China Subject Ratings

METHODOLOGY FOR THE *TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION* CHINA SUBJECT RATINGS 2023

January 2023

Times Higher Education China Subject Ratings:

Times Higher Education is the data provider underpinning university excellence in every continent across the world. As the company behind the world's most influential university ranking, and with almost five decades of experience as a source of analysis and insight on higher education, we have unparalleled expertise on the trends underpinning university performance globally. Our data and benchmarking tools are used by many of the world's most prestigious universities to help them achieve their strategic goals.

The *Times Higher Education (THE)* China Subject Ratings (CSR) aims to provide the definitive list of the Chinese subjects across universities worldwide, evaluated across five key areas of Teaching, Research, Citations, International Outlook and Industry Income. *Times Higher Education*'s data is trusted by governments and universities and is a vital resource for students, helping them choose where to study.

These ratings use much of the underlying methodology used in the World University Rankings (WUR).

The methodology is divided into four sections which are set out in the remainder of the document:

1) **Data collection and sources**
2) **Subjects Criteria**
3) **Criteria for exclusion, inclusion, and data processing**
4) **Calculation, scoring and rating**
5) **Appendix - Subject Information**

Important links:

THE WUR 2023 Final Rankings: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2023/world-ranking
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/world-university-rankings/2023/world-ranking

THE WUR 2023 Methodology:
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/world-university-rankings-2023-methodology
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/world-university-rankings/world-university-rankings-2023-methodology

THE CSR 2023 Final Results: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/ratings/china-subject-ratings/2023
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/ratings/china-subject-ratings/2023

THE CSR 2023 Methodology: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/china-subject-ratings-2023-methodology
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/china-subject-ratings-2023-methodology

Directors' Statement:

This document (the "Methodology") sets out our end-to-end process for generating the THE China Subject Ratings 2023 (the "Ratings"). As directors and management of Times Higher Education, we state that we have followed our Methodology

Signed: *D Watkins*

Print: David Watkins

Role: Head of Data Science

Date: 30th January 2023

For and on behalf of *THE* World Universities Insights Limited

Summary of the Ratings methodology:

The *Times Higher Education* Chinese Subject Ratings are the only performance tables that judge Chinese institutions on the Chinese Ministry of Education (MoE) subjects against universities across the world. This is done against research-intensive universities across all their core missions: teaching, research, research influence, international outlook and knowledge transfer. We use 11 carefully calibrated performance indicators, listed below, to provide the most comprehensive and balanced comparisons, trusted by students, academics, university leaders, industry and governments.

The 2023 China Subject Ratings are published in March 2023.

The performance indicators are grouped into five areas:

- **Teaching** (the learning environment)
    - Reputation Survey – Teaching
    - Academic Staff-to-Student Ratio
    - Institutional Income / Academic Staff

- **Research** (volume, income and reputation)
    - Reputation Survey – Research
    - Research Income / Academic Staff
    - Publications

- **Citations** (research influence)
    - Field Weighted Citation Impact

- **International outlook** (staff, students and research)
    - Proportion of International Students
    - Proportion of International Academic Staff
    - International co-authorship (International Publications / Publications Total)

- **Industry income** (knowledge transfer)
    - Research income from industry & commerce / Academic Staff

1) Data collection and sources

Institutional data – self-submitted on the *THE* Portal

A named representative from each institution submits and authorises their institutional data for use in the World University Rankings via *THE*'s designated online portal, with confirmations that they have:

- Provided true and accurate information for their institution for 2020; and
- Understood and complied with the *THE* terms and conditions → https://www.timeshighereducation.com/terms-and-conditions;

Times Higher Education will not self-submit data for an institution without positive confirmation from the named representative of the institution.

Prior to submission of data within the portal, the draft data undergoes certain automatic validation checks to ensure that data is complete and accurate, for review by the named representative

Elsevier

Bibliometric data

We examine research influence by capturing the number of times a university's published work is cited by scholars globally. This year, our bibliometric data supplier Elsevier examined 114 million citations to 16 million journal articles, article reviews, conference proceedings, books and book chapters published over five years. The data include more than 27,100 academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database and all indexed publications between 2018 and 2022. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2018 to 2022 are also collected. We used the snapshot taken on 1 January 2023, meaning that certain works published late in 2022 were not indexed and do not appear in the data.

Citations data is a score per institution calculated by Elsevier; they provide the Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) score, per subject and overall.

The FWCI score indicates how the number of citations received by an entity's publications compares with the average number of citations received by all other similar publications. 'Similar publications' are understood to be publications in the Scopus database that have the same publication year, type, and discipline, as defined by the Scopus journal classification system.

A FCWI of 1.00 indicates the global average.

The Citations performance of an institution is determined by calculating the 75th percentile of the FWCI score of all of its publications in scope. Where a publication involves multiple institutions, each institution receives full credit for its performance.

Papers with more than 1,000 authors have been incorporated using a fractional counting approach to ensure that all universities where academics are authors of these papers will receive at least 5 per cent of the value of the paper. The institutions with authors that provide the most contributors to the paper receive a proportionately larger contribution.

We also collect the total number of publications overall, plus the total number of publications with international co-authorship per institution, providing they meet our 'sufficient publications' criteria (detailed in section 2).

The citations help to show us how much each university is contributing to the sum of human knowledge: they tell us whose research has stood out, has been picked up and built on by other scholars and, most importantly, has been shared around the global scholarly community to expand the boundaries of human understanding, irrespective of discipline.

Academic reputation survey

The 2023 China Reputation Survey was sent to over 240,000 published and cited Chinese academics in September 2022, in which we asked them to nominate the universities that they perceive to be the best for Teaching and/or Research in their field (Chinese MoE subject). These academics were asked to nominate up to 10 institutions for Teaching and up to

10 institutions for Research within China. The results of the 2022 and 2023 China Reputation Surveys were incorporated in ratings.

Additionally, an annual survey was sent to a random sample of academics, in which we asked them to nominate the universities that they perceive to be the best for Teaching and/or Research in their field. For the 2021 and 2022 surveys, academics were asked to nominate up to 15 institutions for Teaching and up to 15 institutions for Research globally. Historically, the global reputation survey was carried out in partnership with Elsevier. The global survey was handled in-house by *THE* as of the 2022 cycle. The ratings combined the results of the 2021 survey, run in partnership with Elsevier, with the 2022 survey, run exclusively by *THE*.

The Teaching and Research scores for an institution at the global level were calculated based on the count of mentions they received in each category, and weighted to reflect both the distribution of scholars across the world (using data from UNESCO http://data.uis.unesco.org) and the distribution of respondents by subject in the survey.

The Teaching and Research scores for institutions within China were based on the global scores outlined above combined with a weighted version of the mentions they received in each category for the China specific surveys.

The academic reputation scores for international universities were based on the number of mentions they received for the 2021 and 2022 global reputation surveys in the global teaching and research sections. Where a university received no votes, they were allocated a zero score.

The total reputation score for each university was calculated based on the aggregate of individual respondent data. For Chinese institutions, this included the results from the China specific surveys.

Reference data

THE incorporates reference datasets into its model to convert country-level data provided by institutions via the portal (e.g. research income in a local currency) to a single comparable dataset for all institutions.

The sources of this data are:

- The HMRC monthly datasets:[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-exchange-rates-for-2020-monthly]. which provides accurate foreign exchange rates to convert datasets into GBP and then back into their local currency if an institution reports in a foreign currency;

- The World Bank Purchase Power Parity (PPP) dataset [http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PPP], which is used to convert the local currency to common-PPP-scaled USD. PPP is used to exemplify the differing currency strengths in each country while allowing for easy cross country comparisons; and

- Where data for a country doesn't exist in the World Bank database, a dataset from the IMF [https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/April] or UN data is used [http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=WDI&f=Indicator_Code%3APA.NUS.PPP].

2) Subjects Criteria

The Chinese Ministry of Education (MoE) categorises 113 subjects across 14 pillars. 83 subjects have been included in the ratings, the other 30 subjects have been excluded for the following reasons:

Military

The following 15 subjects were not included as they had a strong military and/or national security theme

306	公安学	Public security
826	兵器科学与技术	Weaponry Science and Technology
838	公安技术	Public Security Technology
839	网络空间安全	Cyber Security
1101	军事思想及军事历史	Military Thought and Military History
1102	战略学	Strategy
1103	战役学	Battle Science
1104	战术学	Tactics
1105	军队指挥学	Army Command Studies
1106	军事管理学	Military Science
1107	军队政治工作学	Army Political Work
1108	军事后勤学	Military Logistics
1109	军事装备学	Military Equipment Science
1110	军事训练学	Military Training
1402	国家安全学	National Security

China specific

The following 7 subjects were not included as they are too specific to China and therefore difficult to compare internationally

305	马克思主义理论	Marxist theory
501	中国语言文学	Chinese language & literature
602	中国史	Chinese History
1005	中医学	Traditional Chinese Medicine
1006	中西医结合	Western and Chinese Medicine Integration
1008	中药学	Traditional Chinese Pharmacy
1009	特种医学	Special medicine / Medical Aspects of Specific Environments

Insufficient Data

The following 8 subjects were not included as the data quality was not sufficient for international comparison.

301	法学	Law
304	民族学	Ethnology
601	考古学	Archaeology
712	科学技术史	History of Science and Technology
821	纺织科学与工程	Textile Science and Engineering
1302	音乐与舞蹈学	Music and Dance Studies
1303	戏剧与影视学	Drama and Film Studies
1304	美术学	Fine Arts

Subject Mappings

In order to provide information for the Chinese Subjects Ratings we have mapped 3 subject categorisations to the China Ministry of Education subjects:

- WUR Subjects – The 11 and 31 subjects used in the World University Ranking
- Reputation Subjects – The 50 subject categories used to capture reputation information
- Elsevier All Science Journal Classification (ASJC) Subjects – The 334 subjects used by Elsevier to categorise academic papers

This year, we added mappings for two subjects established by the MoE in 2020 under a new 14th pillar: "Interdisciplinary".

Details of these mappings can be found in the Subject Appendix.

3) Criteria for exclusion, inclusion, and data processing

Exclusion and inclusion criteria

There are four key criteria for universities to be included in the CSR overall and for each individual subject:

1. They must be included in the World University Rankings (WUR) 2023,

AND

2. They must have been eligible for the related individual WUR 2023 subject rankings,

AND

3. Outside of China, they must have selected the related detailed subject during the WUR 2023 submission. Within China there must be evidence they teach the relevant MoE subject (this data was gathered directly from university employees and/or their websites),

AND

4. They must have at least the minimum number of papers required between 2018-2022 for each specific subject.

Universities meeting the four key inclusion criteria are included in the ratings for a given subject.

Data adjustments

Following the submission of institutional data for the WUR via our Data Collection Portal, the management reviews and approves the data submitted by all institutions for appropriateness and accuracy, based on prior year values and gaps within datasets as described below.

On the occasions where an institution does not provide a data point which would result in the inability to generate a metric, the missing metric may be calculated by imputing the value as the higher of:

- The average of the two lowest metric scores for an institution; or
- The minimum score awarded across the whole population for that metric.

Data processing pre-ratings

Data provided by institutions for financial information is converted into USD using international
PPP exchange rates (provided by the World Bank), for use in the Ratings calculation
The datasets used in the ratings have been accurately mapped by university name and ID. Institution-level bibliometric (Scopus and/or SciVal) and reputation survey data obtained from Elsevier is mapped to THE institution data via THE's institution ID.

4) Calculation, scoring and grading

Calculation of metrics

There are 11 indicators, combined into 5 categories, or "pillars", which are weighted according to relative importance.

The weighted indicators are calculated for each subject for each university based on the definitions below:

1. *Teaching (the learning environment)*

Reputation survey

- There are four surveys that underpin this metric. The first two are the China reputation surveys, which were sent to published and cited Chinese academics in March and September of 2022, in which we asked them to nominate the universities that they perceive to be the best for teaching in their field (China Subjects). The second set of surveys consists of the Global Academic Reputation Survey (run annually) corresponding to the years 2021 and 2022. These global surveys examined the perceived prestige of institutions in teaching.
  This metric is the total number of votes obtained from the Global Academic Reputation Survey from the last two years, and for Chinese institutions this is blended with votes received over the last two China reputation surveys, with similar weights given to both surveys. Only non-zero values will be standardised using a logarithmic function, and universities that received no votes are scored a zero for this metric. The Reputation Subjects are mapped to the China Subjects for this purpose as outlined in the "Subject Mappings" section.

Academic Staff-to-student ratio

- The academic staff-to-student ratio is defined as total full time equivalent (FTE) number of staff employed in an academic post divided by FTE number of students in all years and of all programmes that lead to a degree, certificate, university credit or other qualification. This variable is normalised after calculation.

Institutional income per staff

- This measure of income indicates an institution's general status and gives a broad sense of the infrastructure and facilities available to students and staff. This metric is generated by dividing the institutional income adjusted to PPP, by the total number of academic staff. This variable is normalised after calculation.

2. *Research (volume, income and reputation)*

Reputation survey

- There are four surveys that underpin this metric. The first two are the China reputation surveys which were sent to published and cited Chinese academics in March and September of 2022, in which we asked them to nominate the universities that they perceive to be the best for research in their field (China Subjects). The second set of surveys consists of the Global Academic Reputation Survey (run annually) corresponding to the years 2021 and 2022. These global surveys examined the perceived prestige of institutions in research.
  This metric is the total number of votes obtained from the Global Academic Reputation Survey from the last two years, and for Chinese institutions this is blended with votes received over the last two China reputation surveys, with similar weight given to both surveys. Only non-zero values will be standardised using a logarithmic function, and universities that received no votes are scored a zero for this metric. The Reputation Subjects are mapped to the China Subjects for this purpose as outlined in the "Subject Mappings" section.

Research income per staff

- This metric is generated by dividing the total subject weighted research income adjusted for PPP, by the total subject weighted number of academic staff and is normalised after calculation. This is a somewhat controversial indicator because it can be influenced by national policy and economic circumstances. 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. This indicator takes account of each institution's distinct subject profile, reflecting the fact that research grants in science subjects are often bigger than those awarded for the highest-quality social science, arts and humanities research.

Research volume

- This metric is generated by taking the total subject weighted number of papers published in the academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database per scholar. This metric is normalised after calculation. The indicator gives a sense of the institution's ability to get papers published in quality peer-reviewed journals.

3. *Citations (research influence)*

Our research influence indicator looks at universities' role in spreading new knowledge and ideas. We examine research influence by capturing the average number of times a university's published work is cited by scholars globally. The data includes more than 27,100 academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database and all indexed publications between 2018 and 2022. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2018 to 2022 are also collected. The data is normalised by Elsevier 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. We have blended equal measures of a country-adjusted and non-country-adjusted raw measure of citations scores.

4. *International outlook (staff, students, research)*

Proportion of international students

- This metric captures the proportion of international students on campus. International students are those whose nationality differs from the country where the institution is based. The metric is calculated as the total FTE number of international students divided by the total FTE number of students. This variable is normalised after calculation.

Proportion of international staff

- This metric captures the proportion of international academic staff on campus. International staff are those whose nationality differs from the country where the institution is based. The metric is calculated as the total FTE number of international academic staff divided by the total FTE number of academic staff. This variable is normalised after calculation.

International collaboration

- In the third international indicator, we calculate the proportion of an institution's total research journal publications that have at least one international co-author. The metric is generated by dividing the total subject weighted number of publications with at least one international co-author by the total subjected weighted number of publications. This accounts for an institution's subject mix.

5. *Industry income (knowledge transfer)*

An institution's ability to help industry with innovations, inventions and consultancy has become a core mission of the contemporary global academy. This category suggests the extent to which businesses are willing to pay for research and an institution's ability to attract funding in the commercial marketplace – useful indicators of institutional quality. The indicator seeks to capture such knowledge-transfer activity by looking at how much research income an institution earns from industry (adjusted for PPP), divided by the total number of FTE academic staff it employs. This variable is normalised after calculation.

Weighting of Metrics

The metric weightings for each subject are calculated based on the number of papers produced by universities in each subject, the number of reputation votes in both research and teaching in each subject, and in line with the related subject metric weightings employed in the WUR.

The WUR metrics are carefully calibrated, with the weightings changed to best suit the individual subjects. The weightings given to the research indicators in particular have been altered to fit more closely the research culture in each subject, reflecting different publication habits: in the arts and humanities, for instance, where the range of outputs extends well beyond peer-reviewed journals, we give less weight to paper citations.

Two of the metrics used in the WUR are not used in these ratings.

The metric weightings for each subject are shown in the subject appendix.

Normalisation

Moving from a series of specific data points to indicators to a total score for an institution requires us to match values that represent fundamentally different data. To do this we use a standardisation approach for each indicator, and then combine the indicators in the proportions indicated below.

The standardisation approach we use is based on the distribution of data within a particular indicator for each subject, where we calculate a cumulative probability function, and evaluate where a particular institution's indicator sits within that function.

For all indicators we calculate the cumulative probability function using either a version of Z-scoring, Exponential, Generalised Normal, or Weibull component.

Grade production

Once the overall scores have been produced, a grade is calculated for each university within each subject. The subject grades are A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-; these are evenly split across the ranked universities across the world, such that the top 11.11% of world universities in a subject receive an **A+**, the next 11.11% receive an **A**, etc…

Publication

These ratings will be published on the *Times Higher Education* website, https://www.timeshighereducation.com/ Universities can be selected by Region/Country or looked at overall. Subjects can be viewed altogether, by subject pillar, by individual subject.

There are several ways to sort the universities, including alphabetically and by WUR grade. Users will also be able to sort by "Highest Rating", which ranks universities by average grade; where the average grades are equivalent they are ranked by number of subjects.

Where universities have the same grade in a subject, they will be shown in alphabetical order when sorting by grade.

5) Appendix – Subject Information

Subject Mappings
The ASJC mapping is available upon request.

Subject			WUR Subject		Reputation Subject	
101	哲学	Philosophy	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	哲学	Philosophy
201	理论经济学	Theoretical economics	商业与经济学	Business and Economics	经济学与计量经济学	Economics and Econometrics
202	应用经济学	Applied economics	商业与经济学	Business and Economics	其他商业与经济学学科	Other Business and Economics subject
302	政治学	Political Science	社会科学	Social Sciences	政治与国际研究	Politics and International Studies
303	社会学	Sociology	社会科学	Social Sciences	社会学	Sociology
401	教育学	Education	教育学	Education	教育学	Education
402	心理学	Psychology	心理学	Psychology	心理学	Psychology
403	体育学	Physical Education	生命科学	Life Sciences	运动科学	Sports Science
502	外国语言文学	Foreign language & literature	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	文学	Literature
503	新闻传播学	Media/ Communications/ Journalism	社会科学	Social Sciences	传播学与媒体研究	Communication and Media Studies
603	世界史	World History	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	历史学	History
701	数学	Mathematics	理学	Physical Sciences	数学与统计学	Mathematics and Statistics
702	物理学	Physics	理学	Physical Sciences	物理与天文学	Physics and Astronomy
703	化学	Chemistry	理学	Physical Sciences	化学	Chemistry
704	天文学	Astronomy	理学	Physical Sciences	物理与天文学	Physics and Astronomy
705	地理学	Geography	社会科学	Social Sciences	地理学	Geography
706	大气科学	Atmospheric sciences	理学	Physical Sciences	地球与行星科学	Earth and Planetary Sciences
707	海洋科学	Marine sciences	理学	Physical Sciences	海洋科学	Marine Science
708	地球物理学	Geophysics	理学	Physical Sciences	地质与环境科学，其他理学学科	Geology and Environmental Science, Other Physical Sciences subject
709	地质学	Geology	理学	Physical Sciences	地质与环境科学	Geology and Environmental Science

710	生物学	Biology	生命科学	Life Sciences	生物科学	Biological Sciences
711	系统科学	Systems Sciences	理学	Physical Sciences	数学与统计学	Mathematics and Statistics
713	生态学	Ecology	理学	Physical Sciences	地质与环境科学	Geology and Environmental Science
714	统计学	Statistics	理学	Physical Sciences	数学与统计学	Mathematics and Statistics
801	力学	Mechanics	工学	Engineering	机械与航空航天工程	Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
802	机械工程	Mechanical Engineering	工学	Engineering	机械与航空航天工程	Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
803	光学工程	Optical Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，其他理学学科	General Engineering, Other Physical Sciences subject
804	仪器科学与技术	Instrument/Meter Science & Technology	工学	Engineering	通用工程	General Engineering
805	材料科学与工程	Materials Science & Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，化学工程	General Engineering, Chemical Engineering
806	冶金工程	Metallurgical Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，地质与环境科学	General Engineering, Geology and Environmental Science
807	动力工程及工程热物理	Power Engineering Thermophysics	工学	Engineering	土木工程	Civil Engineering
808	电气工程	Electrical Engineering	工学	Engineering	电气与电子工程	Electrical and Electronic Engineering
809	电子科学与技术	Electronic Science and Technology	工学	Engineering	电气与电子工程	Electrical and Electronic Engineering
810	信息与通信工程	Information and Communication Engineering	计算机科学	Computer Science	计算机科学	Computer Science
811	控制科学与工程	Control Science and Engineering / Automation Science and Engineering	工学	Engineering	电气与电子工程	Electrical and Electronic Engineering
812	计算机科学与技术	Computer Science and Technology	计算机科学	Computer Science	计算机科学	Computer Science
813	建筑学	Architecture	工学	Engineering	建筑学	Architecture
814	土木工程	Civil Engineering	工学	Engineering	土木工程	Civil Engineering
815	水利工程	Water / Irrigation Engineering	工学	Engineering	地质与环境科学	Geology and Environmental Science
816	测绘科学与技术	Surveying and mapping science & technology	工学	Engineering	数学与统计学	Mathematics and Statistics
817	化学工程与技术	Chemical Engineering & technology	工学	Engineering	化学工程	Chemical Engineering

818	地质资源与地质工程	Geological resources and geological engineering	理学	Physical Sciences	地质与环境科学	Geology and Environmental Science
819	矿业工程	Mining Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，地质与环境科学	General Engineering, Geology and Environmental Science
820	石油与天然气工程	Oil and gas engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，化学工程	General Engineering, Chemical Engineering
822	轻工技术与工程	Light Industry Technology and Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程	General Engineering
823	交通运输工程	Transport Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，机械与航空航天工程	General Engineering, Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
824	船舶与海洋工程	Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程	General Engineering
825	航空宇航科学与技术	Aerospace Science and Technology	工学	Engineering	机械与航空航天工程	Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
827	核科学与技术	Nuclear Science and Technology	工学	Engineering	通用工程，电气与电子工程，其他理学学科	General Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Other Physical Sciences subject
828	农业工程	Agricultural Engineering	工学	Engineering	其他工学学科，农学与林学	Other Engineering subject, Agricultural and Forestry
829	林业工程	Forestry Engineering	工学	Engineering	其他工学学科，农学与林学	Other Engineering subject, Agricultural and Forestry
830	环境科学与工程	Environmental Science and Engineering	理学	Physical Sciences	地质与环境科学	Geology and Environmental Science
831	生物医学工程	Biomedical engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，生物科学	General Engineering, Biological Sciences
832	食品科学与工程	Food science and engineering	工学	Engineering	其他工学学，农学与林学	Other Engineering subject, Agricultural and Forestry
833	城乡规划学	Urban and Rural Planning	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	建筑学	Architecture
834	风景园林学	Landscape Architecture	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	建筑学	Architecture
835	软件工程	Software Engineering	计算机科学	Computer Science	计算机科学	Computer Science
836	生物工程	Biological Engineering	工学	Engineering	化学工程，生物科学	Chemical Engineering, Biological Sciences
837	安全科学与工程	Safety Science and Engineering	工学	Engineering	通用工程，发展研究	General Engineering, Development Studies
901	作物学	Crop science	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学	Agricultural and Forestry
902	园艺学	Horticulture	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学	Agricultural and Forestry

903	农业资源与环境	Agricultural Resources and Environment	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学	Agricultural and Forestry
904	植物保护	Plant protection	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学	Agricultural and Forestry
905	畜牧学	Animal husbandry	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学, 兽医学	Agricultural and Forestry, Veterinary Sciences
906	兽医学	Veterinary Science	生命科学	Life Sciences	兽医学	Veterinary Sciences
907	林学	Forest Science / Forestry	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学	Agricultural and Forestry
908	水产	Aquatic Production / Aquatic Science	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学, 海洋科学	Agricultural and Forestry, Marine Science
909	草学	Grass Science / Turf Grass Science	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学	Agricultural and Forestry
1001	基础医学	basic medicine / Medical Science	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	医学	Medicine
1002	临床医学	Clinical Medicine	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	医学	Medicine
1003	口腔医学	Stomatology	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	牙医学	Dentistry
1004	公共卫生与预防医学	Public Health and Preventive Medicine	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	医学	Medicine
1007	药学	Pharmacy	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	健康职业学	Health Professions
1010	医学技术	Medical Technology	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	其他健康科学学科，其他工学学科	Other Health Sciences subject, Other Engineering subject
1011	护理学	Nursing	临床与卫生学	Clinical and Health	护理学	Nursing
1201	管理科学与工程	Management Science and Engineering	商业与经济学	Business and Economics	商业与管理学	Business and Management
1202	工商管理	Business Administration	商业与经济学	Business and Economics	商业与管理学	Business and Management
1203	农林经济管理	Agriculture and Forestry Economic Management	生命科学	Life Sciences	农学与林学, 商业与管理学	Agricultural and Forestry, Business and Management
1204	公共管理	Public Administration	社会科学	Social Sciences	社会学	Sociology
1205	图书情报与档案管理	Library Information and Archives Management	社会科学	Social Sciences	图书馆与情报学	Library and Information Science
1301	艺术学理论	Art Theory	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	艺术与设计学	Art and Design
1305	设计学	Design	艺术与人文科学	Arts and Humanities	艺术与设计学	Art and Design
1402	集成电路科学与工程	Integrated Circuit Science and Engineering	工学	Engineering	电气与电子工程	Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Metric Weights and Minimum number of academic papers required for each subject

Subject	Min Papers	c1	e1	i1	i2	i3	r1	r2	r5	t1	t2	t5
0101	30	20.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	20.0%	6.7%	6.5%	19.0%	6.7%	3.4%
0201	100	25.0%	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	22.0%	5.6%	5.6%	23.0%	3.8%	1.8%
0202	30	20.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	28.0%	4.7%	4.7%	27.0%	3.1%	1.5%
0302	30	22.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	22.0%	6.6%	6.6%	22.0%	4.5%	2.2%
0303	100	25.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	21.0%	6.9%	6.8%	19.0%	4.7%	2.3%
0401	100	29.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	27.7%	2.8%	2.8%	27.7%	2.6%	1.2%
0402	100	35.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.0%	2.7%	2.8%	24.0%	1.9%	1.0%
0403	30	20.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	19.0%	8.0%	7.9%	18.0%	7.3%	3.5%
0502	30	22.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	24.0%	4.8%	4.8%	24.0%	4.8%	2.4%
0503	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	23.0%	7.4%	7.5%	22.0%	5.0%	2.5%
0603	30	20.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	16.0%	8.1%	8.0%	14.0%	8.1%	4.1%
0701	100	31.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.8%	2.8%	2.5%	26.8%	1.8%	0.9%
0702	100	31.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.8%	2.7%	2.9%	26.8%	2.0%	0.9%
0703	100	31.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	26.8%	2.8%	2.9%	26.8%	1.9%	1.0%
0704	30	20.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	30.0%	3.6%	3.7%	30.0%	2.5%	1.3%
0705	100	27.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	26.0%	3.9%	3.9%	25.0%	2.7%	1.4%
0706	30	20.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	27.0%	5.0%	5.0%	26.0%	3.4%	1.7%
0707	30	20.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	24.0%	6.1%	6.0%	23.0%	4.1%	2.1%
0708	30	20.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	27.0%	4.7%	4.7%	27.0%	3.3%	1.6%
0709	30	22.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	28.0%	4.1%	4.1%	27.0%	2.8%	1.4%
0710	100	26.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	29.1%	2.8%	2.6%	29.1%	1.9%	1.0%
0711	100	25.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	26.0%	4.2%	4.2%	26.0%	2.8%	1.5%
0713	30	22.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	27.0%	4.3%	4.2%	27.0%	2.9%	1.5%
0714	30	20.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	28.0%	4.4%	4.4%	28.0%	3.0%	1.5%
0801	30	22.5%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	30.0%	3.0%	3.0%	30.0%	2.0%	1.0%
0802	30	26.7%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	29.1%	2.6%	2.5%	29.1%	1.7%	0.9%
0803	100	25.0%	3.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	29.0%	3.3%	3.3%	27.0%	2.2%	1.1%
0804	30	22.5%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	24.0%	5.2%	5.4%	23.0%	3.5%	1.7%
0805	100	31.3%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	26.8%	2.6%	2.7%	26.8%	1.7%	0.8%
0806	30	20.0%	5.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	26.0%	4.8%	4.8%	26.0%	3.3%	1.6%
0807	30	22.5%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	3.2%	3.1%	29.0%	2.2%	1.0%
0808	100	29.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	27.6%	2.6%	2.6%	27.6%	1.8%	0.9%
0809	100	28.3%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	28.3%	2.6%	2.7%	28.3%	1.7%	0.8%
0810	100	29.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	27.6%	2.6%	2.6%	27.6%	1.8%	0.9%
0811	30	22.5%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	30.0%	3.1%	2.9%	30.0%	2.0%	1.0%
0812	100	31.3%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	26.8%	2.6%	2.4%	26.8%	1.8%	0.9%
0813	30	17.5%	7.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	23.0%	6.5%	6.4%	22.0%	4.3%	2.2%
0814	30	20.0%	3.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.4%	3.5%	30.0%	2.3%	1.1%
0815	30	17.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	28.0%	4.8%	4.9%	28.0%	3.3%	1.7%
0816	30	15.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	28.0%	5.5%	5.4%	27.0%	3.8%	1.8%
0817	100	28.3%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	28.3%	2.6%	2.7%	28.3%	1.7%	0.9%
0818	30	17.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	26.0%	5.6%	5.7%	26.0%	3.8%	1.9%
0819	30	17.5%	5.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	26.0%	5.3%	5.3%	26.0%	3.5%	1.7%
0820	100	22.5%	5.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	25.0%	4.9%	5.0%	24.0%	3.3%	1.7%

0822	30	17.5%	8.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	20.0%	7.5%	7.4%	19.0%	5.0%	2.5%
0823	30	17.5%	4.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	29.0%	4.2%	4.2%	29.0%	2.8%	1.4%
0824	30	15.0%	7.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	24.0%	6.6%	6.7%	23.0%	4.4%	2.2%
0825	30	20.0%	3.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.4%	3.5%	30.0%	2.3%	1.1%
0827	30	20.0%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.5%	3.3%	30.0%	2.3%	1.2%
0828	30	15.0%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	30.0%	4.3%	4.3%	30.0%	2.9%	1.5%
0829	30	17.5%	5.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	28.0%	4.8%	4.8%	27.0%	3.1%	1.6%
0830	100	28.3%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	28.3%	2.6%	2.6%	28.3%	1.7%	0.9%
0831	30	20.0%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.5%	3.4%	30.0%	2.3%	1.1%
0832	30	17.5%	5.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	28.0%	4.6%	4.6%	28.0%	3.0%	1.5%
0833	100	22.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	19.0%	6.6%	6.6%	18.0%	6.6%	3.3%
0834	30	15.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	18.0%	8.0%	7.9%	18.0%	8.0%	4.0%
0835	100	26.7%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	29.1%	2.6%	2.6%	29.1%	1.8%	0.9%
0836	30	20.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	30.0%	3.6%	3.6%	29.0%	2.4%	1.2%
0837	30	17.5%	7.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	22.0%	7.0%	6.9%	20.0%	4.7%	2.3%
0901	30	20.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	25.0%	5.7%	5.6%	24.0%	3.9%	1.9%
0902	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	25.0%	6.1%	6.0%	24.0%	4.2%	2.1%
0903	100	32.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.8%	2.8%	2.6%	25.8%	1.9%	1.0%
0904	100	20.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	24.0%	6.1%	6.0%	23.0%	4.2%	2.0%
0905	30	22.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	26.0%	4.8%	4.9%	25.0%	3.3%	1.7%
0906	30	17.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	20.0%	8.5%	8.6%	16.0%	5.8%	2.9%
0907	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	25.0%	6.1%	6.0%	24.0%	4.2%	2.1%
0908	100	20.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	26.0%	5.3%	5.2%	25.0%	3.7%	1.8%
0909	100	22.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	24.0%	5.6%	5.6%	23.0%	3.8%	1.9%
1001	100	22.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	28.0%	3.9%	4.0%	28.0%	2.7%	1.3%
1002	100	29.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	27.6%	2.7%	2.9%	27.6%	1.8%	1.0%
1003	30	20.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	28.0%	4.8%	4.7%	26.0%	3.3%	1.6%
1004	100	25.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	28.0%	3.5%	3.4%	28.0%	2.4%	1.2%
1007	100	27.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	19.0%	6.3%	6.3%	19.0%	4.3%	2.1%
1010	30	17.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	30.0%	4.3%	4.2%	29.0%	3.0%	1.5%
1011	30	25.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	16.0%	7.8%	7.8%	16.0%	5.4%	2.7%
1201	30	22.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	30.0%	3.7%	3.6%	28.0%	2.5%	1.2%
1202	100	28.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	28.3%	2.8%	2.9%	28.3%	1.9%	0.9%
1203	30	17.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	28.0%	5.4%	5.5%	27.0%	3.7%	1.8%
1204	30	17.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	25.0%	6.4%	6.5%	25.0%	4.3%	2.1%
1205	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	23.0%	7.4%	7.5%	22.0%	5.0%	2.4%
1301	100	17.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	18.0%	7.7%	7.8%	17.0%	7.7%	3.9%
1305	30	12.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	24.0%	6.6%	6.6%	23.0%	6.6%	3.3%
1401	100	22.5%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	28.0%	4.0%	4.0%	26.0%	2.8%	1.4%

Metrics Key

KEY	METRIC	
C1	Citations	引用
E1	Industry income	行业收入

I1	Proportion of international students	国际生比例
I2	Proportion of international staff	国际教员比例
I3	International collaboration	国际合著
R1	Research Reputation	研究声誉
R2	Research income per staff	师均研究收入
R5	Research volume	研究产出
T1	Teaching Reputation	教学声誉
T2	Academic Staff-to-student ratio	师生比
T5	Institutional income per staff	师均大学收入

主题	最少論文	c1	e1	i1	i2	i3	r1	r2	r5	t1	t2	t5
Subject	Min Papers	Citations	Industry Income	Proportion of International students	Proportion of International staff	International Collaboration	Research Reputation	Research Income per staff	Research Volume	Teaching Reputation	Academic Staff-to-student ratio	Institutional income per staff
哲学	30	20.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	20.0%	6.7%	6.5%	19.0%	6.7%	3.4%
理论经济学	100	25.0%	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	22.0%	5.6%	5.6%	23.0%	3.8%	1.8%
应用经济学	30	20.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	28.0%	4.7%	4.7%	27.0%	3.1%	1.5%
政治学	30	22.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	22.0%	6.6%	6.6%	22.0%	4.5%	2.2%
社会学	100	25.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	21.0%	6.9%	6.8%	19.0%	4.7%	2.3%
教育学	100	29.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	27.7%	2.8%	2.8%	27.7%	2.6%	1.2%
心理学	100	35.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.0%	2.7%	2.8%	24.0%	1.9%	1.0%
体育学	30	20.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	19.0%	8.0%	7.9%	18.0%	7.3%	3.5%
外国语言文学	30	22.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	24.0%	4.8%	4.8%	24.0%	4.8%	2.4%
新闻传播学	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	23.0%	7.4%	7.5%	22.0%	5.0%	2.5%
世界史	30	20.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	16.0%	8.1%	8.0%	14.0%	8.1%	4.1%
数学	100	31.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.8%	2.8%	2.5%	26.8%	1.8%	0.9%
物理学	100	31.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.8%	2.7%	2.9%	26.8%	2.0%	0.9%
化学	100	31.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	26.8%	2.8%	2.9%	26.8%	1.9%	1.0%
天文学	30	20.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	30.0%	3.6%	3.7%	30.0%	2.5%	1.3%
地理学	100	27.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	26.0%	3.9%	3.9%	25.0%	2.7%	1.4%
大气科学	30	20.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	27.0%	5.0%	5.0%	26.0%	3.4%	1.7%
海洋科学	30	20.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	24.0%	6.1%	6.0%	23.0%	4.1%	2.1%
地球物理学	30	20.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	27.0%	4.7%	4.7%	27.0%	3.3%	1.6%
地质学	30	22.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	28.0%	4.1%	4.1%	27.0%	2.8%	1.4%
生物学	100	26.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	29.1%	2.8%	2.6%	29.1%	1.9%	1.0%
系统科学	100	25.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	26.0%	4.2%	4.2%	26.0%	2.8%	1.5%
生态学	30	22.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	27.0%	4.3%	4.2%	27.0%	2.9%	1.5%
统计学	30	20.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	28.0%	4.4%	4.4%	28.0%	3.0%	1.5%
力学	30	22.5%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	30.0%	3.0%	3.0%	30.0%	2.0%	1.0%
机械工程	30	26.7%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	29.1%	2.6%	2.5%	29.1%	1.7%	0.9%
光学工程	100	25.0%	3.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	29.0%	3.3%	3.3%	27.0%	2.2%	1.1%
仪器科学与技术	30	22.5%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	24.0%	5.2%	5.4%	23.0%	3.5%	1.7%
材料科学与工程	100	31.3%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	26.8%	2.6%	2.7%	26.8%	1.7%	0.8%
冶金工程	30	20.0%	5.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	26.0%	4.8%	4.8%	26.0%	3.3%	1.6%

动力工程及工程热物理	30	22.5%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	3.2%	3.1%	29.0%	2.2%	1.0%
电气工程	100	29.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	27.6%	2.6%	2.6%	27.6%	1.8%	0.9%
电子科学与技术	100	28.3%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	28.3%	2.6%	2.7%	28.3%	1.7%	0.8%
信息与通信工程	100	29.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	27.6%	2.6%	2.6%	27.6%	1.8%	0.9%
控制科学与工程	30	22.5%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	30.0%	3.1%	2.9%	30.0%	2.0%	1.0%
计算机科学与技术	100	31.3%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	26.8%	2.6%	2.4%	26.8%	1.8%	0.9%
建筑学	30	17.5%	7.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	23.0%	6.5%	6.4%	22.0%	4.3%	2.2%
土木工程	30	20.0%	3.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.4%	3.5%	30.0%	2.3%	1.1%
水利工程	30	17.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	28.0%	4.8%	4.9%	28.0%	3.3%	1.7%
测绘科学与技术	30	15.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	28.0%	5.5%	5.4%	27.0%	3.8%	1.8%
化学工程与技术	100	28.3%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	28.3%	2.6%	2.7%	28.3%	1.7%	0.9%
地质资源与地质工程	30	17.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	26.0%	5.6%	5.7%	26.0%	3.8%	1.9%
矿业工程	30	17.5%	5.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	26.0%	5.3%	5.3%	26.0%	3.5%	1.7%
石油与天然气工程	100	22.5%	5.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	25.0%	4.9%	5.0%	24.0%	3.3%	1.7%
轻工技术与工程	30	17.5%	8.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	20.0%	7.5%	7.4%	19.0%	5.0%	2.5%
交通运输工程	30	17.5%	4.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	29.0%	4.2%	4.2%	29.0%	2.8%	1.4%
船舶与海洋工程	30	15.0%	7.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	24.0%	6.6%	6.7%	23.0%	4.4%	2.2%
航空宇航科学与技术	30	20.0%	3.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.4%	3.5%	30.0%	2.3%	1.1%
核科学与技术	30	20.0%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.5%	3.3%	30.0%	2.3%	1.2%
农业工程	30	15.0%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	30.0%	4.3%	4.3%	30.0%	2.9%	1.5%
林业工程	30	17.5%	5.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	28.0%	4.8%	4.8%	27.0%	3.1%	1.6%
环境科学与工程	100	28.3%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	28.3%	2.6%	2.6%	28.3%	1.7%	0.9%
生物医学工程	30	20.0%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	30.0%	3.5%	3.4%	30.0%	2.3%	1.1%
食品科学与工程	30	17.5%	5.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	28.0%	4.6%	4.6%	28.0%	3.0%	1.5%
城乡规划学	100	22.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	19.0%	6.6%	6.6%	18.0%	6.6%	3.3%
风景园林学	30	15.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	18.0%	8.0%	7.9%	18.0%	8.0%	4.0%
软件工程	100	26.7%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	29.1%	2.6%	2.6%	29.1%	1.8%	0.9%
生物工程	30	20.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	30.0%	3.6%	3.6%	29.0%	2.4%	1.2%
安全科学与工程	30	17.5%	7.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	22.0%	7.0%	6.9%	20.0%	4.7%	2.3%
作物学	30	20.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	25.0%	5.7%	5.6%	24.0%	3.9%	1.9%
园艺学	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	25.0%	6.1%	6.0%	24.0%	4.2%	2.1%
农业资源与环境	100	32.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	26.8%	2.8%	2.6%	25.8%	1.9%	1.0%
植物保护	100	20.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	24.0%	6.1%	6.0%	23.0%	4.2%	2.0%
畜牧学	30	22.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	26.0%	4.8%	4.9%	25.0%	3.3%	1.7%
兽医学	30	17.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	20.0%	8.5%	8.6%	16.0%	5.8%	2.9%
林学	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	25.0%	6.1%	6.0%	24.0%	4.2%	2.1%
水产	100	20.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	26.0%	5.3%	5.2%	25.0%	3.7%	1.8%
草学	100	22.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	24.0%	5.6%	5.6%	23.0%	3.8%	1.9%
基础医学	100	22.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	28.0%	3.9%	4.0%	28.0%	2.7%	1.3%
临床医学	100	29.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	27.6%	2.7%	2.9%	27.6%	1.8%	1.0%
口腔医学	30	20.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	28.0%	4.8%	4.7%	26.0%	3.3%	1.6%
公共卫生与预防医学	100	25.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	28.0%	3.5%	3.4%	28.0%	2.4%	1.2%
药学	100	27.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	19.0%	6.3%	6.3%	19.0%	4.3%	2.1%
医学技术	30	17.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	30.0%	4.3%	4.2%	29.0%	3.0%	1.5%
护理学	30	25.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	16.0%	7.8%	7.8%	16.0%	5.4%	2.7%
管理科学与工程	30	22.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	30.0%	3.7%	3.6%	28.0%	2.5%	1.2%
工商管理	100	28.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	28.3%	2.8%	2.9%	28.3%	1.9%	0.9%

农林经济管理	30	17.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	28.0%	5.4%	5.5%	27.0%	3.7%	1.8%
公共管理	30	17.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	25.0%	6.4%	6.5%	25.0%	4.3%	2.1%
图书情报与档案管理	30	17.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	23.0%	7.4%	7.5%	22.0%	5.0%	2.4%
艺术学理论	100	17.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	18.0%	7.7%	7.8%	17.0%	7.7%	3.9%
设计学	30	12.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	24.0%	6.6%	6.6%	23.0%	6.6%	3.3%
集成电路科学与工程	100	22.5%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	28.0%	4.0%	4.0%	26.0%	2.8%	1.4%