

Indicator book; Ranking indicators

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Institutional ranking

Teaching & Learning

| Bachelor gra | duation rate |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of new entrants that successfully completed their bachelor program. |
| Rationale | The graduation rate shows how well the university's programmes are organised and reflects the effectiveness of its teaching. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Number of bachelor degrees awarded Number of new entrants in bachelor programmes |
| Time reference | latest three years |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{2} Graduates BA_{t-i}}{\sum_{i=0}^{2} New \ entrants \ BA_{t-x-i}} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) X=standard length of BA programme |

Master graduation rate

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of new entrants that successfully completed their master program. |
| Rationale | The graduation rate shows how well the university's programmes are organised and reflects the effectiveness of its teaching. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Number of master degrees (in period T) Number of new entrants in master programmes (in period T-x, x being the standard length of master programmes in years). |
| Time reference | latest three years |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{2} Graduates MA_{t-i}}{\sum_{i=0}^{2} New \ entrants \ MA_{t-x-i}} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) X=standard length of MA programme |

| Graduating on | time (Bachelors) |
|----------------|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of graduates that graduated within the time expected (normative time) for their bachelor programme. |
| Rationale | The time to degree reflects how well the university's programmes are organised and shows the effectiveness of its teaching. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Number of graduates that graduated within the time expected for their bachelor programme Number of bachelor graduates. |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | $\frac{graduates BA within normative time_{t}}{graduates BA total_{t}} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) |

| Graduating on | time (Masters) |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of graduates that graduated within the time expected (normative time) for their masters programme. |
| Rationale | The time to degree reflects how well the university's programmes are organised and shows the effectiveness of its teaching. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Number of graduates that graduated within the time expected for their masters programme Number of master graduates. |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | $\frac{graduates MA within normative time_{t}}{graduates MA total_{t}} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) |

Research

| Art related output | |
|--------------------|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The number of scholarly outputs in the creative and performing arts, relative to the full-time equivalent (fte) number of academic staff. |
| Rationale | This measure recognises outputs other than research publications and reflects all tangible research-based outputs such as musical compositions, designs, artifacts, software, et cetera. |
| Data source | institution survey |
| Data elements | Number of art related outputs (concerts, exhibitions, artefacts, media productions) academic staff (fte) |
| Time reference | latest three years |
| Formula | $\frac{Average of number of art related outputs}{FTE academic staff_t} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) |

| Citation rate | |
|----------------|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The average number of times that the university's research publications (over the period 2009-2012) get cited in other research, adjusted (normalized) at the global level to take into account differences in publication years and to allow for differences in citation customs across academic fields ('mean normalised citation rate', MNCS). |
| Rationale | Indicator of the scientific impact of research outputs within international scientific communities. The measure takes into account differences in citation customs across academic fields ('normalisation'). |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Mean Normalised Citation Rate |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | |

| External resea | rch income |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | Revenue for research that is not part of a core (or base) grant received from the government. Includes research grants from national and international funding agencies, research councils, research foundations, charities and other non-profit organizations. Measured in € 1,000s, using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). Expressed per fte academic staff. |
| Rationale | The indicator expresses the institution's success in attracting grants in national and international competitive, peer reviewed programmes. This reflects the quality of an institution's research. |
| Data source | institution survey |
| Data elements | Revenue for research that is not part of a core (or base) grant received from the government. Includes research grants from national and international funding agencies, research councils, research foundations, charities and other non-profit organizations PPP (GDP) in euros academic staff (fte) |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | (Research revenues from research grants from national and international funding agencies, research councils, research foundations, charities and other non-profit organizations)/PPP (GDP) in euros/fte academic staff |

Income from private sources

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | Research revenues and knowledge transfer revenues from private sources (incl. not-for profit organisations), excluding tuition fees. Measured in €1,000s using Purchasing Power Parities. Expressed per fte academic staff. |
| Rationale | The degree to which research is funded by external, private organisations reflects aspects of its research quality - most notably its success in attracting funding and research contracts from end-user sources. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Revenues of research related contracts and services, consultancies and other project funds from industry/private business; research related revenues from charities, private foundations, trusts and other non- profit organisations; revenues from licensing PPP (GDP) in euros academic staff (fte) |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | (Revenues of research related contracts and services, consultancies and other project funds from industry/private business; research related revenues from charities, private foundations, trusts and other non-profit organisations; revenues from licensing)/ PPP (GDP) in euros/fte academic staff. |

Interdisciplinary publications

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The extent to which reference lists of publications reflect citations to publications from other scientific disciplines. |
| Rationale | The more a publication refers to publications belonging to different fields of science and the larger the distance between these fields, the higher the degree of interdisciplinarity. Given that the frontiers of research are often at the edge of disciplines, the multidisciplinarity of research reflects its innovative character. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Interdisciplinary scientific publication output Total publication output |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | score on interdisciplinarity total publication output * 100 |

| Post-doc positions | |
|--------------------|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The number of post-doc positions relative to the number of academic staff. |
| Rationale | As post doc positions are often externally (and competitively) funded, an institution with more post-doc positions is more likely to have a higher research quality. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Post doc positions (headcount) Academic staff (headcount) |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | $\frac{Number of postdoc positions}{fte \ academic \ staff} * 100$ |

Research publications (absolute numbers)

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The number of research publications (indexed in the Web of Science database), where at least one author is affiliated to the university. |
| Rationale | The number of publications in academic journals is a measure of the institution's research activity and its capability in producing research publications at the international level. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | number of research publications |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| | |

Research publications (size normalised)

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The number of research publications (indexed in the Web of Science database), where at least one author is affiliated to the university (relative to the number of students). |
| Rationale | The number of publications in academic journals is a measure of the institution's research activity and its capability in producing research publications at the international level. Correcting for the size of the institution (approximated by student enrollments) enables a more fair comparison to other institutions. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | number of research publications number of students enrolled |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | total number of research publications total number of students enrolled 2013 |

| Top cited publications | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking | |
| Dimension | Research | |
| | | |
| Definition | The proportion of the university's research publications that, compared to other publications in the same field and in the same year, belong to the top 10% most frequently cited. | |
| Rationale | This is a measure of international research excellence. Departments with well over 10% of their publications in the top percentile of frequently cited articles worldwide are among the top research institutes worldwide. | |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science | |
| Data elements | The number of publications of a university that, compared with other publications in the same field and in the same year, belong to the top 10% most frequently cited. total publication output | |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 | |
| Formula | score on top cited publications total publication output * 100 | |

| Co-publications with industrial partners | | |
|--|--|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking | |
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer | |
| | | |
| Definition | The percentage of all the university's research publications that list an author affiliate with an address that refers to a business enterprise or a private sector R&D unit. | |
| Rationale | The more research is carried out with external partners the more likely it is that knowledge transfer takes place between academia and business. | |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science | |
| Data elements | The number ofall the university's research publications that list an author affiliate with an address that refers to a business enterprise or a private sector R&D unit. Total publication output | |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 | |
| Formula | score on co – publications with industry total publication output * 100 | |

Income from continuous professional development

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of the university's total revenues that is generated from activities delivering Continuous Professional Development (CPD) courses and training. |
| Rationale | When a university is very active in providing continuing education courses to companies and private individuals it transfers knowledge to its environment. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Total income Income from CPD |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | <pre>income from CPD_2013 total income_2013 * 100</pre> |

| Industry co-patents | |
|---------------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of the university's patent applications where at least one of the co-applicants is a private company. |
| Rationale | If the university applies for a patent with a private firm this reflects that it shares its knowledge with external partners and shows the extent to which it is willing to share its technological inventions for further commercial development. |
| Data source | Patstat database |
| Data elements | Patents Co-patents with industry |
| Time reference | period 2002-2011 |
| Formula | $\frac{number of \ co-patents \ with \ industry \ _{2002-2011}}{total \ number \ of \ patents \ _{2002-2011}}*100$ |

| Patents awarded (absolute numbers) | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The number of patents assigned to (inventors working in) the university (over the period 2002-2011). |
| Rationale | The number of patents is an established measure of technology transfer as it indicates the degree to which discoveries and inventions made in academic institutions may be transferred to economic actors for further industrial / commercial development. |
| Data source | PATSTAT database |
| Data elements | counts on the level of patent families |
| Time reference | period 2002-2011 |
| | |

| Patents awarded (size-normalised) | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The number of patents assigned to (inventors working in) the university over the period 2002-2011 (per 1,000 students). |
| Rationale | The number of patents is an established measure of technology transfer as it indicates the degree to which discoveries and inventions made in academic institutions may be transferred to economic actors for further industrial / commercial development. Correcting for the size of the institution (approximated by student enrollments) enables a more fair comparison to other institutions. |
| Data source | PATSTAT database |
| Data elements | The number of patents assigned to (inventors working in) the institution Total number of students enrolled |
| Time reference | period 2002-2011 |
| Formula | $\frac{number of patents assigned to the institution_{2002-2011}}{total number of students enrolled_{2013}} * 100$ |

Publications cited in patents

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of the university's research publications that were mentioned in the reference list of at least one international patent (as included in the PATSTAT database). |
| Rationale | This indicator reflects the technological relevance of scientific research at the university, in the sense that it explicitly contributed, in some way, to the development of patented technologies. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Research publications Publications cited in patents |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | score on publications cited in patents total publication output * 100 |

| Spin-offs | |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The number of spin-offs (i.e. firms established on the basis of a formal knowledge transfer arrangement between the institution and the firm) recently created by the institution (per 1000 fte academic staff) |
| Rationale | A new firm that is based on knowledge created in a university signals a successful case of knowledge transfer from academia to industry. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Start-up firms Academic staff (fte) |
| Time reference | latest three years |
| Formula | average number of start-up firms ₂₀₁₁₋₂₀₁₃ fte academic staff ₂₀₁₃ |

International orientation

| Foreign language bachelor programmes | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking | |
| Dimension | International Orientation | |
| Definition | The percentage of bachelor programmes that are offered in a foreign language. | |
| Rationale | Offering degree programmes in a foreign langauge signals the commitment of the university to welcome foreign students and to prepare its students for working in an international environment. | |
| Data source | institution questionnaire | |
| Data elements | Bachelor programmes in foreign language Bachelor programmes | |
| Time reference | latest year | |
| Formula | number of BA programmes of fered in a foreign language ₂₀₁₃ total number of BA programmes of fered ₂₀₁₃ | |

| Foreign langu | age master programmes |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Institutional Ranking |
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of masters programmes that are offered in a foreign language. |
| Rationale | Offering masters programmes in a foreign language testifies the commitment of the university to welcome foreign students and to prepare its students for working in an international environment. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Master programmes in foreign language Master programmes offered |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | number of MA programmes offered in a foreign language ₂₀₁₃ total number of MA programmes offered ₂₀₁₃ |

International academic staff

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of academic staff (on a headcount basis) with foreign citizenship. |
| Rationale | Having an international academic staff reflects the international orientation of the university and its attractiveness as an employer for foreign academics. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Academic staff (headcount; excluding doctorate candidates counted as staff) International academic staff (headcount; excluding doctorate candidates counted as staff) |
| Time reference | latest three years |
| Formula | $\frac{academic \ staff \ with \ foreign \ nationality \ (headcount)_t}{academic \ staff \ (headcount)_t} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) |

International doctorate degrees

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of doctorate degrees that are awarded to international doctorate candidates. |
| Rationale | The number of doctorate degrees awarded to international candidates reflects the international orientation of an institution. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Foreign doctorate degrees Doctorate degrees awarded |
| Time reference | latest three years |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{2} Graduates \ doctorate \ degree \ with \ foreign \ nationality_{t-i}}{\sum_{i=0}^{2} Graduates \ doctorate \ degree \ total_{t-i}} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) |

International joint publications

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of the university's research publications that list at least one affiliate author's address in another country. |
| Rationale | The number of international joint publications reflects the degree to which a university's research is connected to international networks. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | International joint research publications Research publications |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | score on international co – publications total publication output * 100 |

| Student mobility | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Level | Institutional Ranking | |
| Dimension | International Orientation | |
| | | |
| Definition | A composite of international incoming exchange students, outgoing exchange students and students in international joint degree programmes. | |
| Rationale | Having an international student body and offering students the opportunity to do part of their degree abroad signals the international orientation of the university. | |
| Data source | institution questionnaire | |
| Data elements | Incoming students; Students sent out in international exchange programmes; students in joint degree programmes Total enrolment | |
| Time reference | latest year | |
| Formula | This indicator consists of three subindicators: the percentage incoming exchange students, the percentage exchange students sent out and the percentage of students in international joint degree programmes. Since the ranges of scores on these indicators differ the scores are normalised (z- scores). The composite indicator value is calculated as the mean of the normalised scores on the three subindicators. If a score on one or two subindicators is missing, the score is based on two or one subindicator. The resulting composite indicator has a range between -0,8 and 5,3. To create a score that is between 0 and 1 the scores are rescaled. For this rescaling the formula (x _i - min)/(max-min) is used. ¹ | |

¹ Michela Nardo, Michaela Saisana, Andrea Saltelli & Stefano Tarantola(2005) Tools for Composite Indicators Building, http://farmweb.jrc.cec.eu.int/ci/bibliography.htm

Bachelor graduates working in the region

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of bachelor graduates who found their first job (after graduation) in the region where the university is located. |
| Rationale | If a relatively large number of an institution's graduates is working in the region this reflects strong linkages between the university and its regional partners. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Proportion (or range) indicated. |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | |

Income from regional sources

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | The proportion of income – apart from government or local authority core/recurrent grants – that comes from regional sources (i.e. industry, private organisations, charities). |
| Rationale | A high proportion of income from regional/local sources indicates a more intense relationship between the university and the region. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Proportion (or range) indicated. |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | |

Master graduates working in the region Level Institutional Ranking Dimension **Regional Engagement** The percentage of masters graduates who found their first job (after Definition graduation) in the region where the university is located. Rationale If a relatively large number of an institution's graduates is working in the region this reflects strong linkages between the university and its regional partners. institution questionnaire Data source Data elements Proportion (or range) indicated Time reference latest year Formula

Regional joint publications

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of the university's research publications that list at least one co-author with an affiliate address in the same region (within a distance of 50 km). |
| Rationale | Co-publications with authors located elswhere in the institution's geographical region are a reflection of regional linkages between the university and regional partners. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Number of research publications that list at least one affiliate address of co-authors in the same 'region' (50 km range) Total publication output |
| Time reference | period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | score on regional co – publications total publication output * 100 |

Student internships in the region

| Level | Institutional Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | Out of all the university's students who did an internship, the percentage where the internship was with a company or organisation located in the region. |
| Rationale | Internships of students in regional enterprises are a means to build co- operations with regional partners and connect students to the local labour market. |
| Data source | institution questionnaire |
| Data elements | Internships in local enterprises Internships |
| Time reference | latest year |
| Formula | $\frac{Students in interships in the region_t}{Students in internships_t} * 100$ T=standard reference year (2013) |

Field based ranking

Teaching & Learning

| Academic staff with doctorates | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | |
| | | |
| Definition | The percentage of academic staff holding a doctorate (PhD or equivalent). | |
| Rationale | Highly qualified academic staff is a precondition for high quality education/programmes. In an international perspective it can be measured and compared by reference to the percentage of staff which holds a PhD. A PhD may be seen as a minimum qualification for independent scientific work. | |
| Data source | Department questionnaire | |
| Data elements | Academic staff (headcount) with a completed PhD (or equivalent) Number of academic staff (head count) | |
| Time reference | Latest academic year | |
| Formula | (Prof. with completed PhD + Academic staff with completed phd) * 100 (Head count prof. +Head count acadademic staff) | |

| Contact with teachers | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | |
| | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the feedback given by teachers, based on a student satisfaction survey. | |
| Rationale | | |
| Data source | Student survey | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including commitment of teaching staff to students, availability of teachers/professors, informal advice and coaching, feedback on homework, assignments and examinations. | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | |
| | | |

Contact with work environment (bachelors)

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | A composite measure representing at bachelor level: (1) the inclusion of internships or phases of practical experience in the curriculum; and (2) the percentage of students doing an internship; and (3) teaching by practitioners from outside the university departments. |
| Rationale | The inclusion of work experience and contacts to the work environment is an important factor to enhance the employability of students. |
| Data source | Department questionnaire |
| Data elements | Inclusion of internships / phases of practical experience in degree programes Percentage of students doing an internship Percentage of courses delivered by practitioners from outside higher education |
| Time reference | Current academic year |
| | |

Contact with work environment (masters)

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | A composite measure representing at bachelor level: (1) the inclusion of internships/phases in work; and (2) the precentage of students doing an internship; and (3) teaching by practitioners from outside university departments. |
| Rationale | Including work experience for students into the programme is an important aspect of enhancing employability. |
| Data source | Department questionnaire |
| Data elements | Inclusion of internships / phases of practical experience in degree programes Percentage of students doing an internship Percentage of courses delivered by practitioners from outside higher education |
| Time reference | Current academic year |
| | |

| Graduating on time (bachelors) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Level | Fiel | d Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Tea | ching & Learning |
| | | |
| Definition | The (no | e percentage of graduates that graduated within the time expected rmative time) for their bachelor programme. |
| Rationale | A w wit | vell organised degree programme should allow students to graduate hin the expected time. |
| Data sourc | re Dep | partment questionnaire |
| Data elem | ents Nur Nur | nber of graduates nber of graduates graduating on time |
| Time refer | <i>ence</i> Thr | ee year average |
| Formula | $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ | $\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Graduates BA \text{ on } time_i * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Graduates BA \text{ total}_i}$ |

| (| Graduating on | time (masters) |
|---|----------------|---|
| L | .evel | Field Based Ranking |
| Ľ | Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | | |
| Ľ | Definition | The percentage of graduates that graduated within the time expected (normative time) for their masters programme. |
| R | Rationale | A well organised degree programme should allow students to graduate within the expected time. |
| Ľ | Data source | Department questionnaire |
| E | Data elements | Number of graduates Number of graduates graduating on time |
| 7 | Time reference | Three year average |
| F | Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Graduates MA in time_{i} * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Graduates MA total_{i}}$ |

| Inclusion of work/practical experience | | |
|--|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | |
| | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the inclusion of work experience and of elements related to work practice, based on a student satisfaction survey. | |
| Rationale | | |
| Data source | Student survey | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including opportunities of including a practical work period/an internship, information about relevant professional fields, number of courses related to practice/work. | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | |
| | | |

| IT provision | |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning |
| | |
| Definition | Student assessment of the quality of IT services for students, based on a student satisfaction survey. |
| Rationale | |
| Data source | Student survey |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including hardware and software available, maintenance of the computers, user support, number of available work places |
| Time reference | Current sample of students |
| | |

| Laboratory fa | Laboratory facilities | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | | |
| | | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the quality of laboratories available to students, based on a student satisfaction survey. | | |
| Rationale | | | |
| Data source | Student survey | | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including maintenance of laboratoires, technical facilities, number of places available. | | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | | |
| | | | |

| Library faciliti | Library facilities | | |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | | |
| | | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the quality of library services for students, based on a student satisfaction survey. | | |
| Rationale | | | |
| Data source | Student survey | | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including availability of literature needed for your work, access to on-stock books and academic journals, access to electronic journals, user support, availability of study/reading places, open hours. | | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | | |
| | | | |

| Organisation | Organisation of programme | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | | |
| | | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the organisation of the programme, based on a student satisfaction survey. | | |
| Rationale | | | |
| Data source | Student survey | | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including transparency of entrance requirements/admission regulations, access to classes, average class size, completeness of courses offered compared to the study guide, transparency of the examination system. | | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | | |
| | | | |

| Overall learning experience | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | |
| | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the quality of the overall learning experience, based on a survey of the students. | |
| Rationale | | |
| Data source | Student survey | |
| Data elements | Overall learning experience | |
| <i>Time reference</i> | Current sample of students | |
| | | |

| Quality of co | Quality of courses & teaching | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | | |
| | | | |
| Definition | An assessment of the quality of teaching provision, based on a student satisfaction survey. | | |
| Rationale | | | |
| Data source | Student survey | | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including the breadth of teaching offerings, the quality of basic courses, didactic quality of teaching, interdisciplinary elements, options to chose elective courses, laboratoy courses (engineering only). | | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | | |
| | | | |

| Room faciliti | Room facilities | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | | |
| | | | |
| Definition | An assessment of lecture halls and seminar rooms, based on a student satisfaction survey. | | |
| Rationale | | | |
| Data source | Student survey | | |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including maintenance, technical facilities, number of places available with regard to class size. | | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students | | |
| | | | |

| Student-staf | Student-staff ratio | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | | |
| Dimension | Teaching & Learning | | |
| | | | |
| Definition | The number of students (headcount) per member of the academic staff (heacount). | | |
| Rationale | Indicator for the (expected) intensity of mentoring/tutoring and of contact between students and teachers. | | |
| Data source | department questionnaire | | |
| Data elements | Number of students (head count) Number of academic staff (head count) | | |
| Time reference | Latest academic year | | |
| Formula | Students major + (Students minor * 0.5) Head count professors + Head count acadademic staff | | |

Research

| Citation rate | |
|----------------|---|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The average number of times that the university department's research publications (over the period 2009-2012) get cited in other research, adjusted (normalized) at the global level for the field of science and the year in which a publication appeared ('mean normalised citation rate'). |
| Rationale | Indicator of the scientific impact of research outputs within international scientific communities. The measure takes into account differences in citation customs across academic fields ('normalisation'). |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | MNCS |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2013 |
| | |

| Doctorate productivity | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking | |
| Dimension | Research | |
| | | |
| Definition | The number of doctorate degrees, relative to the number of academic staff (fte) | |
| Rationale | The number of doctorate degrees may be seen as an expression of the research activity of a higher education institution. The doctorate thesis is a significant research publication. | |
| Data source | Department questionnaire | |
| Data elements | Number of doctorate degrees awarded Full time equivalent (fte) number of academic staff | |
| Time reference | Three year average | |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Doctorate \ degrees_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} fte \ professors_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} fte \ academic \ staff_{i}}$ | |

| External research income | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Level | Field Based | I Ranking |
| Dimension | Research | |
| | | |
| Definition | Research r from the g internatior foundatior €1,000s us academic s | evenue that is not part of a core (or base) grant received overnment. Includes research grants from national and nal funding agencies, research councils, research ns, charities and other non-profit organisations. Measured in ing Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). Expressed per fte staff. |
| Rationale | The indicat national ar This reflect | or expresses the department's success in attracting grants in id international competitive, peer reviewed programmes. is the quality of its research. |
| Data source | Departmer | it questionnaire |
| Data eleme | nts Research in research co organisatio Full time e | ncome from national and international funding agencies, ouncils, research foundations, charities and other non-profit ons quivalent (fte) number of academic staff |
| Time refere | nce Three year | average |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Resea}{2}$ (normalize | $\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Festive Constraints} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} Research income for professorships_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} fte professors_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} fte academic staff_{i}}$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac$ |

Interdisciplinary publications

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|--|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The extent to which reference lists of publications reflect citations to publications from other scientific disciplines. |
| Rationale | The more a publication refers to publications belonging to different fields of science and the larger the distance between these fields, the higher the degree of interdisciplinarity. Given that the frontiers of research are often at the edge of disciplines, the multidisciplinarity of research reflects its innovative character. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Interdisciplinary scientific publication output Total publication output |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | Interdisciplinary academic publication * 100 Total number of academic publications |

| Post-doc positions | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The number of post-doc positions relative to the number of academic staff. |
| Rationale | As post doc positions are often externally (and competitively) funded, an institution with more post-doc positions is more likely to have a higher research quality. |
| Data source | Department questionnaire |
| Data elements | Number of post-doc positions (headcount) Full-time equivalent (fte) number of academic staff |
| <i>Time reference</i> | Post-doc positions: latest academic year Academic staff: three years average |
| Formula | $\frac{Number of post - doc positions 2013/14}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} fte \ professors_{i}}{n} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} fte \ academic \ staff_{i}}{n}}$ |

Research orientation of teaching

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The degree to which the education is informed by research in the field (based on a survey of students in the programme). |
| Rationale | The degree to which education is informed by research reflects the innovative character of the teaching in the programme. |
| Data source | Student survey |
| Data elements | |
| Time reference | Current sample of students |
| | |

Research publications (absolute numbers)

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The number of research publications indexed in the Web of Science database, where at least one author is affiliated to the university. |
| Rationale | The number of publications in academic journals is a measure of the institution's research activity and its capability in producing research publications at the international level. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Research publications |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| | |

| Top cited publications | |
|------------------------|---|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Research |
| | |
| Definition | The proportion of the department's research publications that, compared to other publications in the same field and in the same year, belong to the top 10% most frequently cited. |
| Rationale | This is a measure of international research excellence. Departments with well over 10% of their publications in the top percentile of frequently cited articles worldwide are among the top research institutes worldwide. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | The number of publications of a university that, compared with other publications in the same field and in the same year, belong to the top 10% most frequently cited Total publication output |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| | |

| Co-publications with industrial partners | |
|--|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The percenatge of the department's research publications that list a author address referring to a business enterprise or a private sector R&D unit. |
| Rationale | The more research is carried out with external partners the more likely it is that knowledge transfer takes place between academia and business. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Number of the institution's research publications that list an author address referring to a business enterprise or private sector R&D Total number of research publications |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | Joint academic publication with industry *100 Total number of academic publications |

Income from private sources

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | Research revenues from private sources as a share of total external research income |
| Rationale | The degree to which research is funded by external, private organisations reflects aspects of a department's research quality - most notably its success in attracting funding and research contracts from end-user sources. |
| Data source | department questionnaire |
| Data elements | Income from industry/private business Total third party funds |
| Time reference | Three year average |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Income \ from \ private \ business_{i} * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Total \ third \ party \ funds_{i}}$ |

Patents awarded (absolute numbers) Field Based Ranking Level Dimension Knowledge Transfer Definition The number of patents assigned to (inventors working in) the university over the period 2002-2011. The number of patents is an established measure of technology Rationale transfer as it indicates the degree to which discoveries and inventions made in academic institutions may be transferred to economic actors for further industrial / commercial development. Data source Patstat data bases Data elements Counts on the level of patent families Time reference Period 2002-2011

Publications cited in patents

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Knowledge Transfer |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of the department's research publications that were cited in the reference list of at least one international patent (as included in the PATSTAT database). |
| Rationale | This indicator reflects the technological relevance of the department's scientific research, in the sense that it explicitly contributed, in some way, to the development of patented technologies. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Publications cited in patents Research publications |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | Patent citations to research publications * 100 Total number of academic publications |

International orientation

| International doctorate degrees | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of doctorate degrees that are awarded to international doctorate candidates. |
| Rationale | The international orientation of an institution is reflected in the number of doctorate degrees awarded to international candidates. |
| Data source | Department survey |
| Data elementss | Number of doctorate degrees awarded to international doctorate candiadates (citizenship) Total number of PhDs awarded |
| Time reference | Three year average |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} PhDs \text{ by international students}_{i} * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Total PhDs_{i}}$ |

International joint publications

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of research publications that list at least one affiliate |
| | author's address in another country. |
| Rationale | The number of international joint publications reflects the degree to |
| | which a university's research is connected to international networks. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elementss | Number of research publications that list at least one affiliate author's |
| | address from another country |
| | Total number of academic publications |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | International joint publications * 100 |
| | Total number of academic publications |

International orientation of bachelor programmes

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | A composite measure taking into account (1) the existence of joint/dual degree programmes; (2) the inclusion of study periods abroad; (3) the percentage of international (degree and exchange) students; and (4) the percentage of international academic staff. |
| Rationale | The integration of international learning experiences and learning with international students and teachers are central elements of the internationalisation of teaching & learning. |
| Data source | Department survey |
| Data elements | Existence of joint degree programmes / stay abroad Percentage of international students Percentage of incoming exchange students Percentage of international academic staff |
| Time reference | Current academic year |
| | |

International orientation of master programmes

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | A composite measure taking into account (1) the existence of joint/dual degree programmes; (2) the inclusion of study periods abroad; (3) the percentage of international (degree and exchange) students; and (4) the percentage of international academic staff. |
| Rationale | The integration of international learning experiences and learning with international students and teachers are central elements of the internationalisation of teaching & learning. |
| Data source | Department survey |
| Data elements | Existence of joint degree programmes / stay abroad Percentage of international students Percentage of incoming exchange students Percentage of international academic staff |
| Time reference | Current academic year |
| | |

International research grants

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | The proportion of external research revenue – including public and private funding organisations and businesses – that comes from other countries. |
| Rationale | The existence of research projects that are funded by foreign and international souces is a good indicator of the international orientation of research activities. |
| Data source | Department survey |
| Data elements | Research revenues from international sources (public and private funding organisations and firms from abroad) Total external research income |
| Time reference | Three year average |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Research \ funds \ international \ sources_{i} * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Total \ external \ research \ income_{i}}$ |

Opportunities to study abroad

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | International Orientation |
| | |
| Definition | An assessment of the opportunities for studying abroad, based on a survey of the students. |
| Rationale | Students' judgments about their possibilities and the support by their university to arrange a semester or an internship abroad. |
| Data source | Student survey |
| Data elements | Several items in the questionnaire including attractiveness of the exchange programme/partner universities, support and advice for studying abroad, financial support, recognition of the results obtained during the study abroad period (e.g. Credits). |
| Time reference | Current sample of students |
| | |

Regional Engagement

| Income from regional sources | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Level | Field Based Ranking |
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | The proportion of income – apart from government or local authority core/recurrent grants – that comes from regional sources (i.e. industry, private organisations, charities). |
| Rationale | A high proportion of income from regional/local sources indicates a more intense relationship between the university and the region. |
| Data source | Department survey |
| Data elements | Income from regional sources Total income |
| Time reference | Three year average |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Income \ from \ regional \ sources_{i} * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Total \ income_{i}}$ |

Regional joint publications

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | The percentage of research publications that list at least one co-author with an affiliate address in the same "region" (within a distance of 50 km from the university). |
| Rationale | Co-publications with authors located elswhere in the region are a reflection of regional linkages between the university and regional partners. |
| Data source | CWTS/Web of Science |
| Data elements | Number of research publications that list at least one affiliate address of co-authors in the same region Total number of academic publications |
| Time reference | Period 2009 through 2012 |
| Formula | Joint regional publications in period * 100 Total number of academic publications |

Student internships in the region

| Level | Field Based Ranking |
|----------------|---|
| Dimension | Regional Engagement |
| | |
| Definition | Out of the students who did an internship, the percentage where the internship was with a company or organisation located in the region. |
| Rationale | Internships of students in regional enterprises are a means to build co- operations with regional partners and connect students to the local labour market. |
| Data source | Department survey |
| Data elements | Number of students who did an internship in the region Total number of students who did an internship |
| Time reference | Three year average |
| Formula | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Internships in the region_{i} * 100}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Total number of internships_{i}}$ |