

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS CHINA SUBJECT RATINGS

METHODOLOGY FOR THE *TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION* CHINA SUBJECT RATINGS 2022

May 2022



***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 uses 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 2022 Final Rankings: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2022/world-ranking>
<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/world-university-rankings/2022/world-ranking>

THE WUR 2022 Methodology:
<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/world-university-rankings-2022-methodology>
<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/world-university-rankings/world-university-rankings-2022-methodology>

THE CSR 2022 Final Results: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/ratings/china-subject-ratings/2022>
<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/ratings/china-subject-ratings/2022>

THE CSR 2022 Methodology: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/china-subject-ratings-2022-methodology>
<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cn/china-subject-ratings-2022-methodology>

Directors' Statement:

This document (the "Methodology") sets out our end-to-end process for generating the THE China Subject Ratings 2022 (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: 11th May 2022

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 2022 China Subject Ratings are published in May 2022.

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 2019; 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 109 million citations to 15.4 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 2017 and 2021. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2017 to 2022 are also collected.

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

A survey was sent to over 250,000 published and cited Chinese academics in the first quarter of 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. This year, the results of the 2021 and 2022 China Reputation Surveys were incorporated in ratings.

Additionally, an annual survey was sent to a sample of academics randomly selected by Elsevier, 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 2020 and 2021 surveys, academics were asked to nominate up to 15 institutions for Teaching and up to 15 institutions for Research globally. The 2021 results were combined with the 2020 results for use in the ratings.

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 2020 and 2021 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 obtained from Elsevier. 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 Her Majesty Revenue and Customs (HMRC) monthly datasets: [<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-exchange-rates-for-2018-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/external/pubs/ft/weo/2020/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx>] or UN data is used [[http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=WDI&f=Indicator Code%3APA.NUS.PPP](http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=WDI&f=Indicator_Code%3APA.NUS.PPP)].

2) Subjects Criteria

The Chinese Ministry of Education (MoE) categorises 111 subjects across 13 pillars. 82 subjects have been included in the ratings, the other 29 subjects have been excluded for the following reasons:

Military

The following 14 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 |

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 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

These mappings were updated this year to enhance the classification of data from various sources and ensure the consistency of this process with global subject definitions and categorisations. We also adopted a new system for the Reputation Subjects Mappings, whereby certain China Subjects that do not correspond to any of our Reputation subjects directly are mapped to multiple closely related Reputation Subjects. This approach was adopted to enhance the reputation data used in the ratings, while ensuring that the relevant global reputation votes for a particular China Subject are considered appropriately.

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) 2022,

AND

2. They must have been eligible for the related individual WUR 2022 subject rankings,

AND

3. Outside of China, they must have selected the related detailed subject during the WUR 2022 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 2017-2021 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 the first quarters of 2021 and 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 Elsevier Global Academic Reputation Survey (run annually) corresponding to the years 2020 and 2021. These global surveys examined the perceived prestige of institutions in teaching.

This metric is the total number of votes obtained from the Elsevier Global Academic Reputation Survey from the last two years, and for Chinese institutions this is blended with the China reputation survey from the last two years, 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.

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 the first quarters of 2021 and 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 Elsevier Global Academic Reputation Survey (run annually) corresponding to the years 2020 and 2021. These global surveys examined the perceived prestige of institutions in research.

This metric is the total number of votes obtained from the Elsevier Global Academic Reputation Survey from the last two years, and for Chinese institutions this is blended with the China reputation survey from the last two years, 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 2017 and 2021. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2017 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 | 其他工学学科, 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 |

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% |
| 0304 | 30 | 17.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 15.0% | 10.8% | 10.9% | 13.0% | 7.2% | 3.6% |
| 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% |
| 0601 | 30 | 17.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 11.0% | 9.9% | 10.0% | 11.0% | 9.9% | 4.9% |
| 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% |
| 0712 | 30 | 15.0% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 18.0% | 8.2% | 8.1% | 17.0% | 8.2% | 4.1% |
| 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 | 100 | 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 | 30 | 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 | 30 | 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% |
| 1302 | 30 | 15.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 10.0% | 10.6% | 10.6% | 10.0% | 10.6% | 5.3% |
| 1303 | 30 | 12.5% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 15.0% | 9.5% | 9.5% | 14.0% | 9.5% | 4.8% |
| 1304 | 30 | 12.5% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 18.0% | 8.4% | 8.4% | 18.0% | 8.4% | 4.2% |
| 1305 | 30 | 12.5% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 24.0% | 6.6% | 6.6% | 23.0% | 6.6% | 3.3% |

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 |

| 主題 | 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% |
| 民族学 | 30 | 17.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 15.0% | 10.8% | 10.9% | 13.0% | 7.2% | 3.6% |
| 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% |
| 考古学 | 30 | 17.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 11.0% | 9.9% | 10.0% | 11.0% | 9.9% | 4.9% |
| 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% |
| 科学技术史 | 30 | 15.0% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 18.0% | 8.2% | 8.1% | 17.0% | 8.2% | 4.1% |

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|----------------|-----|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| 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 | 100 | 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% |

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|-----------|-----|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 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 | 30 | 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 | 30 | 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% |
| 音乐与舞蹈学 | 30 | 15.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 10.0% | 10.6% | 10.6% | 10.0% | 10.6% | 5.3% |
| 戏剧与影视学 | 30 | 12.5% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 15.0% | 9.5% | 9.5% | 14.0% | 9.5% | 4.8% |
| 美术学 | 30 | 12.5% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 18.0% | 8.4% | 8.4% | 18.0% | 8.4% | 4.2% |
| 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% |