

A Universidade do Porto no Times Higher Education: – World University Rankings 2020 – World University Rankings by subject 2020

Reitoria da Universidade do Porto
Gabinete de avaliação e qualidade
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A Universidade do Porto no Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2020 e World University Rankings 2020 by subject

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

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

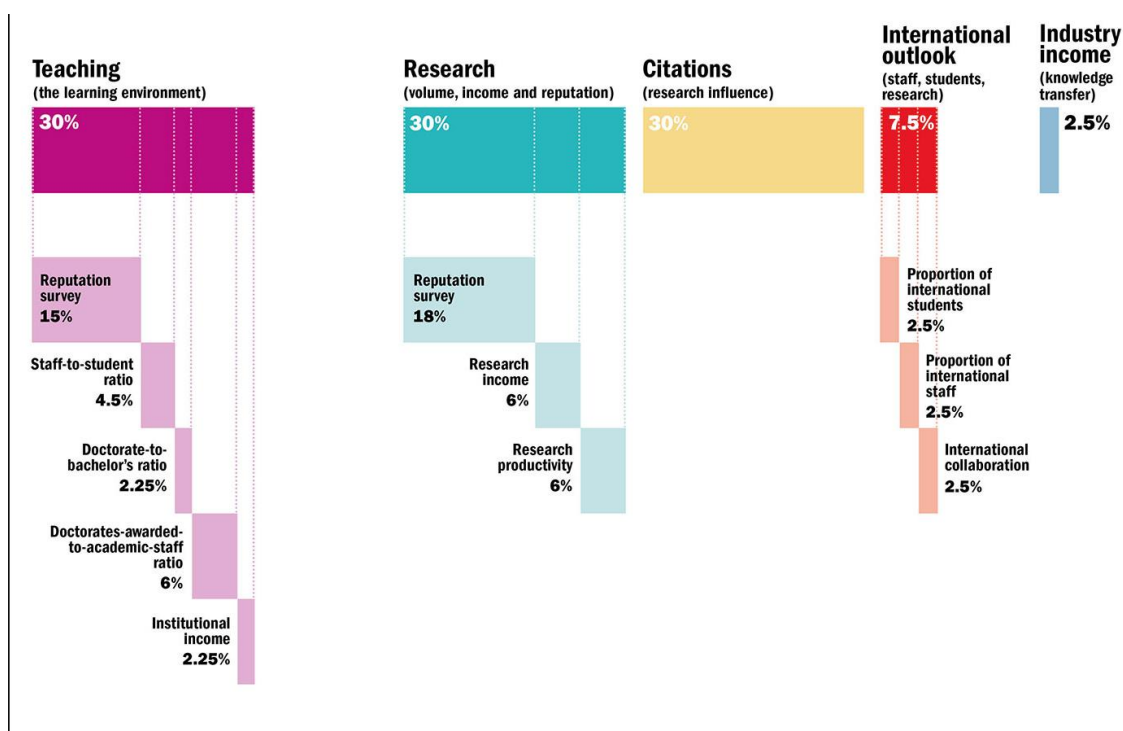
1. Metodologia do THE WUR e THE WUR by subject

1.1 Metodologia do THE WUR

"In collecting and considering data for the World University Rankings, we are scrupulous and transparent. Here we detail what goes into our assessment of almost 1,400 institutions worldwide

The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings are the only global performance tables that judge research-intensive universities across all their core missions: teaching, research, knowledge transfer and international outlook. We use 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators to provide the most comprehensive and balanced comparisons, trusted by students, academics, university leaders, industry and governments.

The performance indicators are grouped into five areas: **Teaching** (the learning environment); **Research** (volume, income and reputation); **Citations** (research influence); **International outlook** (staff, students and research); and **Industry income** (knowledge transfer).



Teaching (the learning environment) – 30%

- Reputation survey: 15%
- Staff-to-student ratio: 4.5%
- Doctorate-to-bachelor's ratio: 2.25%
- Doctorates-awarded-to-academic-staff ratio: 6%
- Institutional income: 2.25%

The most recent Academic Reputation Survey (run annually) that underpins this category was carried out between November 2018 and March 2019. It examined the perceived prestige of institutions in teaching. The responses were statistically representative of the global academy's geographical and subject mix. The 2019 data are combined with the results of the 2018 survey, giving more than 21,000 responses.

As well as giving a sense of how committed an institution is to nurturing the next generation of academics, a high proportion of postgraduate research students also suggests the provision of teaching at the highest level that is thus attractive to graduates and effective at developing them. This indicator is normalised to take account of a university's unique subject mix, reflecting that the volume of doctoral awards varies by discipline.

Institutional income is scaled against academic staff numbers and normalised for purchasing-power parity (PPP). It indicates an institution's general status and gives a broad sense of the infrastructure and facilities available to students and staff.

Research (volume, income and reputation) – 30%

- Reputation survey: 18%
- Research income: 6%
- Research productivity: 6%

The most prominent indicator in this category looks at a university's reputation for research excellence among its peers, based on the responses to our annual Academic Reputation Survey (see above).

Research income is scaled against academic staff numbers and adjusted for purchasing-power parity (PPP). This is a controversial indicator because it can be influenced by national policy and economic circumstances. But 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 is fully normalised to take account of each university'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.

To measure productivity we count the number of publications published in the academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database per scholar, scaled for institutional size and normalised for subject. This gives a sense of the university's ability to get papers published in quality peer-reviewed journals. Last year, we devised a method to give credit for papers that are published in subjects where a university declares no staff.

Citations (research influence) – 30%

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. This year, our bibliometric data supplier Elsevier examined 77.4 million citations to 12.8 million journal articles, article reviews, conference proceedings, books and book chapters published over five years. The data include more than 23,400 academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database and all indexed publications between 2014 and 2018. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2014 to 2019 are also collected.

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 our understanding, irrespective of discipline.

The data are normalised 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.

In 2015-16, we excluded papers with more than 1,000 authors because they were having a disproportionate impact on the citation scores of a small number of universities. In 2016-17, we designed a method for reincorporating these papers. Working with Elsevier, we developed a fractional counting approach that ensures that all universities where academics are authors of these papers will receive at least 5 per cent of the value of the paper, and where those that provide the most contributors to the paper receive a proportionately larger contribution.

International outlook (staff, students, research) – 7.5%

- Proportion of international students: 2.5%
- Proportion of international staff: 2.5%
- International collaboration: 2.5%

The ability of a university to attract undergraduates, postgraduates and faculty from all over the planet is key to its success on the world stage.

In the third international indicator, we calculate the proportion of a university's total research journal publications that have at least one international co-author and reward higher volumes. This indicator is normalised to account for a university's subject mix and uses the same five-year window as the "Citations: research influence" category.

Industry income (knowledge transfer) – 2.5%

A university's ability to help industry with innovations, inventions and consultancy has become a core mission of the contemporary global academy. This category seeks to capture such knowledge-transfer activity by looking at how much research income an institution earns from industry (adjusted for PPP), scaled against the number of academic staff it employs.

The category suggests the extent to which businesses are willing to pay for research and a university's ability to attract funding in the commercial marketplace – useful indicators of institutional quality.

Exclusions

Universities can be excluded from the World University Rankings if they do not teach undergraduates, or if their research output amounted to fewer than 1,000 relevant publications between 2014 and 2018 (with a minimum of 150 a year). Universities can also be excluded if 80 per cent or more of their research output is exclusively in one of our 11 subject areas.

Data collection

Institutions provide and sign off their institutional data for use in the rankings. On the rare occasions when a particular data point is not provided, we enter a conservative estimate for the affected metric. By doing this, we avoid penalising an institution too harshly with a "zero" value for data that it overlooks or does not provide, but we do not reward it for withholding them.

Getting to the final result

Moving from a series of specific data points to indicators, and finally 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 to the table.

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

For all indicators except for the Academic Reputation Survey, we calculate the cumulative probability function using a version of Z-scoring. The distribution of the data in the Academic Reputation Survey requires us to add an exponential component.

The calculation of the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 has been independently audited by professional services firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), making these the only global university rankings to be subjected to full, independent scrutiny of this nature."¹

¹<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/methodology-world-university-rankings-2020> , acedido 12 de setembro de 2019

1.2 Metodologia do THE WUR by Subject

“Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

(...)

Criteria

Two criteria are included in the *THE* subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 relevant publications over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject tables, the publication thresholds are set differently.

(...)

There is also an academic staff criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff working in the arts and humanities discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment to the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs a minimum proportion or number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.”²

A metodologia de cada uma das 11 áreas consta em [anexo](#).

1.3 Participação da U.Porto

De 2010 a 2014, o THE WUR foi feito pela *Thomson Reuters* (atualmente *Clarivate Analytics*) e a Universidade do Porto participou no GIPP - *Global Institutional Profiles Project*³ fornecendo dados sobre estudantes, docentes, investigadores e financiamento. Até 2013, era reportada a lista de variantes de nome da Instituição na *Web of Science*; em 2014, esse pedido foi substituído pela lista de “*Divisions*” e *Affiliated Institutions*” da Universidade.

A partir de 2015, a informação sobre estudantes, docentes, investigadores e financiamento passou a ser solicitada diretamente pelo THE WUR, usando as mesmas definições dos anos anteriores. Deixou de ser pedida informação sobre variantes de nome ou estrutura da instituição.

Para esta edição, a informação solicitada dizia respeito ao ano de 2017 e foi reportada em março de 2019.

² <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-arts-and-humanities-methodology> acessado 20191002

³ <http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/globalprofilesproject/>

2. THE WUR

2.1 A U.Porto no THE WUR

Evolução⁴ das posições da Universidade do Porto no THE WUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ranking do Mundo | 301-350 | 351-400 | 351-400 | n/d | 401-500 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 401-500 | 401-500 |
| Ranking da Europa | 130-156 | 154-180 | 157-181 | | 202-253 | 203-254 | 257-297 | 198-252 | 195-240 |
| Ranking da Ibero-américa | 7** | 7-15 | 5-8 | | 10-20 | 7-15 | 10-23 | 7-13 | 8-12 |
| Ranking de Portugal | 1* | 1*** | 1(iv) | | 2-5 | 1-4 | 1-5 | 1 | 2 |

* Ex aequo com a Universidade de Aveiro. ** Ex aequo com as universidades de Aveiro e Valência.

*** Juntamente com a U.Aveiro e a U.Minho

(iv) Juntamente com a U.Minho.

n/d A U.Porto não consta nas 400 primeiras posições.

Evolução dos 5 indicadores globais

| | Teaching | Research | Citations | Industry income | International outlook | Overall score ⁵ | Rank |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | 30% | 30% | 30% | 2,5% | 7,5% | | |
| 2011 | 17,7 | 13,0 | 43,9 | 33,7 | 42,0 | 26,4 | 301-350 |
| 2012 | 26,2 | 21,1 | 50,2 | 36,2 | 43,2 | 33,4 | 351-400 |
| 2013 | 20,5 | 17,8 | 47,6 | 36,7 | 43,9 | 30,0 | 351-400 |
| 2014 ⁶ | 27 | 20 | 44 | 36 | 43 | 31,4 [30,9-31,8] | -- |
| 2015 | 32,0 | 28,2 | 37,2 | 38,7 | 45,4 | 33,6 | 401-500 |
| 2016 | 28,6 | 26,2 | 42,3 | 39,9 | 45,3 | 33,5 | 401-500 |
| 2017 | 27,1 | 26,9 | 47,0 | 39,8 | 48,3 | 34,9 | 501-600 |
| 2018 | 27,5 | 27,2 | 55,7 | 38,8 | 50,5 | 37,9 | 401-500 |
| 2019 | 27,4 | 27,9 | 62,1 | 38,7 | 53,9 | 40,2 | 401-500 |

Como os valores de 2014 foram retirados do Perfil onde eram apresentados sem casa decimal, optou-se por acrescentar o intervalo do Overall score. O limite mínimo de 2014 é superior ao valor de 2013.

⁴ Dados até 2013 retirados de "Evolução das posições da Universidade do Porto nos rankings universitários", janeiro de 2014, in https://sigarra.up.pt/up/pt/conteudos_service.conteudos_cont?pct_id=20113&pv_cod=55GoHdmanvlg; dados de 2014 a 2019 foram retirados de <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings> respetivamente em 2 de outubro de 2014, 1 de outubro de 2015, 22 de setembro de 2016, 5 de setembro de 2017, 26 de setembro de 2018 e 12 de setembro de 2019.

⁵ O Overall score foi calculado usando as ponderações dos 5 indicadores.

⁶ Thomson Reuters, Global Institutional Profiles Project 2014 Profile: University of Porto.

Evolução dos 13 indicadores

| | 2011 7 | 2012 8 | 2013 9 | 2014 10 | 2015 11 | 2016 12 | 2017 13 | 2018 14 | 2019 15 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| TEACHING INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | |
| Academic staff / students | 34 | 37 | 35 | 41 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 40.3 | 38.3 | 39.5 |
| Doctoral degrees awarded / undergraduate degrees awarded | 34 | 41 | 40 | 51 | 47.2 | 48.0 | 47.6 | 52.1 | 51.4 |
| Doctoral degrees awarded / academic staff | 24 | 35 | 29 | 49 | 45.4 | 48.1 | 47.1 | 49.8 | 47.9 |
| Teaching reputation | 8 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 20.8 | 15.0 | 10.2 | 11 | 11.2 |
| Institutional income / academic staff | 19 | 24 | 27 | 26 | 41.0 | 29.0 | 39.3 | 31.9 | 32.4 |
| RESEARCH INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | |
| Papers / academic and research staff (normalized) | 23 | 39 | 45 | 47 | 53.4 | 61.5 | 76.5 | 79.2 | 81.5 |
| Research income / academic staff (normalized) | 24 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 30.9 | 31.7 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 33.8 |
| Research reputation | 6 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 18.9 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| CITATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Citation Impact | 44 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 37.2 | 42.3 | 47 | 55.7 | 62.1 |
| INDUSTRY INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | |
| Research income from industry / academic staff | 34 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 38.7 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 |
| INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | |
| Academic staff - international / academic staff | 19 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23.2 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.5 |
| Students - international / students | 30 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 45.5 | 52.7 | 61.9 |
| Papers - international co-author / papers | 76 | 71 | 72 | 68 | 73.2 | 71.9 | 74.3 | 73.4 | 74.2 |

⁷ Thomson Reuters, Global Institutional Profiles Project 2011 Profile: University of Porto.

⁸ Thomson Reuters, Global Institutional Profiles Project 2012 Profile: University of Porto.

⁹ Thomson Reuters, Global Institutional Profiles Project 2013 Profile: University of Porto.

¹⁰ Thomson Reuters, Global Institutional Profiles Project 2014 Profile: University of Porto.

¹¹ THEDataPoints. 2015. University of Porto.

¹² THEDataPoints. 2016. University of Porto.

¹³ THEDataPoints. 2017. University of Porto.

¹⁴ THEDataPoints. 2018. University of Porto.

¹⁵ THEDataPoints. 2019. University of Porto.

2.2. As Universidades portuguesas no THE WUR 2020

Posições

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-América | | | Portugal | | |
|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Catholic University of Portugal | 351-400 | 601-800 | n/c | 169-194 | 291-368 | | 7 | 24-59 | | 1 | 6-12 | |
| University of Porto | 401-500 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 195-240 | 198-252 | 257-297 | 8-12 | 7-13 | 10-23 | 2 | 1 | 1-5 |
| University of Lisbon | 501-600 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 241-281 | 253-290 | 257-297 | 13-21 | 14-23 | 10-23 | 3 | 2-5 | 1-5 |
| University of Aveiro | 601-800 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 282-361 | 253-290 | 257-297 | 22-50 | 14-23 | 10-23 | 4-9 | 2-5 | 1-5 |
| University of Beira Interior | 601-800 | 601-800 | 601-800 | 282-361 | 291-368 | 298-370 | 22-50 | 24-59 | 24-52 | 4-9 | 6-12 | 6-9 |
| University of Coimbra | 601-800 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 282-361 | 253-290 | 257-297 | 22-50 | 14-23 | 10-23 | 4-9 | 2-5 | 1-5 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 601-800 | 601-800 | 601-800 | 282-361 | 291-368 | 298-370 | 22-50 | 24-59 | 24-52 | 4-9 | 6-12 | 6-9 |
| University of Minho | 601-800 | 601-800 | 601-800 | 282-361 | 291-368 | 298-370 | 22-50 | 24-59 | 24-52 | 4-9 | 6-12 | 6-9 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 601-800 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 282-361 | 253-290 | 257-297 | 22-50 | 14-23 | 10-23 | 4-9 | 2-5 | 1-5 |
| University of Algarve | 801-1000 | 601-800 | 601-800 | 362-428 | 291-368 | 298-370 | 51-82 | 24-59 | 24-52 | 10-13 | 6-12 | 6-9 |
| University of Évora | 801-1000 | 801-1000 | n/c | 362-428 | 369-424 | | 51-82 | 60-86 | | 10-13 | 13 | |
| Polytechnic Institute of Porto | 801-1000 | 601-800 | n/c | 362-428 | 291-368 | | 51-82 | 24-59 | | 10-13 | 6-12 | |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | 801-1000 | 601-800 | n/c | 362-428 | 291-368 | | 51-82 | 24-59 | | 10-13 | 6-12 | |
| # IES | 1396 | 1258 | 1102 | 539 | 487 | 444 | 159 | 138 | 104 | 13 | 13 | 9 |

n/c – não consta

Indicadores

| | Teaching 30% | | | Research 30% | | | Citations 30% | | | Industry Income 2,5% | | | International Outlook 7,5% | | | Overall Score | | |
|--|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Catholic University of Portugal | 18,3 | 19,7 | | 15 | 8 | | 94,6 | 64,3 | | 35,9 | 36,4 | | 47,4 | 51,9 | | 42,4–44,4 | 26.0–33.4 | |
| University of Porto | 27,4 | 27,5 | 27,1 | 27,9 | 27,2 | 26,9 | 62,1 | 55,7 | 47 | 38,7 | 38,8 | 39,8 | 53,9 | 50,5 | 48,3 | 38,8–42,3 | 37.1–41.6 | 30,7-34,9 |
| University of Lisbon | 25,2 | 23,1 | 24 | 29,8 | 25,6 | 22,6 | 52,7 | 52,4 | 53,2 | 39,2 | 38,8 | 36,8 | 53,8 | 52,3 | 49,4 | 35,3–38,7 | 33.5–37.0 | 30,7-34,9 |
| University of Aveiro | 24,7 | 29,2 | 23,5 | 25,5 | 25,8 | 26,3 | 40,7 | 43,4 | 45,5 | 41,4 | 40,3 | 39,8 | 52,5 | 51 | 49 | 28,3–35,2 | 33.5–37.0 | 30,7-34,9 |
| University of Beira Interior | 17,9 | 17,1 | 20 | 16,5 | 16,1 | 15 | 48,7 | 50,7 | 48,7 | 34,7 | 34,4 | 32 | 52,7 | 45,1 | 41,8 | 28,3–35,2 | 26.0–33.4 | 21,5-30,6 |
| University of Coimbra | 23,7 | 22,7 | 25,3 | 28,1 | 26,3 | 23,4 | 47,4 | 46,3 | 48,2 | 41 | 40,1 | 37,8 | 58,7 | 56,3 | 55,1 | 28,3–35,2 | 33.5–37.0 | 30,7-34,9 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 23 | 25,5 | 24,6 | 26,4 | 24,9 | 24,7 | 29,3 | 25 | 17,5 | 39,8 | 37,3 | 33,5 | 49,3 | 49,1 | 46,6 | 28,3–35,2 | 26.0–33.4 | 21,5-30,6 |
| University of Minho | 22,5 | 21,4 | 23,2 | 19,4 | 19,2 | 22,8 | 34,6 | 39,4 | 35,8 | 62,6 | 57,8 | 67,6 | 50,3 | 48 | 47,3 | 28,3–35,2 | 26.0–33.4 | 21,5-30,6 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 24,9 | 26,4 | 24,8 | 25,7 | 24,5 | 24,8 | 46,6 | 45,6 | 46,5 | 46,7 | 46,8 | 43,9 | 60,2 | 59,9 | 55,9 | 28,3–35,2 | 33.5–37.0 | 30,7-34,9 |
| University of Algarve | 17,3 | 18,5 | 19,5 | 13,5 | 12,5 | 11,2 | 40,2 | 41,1 | 42,3 | 35,3 | 35,8 | 33,2 | 63,1 | 58,7 | 56,9 | 22,2–28,2 | 26.0–33.4 | 21,5-30,6 |
| University of Évora | 19,6 | 18,1 | | 14,6 | 13,8 | | 31,3 | 32,2 | | 35,6 | 35,5 | | 53,7 | 53,5 | | 22,2–28,2 | 19.0–25.9 | |
| Polytechnic Institute of Porto | 13,5 | 12,2 | | 8,7 | 7,8 | | 48,5 | 64,9 | | 34,6 | 34,1 | | 32,8 | 31,6 | | 22,2–28,2 | 26.0–33.4 | |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | 21,2 | 22,3 | | 13,9 | 20,8 | | 32,3 | 34,1 | | 34,4 | 34 | | 37,5 | 37,3 | | 22,2–28,2 | 26.0–33.4 | |

3. THE WUR by subject

3.1 A U.Porto no THE WUR by subject

Evolução¹⁶ das posições

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-América | | | Portugal | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Arts and humanities | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 158-200 | 155-207 | 158-211 | 14-26 | 13-25 | 15-28 | 3-5 | 2-4 | 3-6 |
| Business and economics | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 171-216 | 172-220 | | 18-33 | 17-34 | | 4-7 | 4-9 |
| Clinical, pre-clinical and health | 251-300 | 251-300 | 251-300 | 119-140 | 113-137 | 109-129 | 8 | 9-10 | 9-13 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Computer science | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 188-228 | 178-223 | | 20-29 | 14-28 | | 3-4 | 2-4 |
| Education | n/c | 126-150 | 176-200 | | 46-59 | 69-77 | | 3 | 9-12 | | 1 | 2-3 |
| Engineering and technology | 301-400 | 401-500 | 301-400 | 117-172 | 160-208 | 109-151 | 5-20 | 14-31 | 4-12 | 2-6 | 3-7 | 1-2 |
| Law | n/c | n/c | n/c | | | | | | | | | |
| Life sciences | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 149-189 | 144-187 | 140-188 | 8-18 | 7-13 | 6-13 | 2-4 | 1-4 | 1-3 |
| Physical sciences | 401-500 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 203-244 | 194-237 | 194-232 | 10-28 | 11-24 | 11-18 | 1-5 | 1-4 | 1-2 |
| Psychology | n/c | 301-400 | 401+ | | 134-184 | 180+ | | 14-21 | 16+ | | 5 | 4-5 |
| Social sciences | 301-400 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 137-182 | 140-181 | 178-228 | 11-18 | 10-19 | 18-29 | 3-5 | 2-5 | 5-7 |

n/c- não consta

¹⁶Dados de 2017 a 2019 retirados de <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/by-subject> respetivamente entre 13 de setembro e 27 de novembro de 2017; entre 17 de outubro e 29 de novembro 2018; e entre 2 de outubro e 19 de novembro de 2019.

Evolução dos indicadores

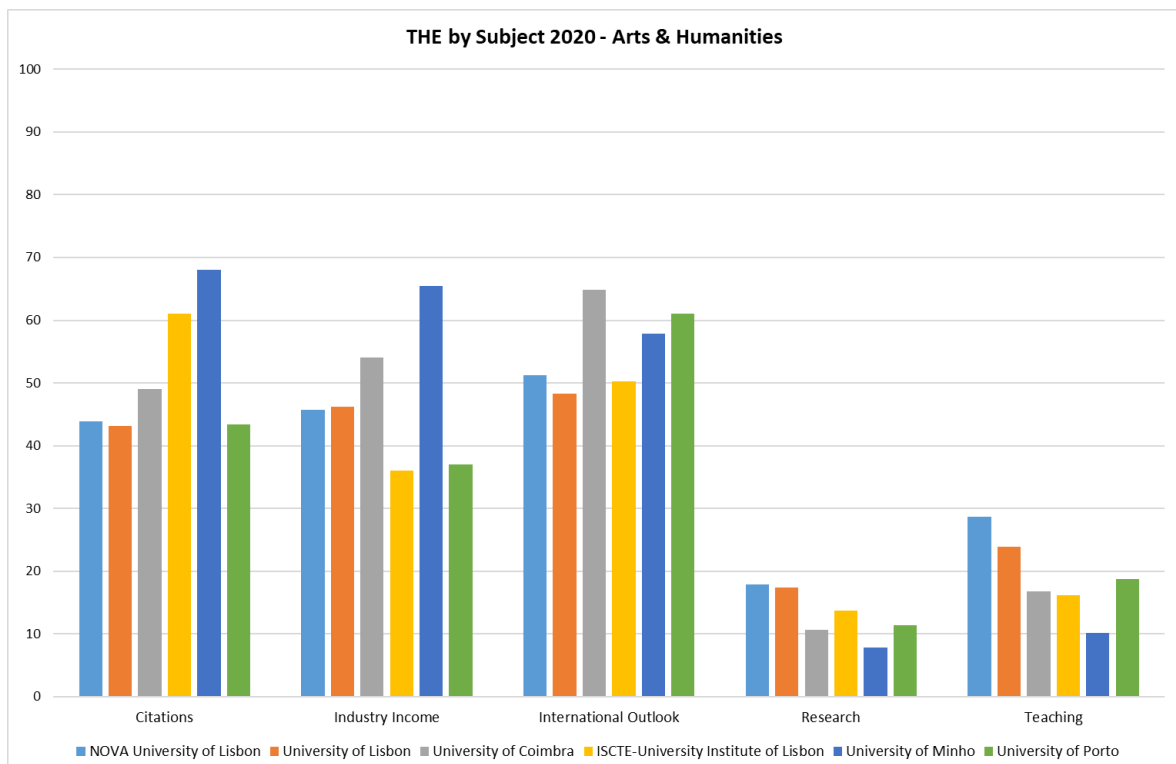
| | Overall | | | Citations | | | Industry Income | | | International Outlook | | | Research | | | Teaching | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Arts and humanities | 19,7-24,6 | 21,5-26,0 | 21,8-25,9 | 38 | 50,5 | 43,4 | 53,4 | 37,3 | 37 | 39,6 | 56,2 | 61 | 11,7 | 10,8 | 11,4 | 21,8 | 22 | 18,8 |
| Business and economics | -- | 23,0-27,8 | 24,8-29,3 | | 48,6 | 47,6 | | 31,1 | 31,4 | | 22,8 | 26,8 | | 19,3 | 16,1 | | 20,8 | 17,4 |
| Clinical, pre-clinical and health | 35,8-39,4 | 37,6-40,4 | 36,4-38,8 | 46,5 | 56,9 | 56,1 | 38,8 | 41,8 | 41,9 | 44,9 | 45,7 | 48,7 | 27,6 | 22,7 | 23,2 | 27,9 | 25,2 | 26,6 |
| Computer science | -- | 26,0-31,1 | 28,6-32,8 | | 50,1 | 53,2 | | 47,5 | 44 | | 34,5 | 34,8 | | 14,7 | 15,7 | | 16,5 | 18,8 |
| Education | -- | 41,6-43,8 | 38,7-39,7 | | 33,7 | 40,1 | | 39,5 | 38,7 | | 50,6 | 53,4 | | 52,3 | 40,8 | | 37,8 | 33,6 |
| Engineering and technology | 29,7-34,8 | 29,0-32,7 | 34,7-38,7 | 51,1 | 53,4 | 56,2 | 36,3 | 37,2 | 37,8 | 43,6 | 45,5 | 48,4 | 17,2 | 16,4 | 20,9 | 21,9 | 22,3 | 26,1 |
| Law | -- | -- | -- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life sciences | 31,0-38,3 | 34,3-40,8 | 35,9-41,9 | 48,9 | 53,3 | 59,6 | 48,3 | 35,8 | 33,7 | 50,5 | 53 | 57,7 | 27,3 | 27,3 | 28,2 | 18,3 | 20,3 | 23,8 |
| Physical sciences | 29,5-35,1 | 32,4-37,5 | 34,1-38,6 | 45,3 | 48,8 | 54 | 50,6 | 40,8 | 41,1 | 44,6 | 45,4 | 47,6 | 25,2 | 22,4 | 23,5 | 16,6 | 19,4 | 20,9 |
| Psychology | -- | 27,1-32,6 | 14,0-28,5 | | 34,8 | 33,7 | | 42,2 | 39,3 | | 48,4 | 51,3 | | 19,2 | 14,1 | | 37 | 23 |
| Social sciences | 26,4-32,2 | 28,5-33,1 | 25,6-29,9 | 41,1 | 50,7 | 51,3 | 39,1 | 34,9 | 36 | 60,4 | 60,4 | 62,2 | 18,8 | 16,9 | 17,5 | 23,8 | 16,9 | 16,7 |

3.2 As Universidades portuguesas no THE WUR by subject 2020

3.2.1 Arts and humanities

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 251-300 | 201-250 | 201-250 | 134-157 | 101-128 | 102-125 | 10-13 | 8-10 | 7-10 | 1-2 | 1 | 1 |
| University of Lisbon | 251-300 | 301-400 | 251-300 | 134-157 | 155-207 | 126-157 | 10-14 | 13-25 | 11-14 | 1-3 | 2-4 | 2 |
| University of Coimbra | 301-400 | 401+ | 301-400 | 158-200 | 208+ | 158-211 | 14-26 | 26+ | 15-28 | 3-7 | 5 | 3-6 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | n/c | n/c | 301-400 | | | 158-211 | | | 15-28 | | | 3-6 |
| University of Minho | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 158-200 | 155-207 | 158-211 | 14-26 | 13-25 | 15-28 | 3-5 | 2-5 | 3-6 |
| University of Porto | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 158-200 | 155-207 | 158-211 | 14-26 | 13-25 | 15-28 | 3-6 | 2-6 | 3-6 |
| Nº de IES | 401 | 506 | 536 | 200 | 253 | 278 | 26 | 52 | 61 | 5 | 5 | 6 |

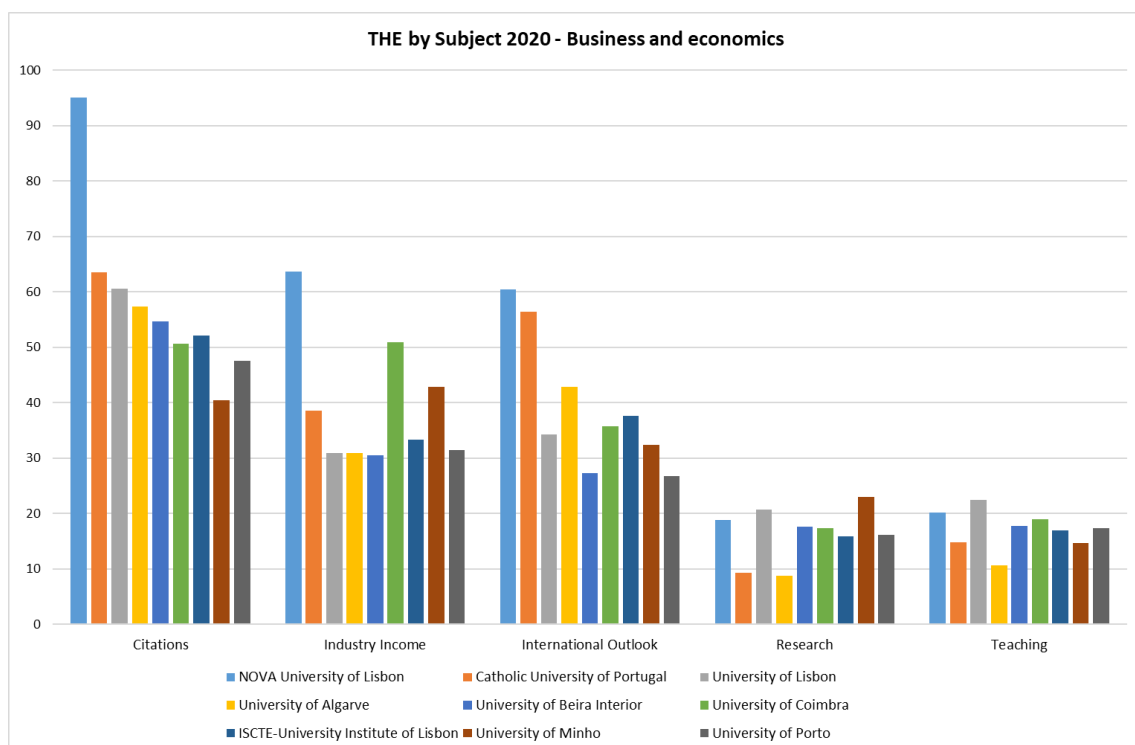
| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 29,0-32,2 | 43,9 | 45,7 | 51,2 | 17,9 | 28,7 |
| University of Lisbon | 26,0-28,9 | 43,1 | 46,2 | 48,3 | 17,4 | 23,9 |
| University of Coimbra | 21,8-25,9 | 49 | 54,1 | 64,9 | 10,6 | 16,8 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 21,8-25,9 | 61,1 | 36 | 50,2 | 13,7 | 16,2 |
| University of Minho | 21,8-25,9 | 68 | 65,5 | 57,9 | 7,8 | 10,2 |
| University of Porto | 21,8-25,9 | 43,4 | 37 | 61 | 11,4 | 18,8 |



3.2.2 Business and economics

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 151-175 | 176-200 | 151-175 | 72-84 | 72-82 | 60-69 | 5 | 4-6 | 3-4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Catholic University of Portugal | n/c | n/c | 301-400 | | | 130-171 | | | 9-16 | | | 2-3 |
| University of Lisbon | n/c | 251-300 | 301-400 | | 108-127 | 130-171 | | 9-10 | 9-16 | | 2 | 2-3 |
| University of Algarve | n/c | n/c | 401-500 | | | 172-220 | | | 17-34 | | | 4-9 |
| University of Beira Interior | n/c | 301-400 | 401-500 | | 128-170 | 172-220 | | 11-17 | 17-34 | | 3 | 4-9 |
| University of Coimbra | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 171-216 | 172-220 | | 18-33 | 17-34 | | 4-7 | 4-9 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 171-216 | 172-220 | | 18-33 | 17-34 | | 4-8 | 4-9 |
| University of Minho | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 171-216 | 172-220 | | 18-33 | 17-34 | | 4-9 | 4-9 |
| University of Porto | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 171-216 | 172-220 | | 18-33 | 17-34 | | 4-10 | 4-9 |
| Nº de IES | 200 | 585 | 632 | 95 | 262 | 287 | 6 | 52 | 60 | 1 | 7 | 9 |

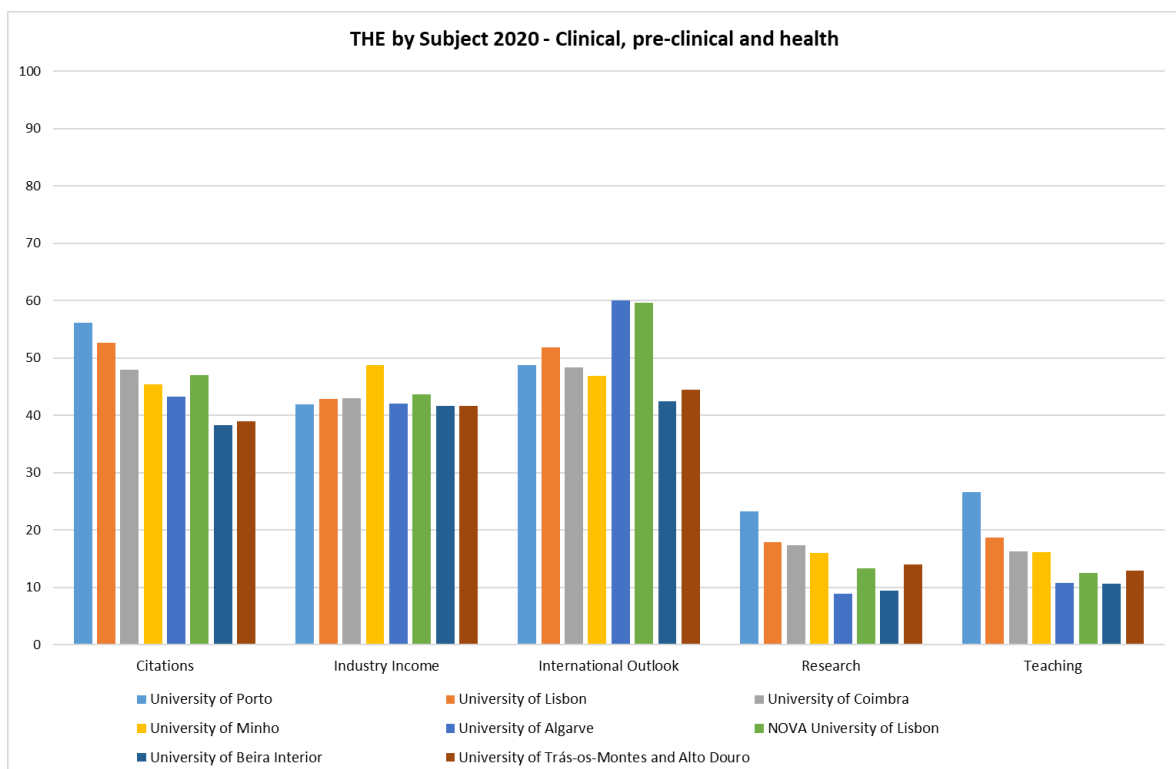
| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 42,4-44,2 | 95,1 | 63,7 | 60,4 | 18,8 | 20,2 |
| Catholic University of Portugal | 29,5-33,7 | 63,5 | 38,6 | 56,4 | 9,3 | 14,8 |
| University of Lisbon | 29,5-33,7 | 60,6 | 30,9 | 34,2 | 20,7 | 22,5 |
| University of Algarve | 24,8-29,3 | 57,3 | 30,9 | 42,8 | 8,7 | 10,7 |
| University of Beira Interior | 24,8-29,3 | 54,7 | 30,5 | 27,3 | 17,6 | 17,8 |
| University of Coimbra | 24,8-29,3 | 50,6 | 50,9 | 35,8 | 17,3 | 19,0 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 24,8-29,3 | 52,1 | 33,3 | 37,6 | 15,9 | 16,9 |
| University of Minho | 24,8-29,3 | 40,5 | 42,8 | 32,4 | 23,0 | 14,7 |
| University of Porto | 24,8-29,3 | 47,6 | 31,4 | 26,8 | 16,1 | 17,4 |



3.2.3 Clinical, pre-clinical and health

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Porto | 251-300 | 251-300 | 251-300 | 119-140 | 113-137 | 109-129 | 8 | 9-10 | 9-13 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| University of Lisbon | 401-500 | 401-500 | 301-400 | 186-229 | 181-224 | 130-169 | 22-39 | 23-43 | 14-22 | 4-7 | 2-5 | 2 |
| University of Coimbra | 301-400 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 141-185 | 181-224 | 170-215 | 9-21 | 23-43 | 23-35 | 2-3 | 2-5 | 3-4 |
| University of Minho | 301-400 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 141-185 | 181-224 | 170-215 | 9-21 | 23-43 | 23-35 | 2-3 | 2-5 | 3-4 |
| University of Algarve | 401-500 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 186-229 | 225-259 | 216-256 | 22-39 | 44-55 | 36-57 | 4-7 | 6-8 | 5-6 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 401-500 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 186-229 | 181-224 | 216-256 | 22-39 | 23-43 | 36-57 | 4-7 | 2-5 | 5-6 |
| University of Beira Interior | 401-500 | 501-600 | 601+ | 186-229 | 225-259 | 257+ | 22-39 | 44-55 | 58+ | 4-7 | 6-8 | 7-8 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | n/c | 501-600 | 601+ | | 225-259 | 257+ | | 44-55 | 58+ | | 6-8 | 7-8 |
| Nº de IES | 501 | 721 | 775 | 229 | 283 | 304 | 39 | 88 | 103 | 7 | 8 | 8 |

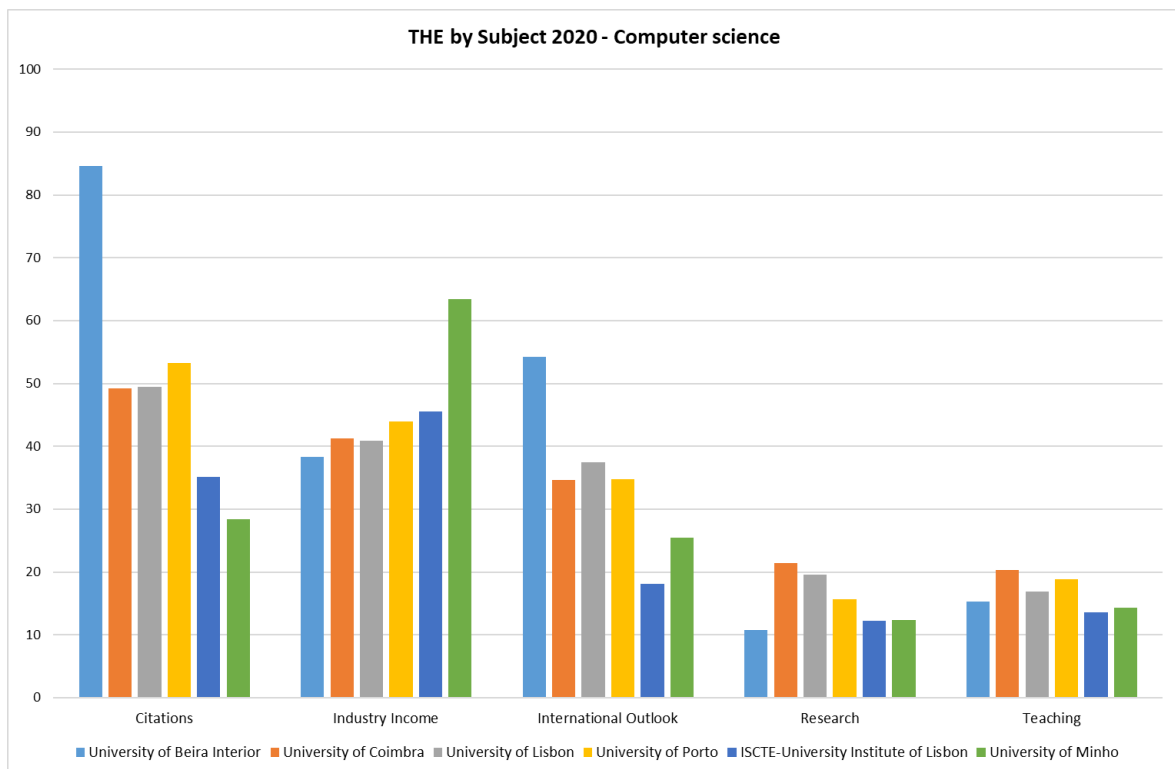
| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| University of Porto | 36,4-38,8 | 56,1 | 41,9 | 48,7 | 23,2 | 26,6 |
| University of Lisbon | 32,4-36,2 | 52,7 | 42,9 | 51,9 | 17,9 | 18,7 |
| University of Coimbra | 29,2-32,3 | 48 | 43 | 48,3 | 17,4 | 16,3 |
| University of Minho | 29,2-32,3 | 45,4 | 48,7 | 46,9 | 16 | 16,2 |
| University of Algarve | 26,0-29,1 | 43,2 | 42 | 60,1 | 8,9 | 10,8 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 26,0-29,1 | 47 | 43,7 | 59,7 | 13,3 | 12,5 |
| University of Beira Interior | 17,1-25,9 | 38,3 | 41,6 | 42,4 | 9,5 | 10,6 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | 17,1-25,9 | 39 | 41,6 | 44,5 | 14 | 12,9 |



3.2.4 Computer science

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Beira Interior | 201-250 | 251-300 | 301-400 | 92-120 | 116-140 | 133-177 | 3-6 | 4-10 | 7-13 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| University of Coimbra | 251-300 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 121-147 | 141-187 | 178-223 | 7-10 | 11-19 | 14-28 | 2 | 2 | 2-4 |
| University of Lisbon | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 188-228 | 178-223 | | 20-29 | 14-28 | | 3-4 | 2-4 |
| University of Porto | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 188-228 | 178-223 | | 20-29 | 14-28 | | 3-4 | 2-4 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | n/c | 501-600 | 601+ | | 229-270 | 268+ | | 30-48 | 41+ | | 5-6 | 5-6 |
| University of Minho | n/c | 501-600 | 601+ | | 229-270 | 268+ | | 30-48 | 41+ | | 5-6 | 5-6 |
| Nº de IES | 302 | 684 | 749 | 147 | 279 | 303 | 10 | 58 | 64 | 2 | 6 | 6 |

| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| University of Beira Interior | 33,0-37,3 | 84,6 | 38,3 | 54,2 | 10,8 | 15,3 |
| University of Coimbra | 28,6-32,8 | 49,2 | 41,3 | 34,6 | 21,4 | 20,3 |
| University of Lisbon | 28,6-32,8 | 49,4 | 40,9 | 37,4 | 19,6 | 16,9 |
| University of Porto | 28,6-32,8 | 53,2 | 44 | 34,8 | 15,7 | 18,8 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 11,2-23,4 | 35,1 | 45,6 | 18,1 | 12,2 | 13,6 |
| University of Minho | 11,2-23,4 | 28,4 | 63,4 | 25,4 | 12,3 | 14,3 |

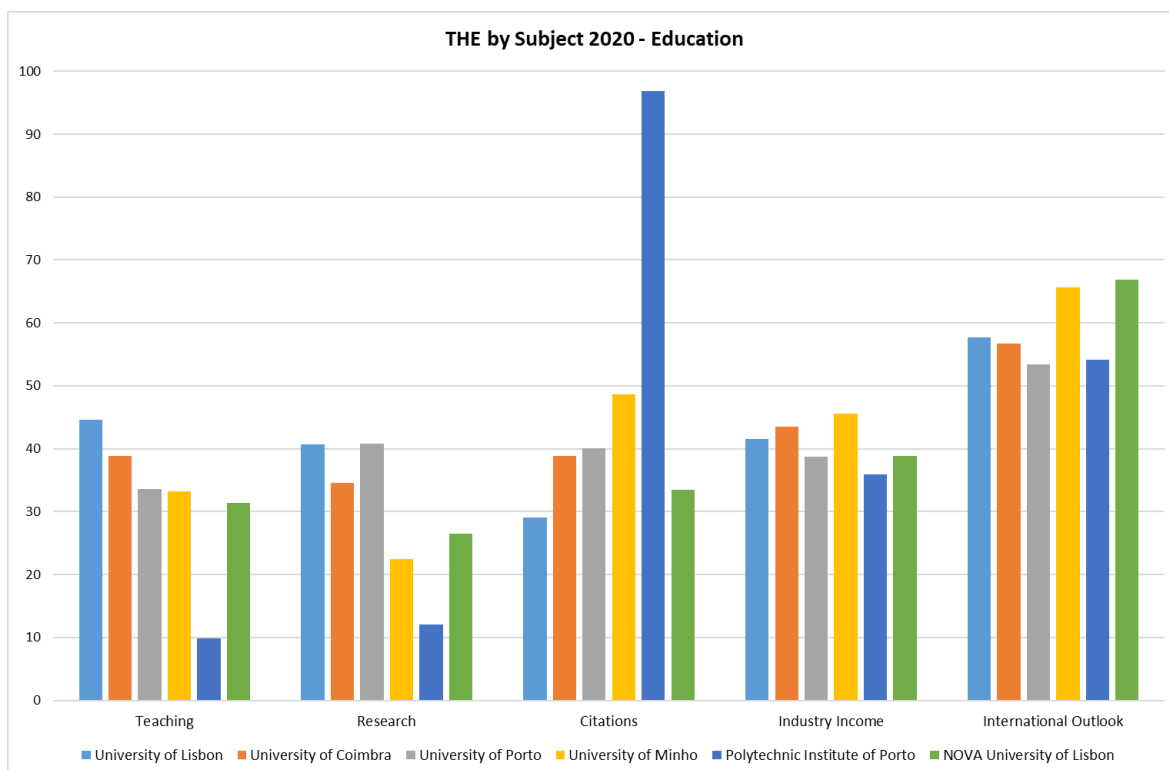


3.2.5 Education

Em 2017, não constava nenhuma Universidade portuguesa no top 100.

| | Mundo | | Europa | | Ibero-américa | | Portugal | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|-------|----------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Lisbon | 176–200 | 151–175 | 71-80 | 58-68 | 8-10 | 5-8 | 2 | 1 |
| University of Coimbra | 201–250 | 176–200 | 81-101 | 69-77 | 11-14 | 9-12 | 3-4 | 2-3 |
| University of Porto | 126–150 | 176–200 | 46-59 | 69-77 | 3 | 9-12 | 1 | 2-3 |
| University of Minho | 201–250 | 201–250 | 81-101 | 78-98 | 11-15 | 13-17 | 3-4 | 4-5 |
| Polytechnic Institute of Porto | n/c | 201–250 | | 78-98 | | 13-17 | | 4-5 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 301–400 | 251–300 | 120-165 | 99-123 | 19-38 | 18-19 | 5 | 6 |
| Nº de IES | 428 | 477 | 181 | 208 | 51 | 68 | 5 | 6 |

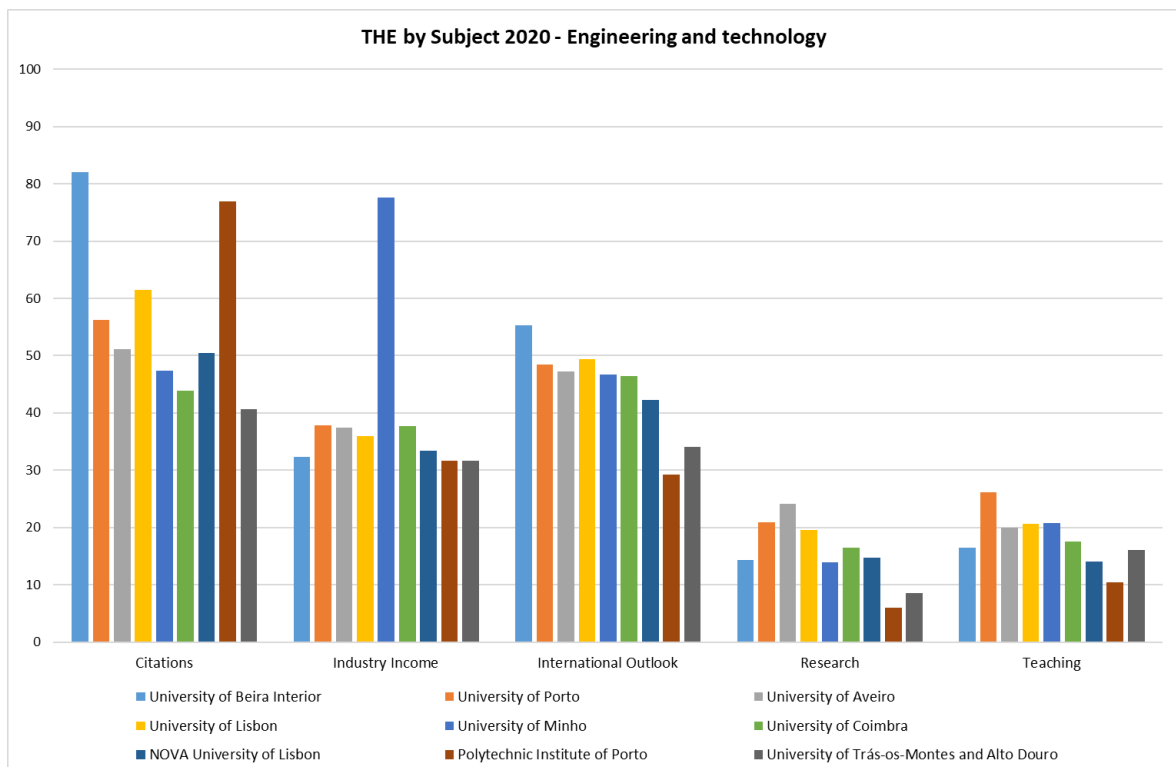
| | Overall | Teaching | Research | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| University of Lisbon | 39,8–42,4 | 44,6 | 40,7 | 29,1 | 41,6 | 57,7 |
| University of Coimbra | 38,7–39,7 | 38,8 | 34,6 | 38,9 | 43,5 | 56,7 |
| University of Porto | 38,7–39,7 | 33,6 | 40,8 | 40,1 | 38,7 | 53,4 |
| University of Minho | 34,9–38,6 | 33,2 | 22,4 | 48,6 | 45,6 | 65,6 |
| Polytechnic Institute of Porto | 34,9–38,6 | 9,9 | 12 | 96,8 | 35,9 | 54,1 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 30,4–34,8 | 31,4 | 26,5 | 33,5 | 38,8 | 66,9 |



3.2.6 Engineering and technology

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Beira Interior | 251-300 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 95-116 | 113-159 | 109-151 | 2-4 | 5-13 | 4-12 | 1 | 1-2 | 1-2 |
| University of Porto | 301-400 | 401-500 | 301-400 | 117-172 | 160-208 | 109-151 | 5-20 | 14-31 | 4-12 | 2-6 | 3-7 | 1-2 |
| University of Aveiro | 301-400 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 117-172 | 160-208 | 152-188 | 5-20 | 14-31 | 13-21 | 2-6 | 3-7 | 3-5 |
| University of Lisbon | 301-400 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 117-172 | 113-159 | 152-188 | 5-20 | 5-13 | 13-21 | 2-6 | 1-2 | 3-5 |
| University of Minho | 301-400 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 117-172 | 160-208 | 152-188 | 5-20 | 14-31 | 13-21 | 2-6 | 3-7 | 3-5 |
| University of Coimbra | 301-400 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 117-172 | 160-208 | 189-238 | 5-20 | 14-31 | 22-41 | 2-6 | 3-7 | 6-8 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 401-500 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 173-207 | 209-236 | 189-238 | 21-35 | 32-42 | 22-41 | 7 | 8 | 6-8 |
| Polytechnic Institute of Porto | n/c | 401-500 | 501-600 | | 160-208 | 189-238 | | 14-31 | 22-41 | | 3-7 | 6-8 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | n/c | 601-800 | 601-800 | | 237-288 | 239-292 | | 43-74 | 42-69 | | 9 | 9 |
| Nº de IES | 501 | 903 | 1008 | 207 | 308 | 349 | 35 | 93 | 110 | 7 | 9 | 9 |

| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| University of Beira Interior | 34,7-38,7 | 82 | 32,3 | 55,3 | 14,3 | 16,5 |
| University of Porto | 34,7-38,7 | 56,2 | 37,8 | 48,4 | 20,9 | 26,1 |
| University of Aveiro | 30,8-34,6 | 51,1 | 37,4 | 47,3 | 24,2 | 20 |
| University of Lisbon | 30,8-34,6 | 61,5 | 35,9 | 49,4 | 19,6 | 20,7 |
| University of Minho | 30,8-34,6 | 47,4 | 77,6 | 46,7 | 13,9 | 20,8 |
| University of Coimbra | 26,9-30,7 | 43,9 | 37,7 | 46,5 | 16,5 | 17,5 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 26,9-30,7 | 50,4 | 33,4 | 42,3 | 14,7 | 14,1 |
| Polytechnic Institute of Porto | 26,9-30,7 | 76,9 | 31,7 | 29,3 | 6 | 10,5 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | 18,5-26,8 | 40,6 | 31,6 | 34,1 | 8,6 | 16,1 |



3.2.7 Law

Em 2017, não constava nenhuma Universidade portuguesa no top 100.

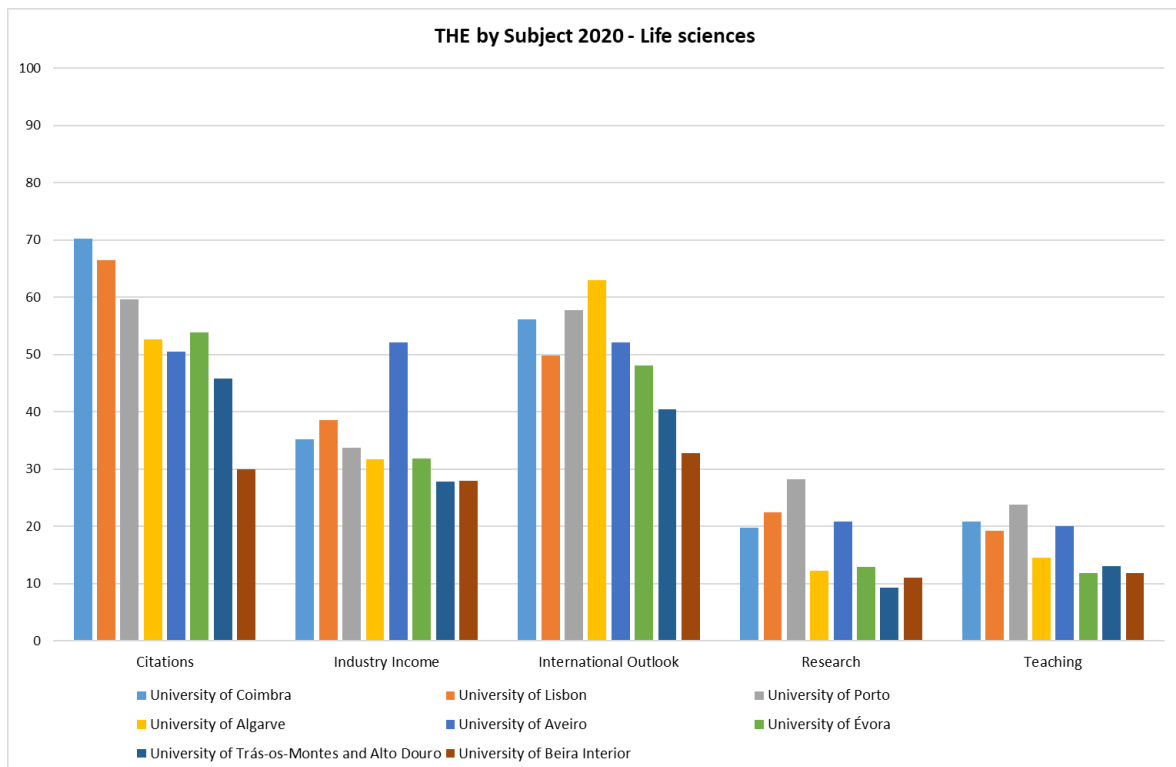
| | Mundo | | PT | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Lisbon | -- | 126–150 | | 1 |
| University of Coimbra | 151+ | 151+ | 1 | 2 |
| Nº de IES | 187 | 190 | 1 | 2 |

| | Overall | Teaching | Research | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| University of Lisbon | 30.0–34.6 | 22.5 | 7.6 | 57.4 | 39.3 | 54.8 |
| University of Coimbra | 13.5–29.7 | 8.2 | 21.9 | 35.1 | 56.2 | 47.9 |

3.2.8 Life sciences

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Coimbra | 251-300 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 124-148 | 144-187 | 140-188 | 6-7 | 7-13 | 6-13 | 1 | 1-4 | 1-3 |
| University of Lisbon | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 149-189 | 144-187 | 140-188 | 8-18 | 7-13 | 6-13 | 2-4 | 1-4 | 1-3 |
| University of Porto | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 149-189 | 144-187 | 140-188 | 8-18 | 7-13 | 6-13 | 2-4 | 1-4 | 1-3 |
| University of Algarve | 401-500 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 190-222 | 188-228 | 189-236 | 19-37 | 14-31 | 14-32 | 5 | 5-6 | 4-6 |
| University of Aveiro | 301-400 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 149-189 | 144-187 | 189-236 | 8-18 | 7-13 | 14-32 | 2-4 | 1-4 | 4-6 |
| University of Évora | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 188-228 | 189-236 | | 14-31 | 14-32 | | 5-6 | 4-6 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | n/c | 501-600 | 501-600 | | 229-252 | 237-269 | | 32-53 | 33-55 | | 7 | 7 |
| University of Beira Interior | n/c | 601+ | 601+ | | 253+ | 270+ | | 54+ | 56+ | | 8 | 8 |
| Nº de IES | 502 | 751 | 821 | 222 | 277 | 310 | 37 | 99 | 116 | 5 | 8 | 8 |

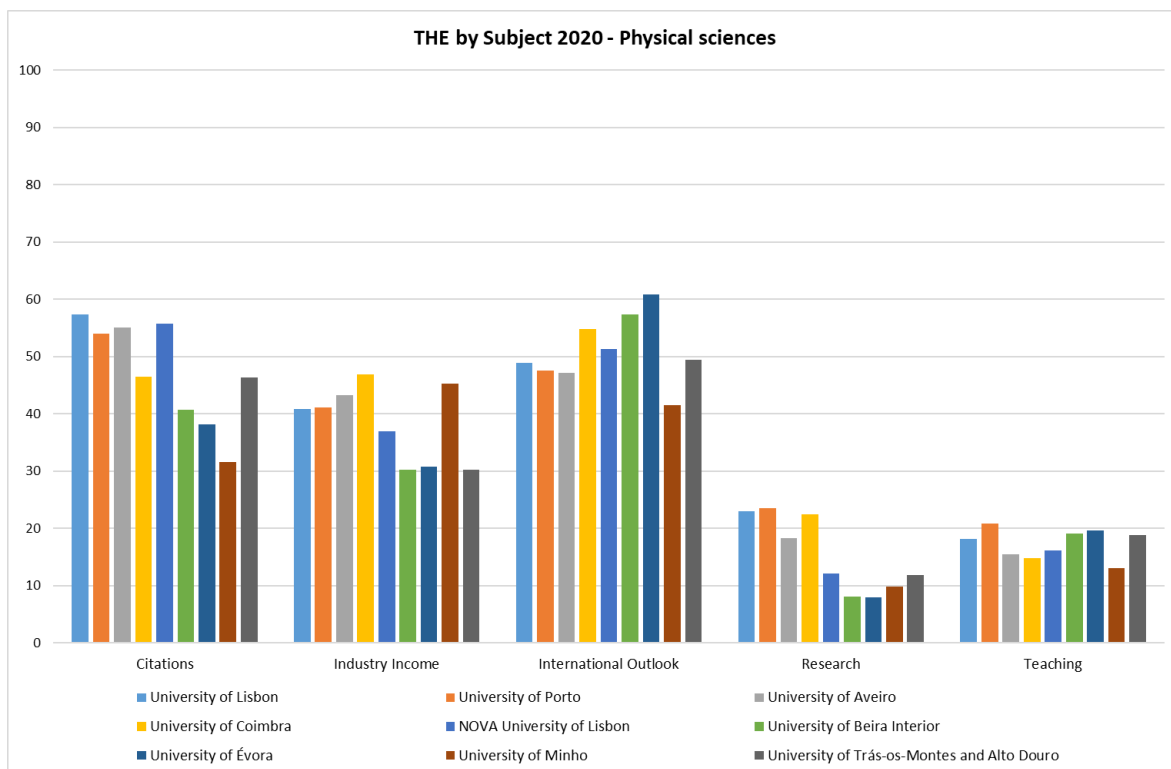
| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| University of Coimbra | 35,9-41,9 | 70,2 | 35,2 | 56,1 | 19,8 | 20,8 |
| University of Lisbon | 35,9-41,9 | 66,5 | 38,6 | 49,8 | 22,5 | 19,2 |
| University of Porto | 35,9-41,9 | 59,6 | 33,7 | 57,7 | 28,2 | 23,8 |
| University of Algarve | 29,6-35,7 | 52,7 | 31,7 | 63 | 12,3 | 14,5 |
| University of Aveiro | 29,6-35,7 | 50,5 | 52,1 | 52,1 | 20,9 | 20 |
| University of Évora | 29,6-35,7 | 53,8 | 31,8 | 48,1 | 12,9 | 11,9 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | 23,3-29,5 | 45,8 | 27,8 | 40,5 | 9,3 | 13,1 |
| University of Beira Interior | 7,2-23,2 | 30 | 28 | 32,8 | 11,1 | 11,9 |



3.2.9 Physical sciences

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Lisbon | 401-500 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 203-244 | 194-237 | 194-232 | 10-28 | 11-24 | 11-18 | 1-5 | 1-4 | 1-2 |
| University of Porto | 401-500 | 401-500 | 401-500 | 203-244 | 194-237 | 194-232 | 10-28 | 11-24 | 11-18 | 1-5 | 1-4 | 1-2 |
| University of Aveiro | 401-500 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 203-244 | 194-237 | 233-275 | 10-28 | 11-24 | 19-36 | 1-5 | 1-4 | 3-5 |
| University of Coimbra | 401-500 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 203-244 | 194-237 | 233-275 | 10-28 | 11-24 | 19-36 | 1-5 | 1-4 | 3-5 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 401-500 | 501-600 | 501-600 | 203-244 | 238-273 | 233-275 | 10-28 | 25-37 | 19-36 | 1-5 | 5-6 | 3-5 |
| University of Beira Interior | n/c | 601-800 | 601-800 | | 274-334 | 276-343 | | 38-71 | 37-65 | | 7-9 | 6-9 |
| University of Évora | n/c | 601-800 | 601-800 | | 274-334 | 276-343 | | 38-71 | 37-65 | | 7-9 | 6-9 |
| University of Minho | n/c | 601-800 | 601-800 | | 274-334 | 276-343 | | 38-71 | 37-65 | | 7-9 | 6-9 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | n/c | 501-600 | 601-800 | | 238-273 | 276-343 | | 25-37 | 37-65 | | 5-6 | 6-9 |
| Nº de IES | 501 | 963 | 1054 | 244 | 366 | 400 | 28 | 107 | 116 | 5 | 9 | 9 |

| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| University of Lisbon | 34,1–38,6 | 57,3 | 40,8 | 48,9 | 23 | 18,1 |
| University of Porto | 34,1–38,6 | 54 | 41,1 | 47,6 | 23,5 | 20,9 |
| University of Aveiro | 30,1–34,0 | 55,1 | 43,2 | 47,2 | 18,3 | 15,5 |
| University of Coimbra | 30,1–34,0 | 46,5 | 46,9 | 54,8 | 22,5 | 14,8 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 30,1–34,0 | 55,7 | 37 | 51,3 | 12,1 | 16,1 |
| University of Beira Interior | 20,5–30,0 | 40,7 | 30,3 | 57,3 | 8,1 | 19,1 |
| University of Évora | 20,5–30,0 | 38,1 | 30,8 | 60,9 | 7,9 | 19,7 |
| University of Minho | 20,5–30,0 | 31,6 | 45,3 | 41,5 | 9,8 | 13 |
| University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro | 20,5–30,0 | 46,3 | 30,3 | 49,5 | 11,9 | 18,8 |

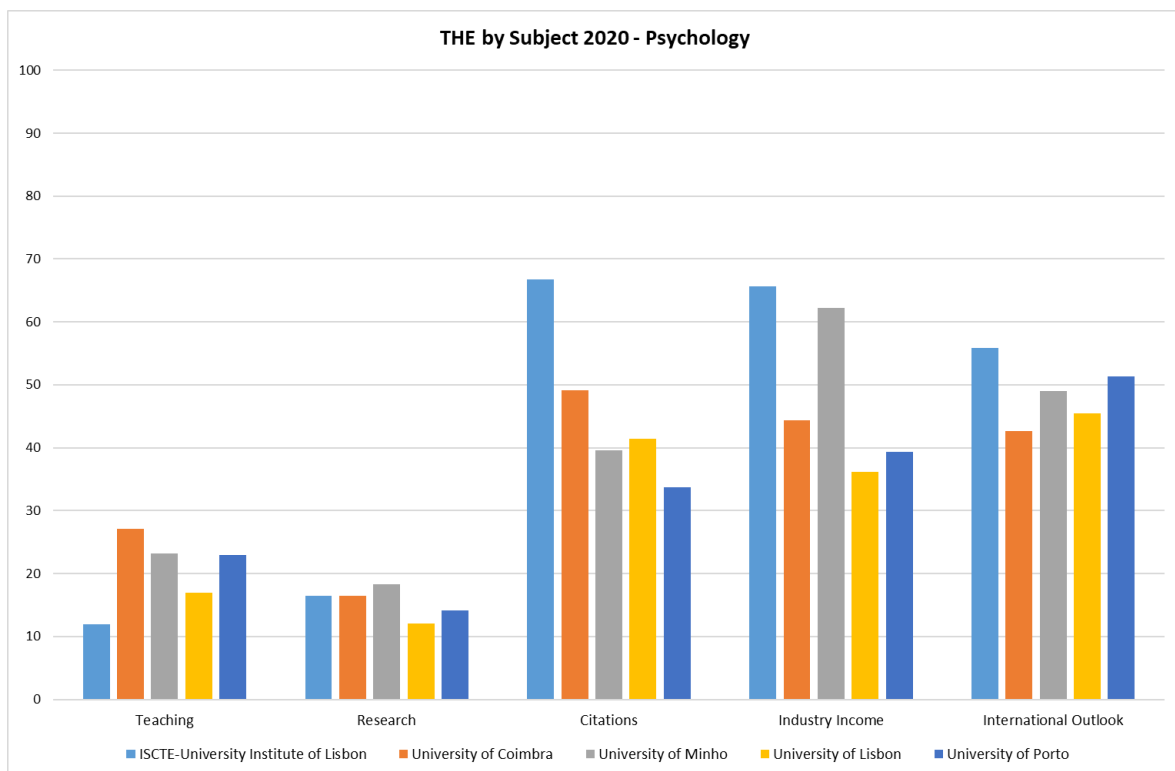


3.2.10 Psychology

Em 2017, não constava nenhuma Universidade portuguesa no top 100.

| | Mundo | | Europa | | Ibero-américa | | Portugal | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|------|----------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 251–300 | 201–250 | 109-133 | 87-113 | 8-13 | 3-5 | 1-4 | 1 |
| University of Coimbra | 251–300 | 301–400 | 109-133 | 138-179 | 8-13 | 8-15 | 1-4 | 2-3 |
| University of Minho | 251–300 | 301–400 | 109-133 | 138-179 | 8-13 | 8-15 | 1-4 | 2-3 |
| University of Lisbon | 251–300 | 401+ | 109-133 | 180+ | 8-13 | 16+ | 1-4 | 4-5 |
| University of Porto | 301–400 | 401+ | 134-184 | 180+ | 14-21 | 16+ | 5 | 4-5 |
| Nº de IES | 463 | 494 | 214 | 226 | 41 | 49 | 5 | 5 |

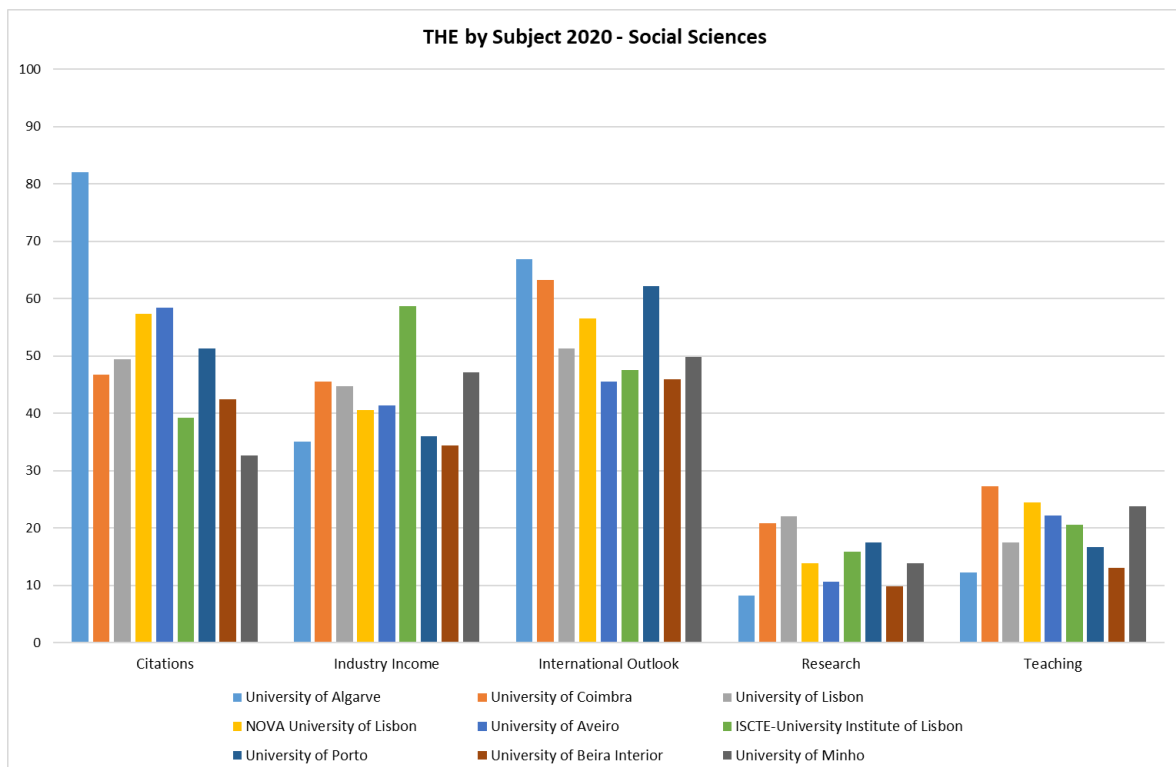
| | Overall | Teaching | Research | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 36,8–40,1 | 11,9 | 16,5 | 66,7 | 65,6 | 55,9 |
| University of Coimbra | 28,6–33,9 | 27,1 | 16,5 | 49,1 | 44,3 | 42,6 |
| University of Minho | 28,6–33,9 | 23,2 | 18,3 | 39,6 | 62,2 | 49 |
| University of Lisbon | 14,0–28,5 | 17 | 12,1 | 41,4 | 36,2 | 45,4 |
| University of Porto | 14,0–28,5 | 23 | 14,1 | 33,7 | 39,3 | 51,3 |



3.2.11 Social sciences

| | Mundo | | | Europa | | | Ibero-américa | | | Portugal | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| University of Algarve | n/c | n/c | 301-400 | | | 140-177 | | | 10-17 | | | 1-4 |
| University of Coimbra | 251-300 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 118-136 | 140-181 | 140-177 | 8-10 | 10-20 | 10-17 | 2 | 2-5 | 1-4 |
| University of Lisbon | 201-250 | 201-250 | 301-400 | 101-117 | 101-118 | 140-177 | 3-7 | 3-6 | 10-17 | 1 | 1 | 1-4 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 301-400 | 301-400 | 301-400 | 137-182 | 140-181 | 140-177 | 11-18 | 10-21 | 10-17 | 3-5 | 2-5 | 1-4 |
| University of Aveiro | 301-400 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 137-182 | 140-181 | 178-228 | 11-18 | 10-19 | 18-29 | 3-5 | 2-5 | 5-7 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | n/c | 401-500 | 401-500 | | 182-228 | 178-228 | | 20-27 | 18-29 | | 6 | 5-7 |
| University of Porto | 301-400 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 137-182 | 140-181 | 178-228 | 11-18 | 10-22 | 18-29 | 3-6 | 2-5 | 5-7 |
| University of Beira Interior | n/c | 501-600 | 501-600 | | 229-271 | 229-273 | | 30-46 | 30-43 | | 7-8 | 8-9 |
| University of Minho | n/c | 501-600 | 501-600 | | 229-271 | 229-273 | | 30-46 | 30-43 | | 7-8 | 8-9 |
| Nº deIES | 400 | 666 | 720 | 182 | 299 | 326 | 18 | 71 | 83 | 5 | 8 | 9 |

| | Overall | Citations | Industry Income | International Outlook | Research | Teaching |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| University of Algarve | 30,0-34,6 | 82,1 | 35,1 | 66,9 | 8,2 | 12,2 |
| University of Coimbra | 30,0-34,6 | 46,8 | 45,6 | 63,2 | 20,8 | 27,3 |
| University of Lisbon | 30,0-34,6 | 49,5 | 44,7 | 51,3 | 22 | 17,5 |
| NOVA University of Lisbon | 30,0-34,6 | 57,4 | 40,6 | 56,6 | 13,8 | 24,5 |
| University of Aveiro | 25,6-29,9 | 58,4 | 41,4 | 45,5 | 10,6 | 22,2 |
| ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon | 25,6-29,9 | 39,2 | 58,7 | 47,5 | 15,9 | 20,6 |
| University of Porto | 25,6-29,9 | 51,3 | 36 | 62,2 | 17,5 | 16,7 |
| University of Beira Interior | 20,9-25,5 | 42,5 | 34,4 | 45,9 | 9,8 | 13,1 |
| University of Minho | 20,9-25,5 | 32,6 | 47,2 | 49,8 | 13,9 | 23,8 |



Anexo – Metodologia do THE WUR 2020 by subject

Arts and humanities

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 arts and humanities subject ranking includes a range of narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Art, performing arts and design
- Languages, literature and linguistics
- History, philosophy and theology
- Architecture
- Archaeology

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the arts and humanities ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
37.4 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
37.6 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
15 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are included in the *THE* subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 relevant publications over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject tables, the publication thresholds are set differently. For arts and humanities, the threshold drops to 250 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff working in the arts and humanities discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment to the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs a minimum proportion or number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For arts and humanities, we expect an institution to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff or at least 50 academic staff members in the discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example, lecturer, reader, professor."*¹⁷

¹⁷ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-arts-and-humanities-methodology> acedido 20191002

Business and economics

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 business and economics subject ranking includes narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Business and management
- Accounting and finance
- Economics and econometrics

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the business and economics ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
30.9 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
32.6 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
25 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
9 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For each of the 11 subject rankings, the publication thresholds are different. For business and economics, the threshold drops to 200 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff working in business and economics in order to include it in the subject table.

Since 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment to the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either at least a proportion of staff or a specific number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For business and economics, we expect an institution either to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff in the discipline or to have at least 50 academic staff in the discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example lecturer, reader or professor.*

Note: For the 2018 business and economics subject ranking, institutions that did not teach undergraduates were included. For the 2019 and 2020 tables, institutions need to teach at the undergraduate level in order to be included, as per the World University Rankings methodology..¹⁸

¹⁸ In <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-business-and-economics-methodology> accessed 20191106

Computer science

“Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the computer science ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
30 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
30 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
27.5 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
5.0 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject rankings, the publication thresholds are different. For computer science, the threshold drops to 500 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff working in the computer science discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment in the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs either to have a minimum proportion of its staff or a minimum number of staff in this discipline in order to be included in the subject ranking.

For computer science, we expect an institution either to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff in the computer science discipline or to have at least 20 academic staff in the computer science discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example lecturer, reader or professor.”¹⁹*

¹⁹ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings-subject-ranking-2020-computer-science-methodology> acedido 20191016

Clinical, pre-clinical and health

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 clinical, pre-clinical and health subject ranking includes a range of narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Medicine and dentistry
- Other health

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the clinical, pre-clinical and health ranking are:

Teaching: the learning environment

27.5 per cent

Research: volume, income and reputation

27.5 per cent

Citations: research influence

35 per cent

International outlook: staff, students and research

7.5 per cent

Industry income: innovation

2.5 per cent

Criteria

There are two criteria to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published at least 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject tables, the publication thresholds are set differently. For clinical, pre-clinical and health, the threshold drops to 500 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, an institution had to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff working in the clinical, pre-clinical and health discipline to be included in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment in the staff eligibility criterion. An institution must have at least a minimum proportion of its staff or at least a minimum specific number of its staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For clinical, pre-clinical and health, an institution must have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff or at least 50 academic staff in the discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, eg, lecturer, reader, professor."*²⁰

²⁰ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-clinical-pre-clinical-and-health-methodology> accessed 20191119

Education

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 education subject ranking includes narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Education
- Teacher training
- Academic studies in education

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the education ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
32.7 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
29.8 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
27.5 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For each of the 11 subject rankings, the publication thresholds are different. For education, the threshold drops to 100 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff working in education in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment to the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either at least a proportion of staff or a specific number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For education, we expect an institution either to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff in education or to have at least 20 academic staff in education.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example lecturer, reader or professor.*²¹

²¹ In <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-education-methodology> accessed 20191106

Engineering and technology

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 engineering and technology subject ranking includes a range of narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this rankings are:

- General engineering
- Electrical and electronic engineering
- Mechanical and aerospace engineering
- Civil engineering
- Chemical engineering

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2019](#). [SIC] brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the engineering and technology ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
30.0 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
30.0 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
27.5 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
5.0 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject rankings, the publication thresholds are different. For engineering and technology, the threshold drops to 500 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 4 per cent of its academic staff working in the engineering and technology discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment in the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either at least a proportion of staff or a minimum number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For engineering and technology, we expect an institution either to have at least 4 per cent of its academic staff in the engineering and technology discipline or to have at least 40 academic staff in the engineering and technology discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example lecturer, reader or professor."*²²

²² <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-engineering-and-technology-methodology> acedido 20191016

Law

“Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the law ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
32.7 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
30.8 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
25 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
9 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For each of the 11 subject rankings, the publication thresholds are different. For law, the threshold drops to 100 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff working in the law discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment to the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either at least a proportion of staff or a specific number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For law, we expect an institution either to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff in the discipline or to have at least 20 academic staff in the discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example lecturer, reader or professor.”²³*

²³ In <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-law-methodology> accessed 20191106

Life sciences

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 life sciences subject ranking includes a wide range of narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Agriculture and forestry
- Biological sciences
- Veterinary science
- Sport science

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the life sciences ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
27.5 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
27.5 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
35 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject tables, the publication thresholds are set differently. For life sciences, the threshold drops to 500 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff working in the life sciences discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment in the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either a minimum proportion of its staff or a minimum number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For life sciences, we expect an institution either to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff in the life sciences discipline or to have at least 50 academic staff in the life sciences discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example, lecturer, reader, professor."*²⁴

²⁴ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-life-sciences-methodology>
acedido 20191119

Physical sciences

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 physical sciences subject ranking includes a narrower range of subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Mathematics and statistics
- Physics and astronomy
- Chemistry
- Geology, environmental, earth and marine sciences

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the physical sciences ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
27.5 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
27.5 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
35 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject tables, the publication thresholds are set differently. For physical sciences, the threshold drops to 500 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff working in the physical sciences discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment in the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either a minimum proportion of its staff or a minimum number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For physical sciences, we expect an institution either to have at least 5 per cent of its academic staff in the physical sciences discipline or to have at least 50 academic staff in the physical sciences discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example, lecturer, reader, professor.²⁵*

²⁵ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-physical-sciences-methodology> accessed 20191119

Psychology

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 psychology subject ranking includes a range of narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Psychology
- Educational/sport /business/animal psychology
- Clinical psychology

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the psychology ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
27.5 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
27.5 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
35 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

There are two criteria to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff * threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published at least 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For the 11 subject tables, the publication thresholds are set differently.

For psychology, the threshold drops to 150 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to the 2019 subject rankings, an institution had to have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff working in the psychology discipline to be included in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment in the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either a minimum proportion of its staff or a minimum number of staff members in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For psychology, an institution must have at least 1 per cent of its academic staff *or* at least 20 academic staff in this discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, eg, lecturer, reader, professor."*²⁶

²⁶ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-psychology-methodology>
acedido 20191119

Social sciences

"The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2020 social sciences subject ranking includes a range of narrower subject areas.

The subjects used to create this ranking are:

- Communication and media studies
- Politics and international studies (including development studies)
- Sociology
- Geography

Different weights and measures

The subject tables employ the same range of [13 performance indicators](#) used in the overall [World University Rankings 2020](#), brought together with scores provided under five categories.

However, the overall methodology is carefully recalibrated for each subject, with the weightings changed to suit the individual fields.

The weightings for the social sciences ranking are:

- **Teaching: the learning environment**
32.4 per cent
- **Research: volume, income and reputation**
32.6 per cent
- **Citations: research influence**
25 per cent
- **International outlook: staff, students and research**
7.5 per cent
- **Industry income: innovation**
2.5 per cent

Criteria

Two criteria are to be included in the subject rankings: a publication threshold by discipline and an academic staff* threshold by discipline.

No institution can be included in the overall World University Rankings unless it has published a minimum of 1,000 research papers over the five years that we examine.

For each of the 11 subject rankings, the publication thresholds are different. For social sciences, the threshold drops to 200 papers published in this discipline over the past five years.

There is also an academic staff eligibility criterion. Prior to 2019 subject rankings, we expected an institution to have at least 4 per cent of its academic staff working in the social sciences discipline in order to include it in the subject table.

Since the 2019 subject rankings, we have made a small adjustment to the staff eligibility criterion. An institution needs to have either at least a proportion of staff or a specific number of staff in this discipline to be included in the subject ranking.

For social sciences, we expect an institution either to have at least 4 per cent of its academic staff in the social sciences discipline or to have at least 40 academic staff in the social sciences discipline.

**Academic staff is defined as the full-time equivalent number of staff employed in an academic post, for example lecturer, reader or professor."* ²⁷

²⁷ <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/subject-ranking-2020-social-sciences-methodology>
acedido 20191106