RR 55: Appendix D. Gender data in the rankings
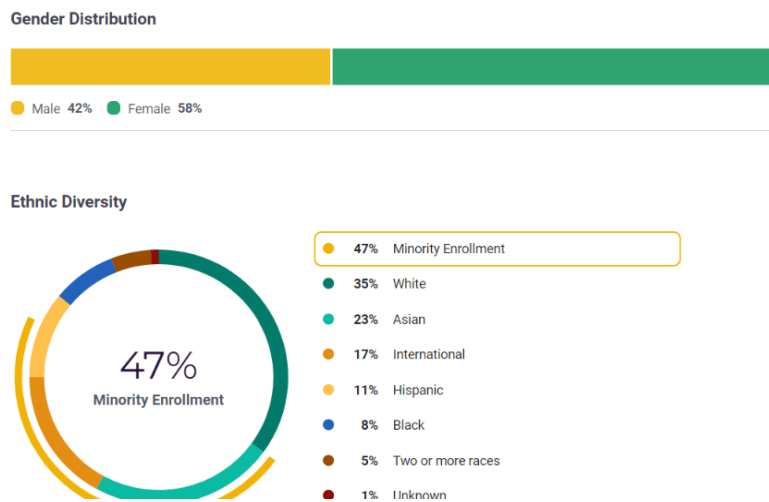
US News US, CWTS Leiden, THE, QS, and U-Multirank all use gender data in rankings or reports.

US NEWS has added gender distribution (male/female) and ethnic diversity to its US rankings. Scroll down in a university's ranking to Students/ Student Diversity:

Similar data is included in their US law school rankings, where available, but not in the global rankings.

CWTS Leiden is the only ranker with a dedicated gender ranking based on the proportions of male and female authors. Gender is one of four indicators. It uses a four-step process to determine authors' gender based on name: Author Disambiguation, Author-Country Linking, Retrieval of gender statistics, and Gender assignment. For each author, gender statistics are collected from three sources: Gender API2, Genderize.io3, and Gender Guesser4 . Gender assignment is reported if 90% accuracy. 60% of Chinese authors cannot be assigned. Click here for detailed methodology.

See RR 51 part 1 for ranking results. The 2023 ranking is due June 21st using the same methodology as the 2022 rankings (Waltman, L.R. (30 Mar 2023) email

Ruth's Rankings has covered **THE Impact ranking** from the notification of the project in 2019 in RR 38, followed by the first Impact Ranking in RR 41. The latest news update was May 2022. The 2023 rankings will be released on May 30^{th,} 2023(1). My interest in this article is not in who was number one in 2022 (Western Sydney University) but in the gender metrics used for SDGs 5 and 10.

According to Duncan Ross, THE's chief data officer,

> "As a general principle we give an 'other' option when we are asking individuals about gender. We don't currently directly use gender in the World University Rankings, but of course it does arise in the Impact Rankings, especially as a concern for SDG 5 and SDG 10. The data that is returned does depend significantly on the country the university is in. We have experienced push back from universities in countries that don't recognise more than two genders. As a result our metrics are often focused on not-male as a way of dealing with this difficulty."

SDG 5 -Equality Methodology: Data on the gender of authors is estimated by Elsevier. Other data come from the universities:

- Proportion of first generation female students (from universities) 15.4 %
- Proportion of senior female academics (professors, deans, senior leaders) (universities) 15.5%
- Proportion of women receiving degrees 15.5%
- All students who are first- generation, and students coming from developing countries.

SDG 10, reduced inequalities, also measures the number of students and staff with disabilities

QS World University Rankings: Sustainability 2023

I checked with Drew MacFarlane, Senior Research Manager at QS, for a last minute update. RR 53 introduced QS new Sustainability rankings in November. QS uses its own data and open sources. Similar to THE, QS collects ratios for students, faculty and women in leadership positions. QS asks for male/female/other identity, but most countries are not collecting that data.

- Student gender, faculty gender, and women in leadership gender: total number and number of males in each category to calculate a percent of non-males
- Equality, diversity, and inclusion policy - checking public links
- Academic equality, staff view from Academic reputation survey which measures support for disabilities (also checking links to university), LGBT, and gender
- National statistics for the gender pay gap, the ratio of women in the workforce, seats held by women in parliament, and education achieved from the 2022 Sustainable Development Report, Palma index measuring income inequality, and UCLA's Global Acceptance Index

The next QS Sustainability rankings, to be released at the end of 2023, will add Governance as a third lens.

U-Multirank: U-Multirank has been proactive, publishing a Gender Monitor report, adding a non-binary diverse option in its institution survey, and providing a new output measure, gender balance, in its rankings. About 1.2% of the responding students classified themselves as non-binary/diverse. Not enough institutions are collecting this data. The sample size is too small to allow for any disaggregation. Therefore, their analysis still calculates binary variables.

Gender balance is defined as having a minimum of 40% of 'both' sexes (European Commission 2010). Their data show that there are many departments and subjects where gender balance is not (yet) achieved, both among students enrolled and graduates, as well as among staff. It is a reportable variable in its Teaching and Learning module

I asked myself the question: What are the universities with the best gender balance in Asia? These are sortable metrics.

Teaching & Learning

Research

Knowledge Transfer

International Orientation

Regional Engagement

Teaching & Learning   **Select all**

☐ Bachelor graduation rate
☐ Masters graduation rate
☐ Graduating on time (bachelors)
☐ Graduating on time (masters)
☐ Gender balance
☐ Pedagogiacally skilled teaching staff
☐ Outreach programs
☐ Digital education investment

Show ranking

A-Z ▼▲		Top scores ▼▲	▼▲	▼▲
Prince of Songkla University			TH	🟢
King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok			TH	🟢
Kwansei Gakuin University			JP	🟢
Chiang Mai University			TH	🟢