

Международные рейтинги университетов:

как нам внезапно «вырасти»

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Путин на общем собрании РАН в мае 2012:

- "Мы также рассчитываем, что к **2020 году не менее пяти российских университетов должны войти в первую сотню ведущих мировых университетов**. Правда, здесь тоже надо понять, что такое ведущие университеты. **Все эти рейтинги - это вещь в себе, надо ещё с этим разобраться**, но думаю, что специалистам, которые находятся в этом зале, нетрудно будет сделать вывод о том, на каком уровне находится тот или иной университет России. Убеждён, решение такой задачи возможно **лишь при самом тесном взаимодействии высшей школы и академических институтов, Российской академии наук**.
- Нам следует в полной мере задействовать мощный образовательный, наставнический потенциал российских учёных, **увеличить количество базовых кафедр, развивать систему научно-образовательных центров, работающих в институтах Академии наук**. И я очень прошу обратить внимание на это направление, считаю его важным. Тем более что уже есть успешный опыт партнёрства науки и образования. В качестве примеров приведу Московский государственный университет, Академический университет в Санкт-Петербурге, Математический институт имени Стеклова. "
- http://www.za-nauku.ru/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=5863&Itemid=29

Материалы деканского совещания от 3 сентября, опубликованные на офиц.сайте СПбГУ. <http://www.spbu.ru/structure/dekanskie/17556-dekansкое-soveshchanie-ot-03-09-2012g>

- Проректор И.А. Дементьев сообщил, что недавно опубликован новый список Академического рейтинга университетов мира (ARWU, Academic Ranking of World Universities), который составляется экспертами Института высшего образования Шанхайского университета Цзяо Тун. Впервые СПбГУ вошел в топ-200 лучших университетов в области математики.
- **Государственная политика в области высшего образования стала ориентироваться на позиции мировых рейтингов вузов.** И.А. Дементьев напомнил, что 25 апреля вышло постановление Правительства РФ №389 о признании дипломов иностранных вузов на территории Российской Федерации. В нем государством установлен критерий признания иностранного вуза: одновременное вхождение его в топ-300 трех мировых рейтингов вузов (подробнее см. материалы деканского совещания [14 мая](#), п.6.2). **Внимание руководства Университета к рейтингам повышенное, и вопрос улучшения позиций СПбГУ в мировых рейтингах вузов очень актуален.**
- Считается, что основной фактор повышения позиций в рейтинге — наличие в вузе действующих нобелевских лауреатов. Но анализ, проведенный сотрудниками УНИ, показывает, что **вузы, занимающие в Шанхайском рейтинге позиции, близкие к позициям СПбГУ, занимают свои места главным образом благодаря публикационной активности.** И.А. Дементьев подчеркнул, что необходим более подробный анализ возможностей повышения позиций СПбГУ по каждому критерию рейтинга, по каждой предметной области науки. Он попросил деканов подготовить и провести обсуждение этого вопроса на заседаниях ученых советов факультетов и в трудовых коллективах.

Упомянутое Совещание от 14 мая, п.6.2. (<http://spbu.ru/structure/dekanskie/6804-6804>)

Государством признаны три мировых рейтинга вузов: академического рейтинга университетов мира, т.н. Шанхайского (Academic Ranking of World Universities), всемирного рейтинга университетов (QS World University Rankings) и рейтинга университетов мира Таймс (The Times Higher Education World University Rankings). **Государством установлен критерий признания иностранного вуза: одновременное вхождение его в топ-300 всех трех рейтингов.** Ректор поручил деканам факультетов и проректорам проверить договоры о сотрудничестве с иностранными вузами и впредь отдавать безусловное предпочтение вузам, удовлетворяющим данному критерию.

Три мировых рейтинга вузов — это высокая планка. Из российских вузов только МГУ сейчас входит в первые 300 позиций каждого из трех рейтингов. СПбГУ — только в два (в Шанхайский тоже входит, но не в первые 300 мест).

Ректор сообщил, что в июне на заседании Ученого совета СПбГУ проректор И.А. Горлинский будет делать доклад о мировых рейтингах вузов, месте СПбГУ в них, а также о проблемах и задачах Университета. Ректор попросил деканов в сентябре рассмотреть на ученых советах вопросы участия коллективов факультетов в реализации Программы развития СПбГУ с целью повышения места в мировых рейтингах.

Выполнение Программы развития — это задача, общая для каждого: ректора, проректоров, деканов, заведующих кафедрами, научно-педагогических работников, в общем, всех сотрудников Университета.

Доклад о глобальной конкурентоспособности экспертной группы Всемирного экономического форума (Россия среди 166 стран)

- Образование - 52 место
- Охваченности территории образовательными учреждениями - 12 место
- Качество образовательной системы - 86 место
- Бизнес-школы – 115 место
- «Утечка мозгов» - 111 место (низкое место означает, что мозги «утекают» хорошо)
- Наибольшая глобальная конкурентоспособность у Швейцарии, за ней следуют Сингапур и Финляндия. США - на 7 месте. Замыкает десятку лучших - Япония. Китай – двадцать девятый

RANKING INSTITUTIONS

- **The QS World University Rankings** are prepared by QS, an London-based organization that describes itself as the world's leading network for top careers and education. Its rankings are at www.topuniversities.com
- **The Times Higher Education rankings** are commissioned by Times Higher Education magazine. The data are collected and analyzed by research data firm Thomson Reuters. Its rankings are at www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings
- The **Academic Ranking of World Universities** was established and first published by two institutes in the Graduate School of Education at Jiao Tong University, **Shanghai, China**. It is now conducted by Shanghai Ranking Consultancy in Shanghai. The 2010 edition can be found at www.arwu.org/ARWU2010.jsp

Места, занимаемые СПбГУ и МГУ в 2011-2012 гг

	QS – Global University ratings systems, top 400	Рейтинг Таймс и Thomson Reuters – top 400	Рейтинг репутации top 100 – Таймс и Thomson Reuters	ARWU – Шанхайский рейтинг – world top-500	Webometrics - анализ интернет-публикаций и их значимости ВСЕХ вузов – 20 000
СПбГУ	253 (251)	351-400	Не попал	401-500	495
МГУ	116 (112)	276-300	Не попал	80	177
	Более «рекламные» рейтинги			Более объективные рейтинги	

I. (сайт содержит рекламу и явно ориентирован на «продажи»)

- **The QS World University Rankings[®]** currently considers over 2,000 and evaluates over 700 universities in the world, ranking the top 400. Plans continue to broaden the work in terms of number of institutions and deepen it in terms of the detail provided to users.
- Six indicators are drawn together to form an international ranking of universities:

40%

ACADEMIC REPUTATION FROM
GLOBAL SURVEY

10%

EMPLOYER REPUTATION FROM
GLOBAL SURVEY

20%

CITATIONS PER FACULTY FROM
SCIVERSE SCOPUS

20%

FACULTY STUDENT RATIO

5%

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL
STUDENTS

5%

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL
FACULTY

⊗ Arts & Humanities

⊗ Engineering & Technology

⊗ Life Sciences & Medicine

⊗ Natural Sciences

⊗ Social Sciences & Management.

These are based entirely on the results of our global academic survey unlike the more sophisticated approach taken to derive the QS World University Rankings® by Subject

Format

The QS World University Rankings® can be found online at www.topuniversities.com. They also receive significant coverage in many national and international newspapers and media channels including the Guardian, BBC News, the Sunday Times, US News & World Report, Chosun Ilbo, Al Jazeera, sina.com and The Times of India.

- Eighty-five of the Top 400 universities worldwide, or 21%, are in the **United States**.
- The United Kingdom** comes in second place with 43 universities, or 11% of the worldwide total.
- Germany** was third with 36 universities, or 9%;
- Australia** was fourth with 21 universities, or 5%; and
- France** was fifth with 18 schools, or 5%.
- Canada** was in sixth place with 17 universities or 4%;
- Japan** came in seventh with 16 universities, or 4%;
- Netherlands** finished eighth with 12 universities, or 3%;
- South Korea** was in ninth place with 10 schools, or 3%;
- China** and **Italy** were tied at 10th place with 9 schools, at 2% each.

These top 11 countries accounted for **69%** of the top 400, or 276 schools. In total, there are schools from 45 different countries represented in the top 400.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

United States



100



View profile

Founded: 1861



Size: M Research Intensity: VH Focus: CO Age: 5

Fees Range (USD\$)	Domestic	International
Undergraduate	38,000 - 40,000	38,000 - 40,000
Postgraduate	40,000 - 42,000	40,000 - 42,000

Score details

Overall 100 AR 100.0 ER 100.0 CPF 99.3 FS 99.9 IF 86.4 IS 96.5

Visit Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) 's profile

#2

University of Cambridge

United Kingdom



99.8



View profile

#3

Harvard University

United States



99.2



View profile

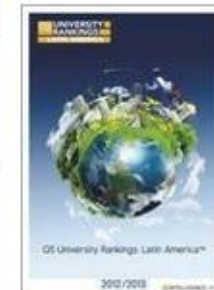
#4

UCL (University College London)



www.topgradschool.com

Latin America Rankings Supplement



[Supplement 2012/2013 QS University Rankings: Latin America.](#)

Ben Sowter introduces this year's research and the results tables. Danny Byrne reflects on the results of the rankings.

John O'Leary introduces QS Stars, a new

university rating system that has been implemented during 2011.

Liliana Casallas looks at the status of collaboration agreements between Latin American universities and those elsewhere in the world.

[Read more about QS Latin America University Rankings](#)

[Ben Sowter on results and methodology \(video\)](#)

[Stephen Carey, IELTS about QS Latin America University Rankings \(video\)](#)

[Supplement 2012/2013 QS University Rankings: Latin America \(Portuguese\)](#)

[Supplement 2012/2013 QS University Rankings: Latin America \(Spanish\)](#)

QS World University Rankings on Facebook

Like 51,929

QS World University Rankings

You told us who you thought will be the top

СПбГУ - 2009

- Overall **168=**
- Social Sciences & Management 295=
- Natural Sciences **65**
- Life Sciences & Medicine 206
- Engineering & Technology 195=
- Arts & Humanities 166

СПбГУ - 2010

- Overall **210**
- Social Sciences & Management 301-350
- Natural Sciences **110=**
- Life Sciences & Medicine -
- Engineering & Technology 253=
- Arts & Humanities 191

СПбГУ - 2011

- Overall **251**
- Social Sciences & Management 259
- Natural Sciences **167**
- Life Sciences & Medicine
- Engineering & Technology 345
- Arts & Humanities 236

СПбГУ - 2012

- Overall **253**
- Social Sciences & Management 333
- Natural Sciences **166**
- Engineering & Technology 359
- Arts & Humanities 240

8 Nobel Prizes winners - I.Pavlov (1904) and I.Mechnikov (1908) for physiology and medicine; N.Semenov (1956) for chemistry; L.Landau (1962) and A.Prokhorov (1964) for physics; V.Leontyev (1973) and L.Kantorovich (1975) for economics, *I.Brodsky (1985) for literature.*

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#252

Beijing Normal University

China



42



[View profile](#)

#253

Saint-Petersburg State University

Russia



41.9



[View profile](#)

Founded: 1724

Size: L Research Intensity: HI Focus: FC Age: 5

Fees Range (USD\$)	Domestic	International
Undergraduate	4,000 - 6,000	6,000 - 8,000
Postgraduate	4,000 - 6,000	4,000 - 6,000

Score details

Overall	41.9	AR	43.6	ER	26.7	CPF	3.5	FS	97.8	IF	3.2	IS	18.5
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[Visit Saint-Petersburg State University's profile](#)

#254

University of Strathclyde

United Kingdom



41.8



[View profile](#)

#255

Mahidol University

Thailand



[View profile](#)

MGY - 2012

- **Overall 116**
- Social Sciences & Management 175
- Natural Sciences 44
- Life Sciences & Medicine 201
- Engineering & Technology 133
- Arts & Humanities 110

#115

University of Lausanne

Switzerland



62.4



[View profile](#)

#116

Lomonosov Moscow State University

Russia



61.8



[View profile](#)

Founded: 1755

Size: XL Research Intensity: VH Focus: FC Age: 5

Fees Range (USD\$)	Domestic	International
Undergraduate	8,000 - 10,000	8,000 - 10,000
Postgraduate	8,000 - 10,000	8,000 - 10,000

Score details

Overall	61.8	AR	77.1	ER	71.6	CPF	5.3	FS	100.0	IF	6.0	IS	36.1
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[Visit Lomonosov Moscow State University 's profile](#)

#117

University of Maryland, College Park

United States



61.5



[View profile](#)

#118

University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)



Хельсинки - 2012

- **Overall 78**
- Social Sciences & Management 100
- Natural Sciences 107
- Life Sciences & Medicine 72
- Engineering & Technology 212
- Arts & Humanities 68

#77

University of Birmingham

United Kingdom



70.3



[View profile](#)

#78

University of Helsinki

Finland



70.1



[View profile](#)

Founded: 1640

Size: L

Research Intensity: VH

Focus: CO

Age: 5

Score details

Overall 70.1

AR 80.9

ER 43.2

CPF 62.1

FS 86.2

IF 46.2

IS 14.2

[Visit University of Helsinki's profile](#)

#79

The University of Western Australia

Australia



70



[View profile](#)

#80

National Taiwan University (NTU)

Taiwan



69.9

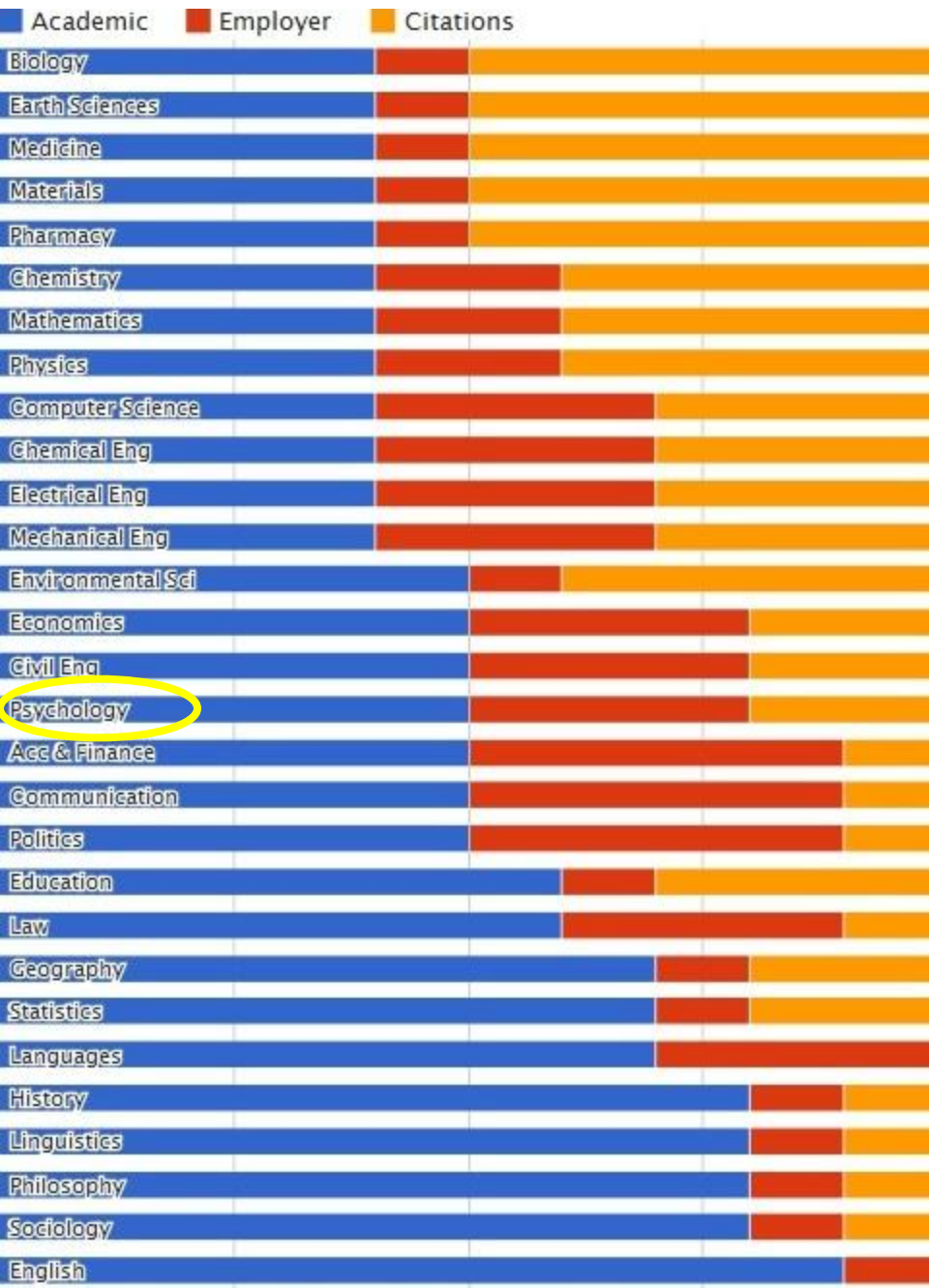


Рейтинг QS свидетельствует: преподавателей в наших вузах много, а вот ссылок на их научные труды в среднем почти нет. Без ссылок и публикаций постепенно не останется и академической репутации. Выход прост: во-первых, прямо и косвенно поощрять публикацию статей в хороших международных журналах, во-вторых, нанимать сильных иностранных профессоров, в-третьих, избавляться от всех тех, кто не умеет ни заниматься современной наукой, ни преподавать.

- http://slon.ru/russia/rossiyskie_vuzy_v_mirovykh_reytingakh_opyat_dvoyka-827509.xhtml

Отдельно

ПО ПСИХОЛОГИИ: веса



The threshold for **academic** respondents that any discipline must reach for us to consider publication has been set at **150**. Domestic responses are individually weighted at half the influence of an international response.

Weightings are also applied to balance the representation by region.

For EACH of the academic areas, respondents are asked to **list up to 10 domestic and 30 international institutions that they consider excellent for research in the given area.**

They are not able to select their own institution.

Employers are asked to **identify up to 10 domestic and 30 international institutions they consider excellent for the recruitment of graduates.** They are also asked to identify from which disciplines they prefer to recruit.

Employers:

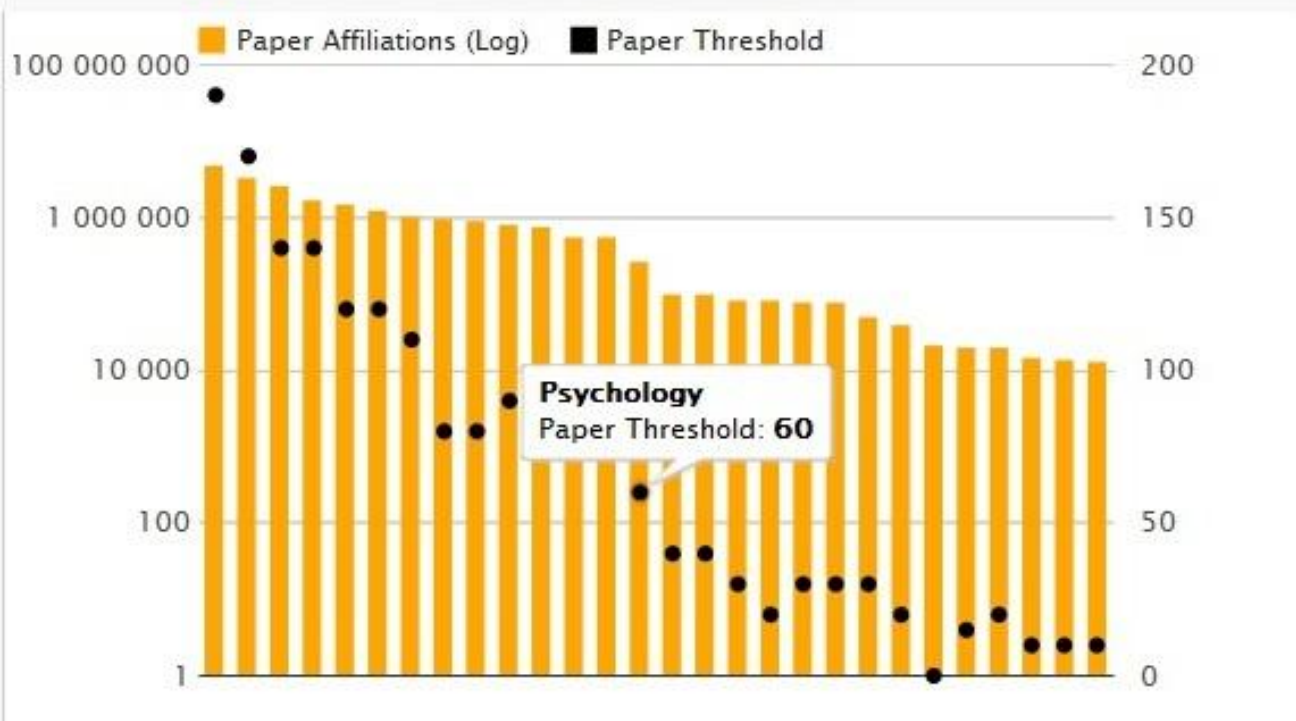
- Employment prospects are a key consideration for prospective students when choosing a program and a university
- The threshold for including the employer component in any discipline is 300
- The analysis places an emphasis on international reputation over domestic, with domestic responses carrying half the individual weighting of international responses

Сколько работ необходимо гарантированно опубликовать за 5 лет (Scopus), чтобы попасть в QS

http://www.iu.qs.com/university-rankings/subject-tables/paper_affiliations_indexed/

Paper affiliations indexed

This chart lists the subjects we are working with as identified based on strength of response to the academic and employer surveys. It shows the number of paper affiliations indexed – which serves as a proxy for the scale of global research in the discipline – a total of all of the distinct paper affiliations in the discipline that we have been able to attribute to one of the 1,000+ universities that we have mapped into the Scopus database. The resulting paper threshold for each discipline is also depicted, representing the minimum number of papers an institution must have published in the last five years in order to qualify for our tables in that subject.



Первые 15 по ПСИХОЛОГИИ:

In order to feature in any discipline table, an institution must meet three simple prerequisites:

- Attract more than 20 responses from academics (33000 respondents) and/or employers (16000 resp.)
- Exceed the five-year threshold for number of papers published in the given discipline
- Offer undergraduate or taught postgraduate programs in the given discipline
- Ф-т психологии СПбГУ не попал в top 200 (как и МГУ)

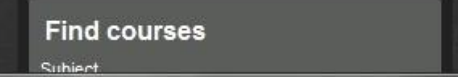
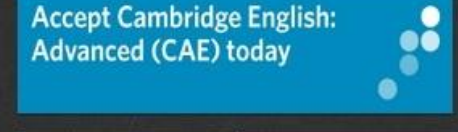
Rank	School		AR	ER	CPP	Score
1	Harvard University United States	★★★★★	100	96.3	95.1	97.9
2	University of Cambridge United Kingdom	★★★★★	94.2	91.1	93.7	93.2
3	Stanford University United States	★★★★★	93.2	87.8	95.1	92
4	University of Oxford United Kingdom	★★★★★	90.2	92.8	90.2	91
5=	University of California, Berkeley (UCB) United States	★★★★★	92.7	82.8	87.8	88.8
5=	Yale University United States	★★★★★	90.1	84.1	92.5	88.8
7	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) United States	★★★★★	88	82.5	93.4	87.4
8	University of Michigan United States	★★★★★	88.8	77.6	91.7	86
9	Princeton University United States	★★★★★	84.1	81.7	94.3	85.4
10	University of Chicago United States	★★★★★	82.8	84.3	92.9	85.3
11	Columbia University United States	★★★★★	81.8	82.9	93	84.4
12	UCL (University College London) United Kingdom	★★★★★	84	81	88.8	84.1
13	University of Toronto Canada	★★★★★	86.5	77.8	85.7	83.7
14	University of Pennsylvania United States	★★★★★	82.2	79.5	92.9	83.5
15=	National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapore	★★★★★	80.5	100	65.7	83.4
15=	New York University (NYU)	★★★★★	83.3	75.5	95.7	83.4

II. THE World University Rankings 2010-2011, powered by Thomson Reuters & Times (сайт содержит рекламу и ориентирован на «продажи»)

www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2011-2012/top-400.html

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2011-2012

001 - 200							201 - 225							226 - 250							251 - 275							276 - 300							301 - 350							351 - 400						
WORLD RANK	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY / REGION	OVERALL SCORE	change criteria																																												
1	California Institute of Technology	United States	94.8																																													
2	Harvard University	United States	93.9																																													
2	Stanford University	United States	93.9																																													
4	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	93.6																																													
5	Princeton University	United States	92.9																																													
6	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	92.4																																													
7	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	92.3																																													
8	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	90.7																																													
9	University of Chicago	United States	90.2																																													
10	University of California Berkeley	United States	89.8																																													
11	Yale University	United States	89.1																																													
12	Columbia University	United States	87.5																																													
13	University of California Los Angeles	United States	87.3																																													
14	Johns Hopkins University	United States	85.8																																													
15	ETH Zürich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich	Switzerland	85																																													
16	University of Pennsylvania	United States	84.9																																													
17	University College London	United Kingdom	83.2																																													



351-400	New Jersey Institute of Technology	United States	Data withheld by THE
351-400	New University of Lisbon	Portugal	Data withheld by THE
351-400	Old D		
351-400	Unive		
351-400	Polyt Catal		
351-400	Polyt		
351-400	Pontificia Universidade Católica de Chile		
351-400	Polyt Valer		
351-400	Saint Unive		
351-400	Unive		
351-400	Unive		
351-400	Unive		
351-400	Swansea University		
351-400	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	Data withheld by THE
351-400	University of Tartu	Estonia	Data withheld by THE
351-400	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	Japan	Data withheld by THE
351-400	University of Turku	Finland	Data withheld by THE
351-400		Japan	Data withheld by THE

Saint Petersburg State University — St Petersburg, Russian Federation

Information
Map

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Tweet 108
+1 49

Saint-Petersburg State University

SPBU's claim to be Russia's oldest university is disputed by Moscow State because it closed in 1803 and was refounded in 1819. What is not disputed is its later prestige: Vladimir Putin and his successor, Dmitry Medvedev, both studied law here. Ayn Rand was a history honours graduate in 1924. Today, 15,000 staff serve 39,000 students.

Overall score: Data not supplied

Teaching: **37.6**

International outlook: **38.1**

Industry income: **26**

Research: **19.7**

Citations: **3.1**

2010 - 2011
World rank -
[Go to top 200 in 2010-2011](#)

Auto Update

UniSotonIntl 2 hours ago

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Lomonosov Moscow State University — Moscow, Russian Federation

Information

Map

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+1 29



Work on developing 462 acres on the Lenin Hills as a new home for MSU, founded as the Imperial Moscow University in 1755, began in the 1940s, when it was also renamed after the 18th-century polymath Mikhail Lomonosov. It has more than 1,000 buildings accommodating 40,000 students, 6,000 academic staff and 5,000 researchers.

Overall score Data not supplied

Teaching 47.9

International outlook 53.3

Industry income 80

Research 27.5

Citations 11

2010 - 2011

World rank -

[Go to top 200 in 2010-2011](#)

276-300	Hokkaido University	Japan	Data withheld by THE
276-300	Hong Kong Baptist University	Hong Kong	Data withheld by THE
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Istan		
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Lom		
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Midd		
276-300	Unive		
276-300	West		
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Quee		
276-300	Tech		
276-300	State		
276-300	Sun		
276-300	University of Texas at San Antonio	United States	Data withheld by THE
276-300	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Japan	Data withheld by THE
276-300	University of Trento	Italy	Data withheld by THE
276-300	University of Tromsø	Norway	Data withheld by THE
276-300	Unive		
276-300	Unive		

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California Institute of Technology — Pasadena, United States

Information

Map

Like

54k

Tweet

3,576

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908



Caltech alumni include movie director Frank Capra, who graduated in 1918, but its 124-acre campus predates nearby Hollywood. More than 30 Caltech students have won Nobel prizes, and one alumnus – Harrison Schmitt – has walked on the Moon. Home to Nasa's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, it has a faculty of about 300 teaching around 2,000 students.

Overall score **94.8**

Teaching **95.7**

International outlook **56**

Industry income **97**

Research **98.2**

Citations **99.9**

2010 - 2011 | World rank **2**

[Go to top 200 in 2010-2011](#)

World Rank	University	Country	Score
1	Caltech	United States	94.8
2	Harvard	United States	94.7
2	Stanford	United States	94.7
4	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	93.6
5	Princeton University	United States	92.9
6	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	92.4
7	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	92.3
8	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	90.7
		United States	90.2

These rankings:

- Examine all core missions of the modern global university - **research, teaching, knowledge transfer and international activity**
- Employ the world's largest reputation survey, drawing on the expert views
- of more than 17,500 experienced academics, collected in 2011 from 137 countries
- Some changes **give parity to arts, humanities and social science subjects**, and help to explain why the London School of Economics, to note a striking example, has risen up the table this year.

This year's tables are based on the same fundamentals. As with last year, the rankings use 13 performance indicators, grouped into five areas:

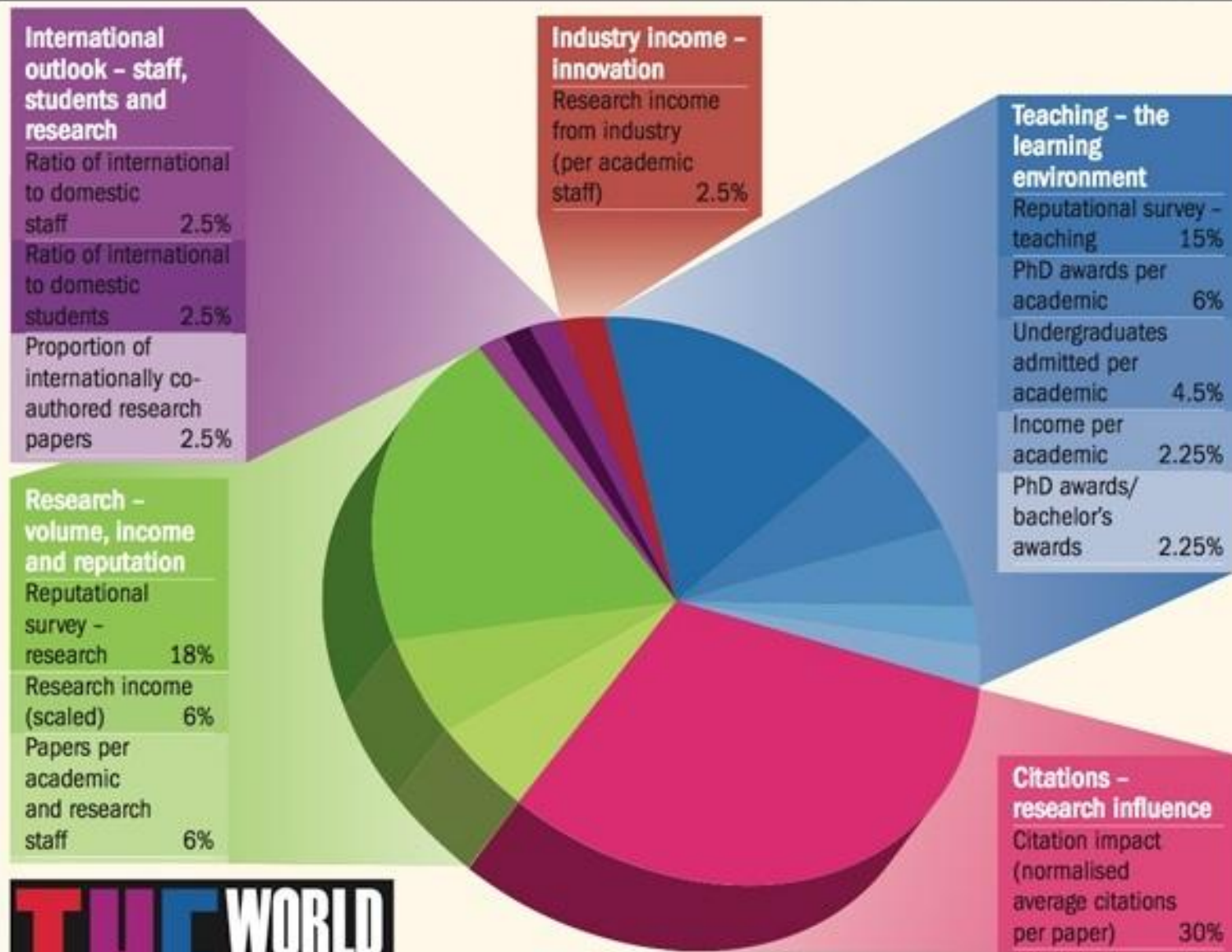
- ***Teaching*** — the learning environment (worth 30 per cent of the overall ranking score)
 - ***Research*** — volume, income and reputation (worth 30 per cent)
 - ***Citations*** — research influence (worth 30 per cent)
 - ***Industry income*** — innovation (worth 2.5 per cent)
 - ***International outlook*** — staff, students and research (worth 7.5 per cent).
- But thanks to the extra data captured this year, we have been able to normalise our research productivity indicator, which looks at the total number of papers a university publishes scaled against its size. This is an important change: **researchers in the life sciences and medicine, for example, typically publish two or three papers a year, whereas those in the arts, humanities and social sciences publish less than half a paper on average.**

(<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2011-2012/analysis-rankings-methodology.html>)

Подробнее о цитировании

- Last year, it became clear that one or two extremely highly cited papers could disproportionately boost the overall score awarded to relatively small universities. This year **we have increased the minimum publication threshold for inclusion from 50 papers a year to 200**. We have also lengthened the period over which we collect citations from five years to six, reducing the impact of papers that buck the global benchmark for their year of publication with a lot of early citations (most papers take more time to accumulate references).
- Nevertheless, this indicator remains independent of a university's size and allows smaller institutions to score as highly as much larger ones.
- **The citations indicator has also been modified to help recognise strong performances by institutions in nations where there are less-established research networks and lower innate citation rates.**

WEIGHTING SCHEME FOR RANKINGS SCORES



For the latest World University Rankings news, debate and social networking, see www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/

Teaching: the learning environment (30%)

- Teaching and learning environment from both the student and the academic perspective. The dominant indicator here uses the results of the world's largest academic reputational survey ever - 17,554 responses
- The teaching category examines **the ratio of PhD to bachelor's degrees** awarded by each institution. We believe that institutions with a high density of research students are **more knowledge-intensive**, and that the presence of an active postgraduate community is a marker of a research-led teaching environment valued by undergraduates and postgraduates alike
- The teaching category also uses data on the number of PhDs awarded by an institution, scaled against its size as measured by the number of academic staff
- As well as giving a sense of **how committed an institution is to nurturing the next generation of academics**, a **high proportion of postgraduate research students** also suggests the provision of teaching at the highest level that is attractive to graduates and good at developing them
- Undergraduates also tend to value working in a rich environment that includes postgraduates. This indicator is now normalised to take account of a university's unique subject mix, reflecting the different volume of PhD awards in different disciplines
- The final indicator in the teaching category is a simple measure of institutional income scaled against academic staff numbers. This figure, adjusted for purchasing-power parity so that all nations compete on a level playing field, indicates the general status of an institution and gives a broad sense of the infrastructure and facilities available to students and staff

Research: volume, income, reputation (30%)

- The most prominent looks at a **university's reputation for research excellence among its peers**, based on the 17,000-plus responses to the annual Academic Reputation Survey
- Consultation with our expert advisers suggested that **confidence in this indicator was higher** than in the teaching reputational survey **because academics are likely to be more knowledgeable about the reputation of research departments** in their specialist fields. For this reason, it is given a higher weighting: it is worth 18 per cent of the overall score
- This category also looks at a university's research income, scaled against staff numbers and normalised for purchasing-power parity
- This is a controversial indicator **because it can be influenced by national policy and economic circumstances**. **But research income is crucial to the development of world-class research, and because much of it is subject to competition and judged by peer review**, our experts suggested that it was a valid measure
- In an improvement on 2010-11, this indicator is also fully normalised to take account of each university's distinct subject profile. **This reflects the fact that research grants in science subjects are often bigger than those for the highest-quality social science**, arts and humanities research
- The research environment category also includes a simple measure of research output scaled against staff numbers
- In another indicator newly normalised for the 2011-12 rankings, we count **the number of papers published in the academic journals indexed by Thomson Reuters per academic staff member, scaled for a university's total size**. This gives an idea of an institution's ability to get papers published in quality peer-reviewed journals. The indicator is **worth 6 per cent overall**, increased from last year's figure of 4.5 per cent **to better recognise the importance of research productivity**

Citations: research influence (30%)

- Worth 30 per cent of the overall score, this single indicator is the largest of all the 13 employed to create the rankings
- This generous weighting reflects the relatively **high level of confidence the global academic community has in the indicator as a proxy for research quality**
- The use of citations to indicate quality is controversial, but there is clear evidence of a **strong correlation between citation counts and research performance**
- The data are drawn from the 12,000 academic journals indexed by Thomson Reuters' Web of Science database and include all indexed journals published in the five years between 2005 and 2009. Citations to these papers made in the six years from 2005 to 2010 are collected
- The findings are fully normalised to reflect variations in citation volume between different subject areas. This means that institutions with high levels of research activity in subjects with traditionally high citation counts do not gain an unfair advantage
- For institutions with relatively few papers, citation impact may be significantly boosted by a small number of highly cited papers. We have moved to remove such distortions by **excluding from the rankings any institution that publishes fewer than 200 papers a year**

International outlook: people, research (7.5%)

- Our international category looks at both diversity on campus and **how much each university's academics collaborate with international colleagues on research projects** - all signs of how global an institution is in its outlook
- The ability of a university to compete in a competitive global market for undergraduates and postgraduates is key to its success on the world stage; this factor is measured here by **the ratio of international to domestic students**
- As with competition for students, the top universities also operate in a tough market for **the best faculty**
- A third indicator has been introduced this year in this category. We calculate the **proportion of a university's total research journal publications with at least one international co-author** and reward the higher volumes.
- This indicator is normalised to account for a university's subject mix and uses the same five-year window that is employed in the "Citations - research influence" category.

Industry income: innovation (2.5%)

- A university's ability to help industry with innovations, inventions and consultancy has become such an important activity that it is often known as its "third mission", alongside teaching and research.
- This category seeks to capture such knowledge transfer by looking at how much research income an institution earns from industry, scaled against the number of its academic staff.
- It suggests **the extent to which businesses are willing to pay for research and a university's ability to attract funding in the competitive commercial marketplace - key indicators of quality.**
- However, because the figures provided by institutions for this indicator are relatively patchy, we have given the category a low weighting: it is worth 2.5 per cent of the overall ranking score

2007 г. Рейтинг THES (Times Higher Education Supplement)

	2004	2005	2006	2007
МГУ	92	79	93	231 место
СПбГУ	> 200	218	164	239 место
Новосибирский ГУ	> 200	169	> 200	между 400-500
Томский ГУ	> 200	475	> 200	между 400-500
Казанский ГУ	> 200	484	> 200	между 400-500

В своей редакторской колонке Мартин Инс отметил, что **отсутствие России в списке 200 лучших связано «в большой степени с неспособностью Москвы вложить необходимое количество финансовых средств в свою систему высшего образования».**

Сергей Гуриев, ректор РЭШ: **«высшее образование в России по-прежнему катастрофически недофинансировано.** Суммарные поступления в систему высшего образования (из государственных и негосударственных источников) составляют около 1% ВВП. В Европе эти расходы находятся на уровне 2% ВВП, а в США — на уровне 3% ВВП. Если же учесть многократную разницу в ВВП на душу населения между Россией и странами ОЭСР, то получится десятикратное расхождение в уровне финансирования.»

«Аутсайдеры» - наши «братья», 2012

- **Continental European** universities (ETH aside) have continued **to struggle to break into the upper echelons** of the overall rankings this year, yet in the faculty area rankings there are top-20 performances from institutions from France, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Germany's best performance comes from Technische Universität München (21 in engineering and technology), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (22 in arts and humanities), and Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (23 in natural sciences).
- Despite not having a single university in the top 200 in the overall rankings, **India's** concerted focus on engineering and technology is reflected in the appearance of IIT Bombay in the top 50. And **Latin America's** growing prominence within international higher education sees top-40 rankings for Universidad de Buenos Aires (37 in arts and humanities, 39 in social sciences and management) and Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (40 in arts and humanities).

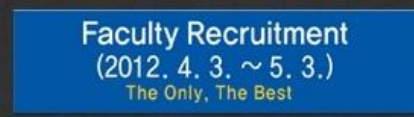
III. TOP UNIVERSITIES BY REPUTATION 2012 (ТОЛЬКО 100 ВУЗОВ В РЕЙТИНГЕ)

(сайт содержит рекламу и ориентирован на «продажи»)

www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2011-2012/reputation-rankings.html

TOP UNIVERSITIES BY REPUTATION 2012

REPUTATION RANK*	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY / REGION	REPUTATION
1	Harvard University	United States	100.0
2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	87.2
3	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	80.7
4	Stanford University	United States	72.1
5	University of California Berkeley	United States	71.6
6	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	71.2
7	Princeton University	United States	37.9
8	University of Tokyo	Japan	35.6
9	University of California Los Angeles	United States	33.8
10	Yale University	United States	32.4
11	California Institute of Technology	United States	29.6
12	University of Michigan	United States	23.2
13	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	22.2
14	University of Chicago	United States	21.0
15	Columbia University	United States	20.7
16	Cornell University	United States	20.0
16	University of Toronto	Canada	20.0



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Subject

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TOP UNIVERSITIES BY REPUTATION 2012

Harvard University — Cambridge, United States

REPUTATION RANK

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

Information

Map

Like 10k

Tweet 1,170

+1 251



World rank **2**

Reputation rank **1**

Overall Reputation score **100**

Reputation for teaching **100**

Reputation for research **100**

The oldest academic institute in the US, it dates from 1636 and is named after its first benefactor, John Harvard. It has the global academy's largest financial endowment and boasts more than 40 Nobel laureates. Its 210-acre main campus and 23 satellites house 10 faculties and the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study.

[University of California Los Angeles](#)

United States

33.8

[Yale University](#)

United States

32.4

[California Institute of Technology](#)

United States

29.6

[University of Michigan](#)

United States

23.2

[Imperial College London](#)

United Kingdom

22.2

[University of Chicago](#)

United States

21.0

[Columbia University](#)

United States

20.7













Find courses

- It simply gathers academics' opinions on the quality of research and teaching in institutions within their disciplines and with which they are familiar.
- In the Academic Reputation Survey used by THE, scholars are questioned at the level of their specific subject discipline. They are not asked to create a ranking or requested to list a large range of institutions, but to name just a handful of those that they believe to be the best, based on their own experience (no more than 15 universities from a list of more than 6,000).
- To help elicit more meaningful responses, respondents are asked "action-based" questions, such as: "Which university would you send your most talented graduates to for the best postgraduate supervision?"
- The survey data were used alongside 11 objective indicators to help create the 2011-12 World University Rankings, published last October. They now stand alone, for transparency's sake.

IV. Шанхайский рейтинг – наиболее основательный

www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU2012.html

Academic Ranking of World Universities - 2012

World Rank	Institution*	Country	National Rank	Total Score	Score on Alumni <input type="button" value="▼"/>
1	Harvard University		1	100	100
2	Stanford University		2	72.8	38
3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)		3	71.8	69
4	University of California, Berkeley		4	71.6	67.5
5	University of Cambridge		1	69.8	80.3
6	California Institute of Technology		5	64.1	48.5
7	Princeton University		6	62.1	52.3
8	Columbia University		7	60.1	64.2
9	University of Chicago		8	57.2	61.8
10	University of Oxford		2	56.1	51.2
11	Yale University		9	54.8	45.7
12	University of California, Los Angeles		10	52.2	27.7
13	Cornell University		11	50.8	38.7
14	University of Pennsylvania		12	50.5	33.4
15	University of California, San Diego		13	49.6	20.3
16	University of Washington		14	48.4	22.4
17	The Johns Hopkins University		15	47.4	39.9
18	University of California, San Francisco		16	46.6	0
19	University of Wisconsin - Madison		17	45.4	32.5
20	The University of Tokyo		1	43.8	32.5



Shanghai Jiao Tong University

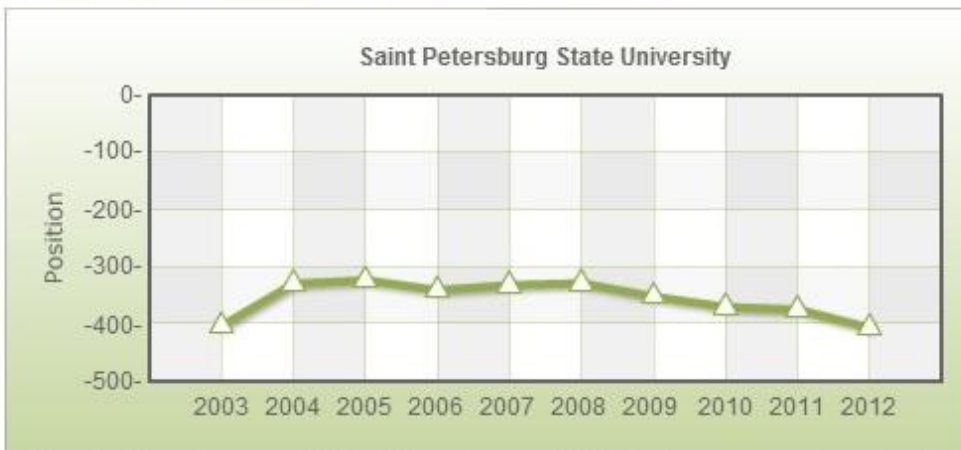
- The methodology is set out in an academic article by its originators, N.C. Liu and Y. Cheng. Liu and Cheng explain that the original purpose of doing the ranking was "to find out the gap between Chinese universities and world-class universities, particularly in terms of academic or research performance."
- The methodology used by the Shanghai Rankings is largely academic and research oriented.
- The ranking is heavily weighted toward institutions whose faculty or alumni have won Nobel Prizes or other top awards, and relies on counting how often a faculty member's published research is referred to by others in prestigious journal articles (citations). This ranking does not measure the quality of teaching or the quality of humanities scholarship.
- <http://web.archive.org/web/20101003203348/http://www.edmontonjournal.com/news/schools+always+marks/3560240/story.html#ixzz26lZ4lOIB>

Top 5 in Fields and Subjects

- [Natural Sciences and Mathematics](#) – Harvard, Berkeley, Princeton, Caltech and MIT
[Engineering/Technology and Computer Sciences](#) – MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, UIUC and UT Austin
[Life and Agriculture Sciences](#) – Harvard, MIT, UC San Francisco, Cambridge and Washington (Seattle)
[Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy](#) – Harvard, UC San Francisco, Washington (Seattle), Johns Hopkins and Columbia
[Social Sciences](#) – Harvard, Chicago, Berkeley, MIT and Columbia
- [Mathematics](#) – Princeton, Harvard, Berkeley, Cambridge and Stanford
[Physics](#) – Harvard, MIT, Berkeley, Princeton and Caltech
[Chemistry](#) – Harvard, Berkeley, Stanford, Cambridge and ETH Zurich
[Computer Science](#) – Stanford, MIT, Berkeley, Princeton and Harvard
[Economics/Business](#) – Harvard, Chicago, MIT, Berkeley and Columbia

Немного политики

- The Center for World-Class Universities at Shanghai Jiao Tong University today released the 10th edition of its annual global university ranking - [2012 Academic Ranking of World Universities \(ARWU\)](#). **Harvard University remains the number one in the world for the tenth year.**
- **The Top 10 universities are:** Harvard, Stanford, MIT, Berkeley, Cambridge, Caltech, Princeton, Columbia, Chicago and Oxford.
- University of Tokyo in Japan is back to Top 20 (20th) and tops other Asian universities. ETH Zurich (23rd) in Switzerland takes first place in Continent Europe, followed by Paris-Sud (37th) and Pierre and Marie Curie (42nd) in France.
- Israel and Australia have increased the number of Top 100 universities this year. With Technion-Israel Institute of Technology (78th) and Weizmann Institute of Science (93rd) entering the Top 100 for the very first time, three Israeli universities are listed among Top 100. The University of Western Australia's first appearance in Top 100 (96th) increases the number of Top 100 universities in Australia to 5, which is the 3rd highest number across all countries.
- Five universities in China and four in other countries move into the Top 500 for the first time. **As a result, China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan) now has 42 universities in the Top 500**, overtaking the UK which has 38 universities in the Top 500 - second in the world. **However, none of the Chinese universities are ranked among the Top 100 yet.** With the University of Belgrade now in the Top 500, Serbia becomes the 43rd country on the ARWU list.



СПбГУ:

ARWU	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Institutional Ranking	401-500	302-403	301-400	301-400	305-402	303-401	303-401	301-400	301-400	401-500

► Performance in Academic Ranking of World Universities by Broad Subject Fields

Broad Subject Fields	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (SCI)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Engineering/Technology and Computer Science (ENG)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Life and Agriculture Sciences (LIFE)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy (MED)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Social Sciences (SOC)	/	/	/	/	/	/

► Performance in Academic Ranking of World Universities by Subject Fields

Subject Fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mathematics	/	/	/	151-200
Physics	/	/	/	/
Chemistry	/	/	/	/
Computer Science	/	/	/	/
Economics/Business	/	/	/	/

СПбГУ:

Ranking by indicator

Education

Percentage of Graduate Students ^[?]	Ranked No. 352 among 714 institutions.
Percentage of International Students ^[?]	Ranked No. 329 among 605 institutions.
Ratio of Academic Staff to Students ^[?]	Ranked No. 37 among 697 institutions.
Doctoral Degrees Awarded ^[?]	Ranked No. 233 among 682 institutions.
Doctoral Degrees Awarded per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 617 among 672 institutions.
Alumni of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists ^[?]	Ranked No. 24 in the world.
Alumni of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists per Student ^[?]	Ranked No. 46 among 1125 institutions.

Research

Annual Research Income ^[?]	Ranked No. 436 among 637 institutions.
Annual Research Income per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 616 among 637 institutions.
Nature & Science Papers ^[?]	Ranked No. 614 in the world.
Nature & Science Papers per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 611 among 925 institutions.
SCIE & SSCI Papers ^[?]	Ranked No. 470 among 1181 institutions.
SCIE & SSCI Papers per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 721 among 774 institutions.

Faculty

Percentage of Academic Staff with a Doctoral Degree ^[?]	Ranked No. 147 among 286 institutions.
Percentage of International Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 278 among 321 institutions.
Staff of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists ^[?]	Ranked No. 148+ in the world.
Staff of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 111+ among 1168 institutions.
Highly Cited Researchers ^[?]	Ranked No. 566+ in the world.
Highly Cited Researchers per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 430+ among 1068 institutions.

Resources

Annual Income ^[?]	Ranked No. 451 among 683 institutions.
Annual Income per Student ^[?]	Ranked No. 588 among 669 institutions.

МГУ:



ARWU	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Institutional Ranking	102-151	66	65	70	77	70	78	74	77	80

Overall Experience: 4.4 (33 votes)

Student Quality: 4.5 (37 votes)

Salary Level: 4 (35 votes)

Professional Development: 4.1 (36 votes)

Administrative Support: 4 (37 votes)

▶ Performance in Academic Ranking of World Universities by Broad Subject Fields

Broad Subject Fields	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (SCI)	41	50	53-75	51-75	51-75	51-75
Engineering/Technology and Computer Science (ENG)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Life and Agriculture Sciences (LIFE)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy (MED)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Social Sciences (SOC)	/	/	/	/	/	/




▶ Performance in Academic Ranking of World Universities by Subject Fields

Subject Fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mathematics	23	22	29	35
Physics	/	/	/	101-150
Chemistry	/	/	/	/

МГУ:

▶ Ranking by indicator

<i>Education</i>	
Percentage of Graduate Students ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Percentage of International Students ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Ratio of Academic Staff to Students ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Doctoral Degrees Awarded ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Doctoral Degrees Awarded per Staff ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Alumni of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists ^[?]	Ranked No. 12 in the world.
Alumni of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists per Student ^[?]	Data Unavailable
<i>Research</i>	
Annual Research Income ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Annual Research Income per Staff ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Nature & Science Papers ^[?]	Ranked No. 323 in the world.
Nature & Science Papers per Staff ^[?]	Data Unavailable
SCIE & SSCI Papers ^[?]	Ranked No. 103 among 1181 institutions.
SCIE & SSCI Papers per Staff ^[?]	Data Unavailable
<i>Faculty</i>	
Percentage of Academic Staff with a Doctoral Degree ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Percentage of International Staff ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Staff of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists ^[?]	Ranked No. 25 in the world.
Staff of Nobel Laureates and Fields Medalists per Staff ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Highly Cited Researchers ^[?]	Ranked No. 566+ in the world.
Highly Cited Researchers per Staff ^[?]	Ranked No. 430+ among 1068 institutions.
<i>Resources</i>	
Annual Income ^[?]	Data Unavailable
Annual Income per Student ^[?]	Data Unavailable

401-500	Medical University of Innsbruck		4-7		0					
401-500	Montana State University - Bozeman		138-150		68	King's College London		7	28.6	13.3
401-500	Nagasaki University		17-21		69	University of Geneva		3	28.5	23
401-500	Nankai University		15-28		70	University of Bristol		8	28.4	7.7
401-500	Nara Institute of Science and Technology		17-21		71	Boston University		43	28	12.1
401-500	National Central University		6-9		72	University of Florida		44	27.9	18
401-500	National Sun Yat-Sen University		6-9		73	Ecole Normale Supérieure - Paris		3	27.6	50
401-500	National Yang Ming University		6-9		73	Leiden University		2	27.6	18.8
401-500	Niigata University		17-21		73	University of Helsinki		1	27.6	13.3
401-500	Peking Union Medical College		15-28		73	Uppsala University		2	27.6	18.8
401-500	Polytechnic University of Turin		13-20		77	University of Arizona		45	27.4	15.3
401-500	Pusan National University		8-10		78	Technion-Israel Institute of Technology		2	26.9	21
401-500	Saint Petersburg State University		2		79	Arizona State University - Tempe		46	26.6	0
401-500	South China University of Technology		15-28		80	Moscow State University		1	26.3	43.7
401-500	Southeast University		15-28		81	Stockholm University		3	26.1	25.4
401-500	Southern Methodist University		138-150		82	University of Utah		47	26	0
401-500	Swansea Univ		34-38		83	Osaka University		3	25.9	9.4
401-500	Technical University of Braunschweig		31-37		84	Indiana University Bloomington		48	25.7	10.8
401-500	Technical University of Lisbon		2-3		85	University of Basel		4	25.6	20.3
401-500	Texas Tech University		138-150		86	Aarhus University		2	25.5	12.1
401-500	The Open University		34-38		86	University of Nottingham		9	25.5	12.1
401-500	The University of Texas at San Antonio		138-150		86	University of Rochester		49	25.5	26
401-500	The University of Tokushima		17-21		89	Ghent University		1	25.4	5.4
401-500	Tianjin University		15-28		90	The University of Queensland		3	25.3	13.3
401-500	Tilburg University		13		91	Rice University		50	25.1	17.1
					92	McMaster University		4	25	13.3

- The [Center for World-Class Universities \(CWCU\)](#) of [Shanghai Jiao Tong University](#) is dedicated to the theoretical study of world-class universities and policy applications with more than 25-year history.
- In order to find the positions of Chinese universities in the world, the CWCU developed the first multi-indicator global university ranking – [Academic Ranking of World Universities \(ARWU\)](#), which uses six objective indicators to rank universities worldwide.
- Ever since its first publication in 2003, ARWU has attracted a great deal of attention from universities, governments and public media all over the world. One of the factors for the significant influence of ARWU is that it only employs data originated from third parties so that the reliability of data and result is ensured. Nevertheless, the available third-party data on world universities is rare; therefore only a very limited number of useful indicators can be generated, which can hardly meet the increasing needs for the comparisons of global universities from various perspectives.

Важно: критерии Шанхайского рейтинга

- ▶ Selection of Universities
- ▶ Ranking Criteria and Weights
- ▶ Definition of Indicators
- ▶ Data Sources

▶ Selection of Universities

ARWU considers every university that has any Nobel Laureates, Fields Medalists, Highly Cited Researchers, or papers published in Nature or Science. In addition, universities with significant amount of papers indexed by Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCIE) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) are also included. In total, more than 1200 universities are actually ranked and the best 500 are published on the web.

Universities are ranked by several indicators of academic or research performance, including alumni and staff winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals, highly cited researchers, papers published in Nature and Science, papers indexed in major citation indices, and the per capita academic performance of an institution. For each indicator, the highest scoring institution is assigned a score of 100, and other institutions are calculated as a percentage of the top score. The distribution of data for each indicator is examined for any significant distorting effect; standard statistical techniques are used to adjust the indicator if necessary. Scores for each indicator are weighted as shown below to arrive at a final overall score for an institution. The highest scoring institution is assigned a score of 100, and other institutions are calculated as a percentage of the top score. An institution's rank reflects the number of institutions that sit above it.

Indicators and Weights for ARWU

Criteria	Indicator	Code	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Alumni	10%
Quality of Faculty	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Award	20%
	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	HiCI	20%
Research Output	Papers published in Nature and Science*	N&S	20%
	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	PUB	20%
Per Capita Performance	Per capita academic performance of an institution	PCP	10%
Total			100%

* For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.

Definition of Indicators

Indicator	Definition
Alumni	The total number of the alumni of an Institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals. Alumni are defined as those who obtain bachelor, Master's or doctoral degrees from the institution. Different weights are set according to the periods of obtaining degrees. The weight is 100% for alumni obtaining degrees in 2001-2010, 90% for alumni obtaining degrees in 1991-2000, 80% for alumni obtaining degrees in 1981-1990, and so on, and finally 10% for alumni obtaining degrees in 1911-1920. If a person obtains more than one degrees from an institution, the institution is considered once only.
Award	The total number of the staff of an Institution winning Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Economics and Fields Medal in Mathematics. Staff is defined as those who work at an institution at the time of winning the prize. Different weights are set according to the periods of winning the prizes. The weight is 100% for winners after 2011, 90% for winners in 2001-2010, 80% for winners in 1991-2000, 70% for winners in 1981-1990, and so on, and finally 10% for winners in 1921-1930. If a winner is affiliated with more than one institution, each institution is assigned the reciprocal of the number of institutions. For Nobel prizes, if a prize is shared by more than one person, weights are set for winners according to their proportion of the prize.
HiCI	The number of Highly Cited Researchers in 21 subject categories. These individuals are the most cited within each category. If a Highly Cited Researcher has two or more affiliations, he/she was asked to estimate his/her weights (or number of weeks) for each affiliation. More than 2/3 of those multi-affiliated Highly Cited Researchers provided such estimations and their affiliations receive the weights accordingly. For those who did not answer, their first affiliation is given a weight of 84% (average weight of the first affiliations for those who replied) and the rest affiliations share the remaining 16% equally.
N&S	The number of papers published in Nature and Science between 2007 and 2011. To distinguish the order of author affiliation, a weight of 100% is assigned for corresponding author affiliation, 50% for first author affiliation (second author affiliation if the first author affiliation is the same as corresponding author affiliation), 25% for the next author affiliation, and 10% for other author affiliations. Only publications of 'Article' and 'Proceedings Paper' types are considered.
PUB	Total number of papers indexed in Science Citation Index-Expanded and Social Science Citation Index in 2011. Only publications of 'Article' and 'Proceedings Paper' types are considered. When calculating the total number of papers of an institution, a special weight of two was introduced for papers indexed in Social Science Citation Index.
PCP	The weighted scores of the above five indicators divided by the number of full-time equivalent academic staff. If the number of academic staff for institutions of a country cannot be obtained, the weighted scores of the above five indicators is used. For ARWU 2012, the numbers of full-time equivalent academic staff are obtained for institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czech, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA etc.

PUB	Total number of papers indexed in Science Citation Index-Expanded and Social Science Citation Index in 2011. Only publications of 'Article' and 'Proceedings Paper' types are considered. When calculating the total number of papers of an institution, a special weight of two was introduced for papers indexed in Social Science Citation Index.
PCP	The weighted scores of the above five indicators divided by the number of full-time equivalent academic staff. If the number of academic staff for institutions of a country cannot be obtained, the weighted scores of the above five indicators is used. For ARWU 2012, the numbers of full-time equivalent academic staff are obtained for institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czech, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA etc.

▶ Data Source

Data Source

Indicator	Data Source
Nobel laureates	http://www.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.

HiCi

indicates the number of highly cited researchers in twenty subject categories defined and provided by highlycited.com. These highly cited researchers are assigned to five broad subject fields. If a researcher is listed in more than one subject category, his/her weight for each category is the reciprocal of the number of categories listed. Specifically, researchers who are listed in Social Science, General Category are checked one by one, and they are reclassified into three groups according to their affiliation colleges/departments. People worked at health-related units such as medical school, school of public health and school of nursing are grouped for MED ranking, **people affiliated to Psychology/Psychiatry departments are not considered for the ranking**, other individuals in this category are totaled for SOC ranking.

PUB

indicates the total number of papers indexed by Science Citation Index-Expanded and Social Science Citation Index in 2010 and 2011. Only publications of 'Article' and 'Proceedings Paper' types are considered. Each paper published by an institution is assigned into one of the six broad subject fields according to journals the paper was published in ([Classification of Journal Categories](#)), **including above-mentioned five broad subject fields and Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Sciences**. If a paper is published in a multi-assigned journal (which is assigned to more than one ISI category), it is divided into related groups.

Швейцарцы и вики сетуют:

- Due to the overproportionate weighting of bibliometric indicators (indicators 3, 4 and 5), **universities with strong natural science departments in anglophone countries are favoured.**
- **Elite universities specializing in the areas of social sciences and/or liberal arts** are either not mentioned at all in the Shanghai-Rankings or receive a **very poor** ranking because of the chosen indicators, especially the number of publications in *Science and Nature*.
- **The field of teaching is in the ranking only considered with the somewhat questionable indicator 1 „Alumni winning Nobel Prize or Fields Medal.”**
- Because of the very high degree of aggregation (general impression based on 6 quantifiable indicators) the ranking is of superficial and limited importance.
- Decisive factors, such as the rate of satisfaction among students and staff or the quality of teaching cannot be included in the analysis
- The methodology used by the Shanghai Rankings **is largely academic and research oriented.**

«Хорошая новость» 😊

Institutions are ranked by five broad subject fields, including:

- Natural Sciences and Mathematics (SCI)
- Engineering/Technology and Computer Sciences (ENG)
- Life and Agriculture Sciences (LIFE)
- Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy (MED)
- Social Sciences (SOC)
- Arts and humanities are not ranked because of the technical difficulties in finding internationally comparable indicators with reliable data.
- Psychology/Psychiatry is not included in the ranking because of its multi-disciplinary characteristics.
- <http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU-FIELD-Methodology-2012.html#2>

Code	Weight	SCI	ENG	LIFE	MED	SOC
Alumni	10%	Alumni of an institution winning Fields Medals in mathematics and Nobel Prizes in Chemistry and Physics since 1961	Not Applicable	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine since 1961	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine since 1961	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes in Economics since 1961
Award	15%	Staff of an institution winning Fields Medals and Nobel Prizes in Chemistry and Physics since 1971	Not Applicable	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine since 1971	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine since 1971	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes in Economics since 1971
HiCi	25%	Highly cited researchers in 5 categories: ◆ Mathematics ◆ Physics ◆ Chemistry ◆ Geosciences ◆ Space Sciences	Highly cited researchers in 3 categories: ◆ Engineering ◆ Computer Science ◆ Materials Science	Highly cited researchers in 8 categories: ◆Biology& Biochemistry ◆Molecular Biology& Genetics ◆Microbiology ◆Immunology ◆Neuroscience ◆Agricultural Sciences ◆Plant&Animal Science ◆Ecology/ Environment	Highly cited researchers in 3 categories: ◆Clinical Medicine ◆Pharmacology ◆Social Sciences, General(Partly)	Highly cited researchers in 2 Categories: ◆Social Sciences, General(Partly) ◆Economics/ Business
PUB	25%	Papers Indexed in Science Citation Index- Expanded in SCI fields	Papers Indexed in Science Citation Index- Expanded in ENG fields	Papers Indexed in Science Citation Index- Expanded in LIFE fields	Papers Indexed in Science Citation Index- Expanded in MED fields	Papers Indexed in Social Science Citation Index in SOC fields
TOP	25%	Percentage of papers published in top 20% journals of SCI fields to that in all SCI journals	Percentage of papers published in top 20% journals of ENG fields to that in all ENG journals	Percentage of papers published in top 20% journals of LIFE fields to that in all LIFE journals	Percentage of papers published in top 20% journals of MED fields to that in all MED journals	Percentage of papers published in top 20% journals of SOC fields to that in all SOC journals
Fund	25%	Not Applicable	Total engineering-related research expenditures	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

V. Рейтинг Webometrics (Испания) –

представленность публикаций вуза в интернете,
независимый и «справедливый»

The **Ranking Web or Webometrics** is the largest academic ranking of Higher Education Institutions. Since 2004 and every six months an independent, objective, free, open scientific exercise is performed by the **Cybermetrics Lab (Spanish National Research Council, CSIC)** for the providing reliable, multidimensional, updated and useful information about the performance of universities from all over the world **based on their web presence and impact.**



Newsletter

E-MAIL *

Comparison of the main World Universities' Rankings

CRITERIA	WR (webometrics)	ARWU (Shanghai)	
Univ's Analyzed	15000	3000	
Univ's Ranked	5000+	500	
Quality of Education		Alumni Nobel&Field	10%
Internacionalization			
Size	Web Size	Size of Institution	10%
Research Output	Rich Files	Nature & Science	20%
	(Google) Scholar	SCI & SSCI	20%
Impact	(Link) Visibility	Highly Cited Res'ers	20%
Prestige		Staff Nobel&Field	20%

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Newsletter

Russian Federation

ranking	World Rank	University	Det.	Presence	Impact	Openness	Excellence
1	177	Lomonosov Moscow State University / Московский государственный университет имени М.В. Ломоносова	👉	1361	174	45	359
2	495	(1) Saint Petersburg State University / Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет	👉	2792	570	135	862
3	522	Tomsk State University / Национальный исследовательский Томский государственный университет	👉	1533	621	17	1928
4	642	Novosibirsk State University / Новосибирский национальный исследовательский государственный университет	👉	1129	427	856	1544
5	766	National Research University Higher School of Economics / Национальный исследовательский университет "Высшая школа экономики"	👉	256	1027	33	3520
6	774	National Nuclear Research University (Moscow State Engineering Physics Institute) / Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет	👉	650	1619	457	1340
7	847	Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology / Московский физико-технический институт (государственный университет)	👉	764	1381	575	1688
8	869	Southern Federal University (Rostov State University) / Южный федеральный университет	👉	1301	1591	141	2042
9	1037	Saratov State University / Саратовский государственный университет имени Н.Г. Чернышевского	👉	2038	2459	227	1700
10	1048	Tomsk Polytechnic University / Национальный исследовательский Томский политехнический университет	👉	1398	3025	30	2262

The four ranks were combined according to a formula where each one has a different weight but maintaining the ratio 1:1:

WEBOMETRICS RANK		
VISIBILITY (external inlinks) 50%	SIZE (web pages)	20%
	RICH FILES	15%
	SCHOLAR	15%

The inclusion of the total number of pages is based on the recognition of a new global market for academic information, so the web is the adequate platform for the internationalization of the institutions. A strong and detailed web presence providing exact descriptions of the structure and activities of the university can attract new students and scholars worldwide.

The number of external inlinks received by a domain is a measure that represents visibility and impact of the published material, and although there is a great diversity of motivations for linking, a significant fraction works in a similar way as bibliographic citation.

The success of self-archiving and other repositories related initiatives can be roughly represented from rich file and Scholar data. The huge numbers involved with the pdf and doc formats means that not only administrative reports and bureaucratic forms are involved. PostScript and Powerpoint files are clearly related to academic activities.

Программы развития МГУ и СПбГУ

- <http://blogs.strf.ru/blog/80.html>

Свежее видение министра образования и ректора «Сколкова»

- <http://xn--80abucjiibhv9a.xn--p1ai/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%81-%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80/2586>

Ключевые тренды новой парадигмы высшего образования (Ливанов и Волков)

- Первый — массовое обновление людей, работающих в высшем образовании. Каждый университет, который будет претендовать на вхождение в международные рейтинги, встанет перед необходимостью **нанимать на международном академическом рынке сотни профессоров, исследователей и администраторов**. По оценкам экспертов, университет с 10 000 студентов не сможет даже начать движение к международной исследовательской конкурентоспособности без привлечения по меньшей мере 100 профессоров, работающих на мировом уровне.

- Второй тренд — изменение технологий обучения в соответствии с современными техническими и социогуманитарными достижениями. Претерпит существенные изменения лекционно-семинарская модель обучения, будут активно использоваться онлайн-курсы, разработанные лучшими университетами.

- Третье — обновление университетской инфраструктуры. Нынешние здания российских вузов не удовлетворяют даже минимальным требованиям конца XX в. В России должно быть создано несколько передовых университетских кампусов, которые станут центрами притяжения лучших студентов и профессоров со всего мира

- Четвертое. На месте уходящих традиционных учреждений начального и среднего профессионального образования (НПО — СПО) возникнет **новая система центров профессионального развития, основанная на частно-государственном партнерстве и новых технологиях обучения и нацеленная на формирование актуальных, востребованных рынком труда компетенций взрослого населения.** Это важный ресурс для привлечения инвестиций в сферу профессионального образования.

...включиться в мировое лидерство в подготовке таких людей, которые будут способны:

- — мыслить за пределами существующих общепринятых представлений;
- — **решать задачи, до сих пор не имевшие решения;**
- — действовать практично, беря на себя ответственность за проект и команду в ситуации неопределенности, ограниченности ресурсов и персонального риска;
- — доказывать свою эффективность реальными достижениями и результатами.
- Это позволит России вновь встроиться в международную повестку развития высшего образования и претендовать на ведущую роль в глобальном образовательном пространстве в перспективе следующих 10-30 лет.

Полезные ссылки:

- <http://trv-science.ru/2012/04/24/adzhiev/> - хороший обзор рейтингов (не всех!) на русском
- Про отдельные науки, рейтинг QS –
- <http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2012/subject-rankings/arts-humanities/philosophy>
- <http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2012/subject-rankings/arts-humanities/history>
- <http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2012/subject-rankings/life-science-biomedicine/psychology>

Основные критерии Шанхайского рейтинга

1. alumni winning [Nobel Prizes](#) and [Fields Medals](#) (10 percent),
2. staff winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals (20 percent),
3. [highly-cited researchers](#) in 21 broad subject categories (20 percent),
4. articles published in the [journals Nature](#) and [Science](#) (20 percent),
5. the [Science Citation Index](#) and [Social Sciences Citation Index](#) (20 percent)
6. the per capita academic performance (on the indicators above) of an institution (10 percent).

Что делают другие страны?

Some countries that have invested in the promotion of world-class universities are yet to see an impact on their results in the **QS rankings**, however. **Germany, which recently announced a second round of its Excellence Initiative**, has no universities in the top 50, while the top six universities in Japan have all dropped marginally.

France's poor showing in the **Shanghai ranking** helped trigger a national debate about higher education that resulted in a **new law giving universities more freedom**.

China's recent investments in research at its leading universities are well documented, and progress is apparent. Tsinghua University is regarded as a world leader in engineering and technology, in which it ranks 11th, while Peking University makes the top 20 in natural sciences (17) and arts and humanities (19).

Международные системы научного цитирования

Система «Web of Science» Thomson Scientific (США)



содержит более 9000 научных изданий с 1980 г.

Система «Scopus» Elsevier (Нидерланды)



содержит более 15000 научных изданий с 1995 г.
(в том числе 200 российских)