

Presentation



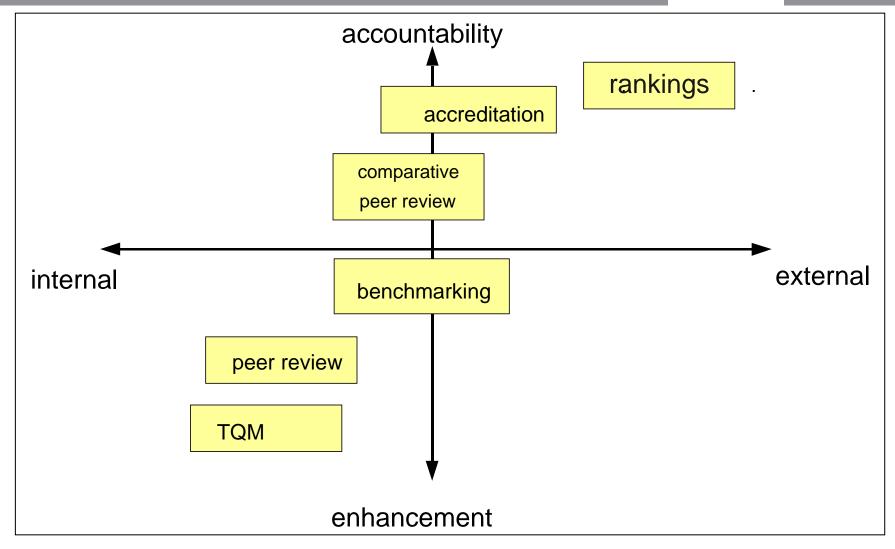
Rankings and Quality Assessment

Ranking Orthodoxy – Approach and Critique

An Alternative Approach: Multi-dimensional ranking

Ranking and Quality Assurance





Rankings are external instruments addressing lay users



Major target group of most rankings are *lay* users (prospective students, parents, employders, ...)

→ Necessity to reduce complexity of information



HEIs /academia are (expert) users of rankings

→ Interest in sophisticated and elaborate information



Rankings have to find a balance between those two conflicting demands

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Ranking orthodoxy



Ranking of whole institutions

- Most users are interested in information about "their" field"
 - Institutional rankings give misleading averages across fields/units

Composite overall score

- Composite indicators blur profiles and strengths & weaknesses
- There are neither theoretical nor empirical arguments for assigning specific pre-defined weights to single indicators

League table approach

- Small differences in the scores of indicators lead to big differences in league table positions
- Give false impression of exactness ("Number 123 is better than number 127")

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An Alternative Approach: Multi-dimensional ranking

Multi-dimensional ranking



- CHE Ranking: Ranking of German, Austrian, Swiss and Dutch universities – since 1998
- U-Multirank: Feasibility study to develop a multi-dimensional international ranking – completed 2010

The Basic Methodology



Multi-dimensional ranking

- There is no single objective ranking
 - Each ranking reflects the ideas and preferences of those doing them
 - The decision about the relevance of indicators should be left to the user

Multi-level ranking

- Different levels of analysis are relevant for different users
 - Students and researchers are interested in information about "their" field
 - Field-based and institutional rankings

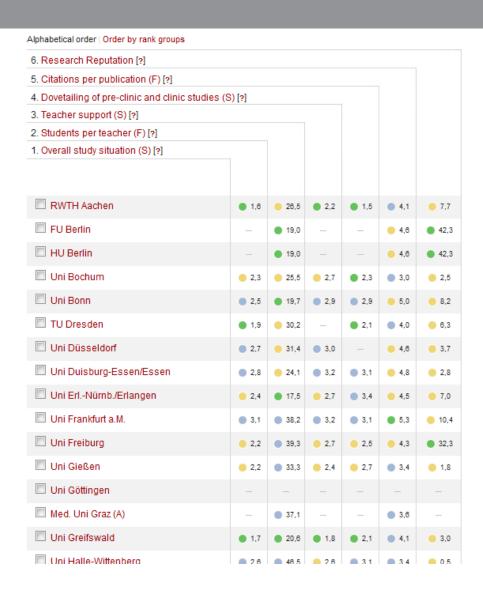
Grouping approach



 Rank groups instead of league tables provide more meaningful and valid information

CHE Ranking -How it works

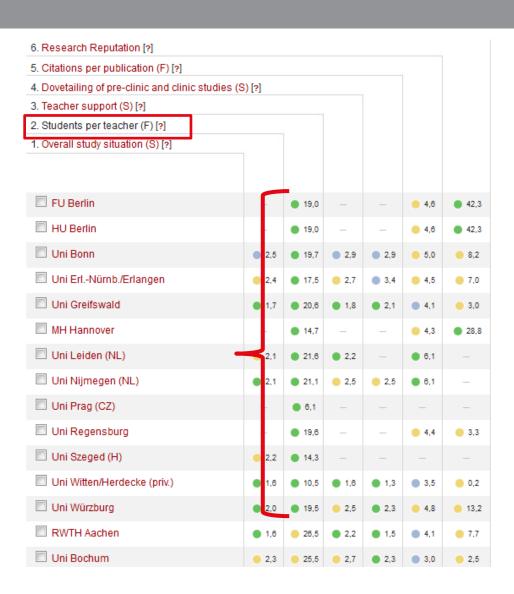




Sorted by alphabet

CHE Ranking –How it works





Sorted by indicators

But alphabetically <u>within</u> groups

How it works – Personalised Ranking



Which criteria are important for you? Fold up criteria * Academic studies and teaching Research Contact to students (S) [?] Citations per publication (F) [?] Doctorates per professor (F) [?] Courses offered (S) [?] Dovetailing of pre-clinic and clinic Publications per professor (F) [?] studies (S) [2] Third party funds per professor (F) [?] E-Learning (S) [?] Research orientation (S) [?] Overall opinions Students per teacher (F) [?] 1. V Overall study situation (S) [?] Study organisation (S) [?] Research Reputation [?] Support in bedside teaching (S) [?] Teacher support (S) [?] International orientation Teaching evaluation (S) [?] Support for stays abroad (S) [?] Equipment IT-infrastructure (S) [?] UPDATE RANKING ▶ 4. Laboratories (S) [?] Library (S) [?] Rooms (S) [?] RESTORE PRE-SELECTION Skills Labs (S) [?] Treatment rooms (S) [?] Result of study Failure rate doctors' preliminary examination (F) [?] Results in the 2nd section of the preliminary exam. (F) [?] Results in the preliminary examination.

1st step: Selection of indicators by users accoriding to own preferences

A Personalised Ranking ...



Alphabetical order | Order by rank groups 5. Dovetailing of pre-clinic and clinic studies (S) [?] 4. Laboratories (S) [?] 3. Support in bedside teaching (S) [?] 2. Results in the preliminary examination (F) [?] 1. Overall study situation (S) [?] RWTH Aachen 1,6 2,4 0 1,9 TU Dresden 1.9 70,8 1.5 2 Uni Greifswald 2 1,7 73,1 2,1 1,2 Uni Heidelberg Medizinische Fakultät Mannheim 1,9 74.8 1,9 1.4 der Universität Heidelberg Uni Heidelberg Medizinische Fakultät Heidelberg 1,8 **74,0** 2,1 1,5 2,0 Uni Lübeck 72,5 1,8 1.6 1.7 1.4 Uni Magdeburg 2,1 72,7 2,7 1,5 2.6 Uni Münster 72,9 2,4 1,8 2.1 Uni Nijmegen (NL) 2,1 2.5 2,1 2.5 Uni Tübingen 0,70,8 2,4 2,1 1,9 2,7

... results in a personalised ranking helping to make a choice based on personal preferences

Summary



- Multi-dimensional rankings provide a better view on institutional profiles, strengths & weaknesses
- They are user-drivden helping to make informed choices
- They avoid the over-simplication of ranking orthodoxy ("the number 1 is….")
- They can better inform strategic management of institutions
- U-Multirank:
 - Comparing comparable institutions by link to mapping
 - Making visible the diversity of institutional profiles

But after all, there still might be some limits to ranking in general...





"You're kidding! You count publications?"



Thank you very much!

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