Ré-orienter : se coordonner pour favoriser les conditions de nx classements

✓1) Créer de nouvelles données et des indicateurs ; 2) trouver les conditions pour les mettre en démonstration de façon solide et créer de nouveaux « champs d'action »

- accords avec les classements existants
- mise en place d'outils simples pour faciliter leur usage – y inclus par des acteurs nx

=> Puiser dans les compétences internes (cf Shanghai)

⇒ Préalable à ne pas oublier : établir une **culture forte** de la qualité des données et de la compréhension des indicateurs (ex : bibliométrie)

Check for updates

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Turning the tables: A university league-table based on quality not quantity [version 1; peer review: 1 approved]

Adrian G. Barnett [1], David Moher [2]

Author details

[1] School of Public Health and Social Work & Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, 4059, Australia
[2] Centre for Journalology, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, ON K1H 8L6, Canada

Adrian G. Barnett
Roles: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Methodology, Software, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation

David Moher
Roles: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing

Abstract

Background: Universities closely watch international league tables because these tables influence governments, donors and students. Achieving a high ranking in a table, or an annual rise in ranking, allows universities to promote their achievements using an externally validated measure. However, league tables predominantly reward measures of research output, such as publications and citations, and may therefore be promoting poor research practices by encouraging the "publish or perish" mentality.

Methods: We examined whether a league table could be created based on good research practice. We rewarded researchers who cited a reporting guideline, which help researchers report their research completely, accurately and transparently, and were created to reduce the waste of poorly described research. We used the EQUATOR guidelines, which means our tables are mostly relevant to health and medical research.

Prise de conscience du désalignement global-local et du déphasage entre être et avoir été ; stratification des universités selon des valeurs « d'économie de la connaissance » et ses acteurs (3) au détriment des missions d'éducation et de transformation de la société (5)

=> Urgent de prioriser de compter « ce qui compte » avant de n'avoir plus de marges…

Nombreux travaux pour définir les indicateurs d'impacts
Exemple de SIAMPI : **S**ocial **I**mpact **A**ssessment **M**ethods for research and funding instruments)
Pilotes isolés d'universités avec leurs partenaires régionaux

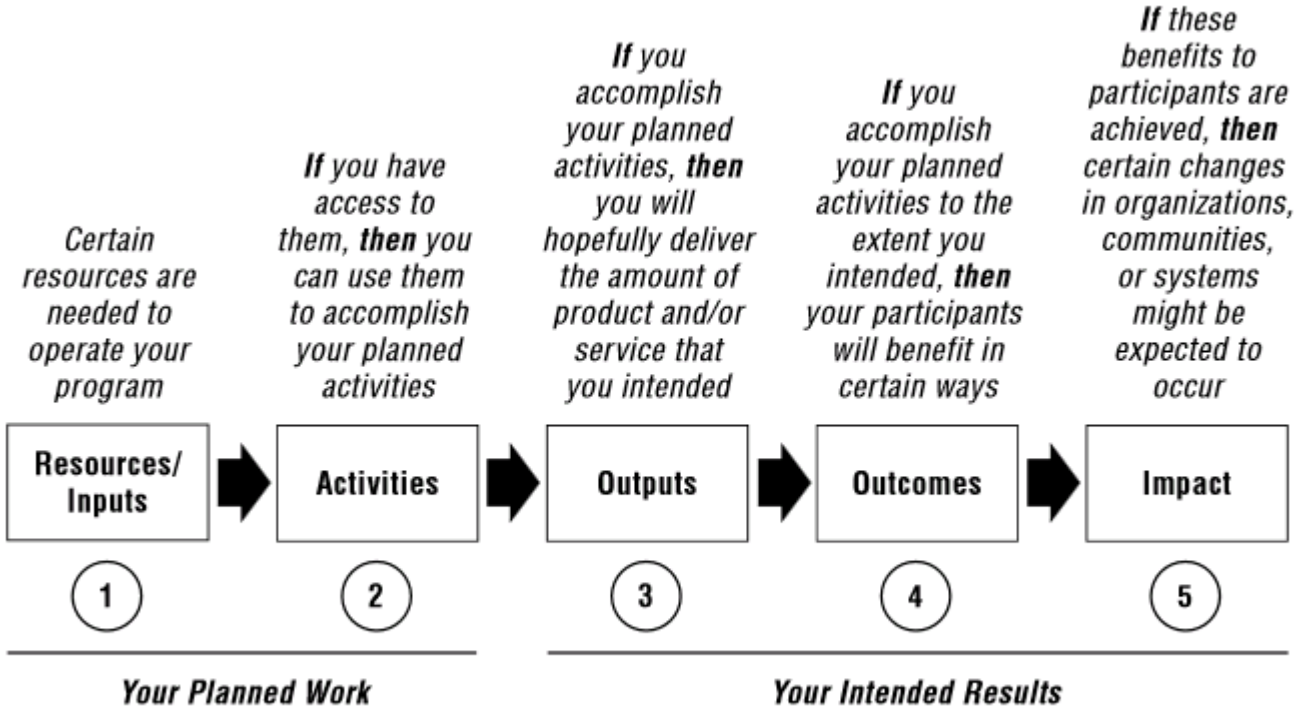
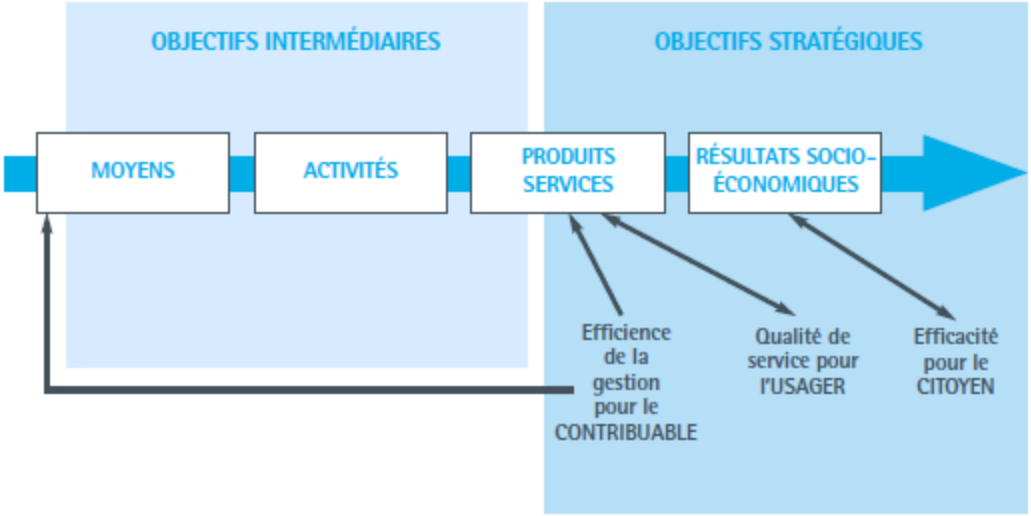


Figure 2. How to Read a Logic Model.

“we are surveying the possibilities of providing more diversified ranking lists, particularly rankings based on different types of universities with different functions, disciplinary characteristics, history, size, and budget, as well as other topics. ../.. “
(Nian Cai Liu . The Story of Academic Ranking of World Universities)
.

« Conclusion : Any ranking is controversial, and no ranking is absolutely objective. Nevertheless, university rankings have become popular in almost all major countries in the world. Whether universities and other stakeholders agree, ranking systems clearly are here to stay. The key issue then becomes how to improve ranking systems and how to use their results properly. Ranking methodologies should always be examined carefully before looking at any ranking lists, and ranking results should be used with caution. » (Nian Cai Liu, ibid.)

La place des objectifs intermédiaires dans le processus de production des services publics.