

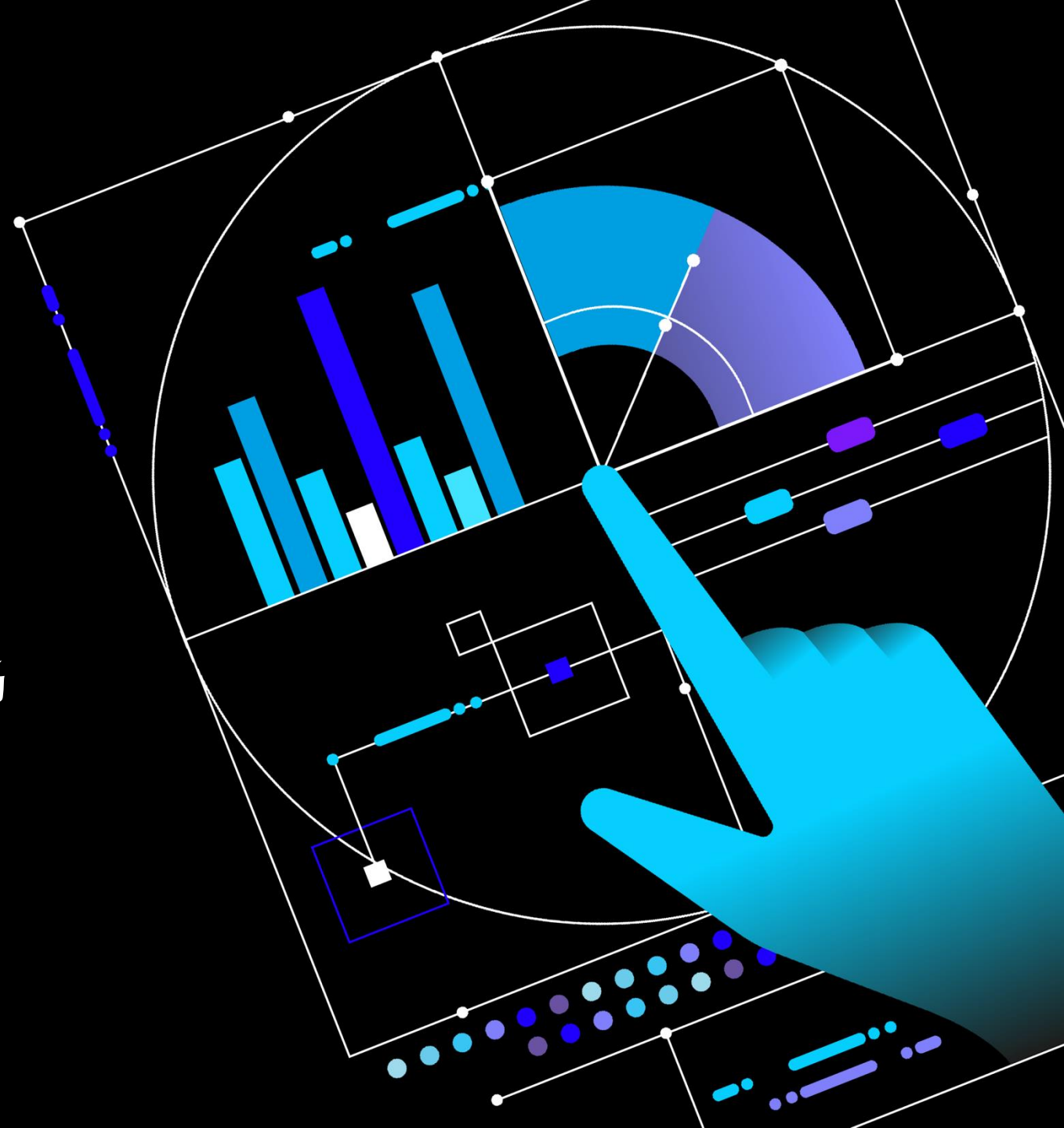


World
University
Rankings 2025

The 2025 World University Rankings Masterclass: China

2025年世界大学排名大师班：中国专场

Duncan Ross
Chief data officer
Times Higher Education



50+ Years of Insights

Empowering higher education by combining data and expertise within a global platform, THE helps universities deliver transformative impact for people, places and the planet.

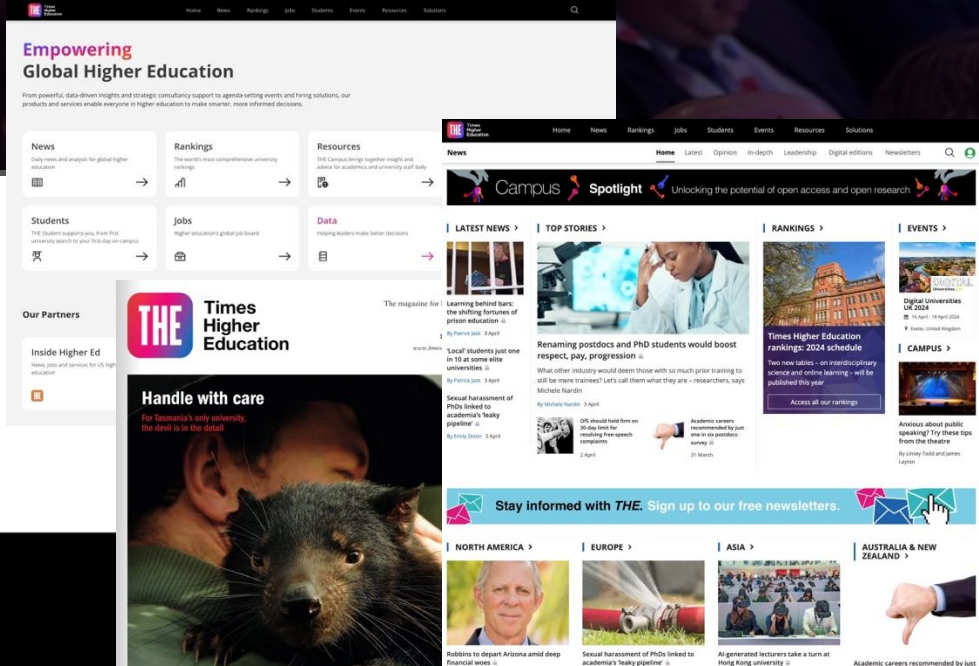
We connect the world's higher education community, facilitate the flow of ideas and talent, and help academics and students fulfil their potential.

We are proud to support universities, and believe that together we will build a better, more sustainable future.

1971

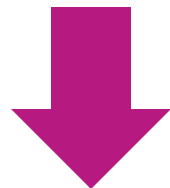


2024



Our Rankings 排名

RESEARCH 研究



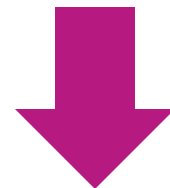
Focus: research output, research quality, research collaboration, reputation + more

重点: 研究成果、研究质量、研究合作、声誉 + 更多

Participation rules: 1,000+ publications over 5 years, teach undergraduates across a range of subjects

参与排名: 5年内发表超过1000篇论文，教授各学科本科课程

IMPACT & SUSTAINABILITY 影响力与可持续发展

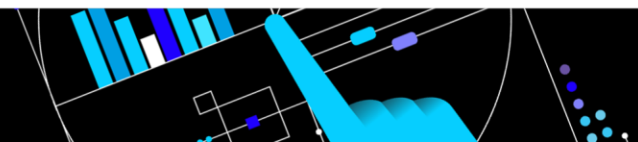


Focus: research, teaching, stewardship and outreach against the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals

重点: 联合国17项可持续发展目标的研究、教学、管理和推广

Participation rules: all UG or PG higher education institutions

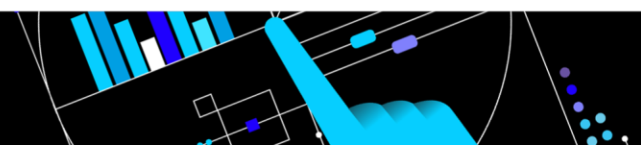
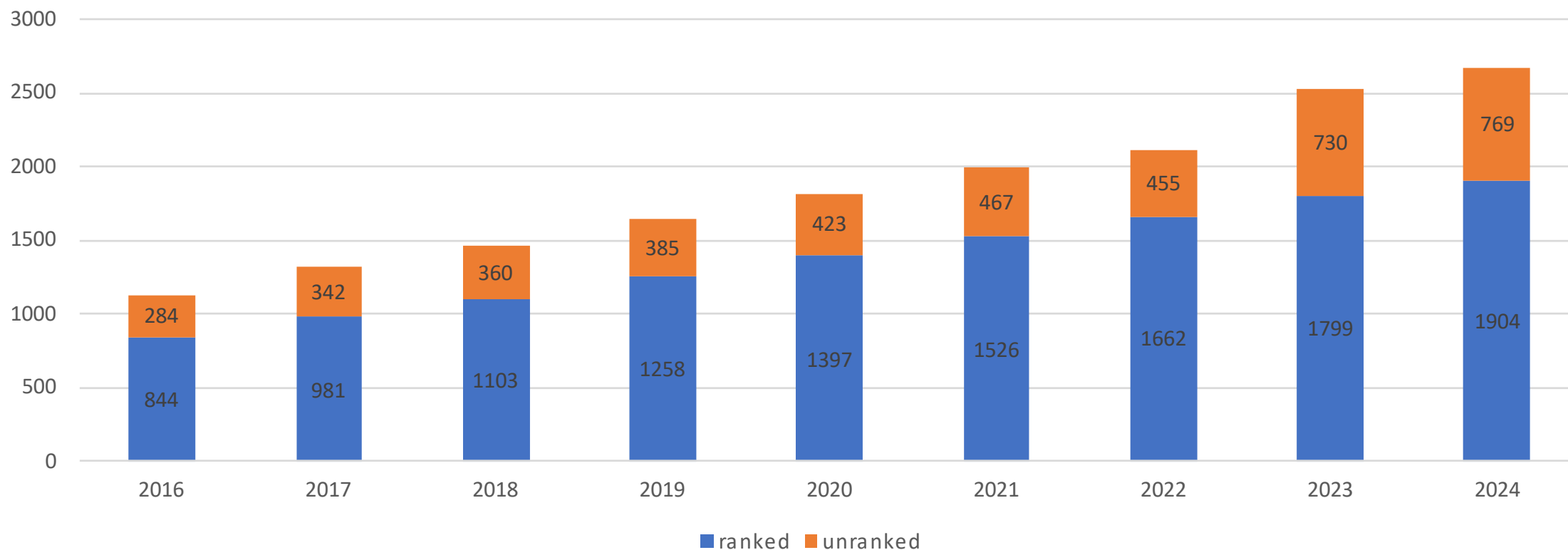
参与排名: 所有教授本科或研究生课程的高校



WUR 2024: 20th Anniversary of THE World University Rankings

泰晤士高等教育世界大学排名第20周年

Number of universities which submitted data to
THE World University Rankings



2092 Ranked Universities

2092所高校上榜



Africa moves up the rankings

Africa's representation is surging, as more institutions develop their research infrastructure, increase research productivity and seek to compete with the best in the world. Nigeria added six universities to the global rankings, taking its total to 21, while in the north, Egypt added seven to reach 35.

Seven countries make their debuts in the world rankings: Bahrain; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Mongolia; Paraguay; Rwanda; Syria and Uzbekistan, as their universities begin to compete in global research.

And, the two decades since the first ranking have not just witnessed the emergence of a much more diverse range of countries with universities represented among the growing global research elite – it has also seen a surge in performances that challenge the traditionally dominant Western nations.

NEWS

Oxford University keeps global top spot



GETTY IMAGES

The university has kept the top spot in the world for the ninth year in a row

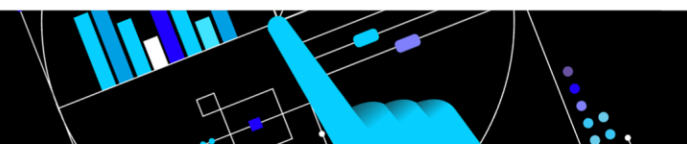
Emily Ford & PA News

BBC News

9 October 2024 · 19 Comments

The University of Oxford has kept top place in an international league table for a record-breaking ninth year in a row.

It's featured in the first position of the [Times Higher Education \(THE\) world rankings](#).



The world's biggest university ranking

Universities

The world's biggest university ranking

Universities submitted data

2,860

Number of countries represented

133

Bibliometrics

In partnership with **ELSEVIER**

Research papers

18m

Citations

157m

Universities Data

The world's largest data gathering exercise from universities

Data values

472,694

Data fields collected

216

Academic Survey

The world's largest academic survey

Respondents

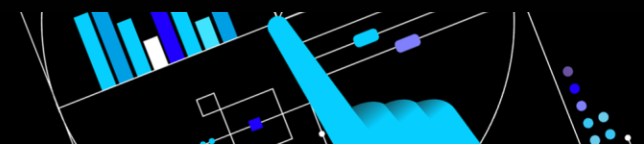
93,440

Votes

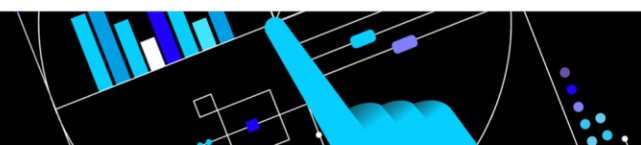
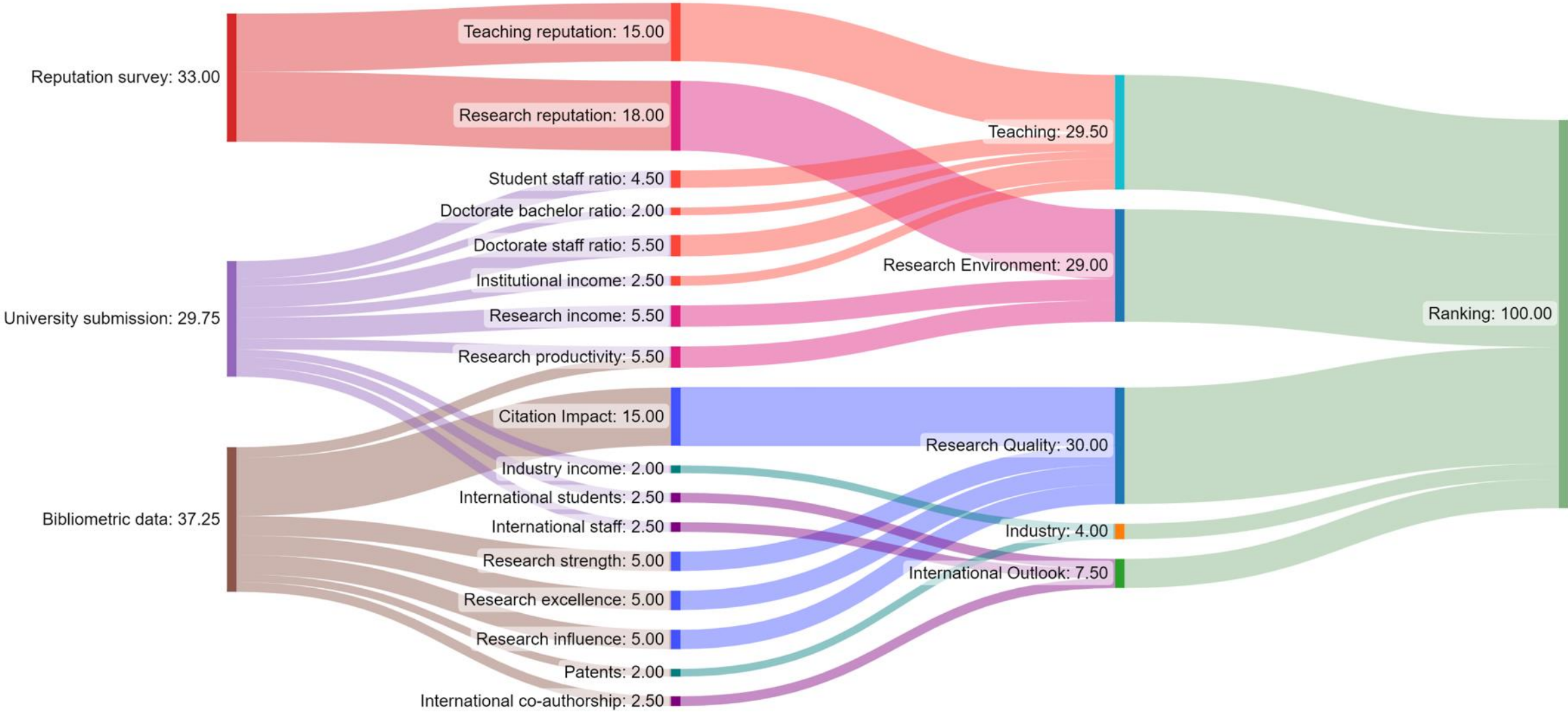
1,288,684

Countries

199

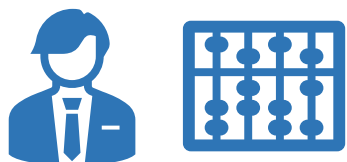


Methodology 排名方法论



Data Source – University submissions

数据来源——数据由高校提交



Nominated data provider
提名数据提交者

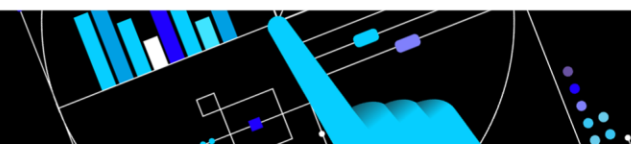


Institutional scope
Institutional data
高校范围
高校数据



Publicly available data
Year on year
Data submitted for other rankings
Similar institutions
公开数据
年度同比
为其他排名提交的数据
同类院校

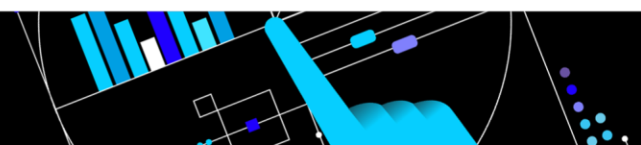
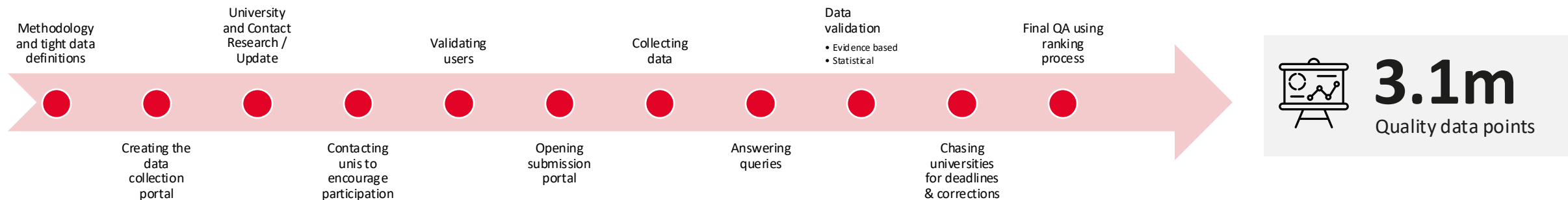
profilerankings@timeshighereducation.com



Key building block: University performance data

关键组成部分：大学绩效数据

- Data is collected direct from universities every year 每年直接从高校收集数据
- Data is collected for the entire university, and in 11 broad subject areas 收集高校与 11 个广泛学科领域的的数据
- Data is validated using statistical techniques, and verified against over 70 external datasets – more are added each year 使用统计技术对数据进行验证，并与 70 多个外部数据集进行核对，且每年另增更多数据集

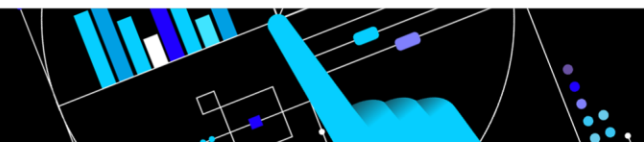


Financial fairness 财务公正

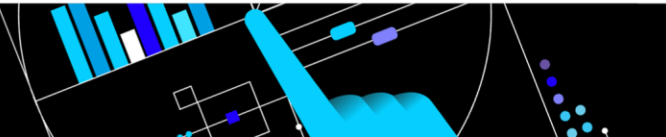
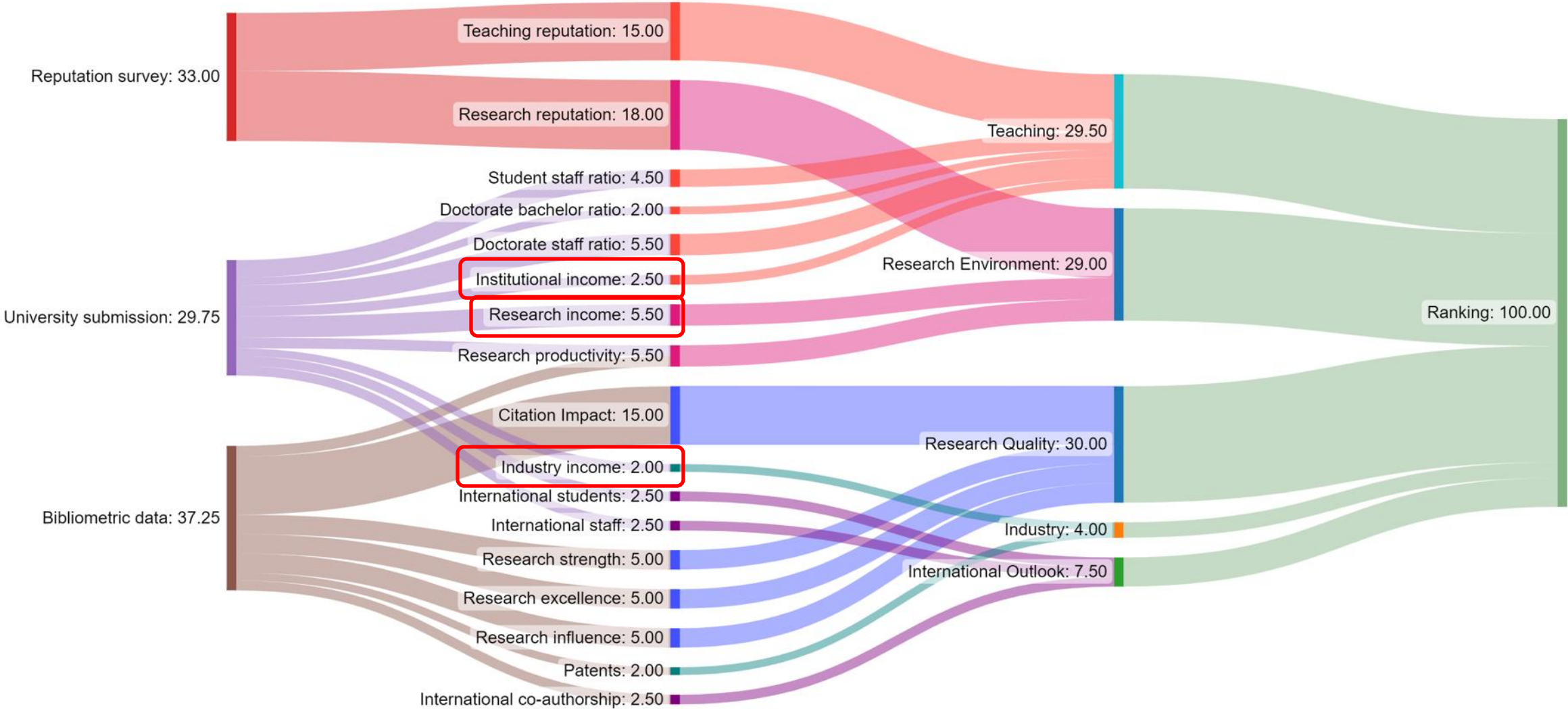
- Domestic currency vs reporting currency 本国货币与报告货币
- Conversion to domestic currency 兑换为本国货币
- Purchasing power parity 购买力平价
- Conversion to PPP USD 转换为购买力平价美元

Example

- University A in Hong Kong reports 1,000,000 USD as their industry income
香港A 大学报告其行业收入为1,000,000美元
- Average USD:HKD exchange rate in 2022 is 7.83
2022 年美元兑港币平均汇率为 7.83
1,000,000 USD
= 1,000,000 * 7.83 HKD (港币)
= 7,830,000 HKD (港币)
- PPP rate for HKG in 2022 is 5.55
2022 年香港的 平均购买力汇率为5.55
7,830,000 HKD
= 7,830,000 / 5.55 PPP USD
= 1,410,810 PPP USD





Financial fairness 财务公正

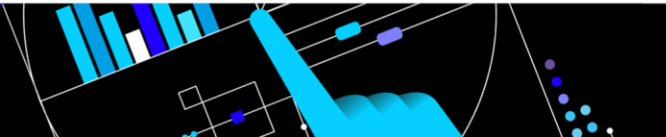
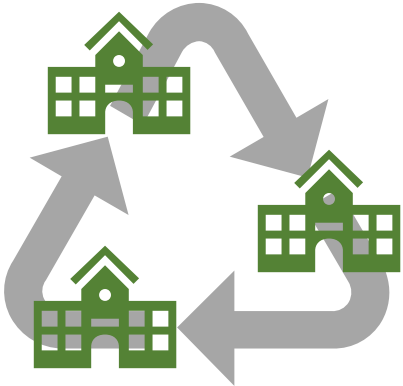


Data Source – Academic Reputation Survey

数据来源——学术声誉问卷调查



<u>2023</u>		<u>2024</u>
38796		55689
524305		764379



Key building block: Academic Survey

关键组成部分：学术问卷调查

Key participation criteria

主要参与标准

- Strictly invitation-only (universities cannot make nominations or supply contact lists, and individuals cannot nominate themselves for participation) 邀请制（大学不得提名或提供联系名单，个人也不得自荐参选）
- Academics must have at least one cited research paper and have published in the last 5 years. 学者必须至少有一篇被引用的研究论文，并在过去 5 年中发表过论文。

Survey

问卷调查

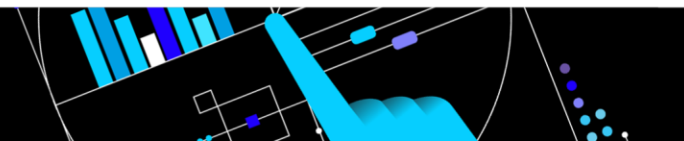
- Scholars are questioned at the level of their specific subject discipline and are asked to name up to 15 universities that they believe are the best in research and teaching, both in general and in their direct experience 学者们在其特定学科的层面上回答问卷调查，并提出最多 15 所其认为在研究和教学方面最好的大学，包括一般情况与其经验。
- The survey is translated into 12 languages 问卷调查被翻译成 12 种语言

Fair representation

公正代表

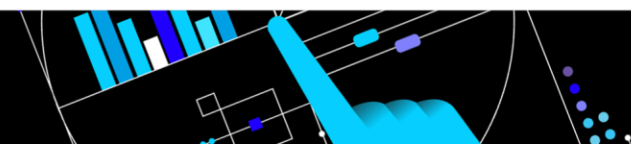
- Results are benchmarked using UNESCO data to ensure the ranking is representative of the global distribution of scholars, both by country and subject
- 结果以联合国教科文组织数据为基准，以确保排名能代表全球学者分布情况，包括国家与学科分布

Survey runs 1st November to 31st January annually 问卷调查于每年的11月1日至1月31日期间进行



Academic survey details 学术问卷调查详情

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Data sources 数据源	Initial participation rules 参与规则	Selection method 选择方法	Stratification 分层	Quality checks 质量检查	Number of responses 回复数量
New approach 新方法	Contact details from <i>openly available research papers</i> 公开研究论文中的联系方式	Have published at least once in last five years, <i>with one or more citations</i> 过去五年内至少出版过一篇论文，并被引用一次或多次	Random 随机	1) National based on country, 国家/地区以国家为基础， 2) Subject based on previous survey results* 学科基于之前的调查结果*	National and <i>university level</i> 国家及高校层面	c 55,000
Previous approach 之前使用的方法	Contact details from research papers <i>within Scopus</i> <i>Scopus</i> 中的研究论文中的联系信息	Have published at least once in last five years. <i>Not included in another Elsevier survey.</i> 近五年内至少出版过一次。 未包含在另一项 Elsevier 的问卷调查中。	Random 随机	1) National based on country, 国家/地区以国家为基础 2) Subject based on previous survey results 学科基于之前的调查结果	Mainly national level only 主要限于国家级	c 10,000



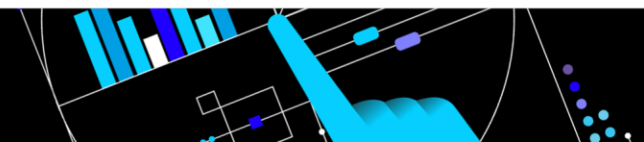
Effect of new approach 新方法的成效

The new in-house survey attracts more than 5 times as many votes as the previous out-sourced survey, giving us far more representation, plus deeper insight as we know more about the respondents

新的内部调查所吸引的投票数是之前外包调查的 5 倍多，这让我们有了更多的代表性，也让我们对受访者有了更深入的了解

	2021 (Elsevier)	2023 (In house)	2024 (In house)	Ratio 2021-2024
Respondents	10,963	38,796	55,037	500%+
Ranking votes	149,536	524,305	764,397	510%+
Countries participating	128	166	193	150%
Response rate	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	

WUR 2025 will utilise reputation survey results from 2023 and 2024 surveys, utilising more than 5.2 times as many votes in the reputation metrics compared to WUR 2022
2025 年世界大学排名将利用 2023 年和 2024 年调查的声誉调查结果，与 2022 年世界大学排名相比，声誉指标中的投票数增加了 5.2 倍。



Changes to reputation 声誉的变化

Self voting is not wrong, unless it is abused

自我投票没有错，除非被滥用

- Self votes are now limited to a maximum of 10% of an institution's votes

自我投票现在限制为最多机构投票的 10%

- Only a small number of institutions are affected
只有少数机构受到影响

Voting distribution 投票分布情况

- Where votes come from a small range of institutions it may be an indicator of inappropriate behaviour

如果投票来自一小部分机构，则可能表明存在不当行为

- We are now limiting the ratio of votes per institution to 15:1

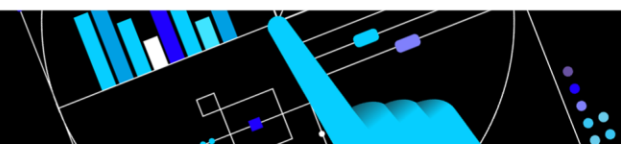
我们现在将每个机构的投票比例限制为 15:1

- Less than 15 institutions are affected
- 不到 15 家机构受到影响



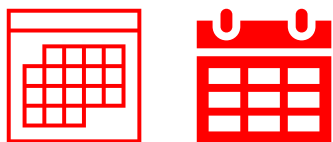
Country distribution 国家分布情况

- The current dataset of national researcher numbers is being discontinued
当前的国家研究人员人数数据集即将停止
- Need to find a new stratification approach
需要寻找新的分层方法



Data Source – Bibliometric data

数据来源 – 文献计量数据



2019-2023



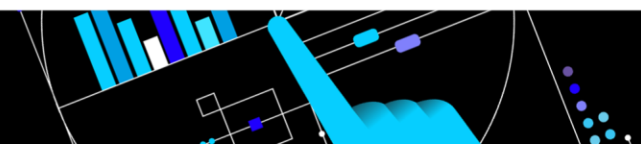
Journal papers, conference proceedings, books, book chapters, reviews
期刊论文、会议记录、书籍、书籍章节、评论



Discontinued journals
停刊期刊



Patent offices increased from 5 to 103 (of which 43 have valid data)
专利局数从5至103 (其中43个有有效数据)



Partnership with Elsevier与爱思唯尔合作

THE and Elsevier have recently renewed their partnership agreement.

泰晤士高等教育与爱思唯尔最近续签了合作协议。

THE will now be calculating bibliometric measures directly from the source data, with support from Elsevier.

在爱思唯尔的支持下，THE 现将直接从源数据计算文献计量指标。

Both companies will share expertise, experience and data to support the sector.

两家公司将分享专业知识、经验和数据来支持该行业。

Key building block: Bibliometrics 关键组成部分：文献计量

Data comes from Elsevier's Scopus dataset
数据来自 Elsevier 的 Scopus 数据集

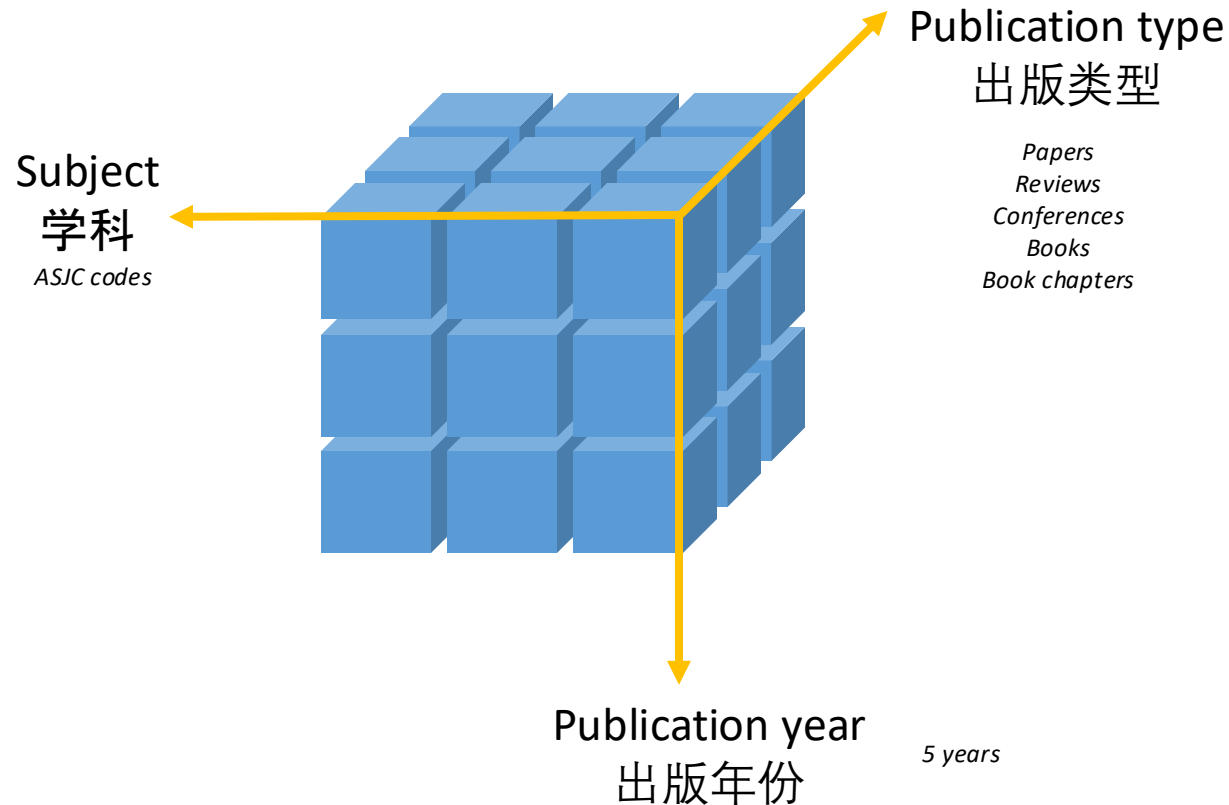
A fundamental measure is Field Weighted Citation Impact.
一个基本的衡量标准是“学科加权引文影响力”

We want to calculate the average number of citations that a piece of research from an institution receives
我们要计算的是一个机构的一项研究成果被引用的平均次数

We normalise by 我们通过以下方式进行规范化

- Year 年
- Type of publication 出版物类型
- Subject 学科

Within each cell we compare a paper to the average
在每个单元格中，我们将一篇论文与平均水平进行比较



Let's say I published a journal article in 2019 on artificial intelligence, and it received 6 citations so far...

...and the average number of citations received by publications of the same type, same year and same subject is 2...

...then the FWCI of this publication is $6/2 = 3$

Research Quality Metrics 研究质量指标

Citation Impact

引用影响

- Mean FWCI of an institution's research output
高校研究成果的平均 FWCI

Research Strength

科研实力

- 75th percentile FWCI of an institution's research output
高校研究成果的75百分位FWCI

Research Excellence

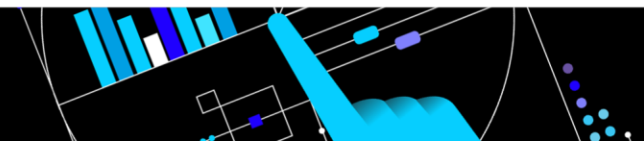
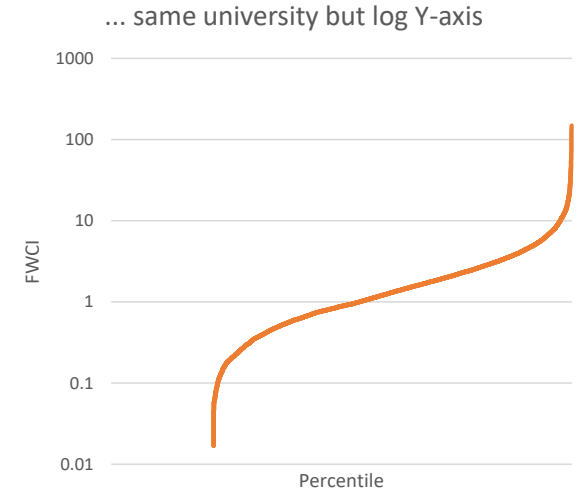
卓越研究

- Number of papers in top 10% by FWCI
FWCI 排名前 10% 的论文数量

Research Influence

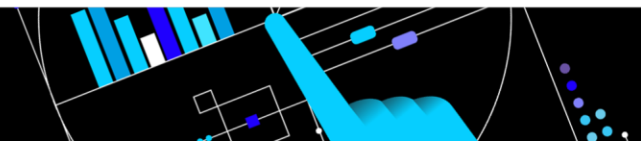
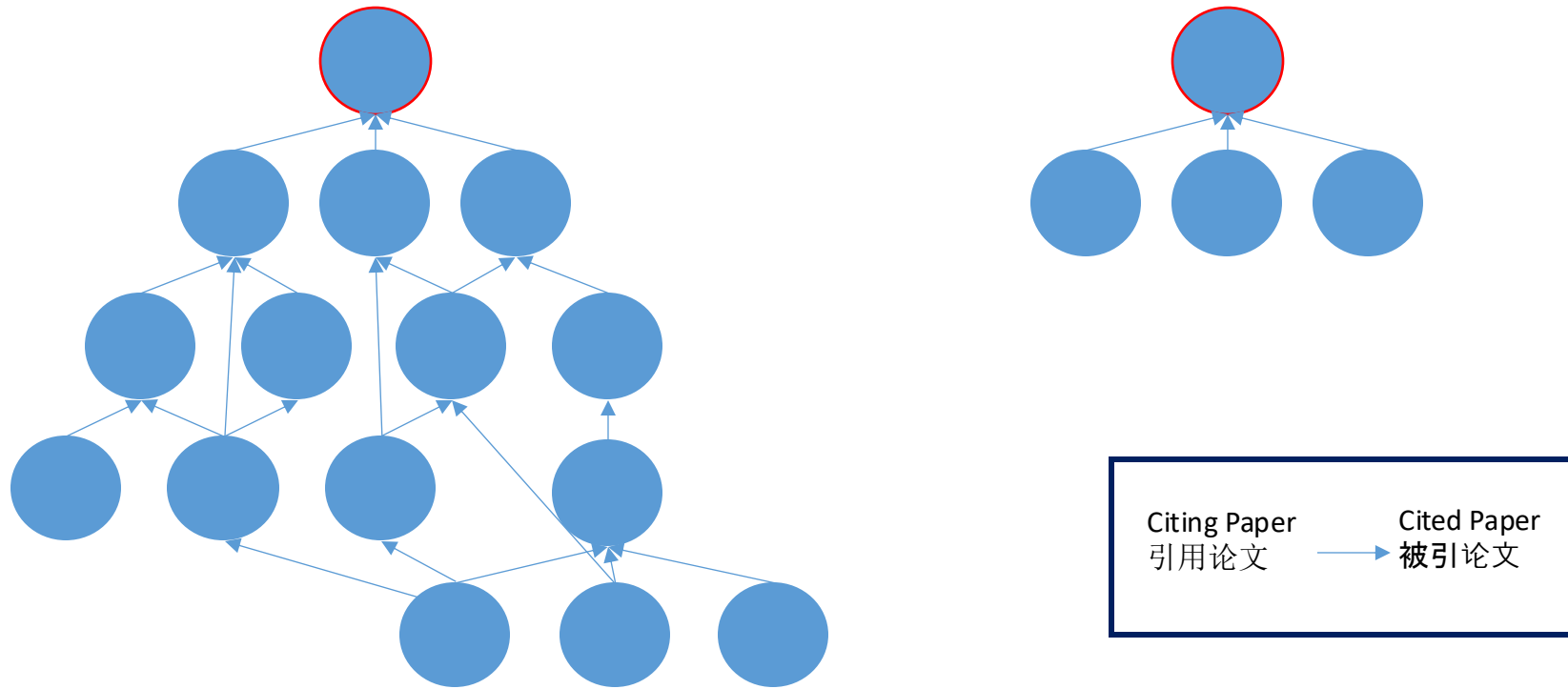
研究影响力

- Network of citations rather than just one level of citation
引用网络而非单一级别的引用



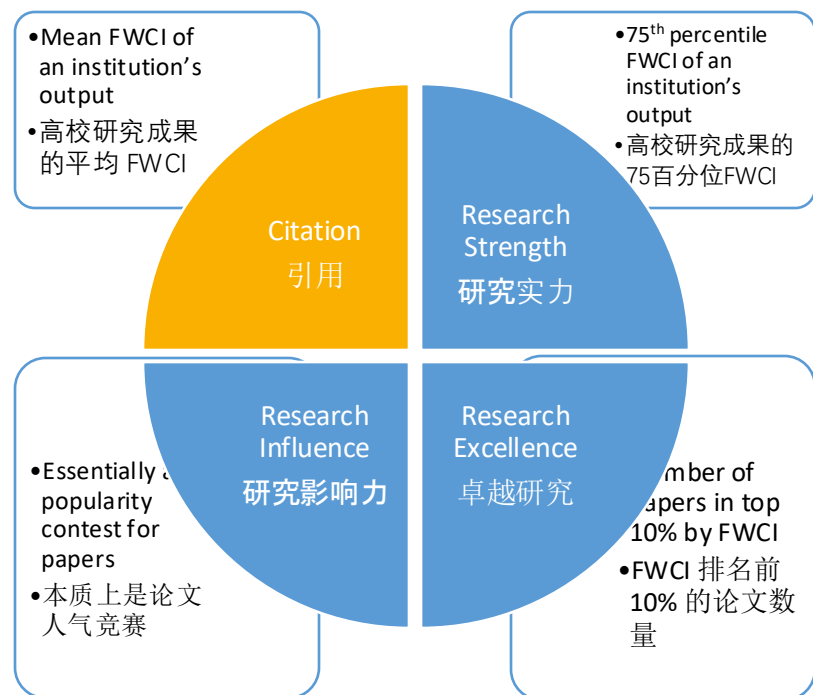
Research Influence – Papers 研究影响力 - 论文

Taking a broader look at how citations interlink gives us deeper insight into the value of research
更广泛地了解引文如何相互关联，可以让我们更深入地了解研究的价值



Research Quality in the World University Rankings

世界大学排名中的研究质量

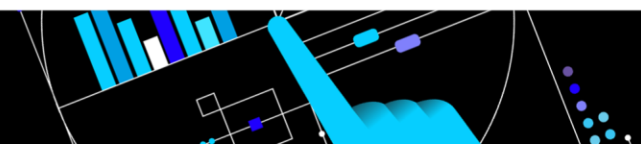


WUR 2025 Research Quality Top 10

2025 年世界大学排名中研究质量排名前十名高校

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Stanford University
- Harvard University
- Carnegie Mellon University
- University of California, Berkeley
- Vita-Salute San Raffaele University
- Princeton University
- University of Oxford
- Imperial College London
- Humanitas University
- UCL

麻省理工学院
 斯坦福大学
 哈佛大学
 卡内基梅隆大学
 加州大学伯克利分校
 生命健康圣拉斐尔大学
 普林斯顿大学
 牛津大学
 伦敦帝国理工学院
 人文大学
 伦敦大学学院



Effect on participation rules 对于参与排名的门槛的影响

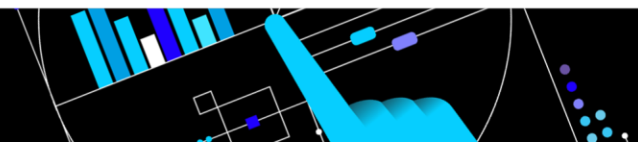
Using a basket of bibliometric measures makes the assessment of quality more stable and robust.

使用多种文献计量方法可以使质量评估更加稳定和可靠。

We expect that this will enable us to reduce the number of papers required for participation in the World University Rankings

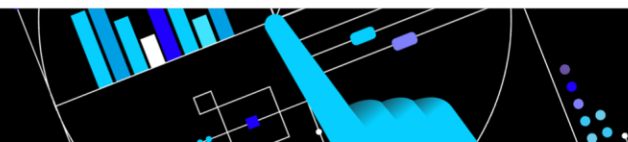
我们希望这将使我们能够减少参加世界大学排名所需的论文数量

- Initial reduction in the number of papers per year (maintaining an overall requirement) 每年论文数量初步减少（保持总体要求）
- Possible reduction in the overall number of papers required 可能减少所需论文的总数
- Ability to build more sophisticated approaches accounting for subject balance 能够建立更复杂的方法来平衡学科

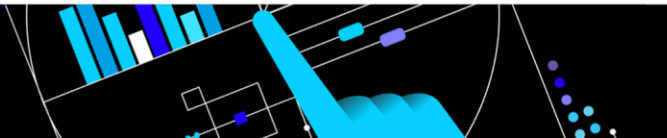
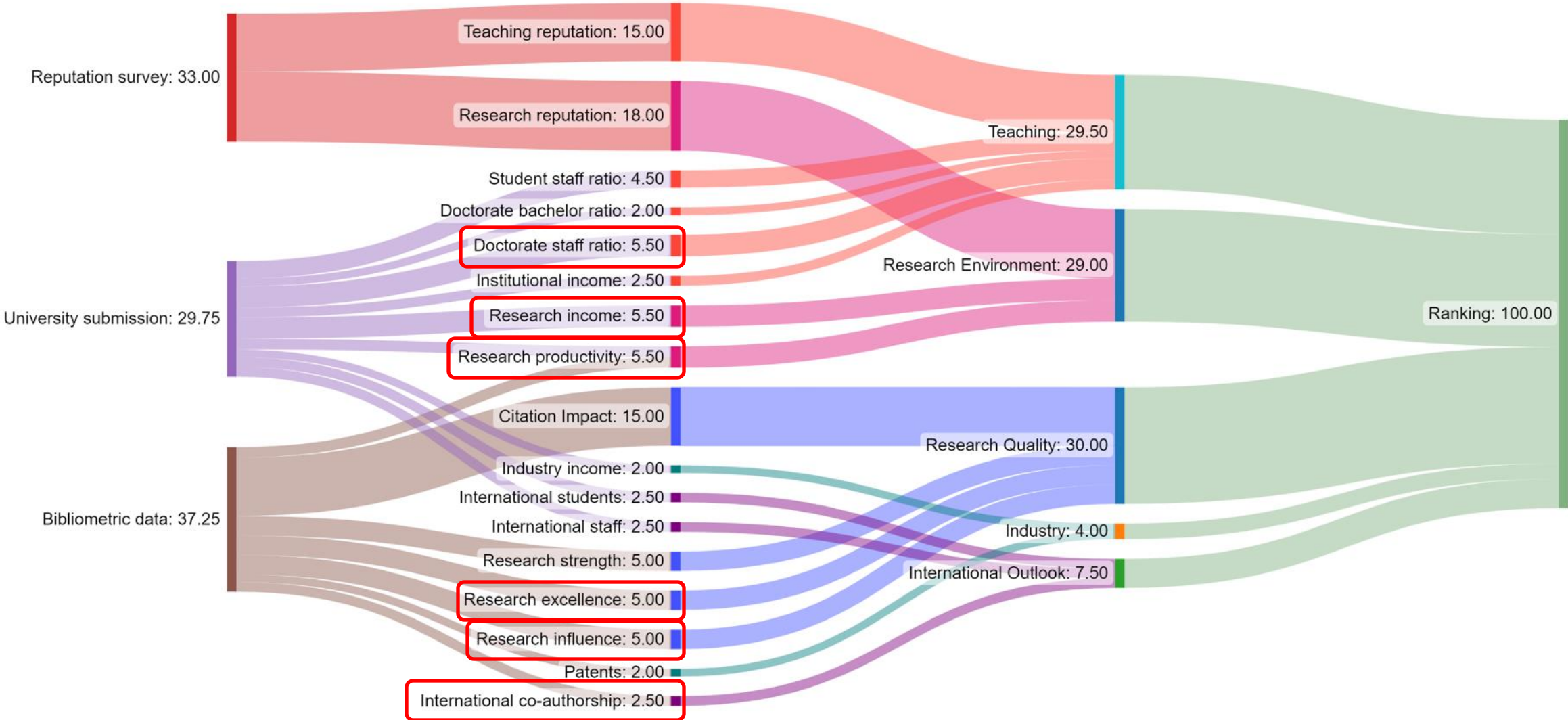


Industry: Patents 产业：专利

- The extent to which universities are supporting their national economies through technology transfer is an area that deserves greater recognition. We will be introducing an additional measure.
- 大学通过技术转让支持本国经济的程度是值得进一步认可的领域。我们将推出一项补充指标。
- Directly measures research output, specifically how much an institution's research is cited by patents. This is similar to one that we already use within the THE Impact Rankings (in SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).
- 直接衡量研究成果，特别是高校的研究成果被专利引用的程度。这与我们在“THE 世界大学影响力排名”（可持续发展目标 9：产业、创新和基础设施）中已经使用的方法类似。
- This measure is subject weighted to avoid penalising universities producing research in fields low in patents.
- 这项措施经过加权处理，以避免对在专利少的领域开展研究的大学造成影响。
- This is a count of patents, normalised by staff numbers. 这是按大学人员人标准化处理的专利数。

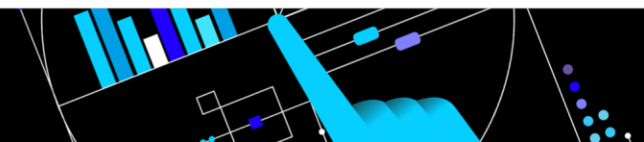


Fairness across subjects 各学科公平性

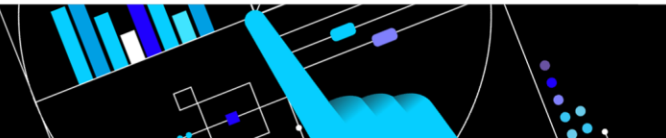


International Outlook: country size 国际展望：国家规模

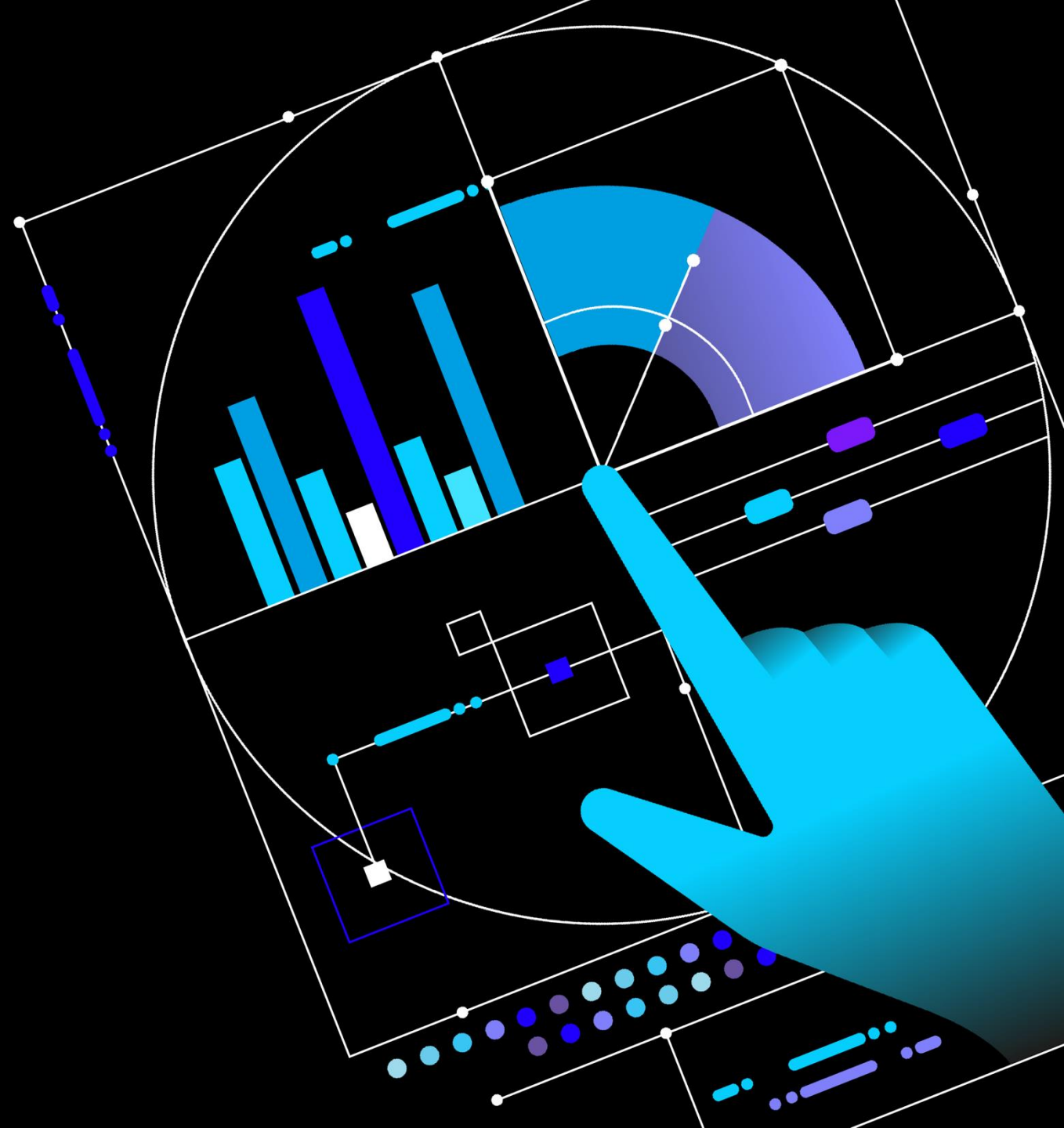
- Large countries have been disadvantaged compared to small countries in our international metrics, in that it is more likely for staff and students at universities in small countries to have come to work/study from abroad. 与小国相比，大国在我们的国际指标中一直处于不利地位，因为小国大学的教职员工和学生更有可能是从国外来工作/学习的。
- The international metrics are normalised to account for the populations size: 国际指标已根据人口数量进行归一化处理：
 - Proportion of international students 国际学生比例
 - Proportion of international staff 国际员工比例
 - Proportion of publications with at least one co-author from an international institution 至少有一名合著者来自国际机构的出版物比例



Fairness across countries 各国之间的公平性



Country insights 国家分析

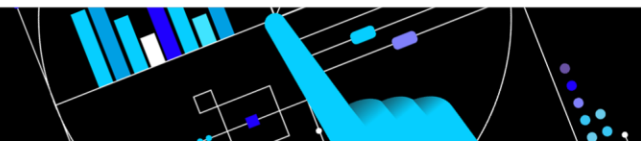


Ranking numbers for China, by year of release

中国内地上榜高校数量（按发布年份排序）

China	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Impact	-	-	3	9	13	13	7	6
Reputation	6	6	6	13	17	17	15	-
WUR	63	72	81	91	97	95	86	94

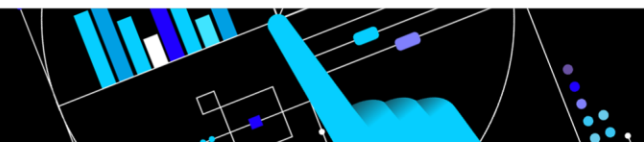
The World	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Impact	-	-	467	768	1117	1410	1591	1963
Reputation	101	105	101	214	202	211	204	-
WUR	1103	1258	1397	1526	1662	1799	1907	2091



Chinese excellence in the top 100

中国内地表现卓越的世界百强高校

Rank	Name Country/Region	Overall	Teaching	Research Environment	Research Quality	Industry	International Outlook
12	Tsinghua University 📍 China	92.5	95.4	98.4	93.5	100.0	49.8
13	Peking University 📍 China	92.0	94.9	97.7	88.2	99.9	70.1
=36	Fudan University 📍 China	78.8	78.2	76.2	85.4	99.4	53.8
=47	Zhejiang University 📍 China Explore	76.2	70.6	76.6	81.8	100.0	61.3
52	Shanghai Jiao Tong University 📍 China	75.8	72.4	79.3	77.5	100.0	56.4
=53	University of Science and Technology of China 📍 China Explore	75.5	72.3	68.1	90.0	98.8	46.1
65	Nanjing University 📍 China	73.0	66.8	65.0	86.3	99.1	61.5

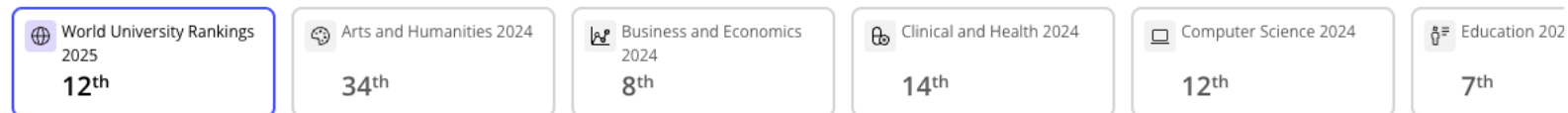


Continued progress: Tsinghua University

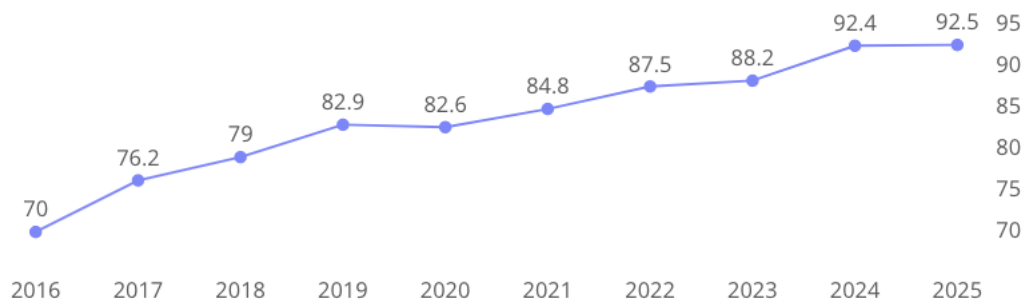
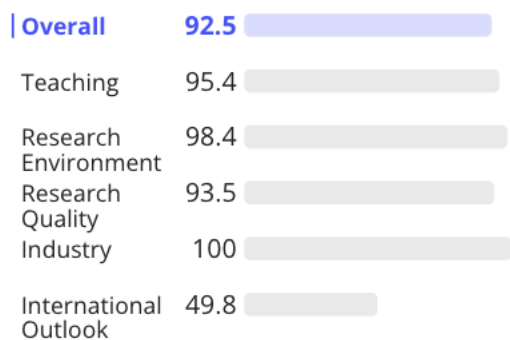
持续进步：清华大学

Rankings

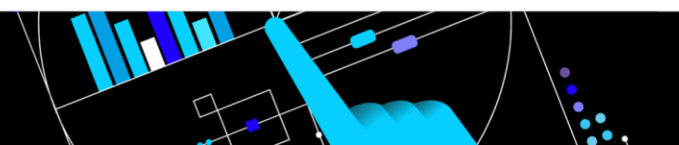
Select the type of rankings below to see stats



World University Rankings 2025



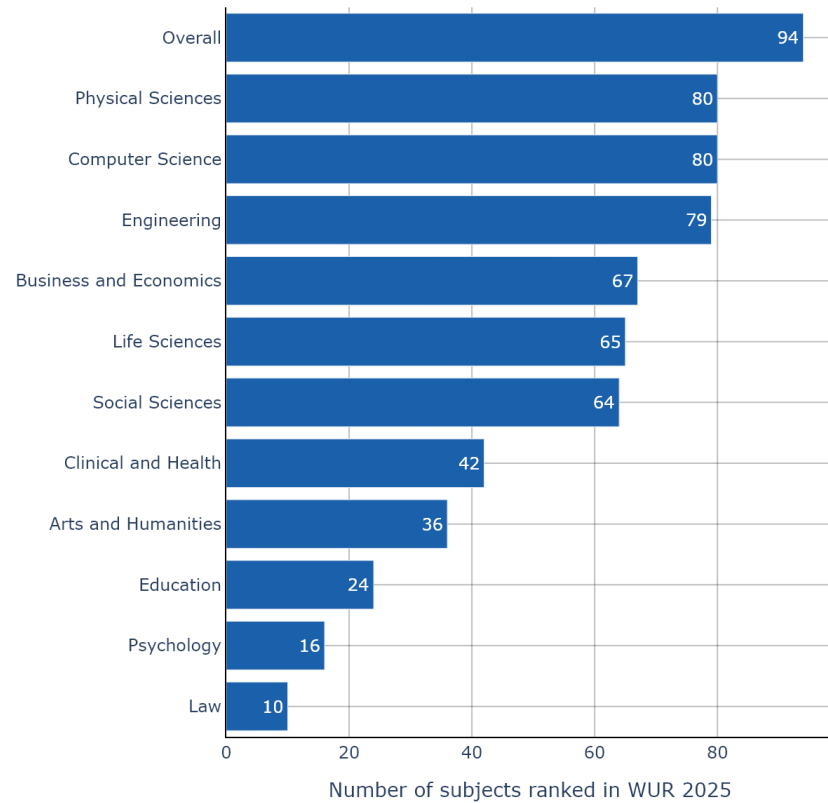
Breakdown via year: [Overall](#)



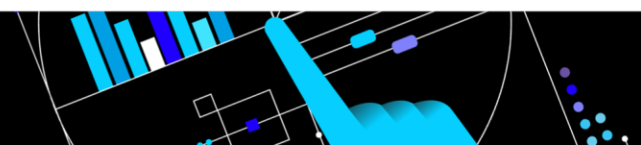
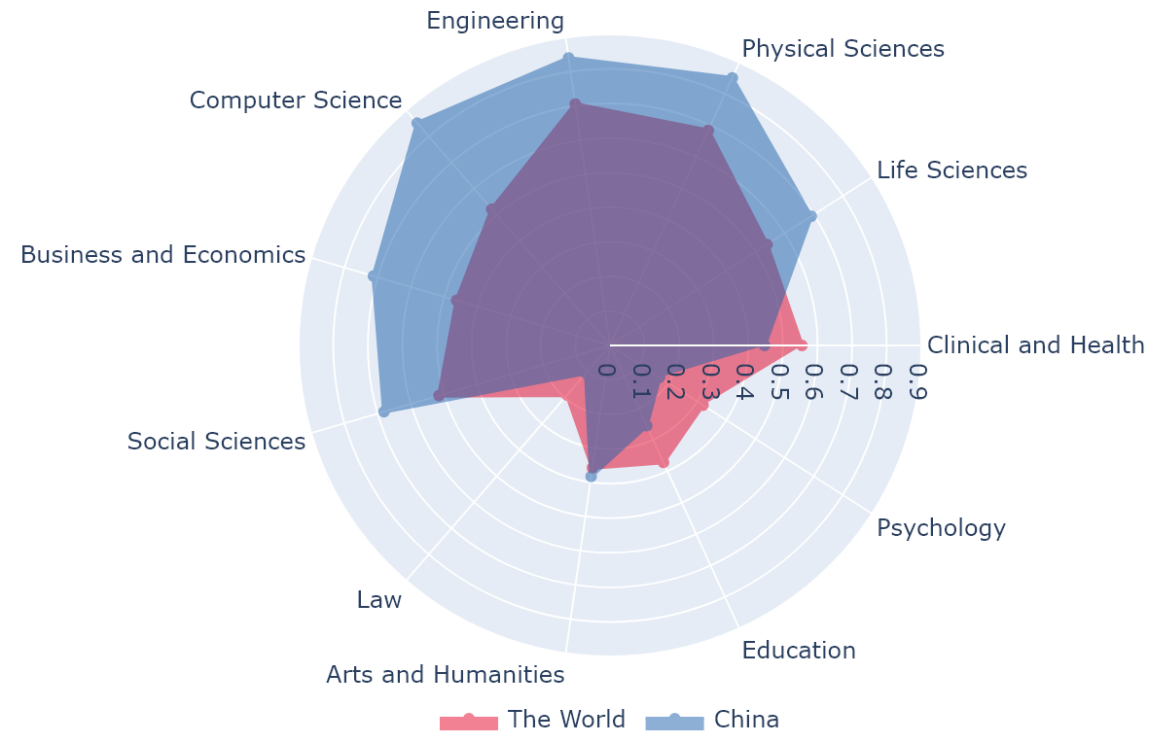
China vs The World WUR 2025 subjects analysis

中国内地 VS 世界其他地区 2025年世界大学排名中学科分析

China subjects ranked in WUR 2025



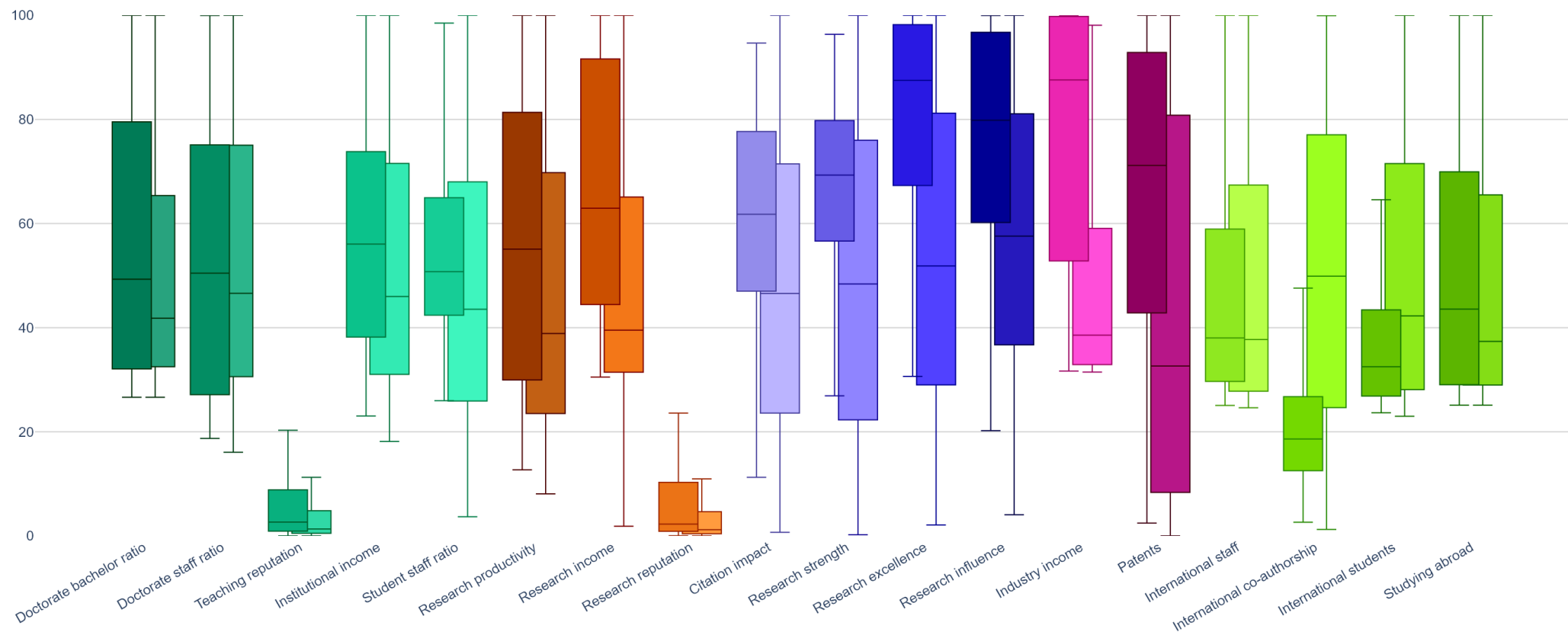
Percentage of universities with subjects ranked in WUR 2025



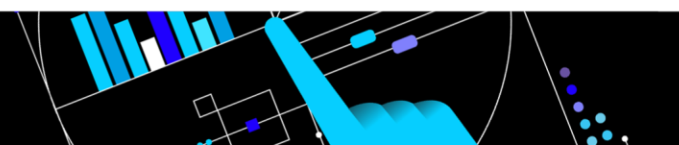
China vs The World WUR 2025 metrics comparison

中国内地 VS 世界其他地区 2025年世界大学排名指标对比

China vs The World World University Rankings 2025 metrics boxplot



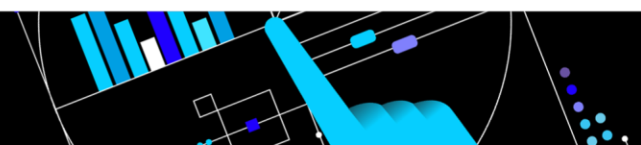
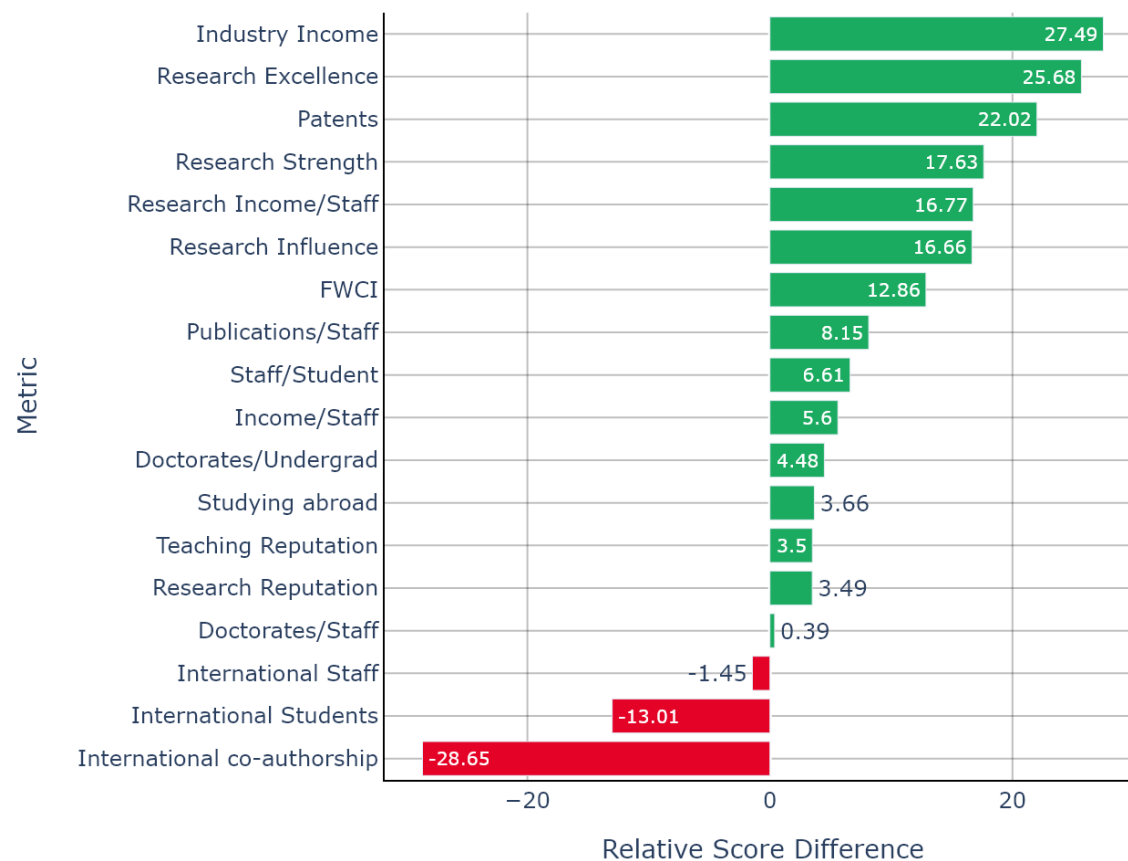
The boxes for China are on the left, the boxes for The World are on the right



China vs The World 2025 Metric Differences

中国内地 VS 世界其他地区 2025年世界大学排名指标对比

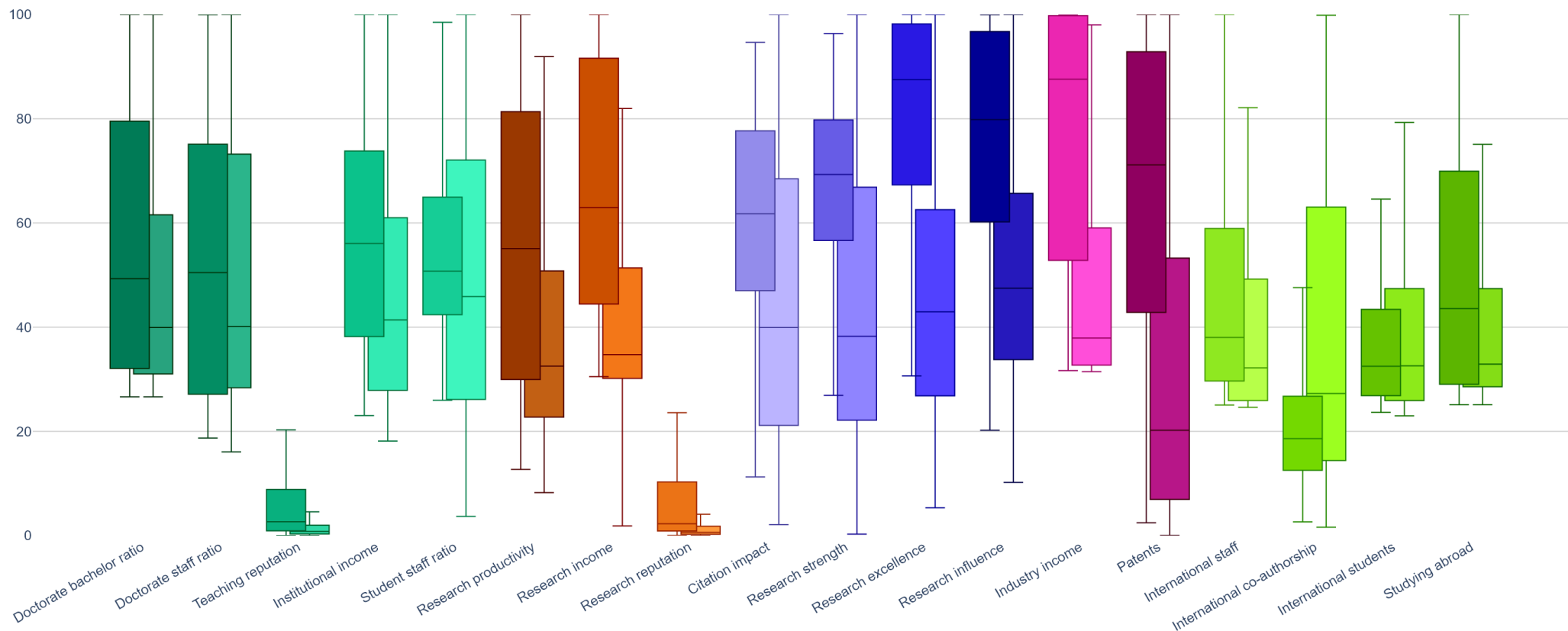
China vs The World Metric Relative Score Difference 2025



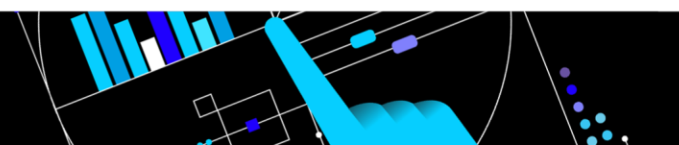
China vs Asia WUR 2025 metrics comparison

中国内地 VS 亚洲其他地区 2025年世界大学排名指标对比

China vs Asia World University Rankings 2025 metrics boxplot



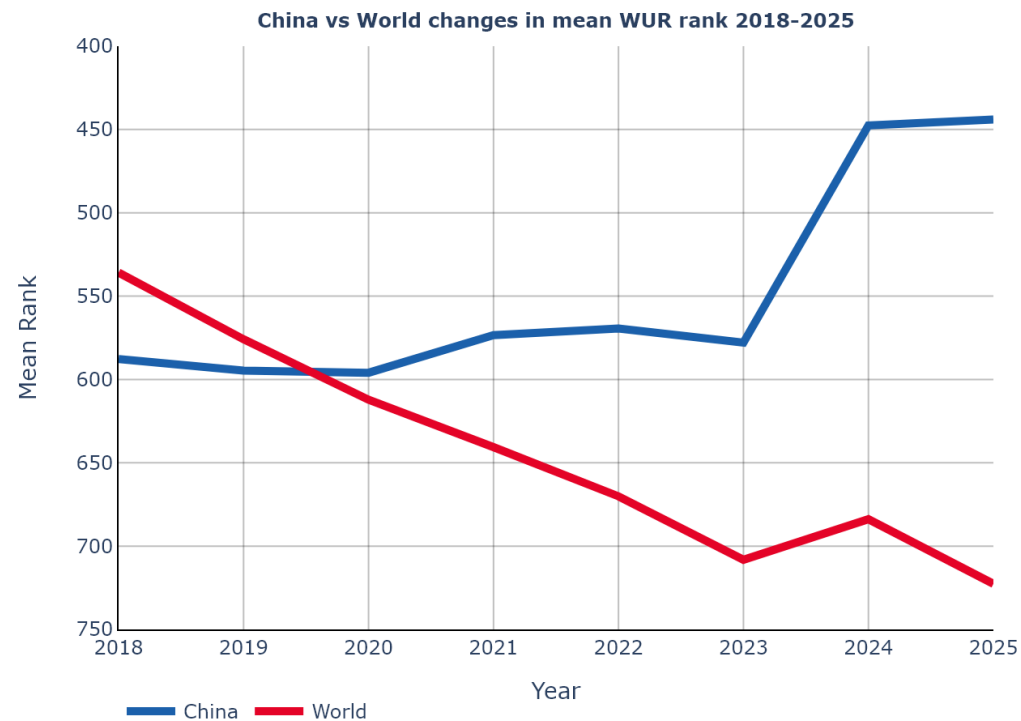
The boxes for China are on the left, the boxes for Asia are on the right



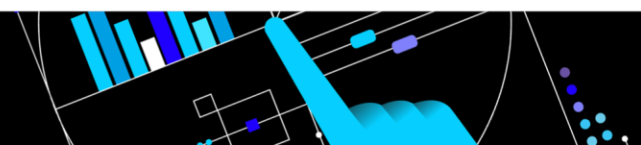
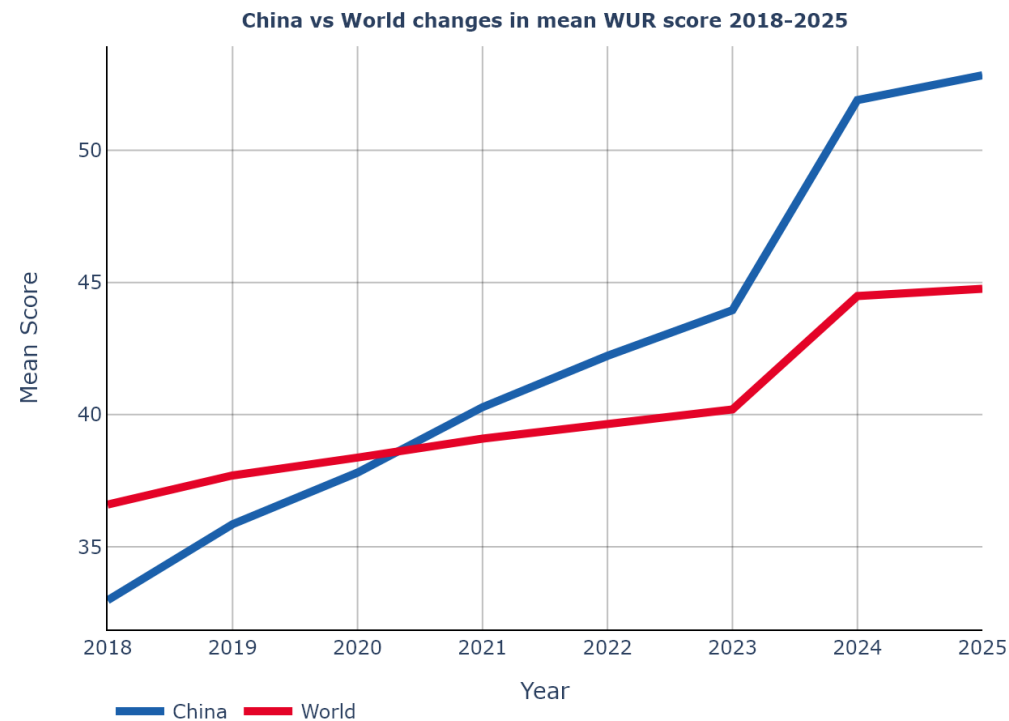
China vs World 2018-2025 Overall WUR changes

中国内地 VS 世界其他地区 2018-2025年世界大学排名中具体变化

排位变化



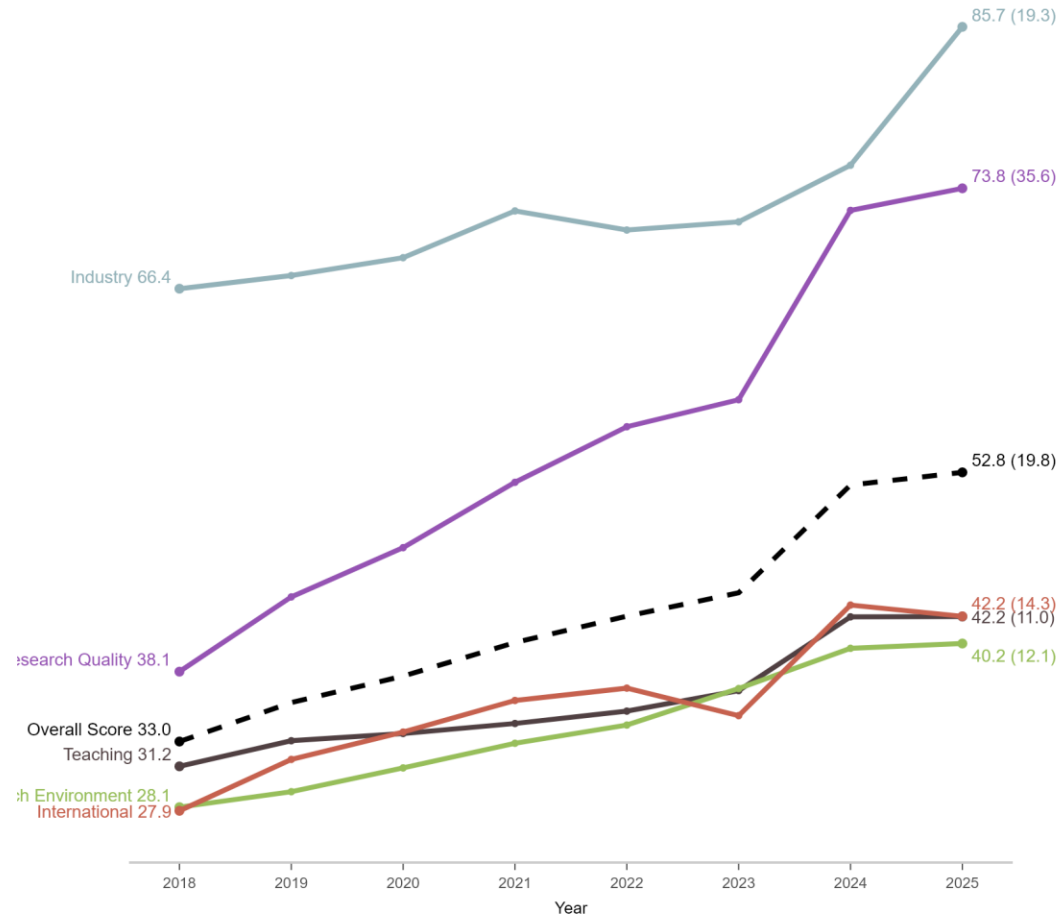
得分变化



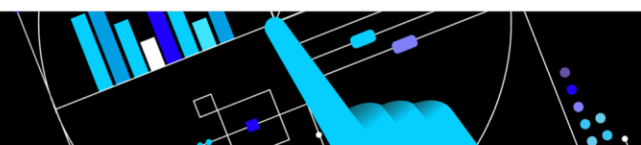
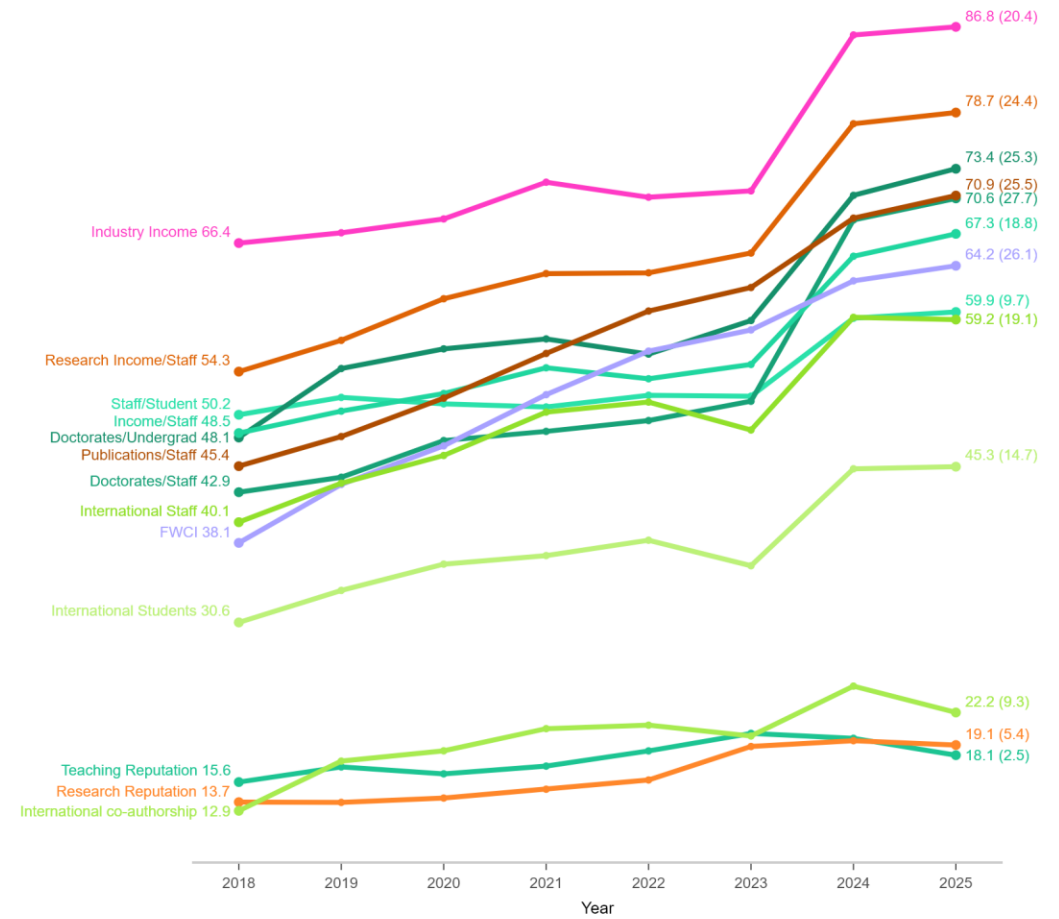
China in World changes in WUR scores 2018-2025

2018-2025年间中国内地高校在世界大学排名中的分数变化

China in World: Changes in WUR pillar scores 2018-2025

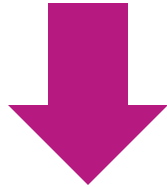


China in World: Changes in WUR metric scores 2018-2025



Participate this year 参与排名

RESEARCH
研究



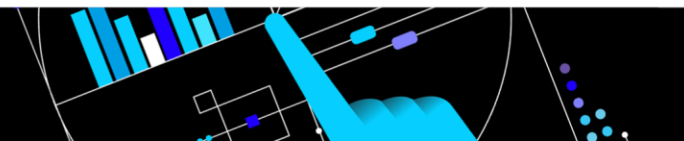
Data collection opens January 2025
数据收集门户将于2025年1月开启



IMPACT & SUSTAINABILITY
影响力与可持续发展



Data collection open now, until November 11th
数据收集门户开启直至11月1日



Thank you
谢谢

