

Which university is 'the best'?

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Structure

Problem Definition

- Data science questions to answer
 - Why the questions are important
- Difficulties on answering the questions
- Data available for answering the questions
 - Existing works

Results

- Methods used
- Findings
- Key solutions and highlights

Conclusion & future works

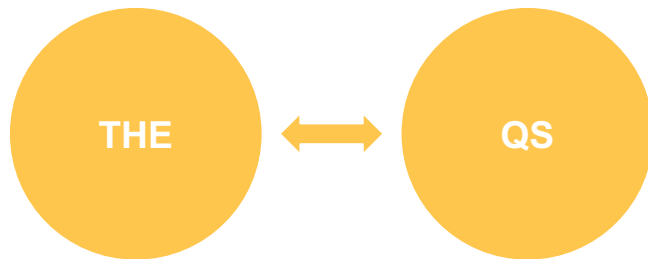
- Answers to the questions
- Possible future works and directions

Acknowledgements and References



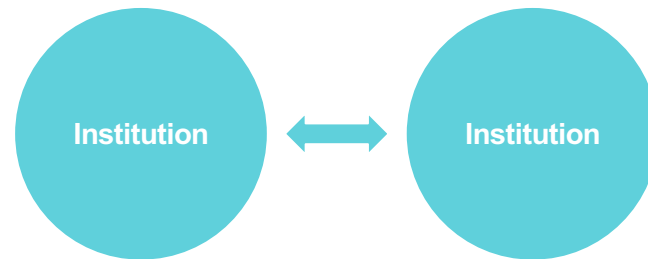
Data science questions to answer

Factor Analysis



1. Why are the rankings varied so much according to different **ranking factors** and which one is better?

Probabilistic Modelling



2. What are the **possible strengths** of each institution according to various attributes?

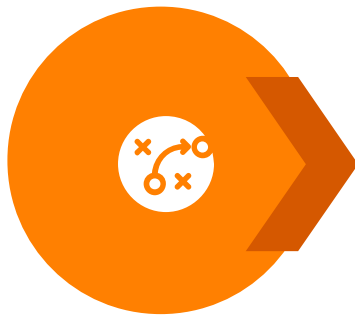
Why the questions are important?

Topic:
Popular



The question of which university is the best has always been an endlessly debated and controversial topic.

Problem:
Confusing



Although many ranking systems have been developed and posted for students to choose their desired university, their ranking criteria are not clear enough, and their widely varied rankings can sometimes become more confusing.

Aspiration:
Efficient



Therefore, I'm coming up with the idea to compare the different ranking systems and clearly state some critical thoughts on their criteria, advantages, and why they receive potential criticisms.

Difficulties on answering the questions

Data

Existing datasets are too old

01



02

Web scraping

Challenging



03

Information Alignment

Troublesome with too many details



04

Modeling

Limited by my regression & machine learning knowledge



Existing works

Data available for answering the questions

1. Here is the dataset containing world university rankings from 2012 to 2016 from Kaggle, which includes 6 different tables: THE, CWUR, ARWU rankings, and supplementary data on educational attainment and expenditure.

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mylesoneill/world-university-rankings?datasetId=27&sortBy=voteCount&language=R&select=cwurData.csv>

2. Here is the dataset of THE from Kaggle:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/r1chardson/the-world-university-rankings-2011-2023>

3. Here is the dataset containing qs rankings from 2017 to 2022 from Kaggle,

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/padhmam/qs-world-university-rankings-2017-2022>.

4. However, these datasets are incomplete, and more information should be grasped from the official websites:

<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings>

<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings>

Existing Works

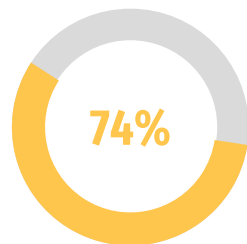
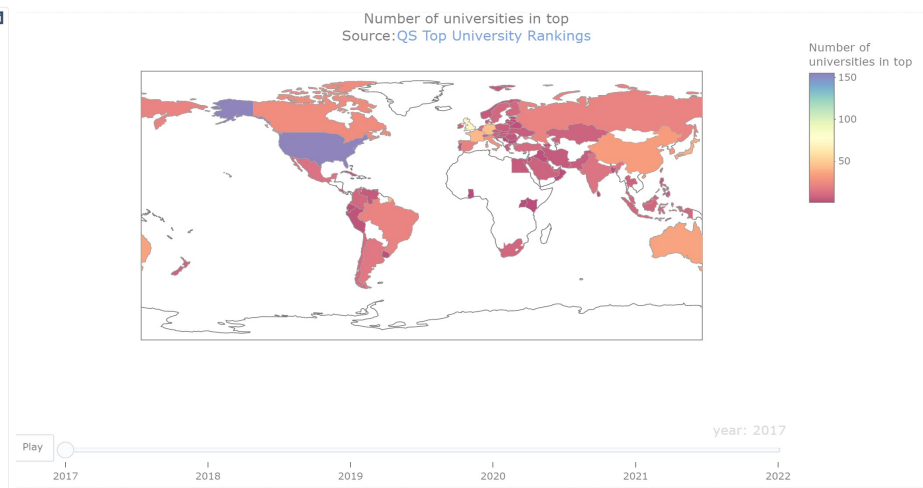
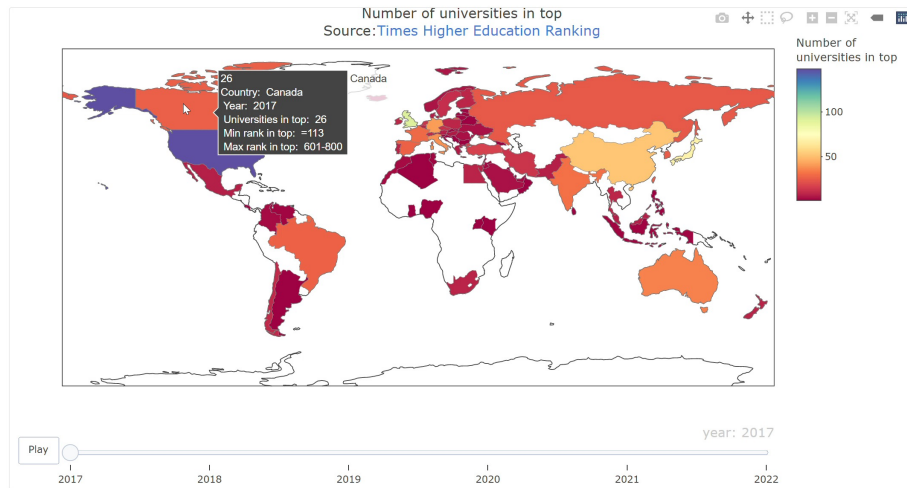
1. There are some existing works on world university ranking data visualization, comparison, data analysis, and modeling on Kaggle.

2. More detailed references can be seen from the 'Acknowledgements and References' part.

Methods

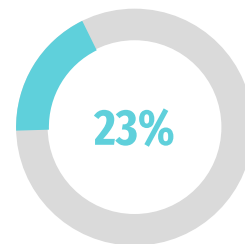
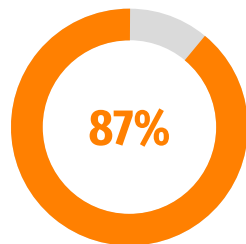


Findings: Comparison & Visualization



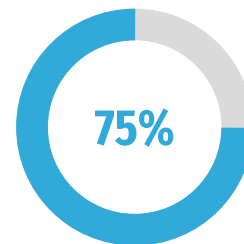
Increase Rate (UK)

Increase Rate (China)



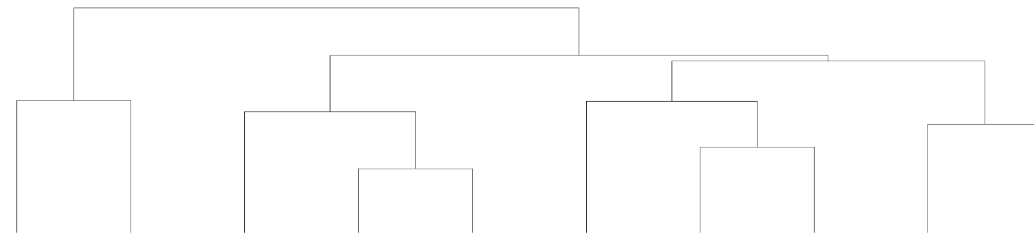
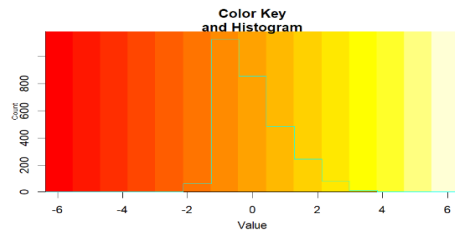
Increase Rate (UK)

Increase Rate (mainland China)

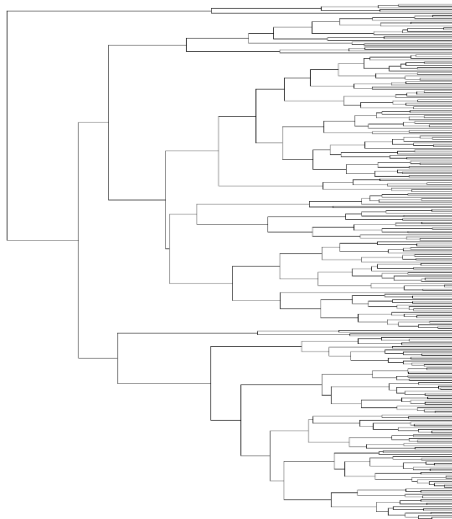


Results

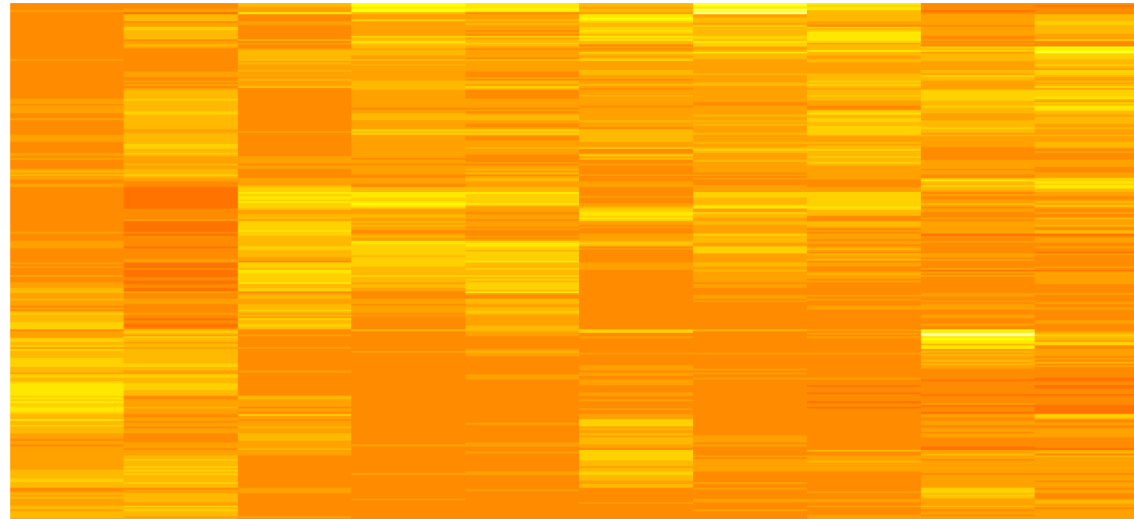
Combination: HeatMap & dendrogram



Y: Universities



Czech Technical University in Prague
 University of London
 University of Maryland
 American University of Sharjah
 University of Alberta
 University of Tulsa
 University of California, Santa Cruz
 Tampere University
 Bar-Ilan University
 Griffith University
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Otago
 Heriot Watt University
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Johannesburg
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Surrey
 King Saud bin Abdulaziz University
 University of Göttingen
 University of Toronto
 University of Technology of Darmstadt
 Amirkabir University of Technology
 University of Technology of Canada
 University of Science and Technology
 University of Jyväskylä
 Tokyo University of Mines
 University of Jyväskylä
 National University of Science and
 Technology
 University of Jyväskylä
 Bauman Moscow State Technical Uni-
 versity
 University of Jyväskylä
 Heriot Institute of Technology
 University of Jyväskylä
 Tampere University
 Osaka University
 Ulsan National Institute of Science and
 Technology
 National Yang Ming Chiao Tung Uni-
 versity
 Seoul National University (SNU)
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Munich
 University of Toronto
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Hong Kong
 McGill University
 Imperial College London
 Fudan University
 Northwestern University
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Washington
 Brown University
 Boston University
 Tufts University
 University of Göttingen
 University of Jyväskylä
 Newcastle University
 University of Southampton
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Groningen
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Jyväskylä
 Leiden University
 Aarhus University



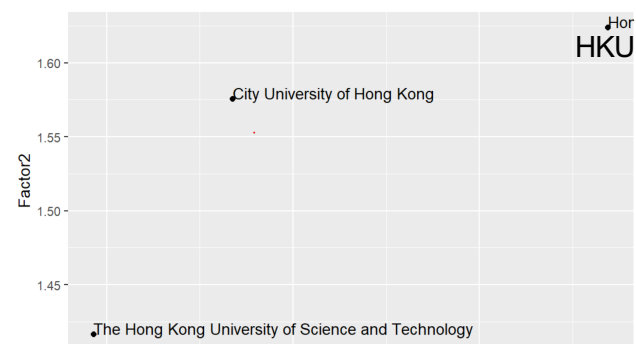
X: Factors on Different Ranking Systems

Highlights: Factor Analysis

Table

	factor1	factor2	factor3
ti_scores_overall_rank	0.963186386382816	-0.244903527148565	0.0857824266469249
ti_scores_teaching_rank	0.659491983886174	0.0770423070711403	0.616024696686295
ti_scores_research_rank	0.752318017592238	-0.123886503535311	0.38507901844214
ti_scores_citations_rank	0.832310862543658	-0.249494064990921	-0.274817673929056
ti_scores_industry_income_rank	0.151322671628744	0.175377207641551	0.428837933454003
ti_scores_international_outlook	-0.179911380578139	0.977589238924892	0.0834702453171591
ti_scores_international_outlook_rank	0.207689755063185	-0.956619603884458	-0.0758441086085277
ti_stats_student_staff_ratio	-0.113371732081103	0.189830117931534	0.257687363933498
qs_score	-0.536930715349169	0.271758679819003	-0.57897733108039
qs_student_faculty_ratio	0.00680548751092073	-0.0149688012306455	0.490914237923292

Plots



01 PCA Analysis

02 Factanal()

03 fa_load
v.s. fa_rotate_load

04 Factor Analysis
& visualisation

Conclusions

Insight 1

```
factanal(univ_num,factors=3,rotation="none")
```

	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3
SS loadings	3.515	1.917	1.194
Proportion Var	0.351	0.192	0.119
Cumulative Var	0.351	0.543	0.663

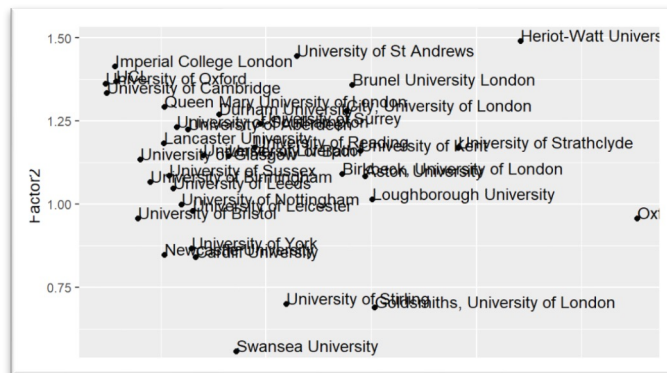
Test of the hypothesis that 3 factors are sufficient.
The chi square statistic is 242.6 on 18 degrees of freedom.
The p-value is 2.6e-41



Compared with QS rankings, THE teaching, research, citations may take an important role in line with university ranking values.



We can use factor analysis to judge the performance of different universities according to specific criteria.



Insight 2

Possible Future Works

Bayesian Plackett-Luce Rankings Model

Use Machine Learning Models to propose a new ranking system according to analyzed important factors.



Cluster of Institutions

Now the factor analysis is quite on the surface and can be further developed.
Based on components analyzed today, observe and find different institutions in the top clusters.



Acknowledgements and References:

1. POZDNIAKOV, 2016. <https://www.kaggle.com/code/pozdniakov/which-universities-do-good-science>
2. GABRIEL PRED, 2019. <https://www.kaggle.com/code/gpreda/world-university-rankings-advanced-analysis?scriptVersionId=7833309>
3. JEREMY LEIPZIG, 2016. <https://www.kaggle.com/code/leipzig/factor-analysis-of-times-and-cwur-sets>
4. APOLLO_STAR, 2017. <https://www.kaggle.com/code/apollostar/bayesian-plackett-luce-rankings-model>
5. Datasets used in the presentation are listed before in the existing work part.