



WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2008

9 OCTOBER 2008



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Excellence

in the round

This is the fifth issue of the World University Rankings published by *Times Higher Education* and QS Quacquarelli Symonds.

Those who have followed the rankings from their birth will notice that one thing has not changed. Harvard University has been ranked the best in the world for the fifth time in succession. Cynics might claim that its achievement is made simpler by its \$35 billion (£19 billion) endowment. But there is more to academic success than money. Harvard has consistently spent its \$3 billion annual budget wisely. But its lead is now a slender one, with Yale University scoring 99.8 to Harvard's 100.

These rankings were set up after a call to the UK Government for rankings that would reveal whether the UK's fast-expanding university system was competitive on the world stage. Like previous editions, the tables we publish on pages iv-vii show that it is. US and UK universities take up the top 15 places this year. The US has 58 universities in the top 200, the same number as in 2007, and the UK has 29.

This means, too, that these nations take the top two places in our analysis of the strength of university systems. This new measure, published for the first time this year on pages x-xi, is intended to gauge the success of different countries in delivering high-grade university education.

Universities are funded in a wide range of ways. As might be expected for the world's richest country, the US has a uniquely deep and wide range of ways in which money finds its way to universities. Americans accept that going to college is a huge expense to students and their parents. They also give generously to universities they

This year our rankings show not only the top institutions but also the strongest countries in higher education, says Martin Ince

may have left decades earlier. The US Government, charities and companies are big spenders on research, and individual states are great supporters of local university systems. In addition, the US is a major destination for international students. Many US universities are now rich enough to admit them on a needs-blind basis with scholarships.

There are nine Australian universities in the top 200, three fewer than in 2007 but still an impressive total, and the Australian National University is the top institution outside the US and the UK. Here, a key factor seems to be Australia's marketing across Asia. While Australian institutions are highly regarded by the world's academics, some experts believe that their status may soon be imperilled by the rising quality and ambition of Chinese higher education. Both the Australian system and the Canadian, with 12 universities in our top 200, benefit from the use of English in teaching and in research publications.

The response

Scholars, students and ideas became internationally mobile centuries before the word "globalisation" gained currency in the 1960s. More importantly, universities around the world now have business models that involve foreign students, foreign staff and foreign money. At the same time, it is universally agreed that higher education and research are vital to national economic success and to the provision of public services such as healthcare.

From London to Auckland, universities use their position in these rankings not just in advertising and publicity, but also in planning. In Asia in particular, where interest in ranking is greatest, many universities name gaining a place in our top 100 as one of their corporate ambitions.

New entrants

While everyone agrees that universities are vital to national prosperity, they cost money long before they earn any. The rich world dominates this top 200 table, especially North America, Western Europe and the growing economies of Asia.

Nonetheless, universities in the developing world continue to appear in the rankings. South Africa's only entrant last year, the University of Cape Town, has risen from 200th place to 179th. Brazil and Argentina have one entry each, at 196 and 197 respectively. Mexico's

National Autonomous University has risen to 150th place. And from India, two branches of the Indian Institute of Technology, in Delhi and Bombay, are in the top 200.

Despite such success stories, we recognise that measures designed to assess the qualities of the universities of Oxford and Berkeley may not be suited to assessing universities in the developing world. We are in the process of working to produce more appropriate measures.

Times Higher Education and QS have worked to devise a ranking system that captures universities as a whole, with data derived from academic experts and from knowledgeable employers, as well as other measures relating to teaching, research and global appeal. Our longest-established counterpart, the Academic Ranking of World Universities, based at Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China, focuses mainly on scientific research.

It is worth noting that the *Times Higher Education*-QS top 200 published here and the top 200 universities in the ARWU ranking, published in August 2008, have 145 institutions in common. The main differences are that our rankings do not count specialist medical institutions and the ARWU counts many middle-ranking US universities that are not visible internationally but that generate well-cited scientific research. This overlap suggests that both rankings are capturing a top group of world universities, even though there is variation between the positions allotted to individual institutions by the two systems. If a top group does exist, its members will naturally attract top academics and students, as well as the money to support the best scholarship and research. ●

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This supplement was written by Martin Ince, contributing editor of *Times Higher Education* and editor of the *Times Higher Education-QS*

World University Rankings. He welcomes response to this publication, emailed to martin@martinince.com. He wishes to thank

Nunzio Quacquarelli and Ben Sowter of QS for their leading roles in this project, as well as the staff of our citations data supplier Scopus.

THE WORLD'S TOP 200 UNIVERSITIES

2008 rank	2007 rank	Institution	Country	Peer review score	Recruiter review score	Staff/student score	Citations per staff score	International staff score	Intl students score	Overall score
1	1	Harvard University	US	100	100	96	100	87	81	100.0
2	2=	Yale University	US	100	100	100	98	89	71	99.8
3	2=	University of Cambridge	UK	100	100	99	89	98	95	99.5
4	2=	University of Oxford	UK	100	100	100	85	96	96	98.9
5	7=	California Institute of Technology	US	100	74	98	100	100	93	98.6
6	5	Imperial College London	UK	99	100	100	83	98	100	98.4
7	9	University College London	UK	96	99	100	89	96	100	98.1
8	7=	University of Chicago	US	100	99	98	91	78	83	98.0
9	10	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	100	100	90	100	33	94	96.7
10	11	Columbia University	US	100	99	98	94	29	89	96.3
11	14	University of Pennsylvania	US	97	98	88	99	83	79	96.1
12	6	Princeton University	US	100	98	75	100	91	82	95.7
13=	13	Duke University	US	97	98	100	94	30	66	94.4
13=	15	Johns Hopkins University	US	99	78	100	100	30	68	94.4
15	20=	Cornell University	US	100	99	90	96	28	76	94.3
16	16	Australian National University	Australia	100	93	82	74	99	91	92.0
17	19	Stanford University	US	100	100	67	100	26	87	91.2
18	38=	University of Michigan	US	99	99	85	84	59	51	91.0
19	17	University of Tokyo	Japan	100	94	98	78	27	40	90.0
20	12	McGill University	Canada	100	97	99	51	62	95	89.7
21	20=	Carnegie Mellon University	US	95	97	82	79	50	97	89.6
22	24	King's College London	UK	93	98	89	70	91	85	89.5
23	23	University of Edinburgh	UK	96	99	82	70	91	82	89.3
24	42	ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)	Switzerland	95	82	56	99	100	94	89.1
25	25	Kyoto University	Japan	99	87	80	91	30	26	87.4
26	18	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	94	90	86	59	100	92	87.1
27	32	Brown University	US	92	83	64	99	56	58	85.2
28	26	Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris	France	93	72	68	99	29	69	84.8
29	30	University of Manchester	UK	91	100	82	56	91	84	84.4
30=	41	University of California, Los Angeles	US	100	98	48	100	23	36	84.3
30=	33=	National University of Singapore	Singapore	100	98	39	75	100	100	84.3
32	37	University of Bristol	UK	83	99	82	74	85	74	84.1
33	29	Northwestern University	US	88	97	78	82	30	61	83.3
34=	33=	University of British Columbia	Canada	100	93	69	67	33	61	83.0
34=	28	Ecole Polytechnique	France	80	96	100	58	62	93	83.0
36	22	University of California, Berkeley	US	100	100	24	100	88	36	82.9
37	31	University of Sydney	Australia	99	97	55	54	97	93	82.4
38	27	University of Melbourne	Australia	100	100	59	56	54	96	82.3
39	53=	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong	86	90	60	72	100	97	81.4
40	49	New York University	US	96	96	83	54	28	56	81.3
41	45	University of Toronto	Canada	100	94	18	100	80	46	81.1
42	38=	Chinese University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	85	84	80	57	98	86	81.0
43	33=	University of Queensland	Australia	95	97	49	63	100	78	80.7
44	46	Osaka University	Japan	90	69	93	70	25	28	80.1
45	44	University of New South Wales	Australia	97	99	35	68	83	91	79.8
46	47	Boston University	US	91	85	66	73	26	59	79.1
47	43	Monash University	Australia	98	99	52	37	99	99	78.7
48	93=	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	88	59	100	45	67	69	78.5
49	53=	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland	90	96	68	42	99	76	78.2
50=	117=	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	Switzerland	63	71	93	77	100	100	78.1
50=	36	Peking University	China	100	97	84	34	27	36	78.1
50=	51=	Seoul National University	South Korea	97	65	87	54	23	37	78.1
53	48	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	88	77	80	61	73	32	78.0
54	71=	Dartmouth College	US	64	93	88	95	28	57	77.8
55	55=	University of Wisconsin-Madison	US	93	79	48	89	31	36	77.7
56	40	Tsinghua University	China	97	90	94	31	23	24	77.0
57	60	Heidelberg University	Germany	87	59	81	58	54	81	76.9
58	58	University of California, San Diego	US	98	58	35	100	20	29	76.3
59	55=	University of Washington	US	84	54	62	99	25	36	75.8

SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

THE WORLD'S TOP 200 UNIVERSITIES

2008 rank	2007 rank	Institution	Country	Peer review score	Recruiter review score	Staff/student score	Citations per staff score	International staff score	Intl students score	Overall score
60	161=	Washington University in St Louis	US	64	55	100	95	24	54	75.7
61	90=	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan	77	76	70	87	25	45	75.3
62	74=	Emory University	US	62	67	96	91	43	47	75.0
63	71=	Uppsala University	Sweden	91	60	43	85	70	41	74.9
64	84	Leiden University	Netherlands	87	61	35	97	74	41	74.8
65	50	University of Auckland	New Zealand	95	94	36	42	94	99	74.5
66	59	London School of Economics	UK	88	100	59	26	100	100	74.2
67	89	Utrecht University	Netherlands	89	66	62	72	45	24	74.0
68	105	University of Geneva	Switzerland	69	36	58	98	97	100	73.9
69	57	University of Warwick	UK	83	100	60	38	92	97	73.8
70	51=	University of Texas at Austin	US	95	95	26	69	60	43	73.3
71	73	University of Illinois	US	94	67	43	72	37	51	73.2
72	61	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	92	83	34	72	52	51	73.1
73	83	University of Glasgow	UK	72	78	67	69	95	60	73.0
74	97=	University of Alberta	Canada	91	48	56	55	92	64	72.9
75	65=	University of Birmingham	UK	73	94	57	65	82	72	72.3
76	68	University of Sheffield	UK	69	97	68	60	81	72	72.2
77	69	Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	87	87	47	38	100	99	72.1
78=	63	Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	78	87	66	49	80	66	71.8
78=	67	Technical University of Munich	Germany	73	59	86	57	54	77	71.8
78=	92	Rice University	US	62	55	76	95	42	73	71.8
81=	114=	University of Aarhus	Denmark	76	38	72	74	67	58	71.5
81=	74=	University of York	UK	62	93	77	57	95	84	71.5
83=	97=	Georgia Institute of Technology	US	78	83	22	99	39	78	71.3
83=	76	University of St Andrews	UK	59	95	74	62	92	99	71.3
83=	64	University of Western Australia	Australia	72	88	52	65	92	83	71.3
86	70	University of Nottingham	UK	72	98	64	46	90	89	71.0
87	142=	University of Minnesota	US	79	54	38	94	72	33	70.2
88	106	Lund University	Sweden	82	68	45	68	68	52	70.0
89	96	University of California, Davis	US	84	46	42	96	28	26	69.9
90	85=	Case Western Reserve University	US	60	42	95	88	21	51	69.8
91=	100	University of Helsinki	Finland	88	43	55	71	51	21	69.6
91=	93=	Université de Montréal	Canada	89	36	36	70	83	74	69.6
93=	128	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	89	25	35	89	70	33	69.5
93=	65=	Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich	Germany	84	45	69	51	51	70	69.5
95	132=	Korea Advanced Inst of Science & Technology	South Korea	76	53	61	79	48	36	69.3
96	110	University of Virginia	US	66	93	61	82	24	38	69.2
97	77=	University of Pittsburgh	US	62	40	95	79	42	34	69.1
98	117=	University of California, Santa Barbara	US	88	50	21	99	39	22	68.8
99=	77=	Purdue University	US	85	82	34	60	60	57	68.6
99=	80=	University of Southampton	UK	63	90	61	61	87	83	68.6
101	82	Vanderbilt University	US	53	84	100	60	57	45	68.5
102=	151=	University of North Carolina	US	74	87	61	71	22	21	68.4
102=	119	University of Southern California	US	65	73	49	80	71	88	68.4
104	80=	University of Leeds	UK	72	98	57	50	71	64	68.3
105	90=	Pennsylvania State University	US	78	79	39	81	35	36	68.2
106=	62	University of Adelaide	Australia	72	89	39	61	87	95	68.1
106=	140=	University of Zurich	Switzerland	76	38	21	99	99	68	68.1
108	177=	University College Dublin	Ireland	72	91	67	33	95	82	68.0
109	231=	Technion – Israel Institute of Technology	Israel	84	58	48	79	18	18	67.9
110	102=	Georgetown University	US	69	94	65	62	26	52	67.6
111	111	Maastricht University	Netherlands	51	72	80	72	61	100	67.4
112	102=	Tohoku University	Japan	63	49	98	63	38	31	67.2
113	85=	Fudan University	China	89	91	49	39	31	32	67.1
114	151=	Tel Aviv University	Israel	85	47	24	98	17	19	66.7
115	85=	University of Vienna	Austria	89	67	10	67	64	85	66.6
116	123	Université Catholique de Louvain	Belgium	85	63	19	74	49	73	66.4
117=	108	McMaster University	Canada	86	42	26	91	27	32	66.2
117=	88	Queen's University	Canada	77	82	45	55	79	34	66.2

SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

THE WORLD'S TOP 200 UNIVERSITIES

2008 rank	2007 rank	Institution	Country	Peer review score	Recruiter review score	Staff/student score	Citations per staff score	International staff score	Intl students score	Overall score
119	95	University of Rochester	US	53	33	100	67	63	71	66.1
120	112=	Nagoya University	Japan	62	58	84	71	26	32	65.9
121	120	Ohio State University	US	73	80	40	70	59	41	65.8
122=	109	Durham University	UK	60	99	50	65	84	62	65.4
122=	79	University of Maryland	US	68	56	55	78	48	39	65.4
124=	114=	University of Otago	New Zealand	73	75	36	53	100	88	65.3
124=	102=	National Taiwan University	Taiwan	87	73	40	54	31	25	65.3
126	163=	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Netherlands	58	98	46	81	57	50	65.2
127	224	Stony Brook University	US	71	35	47	75	63	81	65.1
128	130=	Eindhoven University of Technology	Netherlands	57	55	100	41	98	42	64.8
129	112=	University of Waterloo	Canada	86	69	18	62	60	54	64.6
130	121	University of Sussex	UK	60	54	51	72	92	79	64.1
131	114=	University of Basel	Switzerland	62	32	98	34	84	80	63.9
132	140=	University of California, Irvine	US	80	30	30	94	24	29	63.8
133=	99	Cardiff University	UK	61	89	66	39	71	77	63.4
133=	130=	Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	45	42	99	63	90	56	63.4
133=	101	University of Liverpool	UK	54	81	69	55	80	67	63.4
136	124	University of Ghent	Belgium	68	47	84	43	40	43	63.1
137=	146	Free University of Berlin	Germany	85	22	24	72	47	68	62.6
137=	122	Texas A&M University	US	77	74	23	73	34	40	62.6
139	126=	Humboldt University of Berlin	Germany	79	43	64	36	42	56	62.5
140	157	Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon	France	41	57	100	68	47	56	62.4
141	155=	University of Science and Technology of China	China	76	67	56	56	19	13	62.3
142	148	Wageningen University	Netherlands	41	35	90	80	42	97	62.0
143	125	Nanjing University	China	76	68	66	33	54	18	61.9
144=	173=	University of Groningen	Netherlands	63	49	67	60	61	34	61.8
144=	163=	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	75	83	69	28	34	20	61.8
146	134	University of Arizona	US	69	55	42	81	24	30	61.5
147=	149=	City University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	68	58	44	54	100	43	61.2
147=	144	Freiburg University	Germany	64	30	91	42	26	67	61.2
149	132=	Université Pierre-et-Marie-Curie, Paris VI	France	66	17	89	40	24	90	61.0
150	192=	National Autonomous University of Mexico	Mexico	81	86	59	20	42	15	60.9
151	177=	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	US	79	42	47	51	52	29	60.7
152	145	University of Bath	UK	49	98	46	55	92	93	60.4
153	137=	University of Aberdeen	UK	44	71	78	51	91	80	60.3
154	307=	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	India	64	84	69	47	16	14	60.1
155=	304=	VU University Amsterdam	Netherlands	64	50	84	38	37	31	59.8
155=	142=	Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen	Germany	61	30	71	58	55	51	59.8
157	159=	Tufts University	US	40	64	62	95	37	49	59.6
158	136	Kyushu University	Japan	59	44	74	64	20	31	59.5
159	126=	University of Western Ontario	Canada	67	61	26	77	63	31	59.4
160	149=	Queen Mary, University of London	UK	55	66	77	23	96	92	59.1
161	217	University of Lausanne	Switzerland	48	51	41	85	85	82	59.0
162=	197=	Chalmers University of Technology	Sweden	64	48	40	70	42	60	58.7
162=	129	Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne	UK	40	88	68	55	82	79	58.7
164	139	Simon Fraser University	Canada	76	57	19	51	93	48	58.5
165	135	University of Florida	US	65	56	37	73	33	34	58.4
166=	223	Chulalongkorn University	Thailand	79	77	59	21	23	14	58.3
166=	168=	Göttingen University	Germany	69	25	65	46	39	52	58.3
168	155=	University of Notre Dame	US	56	83	44	72	26	35	58.1
169	209=	University of Frankfurt am Main	Germany	54	51	66	57	30	80	58.0
170=	166=	University of Calgary	Canada	70	52	41	63	24	29	57.9
170=	137=	Indiana University Bloomington	US	70	70	27	58	49	45	57.9
170=	147	University of Lancaster	UK	52	77	60	37	90	80	57.9
173	192=	KTH, Royal Institute of Technology	Sweden	59	58	47	46	70	98	57.8
174=	151=	Hokkaido University	Japan	54	52	74	63	20	24	57.6
174=	269	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	India	74	76	44	43	23	13	57.6
174=	191	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	US	52	46	34	92	62	48	57.6
177=	185=	University of Leicester	UK	37	59	63	71	77	95	57.5
177=	188=	University of Oslo	Norway	67	41	57	43	46	60	57.5

SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

THE WORLD'S TOP 200 UNIVERSITIES

2008 rank	2007 rank	Institution	Country	Peer review score	Recruiter review score	Staff/student score	Citations per staff score	International staff score	Int'l students score	Overall score
179	200=	University of Cape Town	South Africa	61	66	15	68	86	82	57.4
180=	107	University of Colorado	US	56	24	52	90	37	20	57.3
180=	180=	Waseda University	Japan	79	89	36	23	43	30	57.3
182	168=	Macquarie University	Australia	65	87	18	41	88	100	57.1
183=	154	Université Libre de Bruxelles	Belgium	63	62	19	65	50	96	56.9
183=	231=	Lomonosov Moscow State University	Russia	80	72	39	31	17	25	56.9
185	208	Brandeis University	US	54	34	47	80	28	74	56.8
186=	194	University of Barcelona	Spain	77	52	19	60	24	38	56.4
186=	188=	University of Canterbury	New Zealand	62	86	24	37	99	93	56.4
188=	203=	Technical University of Berlin	Germany	62	50	46	39	71	85	56.1
188=	233	Pohang University of Science and Technology	South Korea	37	34	67	99	52	19	56.1
190	165	Stuttgart University	Germany	52	58	77	28	46	89	55.9
191	175=	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	US	65	54	28	68	53	26	55.8
192=	214	University of Bern	Switzerland	40	28	59	83	93	45	55.4
192=	173=	University of Bologna	Italy	81	69	21	40	26	28	55.4
194	180=	University of Reading	UK	44	76	56	49	80	77	55.3
195	187	University of Antwerp	Belgium	43	37	99	37	56	59	55.1
196	175=	University of São Paulo	Brazil	77	61	38	32	34	19	55.0
197=	264=	University of Buenos Aires	Argentina	66	91	56	19	31	34	54.8
197=	221=	Dalhousie University	Canada	59	26	43	69	61	40	54.8
199	197=	Kobe University	Japan	57	61	71	36	24	30	54.5
200=	248=	University of Athens	Greece	40	47	67	72	-	92	54.3
200=	185=	University of Twente	Netherlands	52	48	57	51	68	50	54.3

SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS



When you aim high...



...it makes a **difference** who you work with.

Engaging an international community:

- Over 130 nationalities on campus
- One of the highest percentages of international staff

Global partnerships include:

- DUFÉ-Surrey International Institute (SII)
- University of California, Los Angeles
- North Carolina State University
- Kyushu Institute of Technology

"Surrey's ability to forge partnerships has already put them ahead."

James Oblinger
Chancellor NCSU

Shortlisted for *THE* University of the Year 2008

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Strong measures

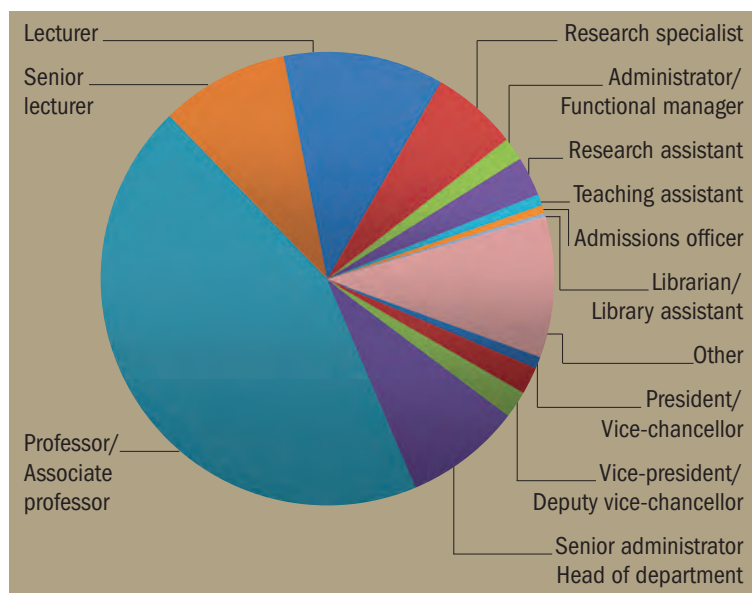
Our rankings are built on quantitative data and informed opinion from recruiters and academics

The *Times Higher Education-QS World University Rankings* aim to capture the essence of a world-class university. This involves quality teaching and research, both of which we attempt to measure. Because a global institution will also be a magnet for academic talent, we analyse institutions' abilities to attract staff and students from beyond their own shores. But we also consider the informed opinion of two groups – university academics and major recruiters of graduates – that have a unique insight into institutions' strengths.

This means that our ranking of the world's top 200 universities is a compound index that uses qualitative data derived from surveys alongside quantitative data on topics such as staff and student numbers and scholarly citations. The 2008 rankings use much the same method as in 2007 but with more and better data.

For us to consider a university, it must undertake work in at least two of the major academic fields: the natural sciences; biomedicine; engineering and information technology; the social sciences; and the arts and humanities. It must also teach undergraduates. This means that these rankings do not include many excellent specialist institutions, mainly medical colleges and business schools. But many universities that do not teach a full range of subjects, principally specialist science and technology colleges, show up well here.

A fundamental tenet of this ranking is that academics know



SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

which are the best universities. Getting their opinion has been the most time-consuming part of the exercise and is also its most distinctive feature.

As the chart shows, the academics we consult are spread around the world and range from lecturers to university presidents. They have to enter our survey from an academic site (.edu or an equivalent), and they have a simple task: to name up to 30 institutions they regard as being the best in the world in the field in which they work.

In practice, the academic peer reviewers – who cannot vote for their own institution – choose about 20 universities each. To increase the statistical power of the survey, we aggregate data up to three years old, although we use only the most recent reply from anyone who has responded more than once. The result for 2008 is a survey of 6,354 people. With each person nominating an average of 20 universities, this means we have more than 120,000 data points.

This academic review, the most significant element of the rankings, accounts for 40 per cent of an institution's score. The other qualitative element,

accounting for 10 per cent, is a survey of major employers of graduates across the world and across a range of businesses. The people contacted are active recruiters. They are simply asked from which universities they like to recruit, and again this survey amalgamates up to three years of data. This year's recruiter survey includes the opinion of 2,339 recruiters in every field, from mining to the media.

Quantitative measures

The other half of a university's possible score in this ranking uses quantitative measures intended to capture quality in key university activities.

The first of these, worth 20 per cent of a university's score, is a measure of staff-to-student ratio, which we believe tells us something about whether a university has enough people to teach the students it admits. QS gathers the data on staff and student numbers from a range of sources. Some come from national statistical bodies such as the Higher Education Statistics Agency in the UK and the National Center for Education Statistics in the US, but many of the data are collected from

universities directly, under a controlled definition of who may be counted as a staff member or student. Both figures are full-time equivalents.

Our understanding of the information that makes up this column has been growing. One of the most spectacular climbs in our top 200, in which the University of Michigan rose from 38 in 2007 to 18 now, has been caused mainly by our use of more accurate staff and student numbers.

A further 20 per cent of an institution's score comes from a measure intended to assess the international esteem of its research. Here, we look at the number of citations to published papers from a university and divide it by the number of full-time equivalent staff it employs. We use this approach rather than the more conventional measure of citations per paper because it reveals the density of creative brainpower on a campus.

The citations data we use cover a five-year period and come from Scopus. We accept that all such data have some inherent biases, especially towards publishing in English.

Our final two measures, each worth 5 per cent of a university's score, are designed to tell us how serious an institution is about globalisation and how successful it is at attracting staff and students from around the world. This lets us see which institutions and nations are most committed to bringing in the best talent and which institutions people want to be at.

The results obtained by each institution on all these measures are graded using a Z-score, with the top mark set at 100 to make the table more readable.

We are always keen for ideas to improve these rankings, but we have considerable confidence in the strength of the methods we use today. ●



**NANYANG
TECHNOLOGICAL
UNIVERSITY**



Singapore's science and technology university

A research-intensive university with globally acknowledged strengths in science and technology, the Nanyang Technological University (NTU) has been playing a significant role in fuelling Singapore's drive for research and innovation.

NTU is home to four colleges and two autonomous institutes, including the first Singapore business school to break into the top 50* in the world.

Globally-relevant

- Cosmopolitan hub for 30,000 students and 4,000 faculty and staff from over 40 countries
- Partner of choice for many leading academic and research institutions

Interdisciplinary approach

- Strong emphasis on interdisciplinary approach to research and education
- Combines science and technology with business, arts, humanities, and social sciences

Research excellence

- Earth Observatory of Singapore, the region's flagship institute for earth sciences research and innovation
- Nanyang Environment and Water Research Institute, a one-stop centre for industry and research partners to access NTU's capabilities in environment and water technologies

Culture of innovation

- Strong innovation ethos with a well-developed ecosystem for technology transfer and commercialization
- Attracts substantial worldwide funding due to its research investments and high-impact research
- Extensive research collaborations with industry, including technology-based partners including EADS, Thales, Rolls-Royce, Robert-Bosch and Infineon

Nobel boost

- 10 Nobel Laureates and a Fields medallist on NTU Institute of Advanced Studies' panel of International Advisors
- Promotes regular high-level meetings with Nobel Laureates

First-class infrastructure

- Home to some of the best facilities, including a US\$17.8 million Research TechnoPlaza and more than 70 research centres
- The Youth Olympic Village of the inaugural Youth Olympic Games in 2010

* *Financial Times* 2008

- College of Engineering
- Nanyang Business School
- National Institute of Education

- College of Science
- College of Humanities, Arts, & Social Sciences
- S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

www.ntu.edu.sg

Brainpower

builders



World-class universities are a colossal national asset, but which country is best at developing them?

Here we show one way of comparing the success of university systems at delivering higher education to people across the world.

The table has been produced from data on more than 600 universities gathered by QS Quacquarelli Symonds, partners with *Times Higher Education* in the World University Rankings. While *Times Higher Education* publishes the top 200 institutions, this larger database allows us to reach deeper into national higher education systems around the world. This table of the top 40 systems includes those of countries such as Turkey that have no universities in the top 200.

Each of the four sets of data we show here is designed to capture some aspect of the strength of a country in providing higher education.

The first column, **System**, looks at the capacity of each country to produce world-class universities. It takes the number of universities that each country has in the top 600 and divides it by their average position. The more universities a country has, and the higher they appear in our ranking, the better the country does. This shows continental European nations such as Germany, France and Switzerland in a positive light. For example, France has four institutions in our top 200 but two are in our top 40.

The second column, **Access**, measures how good a country's system is at getting students into university. It is calculated by taking each country's number of full-time equivalent students at the top 500 universities and dividing it by the square root of its population – not its overall population, to avoid tiny nations such as Hong Kong and Singapore from artificially dominating the picture. Despite this decision, the sheer size of the Indian and Chinese populations pushes them down the table on this measure. This analysis also shows the very large Australian system to advantage. Also well placed here are the Italian universities, third on this measure behind the US and Australia. However, Italian higher education is persistently criticised for its bloated scale and the many years it takes some students to graduate. Paradoxically, reforms designed to alter the Italian system and push students through faster may reduce Italy's strength on this measure in future years.

Next comes **Flagship**. This is a straight measure of the position of the top institution in each country. Many nations, for example Taiwan, have a target of having at least one well-funded national champion institution, and this measure rewards those that succeed. It also penalises some countries, such as Germany, that have

large university systems but lack high-profile institutions. The German system is now being reorganised to allow a small number of elite universities to compete on the world stage.

Finally, the **Economic** measure acknowledges countries that have created a viable university system despite not having immense wealth. It awards five points for any university in the top 100, four for one between 101 and 200, and three, two or one respectively for each university between 201 and 300, 301 and 400, and 401 and 500. This points score is then divided by the country's gross domestic product per capita. Here we see India and China in second and fourth place, with the Philippines and Indonesia in the top 10. Again, paradoxically, their scores on this measure may fall in future years as their economies grow, unless of course their universities emerge on the world scale more emphatically at the same time.

Each of these measures has been converted to a Z-score in the same way as for the main table of the World University Rankings. We have then aggregated the four scores, giving each an equal weighting. This table shows the top 40. Below this point, the data become increasingly tenuous and we have chosen not to publish them.

The top system

The final result shows that the United States is top in each category and also has the strongest university system overall. Any other result would have cast severe doubt on this exercise.

While universities are vital for national economic development, they also cost money. The world's largest economy is bound to be best placed to have the top institutions. In terms of attendance and access, university has long been an expectation for the massive US middle class. In terms of quality and international prestige, US universities dominate research and scholarship in every field of knowledge and are the world's best resourced. And Harvard University has topped the *Times Higher Education-QS World University Rankings* in each of the five years we have published them.

But this analysis also contains some surprises. Norway appears to have a weaker university system than South Africa or Brazil, despite its affluence and stable social system. It is especially weak on our Economic criterion. By contrast, South Korea is well placed here because of the high ranking of Seoul National University on our Flagship measure and the sheer number of Koreans attending university.

	System		Access		Flagship		Economic		Overall	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
United States	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
United Kingdom	98	2	94	4	100	2	98	3	98	2
Australia	92	5	97	2	99	3	88	7	94	3
Germany	95	3	87	7	95	15	93	5	92	4
Canada	92	4	93	5	98	5	86	9	92	5
Japan	91	6	80	13	98	4	89	6	90	6
France	87	8	89	6	98	8	82	11	89	7
Netherlands	91	7	83	9	95	14	76	13	86	8
South Korea	71	16	81	12	96	12	71	16	79	9
Sweden	75	13	82	11	94	16	64	19	79	10
Switzerland	83	9	71	20	98	6	62	21	79	11
Italy	73	14	96	3	76	30	64	18	77	12
Belgium	75	12	77	16	93	18	63	20	77	13
New Zealand	66	18	82	10	94	17	62	22	76	14
China	78	11	32	36	96	12	96	4	75	15
Hong Kong	80	10	61	24	98	7	49	30	72	16
Ireland	65	19	79	15	96	11	45	33	71	17
Finland	62	22	75	17	91	19	50	28	70	18
Taiwan	58	24	74	18	87	22	47	31	66	19
Austria	54	25	83	8	88	21	41	35	66	20
Denmark	66	17	59	27	96	10	45	34	66	21
Thailand	47	28	60	26	81	25	77	12	66	22
Israel	65	20	52	30	91	20	54	24	65	23
India	63	21	17	44	82	24	99	2	65	24
Singapore	73	15	61	23	97	9	22	40	63	25
Malaysia	51	26	60	25	68	34	66	17	61	26
Brazil	46	29	31	37	75	31	75	14	57	27
Spain	61	23	35	35	77	29	51	26	56	28
Greece	36	34	79	14	74	33	26	38	54	29
South Africa	34	36	44	32	78	26	59	23	54	30
Norway	47	27	65	22	78	26	23	39	53	31
Indonesia	35	35	38	34	54	38	84	10	53	32
Philippines	38	33	18	41	62	36	88	8	52	33
Mexico	31	38	45	31	83	23	45	32	51	34
Russia	42	30	22	40	77	28	54	25	49	35
Czech Republic	21	41	74	19	61	37	20	42	44	36
Poland	31	37	54	29	50	39	38	37	43	37
Chile	27	39	40	33	66	35	40	36	43	38
Argentina	40	31	2	48	75	32	49	29	41	39
Turkey	39	32	26	39	26	41	50	27	35	40

SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

Other measures

It is possible to imagine many other ways of measuring university systems. One would be to look at their economic effect. Governments all over the world are keen to find ways of getting more innovation and other commercial benefit from their universities. But direct means of trying to assess the strength of these links, perhaps by analysing the production of intellectual property via patents, would not work. The amount of such activity is too dependent on national economic conditions. In addition, the use of such criteria would favour

science and technology, as the arts generate few patentable discoveries. However, it may be possible in future years to use our data on subject areas to generate findings on the strength of specific countries in, say, science, or the arts and humanities.

One fascinating comparison is between this snapshot and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's look at the leading nations in innovation. Its Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard analyses the number of PhDs awarded by universities in developed nations. It agrees

with the result of our System measure, which shows that the smaller nations in Europe have universities that produce impressively high contributions to national development. Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal are top of the list, while Austria and Finland are fifth and seventh. On this measure, the US is only a little ahead of the OECD average, which is reduced by very low scores for India, China, Mexico and South Africa.

In addition, the OECD measures how many graduates have joined its member nations' workforce. Here the champion

is Canada, which on the measures we give here has the world's fifth-strongest university system. In 2004, 44 per cent of the Canadian workforce were graduates, putting Canada just ahead of Japan at 42 per cent and the US in third place with 39 per cent. Despite its growing university system, the UK manages only 30 per cent, just below the OECD average.

This is the first time we have presented this analysis. It should be regarded as an experimental sighting shot, and we welcome your ideas for improving it. ●

The subject specialists

Asian institutions are learning from the big players that a narrow focus can bring rewards

Over the next four pages, we set out the 50 top performers in each of the main areas of academic achievement, starting here with technology, science and biomedicine.

We capture their merits in two ways. One column gives their score in our academic peer review, while the other shows their citations per paper as measured over five years by Scopus. We have not amalgamated the two columns because every expert we have consulted advised us that the combined result would be meaningless. Instead, we list the institutions in order of academic peer opinion and show the citations per paper alongside. Unlike the main rankings table, we show citations per paper rather than citations per person because we do not have data on staff numbers in each subject area. But because we are looking at the same subjects across the world, the citations data ought to be consistent between them.

To be included in these rankings, institutions must teach in at least two of these five areas. A look at our table for engineering and information technology suggests that this is a field in which focus brings rewards. The great technology hubs of the United States' East and West coasts, the Massachusetts and the California institutes of technology, feature here in first and fourth position, with MIT in a commanding lead over second-placed Berkeley. Other technology specialists in prominent positions include Imperial College London, ETH

Zurich and the Tokyo Institute of Technology.

European and US universities dominate this table, in part because of the research budgets of their countries' companies and governments, but a number of emerging Asian nations have made developing their engineering expertise a priority. Both the National University of Singapore and Nanyang, a new technology university, are here from Singapore. From South Korea, the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology appears above Seoul National University. Harvard University appears in our peer review here in 19th place, its lowest showing anywhere in these rankings. But at 5.2 citations per paper, it has the world's most highly cited engineering academics.

Our academic peer reviewers around the world put MIT in top place for science as well as technology. But although some specialist science and technology institutions do well in this table, most of the top places are taken by large general universities that also figure prominently in our overall top 200, such as Berkeley, Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, Princeton and Tokyo.

Our table of the top players in biomedicine shows that Harvard Medical School, which carries out more research than many entire countries, is regarded as the world's best biomedical institution by informed observers around the world. But Harvard does not have the most highly cited papers in the biomedical field. It is beaten comfortably by both MIT and Caltech. ●

ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Rank	Institution	Country	Final	Citations per paper
1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	100.0	4.5
2	University of California, Berkeley	US	93.9	5.0
3	Stanford University	US	85.3	4.5
4	California Institute of Technology	US	81.6	4.9
5	University of Cambridge	UK	76.2	3.5
6	Carnegie Mellon University	US	71.6	3.4
7	Imperial College London	UK	70.9	2.9
8	Georgia Institute of Technology	US	68.9	3.0
9	University of Tokyo	Japan	67.4	2.1
10	University of Toronto	Canada	66.0	3.5
11	National University of Singapore	Singapore	64.5	2.9
12	Tsinghua University	China	63.4	1.2
13	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	63.1	3.6
14	University of Oxford	UK	61.6	3.4
15	Princeton University	US	61.5	4.3
16	University of California, Los Angeles	US	61.4	4.3
17	Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	60.4	2.5
18	McGill University	Canada	60.1	2.5
19	Harvard University	US	59.6	5.2
20	University of Illinois	US	58.4	3.1
21	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan	57.0	2.1
22=	University of British Columbia	Canada	56.8	2.8
22=	Kyoto University	Japan	56.8	2.1
24=	Cornell University	US	56.4	4.0
24=	Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	Hong Kong	56.4	2.8
26	Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	55.2	2.1
27	University of New South Wales	Australia	54.7	2.2
28	University of Melbourne	Australia	54.4	2.8
29	Technion – Israel Institute of Technology	Israel	54.1	2.7
30	University of Waterloo	Canada	53.9	2.1
31	Ecole Polytechnique	France	52.6	2.6
32	University of Texas at Austin	US	52.0	3.2
33	Purdue University	US	50.9	2.6
34	Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology	South Korea	50.5	2.2
35	University of California, San Diego	US	50.3	3.5
36=	Australian National University	Australia	49.9	2.6
36=	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	India	49.9	1.8
38=	University of Michigan	US	49.2	3.5
38=	Peking University	China	49.2	1.7
40	Technical University of Munich	Germany	48.7	2.8
41	University of Sydney	Australia	48.0	2.3
42	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	India	47.7	1.7
43	Seoul National University	South Korea	46.0	2.4
44	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	Switzerland	45.2	3.4
45	University of Manchester	UK	44.8	2.7
46	University of Alberta	Canada	44.6	2.5
47	Monash University	Australia	44.3	2.1
48	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	43.8	1.1
49=	National Taiwan University	Taiwan	42.3	2.1
49=	Osaka University	Japan	42.3	1.9
49=	University of Science and Technology of China	China	42.3	1.6
49=	Eindhoven University of Technology	Netherlands	42.3	2.9



SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

LIFE SCIENCES AND BIOMEDICINE

Rank	Institution	Country	Final	Citations per paper
1	Harvard University	US	100.0	12.5
2	University of Cambridge	UK	87.1	10.4
3	Johns Hopkins University	US	84.7	10.2
4	University of California, Berkeley	US	83.7	10.4
5	University of Oxford	UK	81.4	10.3
6	Stanford University	US	80.3	11.4
7	Yale University	US	76.4	10.2
8	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	75.7	14.3
9	University of California, San Diego	US	69.4	11.2
10	McGill University	Canada	68.0	8.2
11=	Imperial College London	UK	65.4	8.9
11=	University of California, Los Angeles	US	65.4	9.8
13	University of Toronto	Canada	64.1	8.0
14	University of British Columbia	Canada	61.8	7.2
15	University of Tokyo	Japan	60.5	6.9
16	California Institute of Technology	US	59.5	13.7
17	National University of Singapore	Singapore	58.7	5.6
18	Cornell University	US	57.6	8.4
19	Peking University	China	56.9	3.2
20	Columbia University	US	56.3	9.7
21	Duke University	US	55.7	9.9
22	Princeton University	US	54.4	11.0
23	Karolinska Institute	Sweden	54.0	7.9
24	Kyoto University	Japan	53.1	6.9
25	University College London	UK	52.6	8.5
26	University of Melbourne	Australia	52.3	6.3
27	University of Sydney	Australia	51.9	5.9
28=	University of California, Davis	US	51.4	7.0
28=	Washington University in St Louis	US	51.4	10.2
30	Monash University	Australia	50.4	6.0
31	University of Michigan	US	49.6	9.4
32=	University of Edinburgh	UK	48.9	8.5
32=	University of Queensland	Australia	48.9	6.0
34	King's College London	UK	48.7	7.3
35	University of Chicago	US	48.4	9.5
36	Osaka University	Japan	47.5	8.2
37	Australian National University	Australia	46.9	6.4
38	Uppsala University	Sweden	45.6	8.1
39	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	45.0	7.3
40	Seoul National University	South Korea	44.9	4.7
41	University of Pennsylvania	US	44.8	9.4
42	University of Auckland	New Zealand	43.9	5.8
43	Boston University	US	43.2	9.7
44	University of Washington	US	43.1	9.9
45	University of Alberta	Canada	41.9	6.3
46	University of Bristol	UK	40.4	7.5
47	University of Wisconsin-Madison	US	40.3	8.0
48	Heidelberg University	Germany	40.0	7.4
49	Fudan University	China	39.0	2.7
50=	University of New South Wales	Australia	38.2	6.4
50=	Brown University	US	38.2	8.1



SOURCE: QS QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS

NATURAL SCIENCES

Rank	Institution	Country	Final	Citations per paper
1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	100.0	8.2
2	University of California, Berkeley	US	99.5	8.5
3	University of Cambridge	UK	98.3	6.7
4	Harvard University	US	96.1	10.1
5	University of Oxford	UK	92.3	6.5
6	Princeton University	US	91.1	10.1
7	California Institute of Technology	US	90.7	11.7
8	Stanford University	US	88.0	7.8
9	University of Toronto	Canada	79.2	6.3
10	University of Tokyo	Japan	77.2	5.3
11	Cornell University	US	76.8	7.0
12	University of Chicago	US	75.2	12.1
13	Kyoto University	Japan	74.4	5.0
14	Imperial College London	UK	74.3	6.2
15	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	73.7	6.4
16	Peking University	China	73.0	3.8
17	Yale University	US	72.1	8.1
18	University of California, Los Angeles	US	72.0	8.7
19	Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris	France	68.5	6.2
20	University of British Columbia	Canada	67.8	7.4
21	Australian National University	Australia	66.1	5.8
22	McGill University	Canada	63.1	4.8
23	Columbia University	US	62.5	8.5
24	University of California, Santa Barbara	US	61.9	7.8
25	Université Pierre-et-Marie-Curie, Paris VI	France	60.0	5.2
26	Ecole Polytechnique	France	59.6	5.4
27	University of Melbourne	Australia	58.7	5.7
28	Tsinghua University	China	57.1	2.3
29	Lomonosov Moscow State University	Russia	56.6	2.2
30	University of California, San Diego	US	55.6	6.2
31=	National University of Singapore	Singapore	55.5	4.5
31=	Seoul National University	South Korea	55.5	4.1
31=	Technion – Israel Institute of Technology	Israel	55.5	4.1
34	University of Texas at Austin	US	54.9	6.5
35	University of Michigan	US	54.8	6.6
36	University of Illinois	US	53.4	6.3
37=	Utrecht University	Netherlands	52.4	5.5
37=	University of Rome – La Sapienza	Italy	52.4	3.8
39	University of New South Wales	Australia	50.2	4.8
40=	Osaka University	Japan	49.5	4.2
40=	Technical University of Munich	Germany	49.5	6.1
42	University of Waterloo	Canada	48.9	3.9
43	Heidelberg University	Germany	48.3	6.5
44	University of Sydney	Australia	48.1	4.7
45	Johns Hopkins University	US	48.0	9.1
46	Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology	South Korea	47.4	3.6
47	University of Pennsylvania	US	45.9	8.6
48	Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich	Germany	45.8	6.1
49	University of Science and Technology of China	China	45.5	3.6
50	National Taiwan University	Taiwan	45.1	3.6



SOCIAL SCIENCES

Rank	Institution	Country	Final	Citations per paper
1	Harvard University	US	100.0	4.6
2	University of California, Berkeley	US	91.6	3.4
3	Stanford University	US	82.6	4.9
4	London School of Economics	UK	82.1	2.6
5	University of Cambridge	UK	81.8	3.1
6	University of Oxford	UK	80.8	3.4
7	Yale University	US	80.5	4.3
8	University of Chicago	US	79.2	4.0
9	Princeton University	US	76.8	4.9
10	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	76.1	4.5
11	Columbia University	US	75.2	4.3
12	University of British Columbia	Canada	72.0	3.4
13	University of California, Los Angeles	US	71.5	4.7
14=	Australian National University	Australia	71.4	2.4
14=	McGill University	Canada	71.4	3.5
16	University of Toronto	Canada	71.0	3.5
17	Cornell University	US	64.6	3.5
18	National University of Singapore	Singapore	61.9	2.4
19	University of Melbourne	Australia	61.7	2.6
20	University of Michigan	US	60.9	4.2
21	University of Tokyo	Japan	59.9	1.8
22	University of Pennsylvania	US	58.4	4.2
23	New York University	US	58.2	3.8
24	Peking University	China	57.8	2.2
25	Monash University	Australia	57.6	2.0
26	Duke University	US	53.2	5.1
27	University of Sydney	Australia	51.4	2.3
28	University of New South Wales	Australia	50.9	3.0
29	Northwestern University	US	50.6	3.6
30	University of Auckland	New Zealand	49.7	2.5
31=	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	48.8	2.6
31=	University College London	UK	48.8	4.1
33	Seoul National University	South Korea	47.9	2.5
34	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	47.5	2.3
35=	Carnegie Mellon University	US	47.2	4.8
35=	University of Warwick	UK	47.2	2.7
37	Université Catholique de Louvain	Belgium	46.2	2.7
38	University of California, San Diego	US	45.9	5.1
39	University of Queensland	Australia	45.7	2.8
40	University of Wisconsin-Madison	US	45.4	3.9
41	Johns Hopkins University	US	45.1	4.3
42	Kyoto University	Japan	44.8	1.8
43	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	44.7	3.6
44	Tsinghua University	China	44.1	1.5
45	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	43.7	3.0
46	Boston University	US	43.5	4.0
47	Georgetown University	US	42.9	2.4
48	King's College London	UK	42.4	5.7
49	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	42.3	2.4
50	Maastricht University	Netherlands	42.2	3.7



ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Rank	Institution	Country	Final
1	Harvard University	US	100.0
2	University of California, Berkeley	US	93.1
3	University of Oxford	UK	91.3
4	University of Cambridge	UK	89.1
5	Yale University	US	86.2
6	Princeton University	US	81.8
7	Columbia University	US	81.7
8	Stanford University	US	80.3
9	University of Chicago	US	79.3
10	University of California, Los Angeles	US	77.3
11	University of Toronto	Canada	74.3
12	Australian National University	Australia	74.0
13	McGill University	Canada	70.8
14	Cornell University	US	67.2
15	New York University	US	64.2
16	University of Melbourne	Australia	62.8
17	University of Sydney	Australia	62.6
18	University of British Columbia	Canada	61.9
19	University of Michigan	US	61.5
20	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	60.5
21	Duke University	US	58.4
22	Johns Hopkins University	US	57.1
23	Peking University	China	56.4
24	Free University of Berlin	Germany	55.2
25	Université Paris Sorbonne	France	55.0
26	University of Edinburgh	UK	54.8
27	Brown University	US	54.3
28	University of Tokyo	Japan	54.1
29	University College London	UK	53.6
30	National University of Singapore	Singapore	53.1
31	London School of Economics	UK	52.9
32	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland	52.8
33	Monash University	Australia	52.5
34	Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris	France	51.3
35	Leiden University	Netherlands	51.0
36	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	50.7
37	Kyoto University	Japan	50.4
38	King's College London	UK	50.1
39	University of Auckland	New Zealand	49.7
40	University of Pennsylvania	US	49.4
41	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	48.1
42	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	47.8
43	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	US	47.4
44	University of Vienna	Austria	47.1
45	University of Texas at Austin	US	46.3
46	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	45.7
47	Uppsala University	Sweden	45.6
48	Heidelberg University	Germany	45.4
49	Boston University	US	45.2
50	Humboldt University of Berlin	Germany	44.9



A special relationship

Based on peer regard and impact, Anglophone institutions dominate the social sciences and arts

These tables show that Harvard University – home to a formidable business school as well as to major schools devoted to government and law – is regarded as the best institution in the world for the social sciences and for the arts and humanities. The University of California, Berkeley comes second in both.

One outstanding result for the UK in the social sciences table is the fourth place for the London School of Economics,

long the best-regarded social science institution outside the United States. In addition to being well liked by academics, the LSE is, as our table on page v shows, a magnet for top students from around the world and is regarded highly by employers. In the near future, the financial institutions of the City of London, which have long been the destination of choice for many LSE graduates, may be less frenzied recruiters than in

the past. But the LSE and its competitors are likely to remain attractive for the financially and academically ambitious.

An interesting and contradictory story emerges from the citations per paper count for the social sciences. Here, the most cited papers come from King's College London, which is 48th in the world on peer ranking in this area. It has 5.7 citations per paper, putting it well ahead of the LSE, its near neighbour, with a modest 2.6. Part of the explanation may be that King's researchers work in areas such as health policy that have a publishing and citing pattern closer to medical research than to mainstream social science.

But while physicists, neuroscientists and even economists live or die professionally on the basis of the journal articles they publish and the citations these papers attract, they do things a little differently in the arts and humanities. While journal

papers are becoming more important in these fields than they have been in the past, the sheer range and variety of scholarly outputs in the area defy the kind of statistical analysis that yields insights into excellence elsewhere in academe.

This means that the *Times Higher Education*-QS approach of asking scholars around the world to name the best institutions in the fields in which they are expert is even more valuable when applied to the arts and humanities than to other fields. It answers directly the question: which universities have the best-regarded research in this broad range of subjects?

As in previous years, this table asserts the power of Anglo-Saxon culture. It is led by Harvard and dominated by the English-speaking world. McGill University in Canada delivers some teaching in French; but Peking University, at 23 in the table, is the first to work mainly in a language other than English. ●

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