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Source: QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2016; QS World University Rankings 2015-16



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# Welcome:

## QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2016

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The incessant rise of technology has changed our conceptualization of employability forever. The notion of a 'job for life' is speedily disappearing from the conceptual apparatus we use when discussing the job market, while artificial intelligence is increasingly encroaching upon the territory of the "intelligence economy". Consequently, the world's students are now concerned with far more than performance in metrics concerned with academic performance and research standing. A recent report from the World Economic Forum ("The Future of Jobs") indicates that, in an era of disruptive changes in business models, "a focus on the state of the talent pipeline for traditional formal qualifications and 'hard skills' risks dramatically understating the scale of impending skill set disruption if a large part of the existing subject knowledge of the current workforce will be outdated in just a few years."

Researchers and policy-makers—with varied luck—have drafted and implemented strategies to promote a better alignment of graduates' skills with the needs of companies, governments and organizations.

In this context, it is not surprising that "employability" is a trending topic in higher education. This fact has been acknowledged by QS since 2004, when the Employer Reputation indicator was introduced as a distinctive and essential component of our university rankings. However, we feel it is the right time to provide more comprehensive, sophisticated employability-related insights as part of our series of contributions to higher education analysis. In 2015 we launched a pilot initiative with the objective of setting a comprehensive assessment of the institutional strengths in this area. The positive feedback encouraged us to adopt a broadly similar methodology this year, with only minor refinements introduced.

The QS Graduate Employability Ranking tries to answer the following questions:

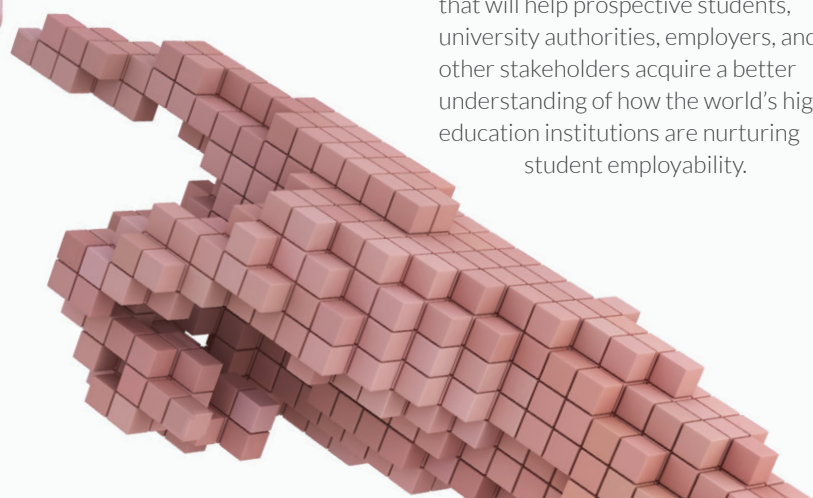
- » How reputed are the institutions among employers?
- » Are the institutions nurturing high-achievers?
- » How connected are institutions to companies?
- » How attractive are an institution's recent graduates to employers?

As is the case with any university rankings, the methodology is unable to grasp all the complexities involved in attempting to measure graduate employability. Yet, it provides innovative insights and unprecedented data to the debate. We considered responses from almost 38,000 employers, mapped the degrees and affiliations of over 20,000 high-achievers, considered 70,000 employers' connections with graduates, and evaluated over 180,000 work placement partnerships.

The 2017 QS Graduate Employability Rankings presents a diversity that unseen in other exercises, with institutions from five different countries in the Top 10. We are confident that this new ranking provides a solid and comprehensive information tool that will help prospective students, university authorities, employers, and other stakeholders acquire a better understanding of how the world's higher education institutions are nurturing student employability.



**Martin Juno &  
Leonardo Silveira**





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# Methodology:

## QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2016

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The 2016 edition of the QS Graduate Employability rankings provides the most extensive snapshot yet into graduate employability, providing the world's students with a unique tool by which they can compare university performance in this area. In aiming to provide a more detailed insight into which universities are nurturing the future employability of their students than that provided by our flagship QS World University Rankings, a novel methodology has been constructed. Each institution's score is comprised of five carefully-selected indicators. These indicators are described below:

### 1. Employer Reputation (30%):

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This indicator is the same as that used for the QS World University Rankings. However, it is here weighted at 30%, compared to the 10% it contributes to institutional scores in the WUR. It is based on performance in the QS Employer Survey, which measures the opinions of over 37,000 employers worldwide regarding which universities are producing the most skilled, and thus employable, graduates.

### 2. Partnerships with Employers & Faculty/Staff (25%):

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This indicator comprises two parts. First, it uses Elsevier's Scopus database

to establish which universities are collaborating successfully with distinct global companies to produce citeable, transformative research. Universities producing less than three collaborative papers are excluded, while employment-related partnerships not related to research are also considered.

Second, the scores are then adjusted to account for the number of faculty at each university.

This year's ranking accounts for university collaborations with 2,000 top global companies – four times as many as in last year's pilot edition.

### 3. Alumni Outcomes (20%):

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A university that values the careers of its graduates tends to produce successful alumni. Here, QS have sourced graduate alma maters from 61 expert lists, each measuring desirable outcomes in a particular walk of life. In total, QS have analysed 21,000 of the world's most innovative, creative, wealthy, entrepreneurial, and/or philanthropic individuals to establish which universities are producing world-changing individuals. This year, to acknowledge the fact that many of these lists are produced by research and media outlets from the US and UK, a weighting formula has been applied that lends extra weight to 'international' submissions.

### 4. Employer/Student Connections (15%):

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This indicator involves summing the number of employers who are actively present on a university's campus, providing motivated students with an opportunity to network, and acquire information. Employer presence also increases the opportunity of students achieving career-launching internships and research opportunities. This 'active presence' may take the form of participating in careers fairs, organising company presentations, or any other self-promoting activities.

### 5. Graduate Employment Rate (10%):

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This indicator is the simplest, but essential for any understanding of how successful universities are at nurturing employability. It involves measuring the proportion of graduates (excluding those opting to pursue further study or unavailable to work) in full or part time employment within 12 months of graduation. To calculate the scores, we consider the difference between each institution's rate and the average in each country. This accounts for the fact that a university's ability to foster employability will be affected by the economic performance of the country in which they are situated.

# An Overview:

## QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2016

Going to university is about gaining new knowledge, and finding out about the world. But for most people, it is also about positioning yourself for successful and perhaps lucrative work. The QS Graduate Employability Rankings (GER) have been developed to show you which universities around the world are most likely to help you into employment and into a lasting career.

We are publishing this Ranking in full here for the first time, after a pilot edition last year. Universities that do not want to join in have been allowed to opt out, which we do not permit for our World University Rankings, and 71 institutions from around the world have chosen not to be ranked here. We hope that they will see the value of this Ranking and join us for the 2018 edition.

This Ranking is made up from five indicators. Of these, the first and most numerically important is Employer Reputation. It is based on a survey of 37,000 active recruiters from around the world, in every field from finance to manufacturing and public service. We ask them what subject areas they recruit in, and where they get the graduates they are looking for. Their answers are a uniquely informative measure that is of immense value to students. We find that the top six universities for employer enthusiasm are Cambridge, LSE, and Oxford in the UK, Centrale Superlec in France, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford in the US. Because of its importance, this measure is the most heavily-weighted of the five, at 30 per cent of each university's possible score.

Our second measure depends in data from Elsevier, the supplier of data on academic publishing and citations to all QS rankings. Instead of looking at the most-cited research, we look here at partnership between employers and universities to

gauge which institutions are most deeply embedded the advancing knowledge in the business sector. To do this we measure how many papers each institution has produced in the global research literature which also features a co-author in industry. There is a threshold of three papers to be considered in this category, and the results are adjusted for each university's total number of faculty. Under this heading we also look at university-industry cooperation outside the research arena. This measure accounts for 25 per cent of each university's possible score.

The top institutions for such collaboration are Waterloo in Canada, Politecnico di Milano in Italy, which is closely followed by the Flemish-speaking Catholic University in Leuven, Belgium.

Our third asks which universities produce the starriest alumni. To compile it, we got access to data on 21,000 people who are regarded as successful, whether in entrepreneurship, creativity, philanthropy or other areas of life, including the ability to make money. This measure, weighted at 20 per cent, has been adjusted to reduce the influence of people in the US or the UK, because it is simpler for them to be visible on the world stage.

We find that the world's most visibly successful graduates come from Stanford in California, the academic liaison office for Silicon Valley and Oxford, alma mater of all but four of the UK's post-war prime ministers.

A further 15 per cent weighting is attached to our next measure, employer interest in campus activity. We gauge participation in recruitment fairs, presentations to potential applicants, or any other form of activity that might engage possible recruits or interns. Here we were unable to separate ten institutions with high scores for employer

enthusiasm, ranging from obvious contenders such as the California Institute of Technology to East China Normal University and Misis, the science specialist institution in Moscow.

The fifth of our measures, and at 10 per cent the least heavily weighted, may also be the simplest to understand and the most useful to would-be students. It is based on the percentage of each university's graduates who are in work a year after their degree. We discount people who are unable to work, perhaps for medical reasons, or who are taking in further study. More importantly, we express this measure in terms of average graduate employment for the country in question, so that a university is not penalised for its home nation's economic recession. Here we find a tie for first place between Sungkyunkwan University in Korea and the Moscow Institute of International Relations, with Politecnico di Milano in third.

Despite the prominence here of institutions such as Stanford, MIT and Tsinghua, the top three overall, this ranking certainly shows the difference between being a great university and being a great university for students who are keen on a career. An example is University College London, which is outside the top 20 in contrast to its strong showing in more research-heavy rankings.

It also reveals some interesting stories at the national level, such as the clear lead that Tsinghua has over its neighbour Peking University in Beijing. And it is certainly a surprise to find only two continental European institutions in the top 20, one each in France and Switzerland.



**Martin Ince**

2017 RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	Employer Reputation	Alumni Outcomes	Partnerships with Employers	Employer - Student Connections	Graduate Employment Rate	Overall SCORE
			SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
1	Stanford University		100	100	97.4	93.2	75.5	95.9
2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)		100	99.8	98.3	99.9	62.6	95.8
3	Tsinghua University		97.7	95.8	97.2	99.9	74.1	95.2
4	The University of Sydney		90.8	87.2	95.1	97.5	89.4	92.0
5	University of Cambridge		100	99.8	88.2	77.7	67.7	90.4
6	Ecole Polytechnique ParisTech		98.7	99.2	69.4	99.1	76.2	89.3
7	Columbia University		95.6	99.6	88.2	68.2	71.2	88.0
8	University of Oxford		100	100	87.5	60.9	66.7	87.7
9	University of California, Berkeley (UCB)		99.5	89.1	93.5	27.9	78.8	83.1
10	Princeton University		91.3	95.8	57.5	84.8	79.1	81.6
11=	The University of Melbourne		95.9	86.6	95.7	15.7	86	80.9
11=	Peking University		99.1	99.6	75.6	43.7	57.7	80.9
13	Cornell University		81.1	94.7	96.7	34.7	77.2	80.4
14	Fudan University		87.5	83.4	88.2	54.1	67.5	79.8
15	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)		97.5	99.8	81.7	10.7	80	79.2
16	ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)		96.8	70.6	84.7	49.6	73.1	79.1
17	University of Chicago		84.3	79.6	92.2	41.3	81.2	78.6
18	University of Hong Kong (HKU)		89.1	39.2	93.9	68.4	88.1	77.1
19	University of Toronto		85.7	96.3	94.7	11	65.3	76.8
20=	KIT, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie		85.4	77.9	96.1	26.2	74.8	75.2
20=	Imperial College London		99.8	77.1	90.2	5.5	64.6	75.2
21	National University of Singapore (NUS)		98	71.3	80.5	18.3	72.5	73.8
22	University of Waterloo		60.3	76.3	100	55.7	70	73.7
23	University of Pennsylvania		91.4	99.8	67.7	4.7	80.8	73.1
24	UCL (University College London)		93.9	94.2	68	14.9	65.6	72.8
25	Brown University		48.8	87.2	90.6	64.3	72.8	71.7
26=	Waseda University		70.7	90.2	77.2	40.7	69.8	71.5
26=	Northwestern University		59	89.4	94.9	31.3	75	71.5
27	University of Michigan		76.7	87.5	92.4	1.2	74.4	71.2
28	McGill University		86.9	95.9	73.9	12.7	49.4	70.6
29	The University of Tokyo		98.4	99.9	48.1	5.4	72	69.5
30=	Technische Universität Darmstadt		63.8	66.9	96.1	34.9	73.1	69.1
30=	Duke University		57	88.7	95.5	20.8	72.8	69.1
32	Australian National University (ANU)		77.9	36.4	83.4	82.5	52	69.1
33	Shanghai Jiao Tong University		90	49.1	79.8	28.5	73.4	68.4
34	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)		75.3	25.3	97	100	9.5*	67.9
35	The University of Manchester		92.8	69.8	65.4	20.3	65.3	67.7
36	Zhejiang University		67.1	49.1	95.8	41.2	73.4	67.4
37	Politecnico di Milano		80.7	26.2	99.8	21.6	97.1	67.4
38	New York University (NYU)		88.1	98.3	48.3	13.7	60.1	66.2
39	University of Bristol		75.3	48.9	79.4	48.4	64.8	66.0
40=	Tecnológico de Monterrey (ITESM)		69.2	94.5	11	98	86.4	65.8
40=	Chalmers University of Technology		59.1	15.3	98.3	92	72	65.8
41	University of British Columbia		86.6	68.2	70.9	8.6	69.5	65.6
42	Technische Universität München		91.8	80	64.8	6	47.1*	65.4
44	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen		90.9	57	78.4	6	47.1	63.9
45	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile		81.5	73.8	61.1	10	72.7	63.3
47	Delft University of Technology		80.1	43.1	67.1	46.6	61.1	62.5
48	Tokyo Institute of Technology		61.3	31.3	79.8	72.2	67.7	62.2
49	KAIST - Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology		71.3	24.7	88.9	27.8	93.4	62.1
50	University of Edinburgh		80.9	55.5	57.9	37.2	64.6	61.9



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2017 RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	Employer Reputation	Alumni Outcomes	Partnerships with Employers	Employer-Student Connections	Graduate Employment Rate	Overall SCORE
			SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
51-60	The University of Nottingham		65.7	35.9	89.2	39	64.9	61.5
51-60	The University of Queensland (UQ)		63.1	35.4	94.7	17.6	84.4	60.8
51-60	The University of Auckland		68.9	56.3	68.1	31.1	77.5	61.4
51-60	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven		55.4	56.2	99.8	5.5	70.6*	60.7
51-60	Sungkyunkwan University		92	21.3	59.7	22.5	100	60.2
51-60	Johns Hopkins University		52.1	62	89	28	56.3	60.1
51-60	Universidad de Navarra		74.5	26.1	84.4	42.5	48.5	59.9
51-60	University of Leeds		60.5	39.8	86.2	38	66	60.0
51-60	King's College London (KCL)		77.8	49.8	56.3	36.7	66.9	59.6
51-60	Technische Universität Berlin		64.2	50.1	57.2	57.6	69.4	59.2
51-60	Nagoya University		26.9	33.4	89.8	97.1	73.7	59.1
51-60	Osaka University		49.1	22.8	90.3	68.2	70.8	59.2
61-70	Universitat de Barcelona (UB)		51.8	51.5	92.7	12.8	77.8	58.7
61-70	National Taiwan University (NTU)		55.7	90.8	70.3	20.6	28*	58.3
61-70	Arizona State University		21.2	28.1	99.5	100	61.8	58.0
61-70	Singapore Management University		34.8	12.1	88.3	96	80.5	57.4
61-70	Keio University		58.1	94.1	45.1	14.8	72	56.9
61-70	Université Paris Dauphine		51.8	69.2	57.1	46.1	63.2	56.9
61-70	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)		100	98.5	2	5.5*	58.3	56.9
61-70	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)		42.9	14.9	70.8	100	82.1	56.8
61-70	Boston University		65.8	59.4	50.6	28	72.8	55.8
71-80	Loughborough University		40.7	9.1	81.5	97.2	63.7	55.4
71-80	Trinity College Dublin (TCD)		35.8	69.8	74.9	32.4	69.6	55.2
71-80	University of Texas at Austin		69	78.9	64.3	10.9	9.5*	55.1
71-80	The University of Western Australia (UWA)		42.1	46.9	90.4	31.9	55.7	55.0
71-80	University of St Gallen (HSG)		82	65.6	12.5	52.3	61.3	54.8
71-80	Huazhong University of Science and Technology		11.4	30.6	90.6	100	70.6	54.3
71-80	Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)		51.5	84.5	82.1	3.1	7.5*	54.1
71-80	Carnegie Mellon University		64	63.5	68	23.8	9.5*	53.4
71-80	RMIT University		57.6	21.6	88.7	18.2	65	53.0
71-80	Universidad de Los Andes Colombia		50.3	89.2	31.6	28.6	79.1	53.0
71-80	University of Southern California		38.8	86.8	63.6	38.5	23.7	53.0
81-90	Aarhus University		38.4	34	95.7	28.5	64.2	52.9
81-90	Yonsei University		68.8	57	68	11.4	18.4*	52.6
81-90	The University of Warwick		89.9	24.5	40.2	27.3	61.7	52.2
81-90	University of Washington		43.3	78.7	68.7	34.4	9.5*	52.0
81-90	University of Calgary		46.6	22.8	88.6	27.3	69	51.7
81-90	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IITKGP)		32	29.7	72.4	75.6	67.1	51.7
81-90	American University of Beirut (AUB)		59.9	87.6	17.9	57.7	30.9*	51.7
81-90	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore		52.2	14.8	84.6	21.4	80.7	51.1
81-90	CentraleSupélec		100	33.9	13.7	31.1	60.8	51.0
81-90	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)		71.5	77.5	20	4.2	83.5	50.9
91-100	Sapienza - Università di Roma		31.2	80.2	71.9	1	72.7	50.8
91-100	Università di Bologna (UNIBO)		41.2	66.7	72.5	18	66	50.7
91-100	University of Alberta		43.2	39.5	72.1	29.8	71.2	50.5
91-100	Erasmus University Rotterdam		74.4	55.6	34.9	14.8	59.1	50.3
91-100	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg		57.6	39.8	56.2	24.5	71.1	50.1
91-100	University of Birmingham		65.2	35.9	55.1	18.5	67.4	50.0
91-100	Georgetown University		42.5	80.4	35.7	75.9	9.5*	50.1
91-100	Purdue University		54.5	34.1	65.5	63.5	9.5*	50.0
91-100	University of Wisconsin-Madison		41.4	64.4	61.2	17.2	67.5	49.9

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# EduData Summit

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2017 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory	Employer Reputation	Alumni Outcomes	Partnerships with Employers	Employer - Student Connections	Graduate Employment Rate	Overall SCORE
			SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
101-150	Institut National des Sciences Appliquées de Lyon (INSA)		-	-	-	79.6	-	-
101-150	Lomonosov Moscow State University		68.1	99.9	-	-	-	-
101-150	Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM)		-	-	-	-	96.6	-
101-150	Durham University		78.9	-	-	-	-	-
101-150	Ohio State University		-	-	85.9	-	-	-
101-150	Beijing Institute of Technology		-	-	82.3	99.2	-	-
101-150	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill		-	-	86.4	-	-	-
101-150	Hokkaido University		-	-	-	100	68.6	-
101-150	University of Limerick (UL)		-	-	87.3	81.6	69.6	-
101-150	University of Amsterdam		53	62.7	-	-	*	-
101-150	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona		-	-	93.6	-	77.1	-
101-150	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid		-	-	-	-	76.3	-
101-150	Politécnica de Madrid		-	-	87.7	*	-	-
101-150	The University of Adelaide		-	-	81.4	-	-	-
101-150	Tongji University		-	-	69.4	80.1	74	-
101-150	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya		-	-	95.7	-	78.4	-
101-150	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB)		61.8	66.1	-	-	-	-
101-150	Kyushu University		-	-	76.6	53.9	-	-
101-150	Queen's University		-	-	-	-	-	-
101-150	Hitotsubashi University		-	-	-	100	72.8	-
101-150	Universität Konstanz		-	-	86.7	45.6	-	-
101-150	University of Virginia		-	67.5	-	68	*	-
101-150	Lehigh University		-	-	88.5	91.6	72.8	-
101-150	Universität Stuttgart		51.8	59.1	-	-	*	-
101-150	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)		74.6	-	-	-	79.5	-
101-150	University of Cape Town		-	61	-	44.4	87.3	-
101-150	North Carolina State University		-	-	93.4	67.8	-	-
101-150	Moscow State Institute of International Relations – MGIMO University		-	87.9	-	75.3	100	-
101-150	University of Tsukuba		-	-	-	97.9	69.4	-
101-150	Xi'an Jiaotong University		-	-	-	81	72.5	-
101-150	University of Liverpool		-	-	83.2	40.3	-	-
101-150	University of Zurich		52.9	-	-	-	79.4	-
101-150	Université de Montréal		-	-	-	-	-	-
101-150	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid		-	-	-	-	81	-
101-150	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)		-	-	68.4	-	76	-
101-150	National Cheng Kung University		-	-	-	62.3	68.6	-
101-150	The University of Sheffield		-	-	-	-	-	-
101-150	Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne		69.7	81.6	-	-	*	-
101-150	Pennsylvania State University		53.7	-	-	-	*	-
101-150	Nanjing University		-	60.2	-	-	*	-
101-150	Universität Mannheim		60	52.5	-	-	*	-
101-150	Aston University		-	-	71.4	62.5	-	-
101-150	University of Bath		54.3	-	-	48.4	-	-
101-150	Dartmouth College		-	59.7	-	89.6	*	-
101-150	McMaster University		-	-	-	-	-	-
101-150	University of Southampton		-	-	-	45.9	-	-
101-150	Stevens Institute of Technology		-	-	78.9	100	74.4	-
101-150	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IITD)		58.9	74.3	-	-	-	-
101-150	University of Illinois, Chicago (UIC)		-	59.7	-	69.6	*	-

2017 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory	Employer Reputation	Alumni Outcomes	Partnerships with Employers	Employer-Student Connections	Graduate Employment Rate	Overall SCORE
			SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
151-200	National Chiao Tung University		-	-	-	67.5	71.8	-
151-200	East China University of Science and Technology		-	-	81.9	99.8	-	-
151-200	Macquarie University		-	-	-	-	87.7	-
151-200	Universidad Nacional de Colombia		61.7	55	-	-	82.2	-
151-200	Chulalongkorn University		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	American University		-	-	-	96.8	69	-
151-200	University of Science and Technology of China		-	51.5	-	*	*	-
151-200	Western University		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	Sciences Po Paris		-	99.6	-	*	*	-
151-200	Saint-Petersburg State University		-	96.6	-	-	74.2	-
151-200	Universiti Malaya (UM)		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	University of Porto		-	-	71.7	-	-	-
151-200	National Sun Yat-sen University		-	-	-	100	-	-
151-200	University of Wollongong		-	-	-	-	86.4	-
151-200	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign		-	-	67.8	-	*	-
151-200	Kanazawa University		-	-	70.8	96.2	73.6	-
151-200	Uppsala University		-	-	-	-	*	-
151-200	Universidad de Chile		60.1	-	-	-	*	-
151-200	Technische Universität Dresden		52.9	-	68.2	-	*	-
151-200	Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)		59.2	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	Newcastle University		-	-	-	39.5	-	-
151-200	Hiroshima University		-	-	-	96.3	-	-
151-200	University of Coimbra		-	-	78.7	-	-	-
151-200	Curtin University		-	-	-	-	77.2	-
151-200	Osaka Prefecture University		-	-	-	97.1	72	-
151-200	University of Glasgow		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	Queen's University of Belfast		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin		50.5	52.5	-	-	-	-
151-200	University of Tulsa		-	-	-	98.2	-	-
151-200	Eindhoven University of Technology		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	University of St Andrews		-	-	-	59.3	-	-
151-200	Khalifa University		-	-	-	97	*	-
151-200	Plekhanov Russian University of Economics		-	57.8	-	99.8	-	-
151-200	University College Dublin (UCD)		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	Wuhan University		-	-	-	*	*	-
151-200	Tel Aviv University		-	-	78.9	39.7	*	-
151-200	Michigan State University		-	-	-	-	*	-
151-200	Rice University		-	-	-	95.3	*	-
151-200	East China Normal University		-	-	-	100	73.5	-
151-200	Chiba University		-	-	-	83	-	-
151-200	Texas A&M University		-	-	-	-	*	-
151-200	Ritsumeikan University		-	-	-	66.9	70.3	-
151-200	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro		-	84.5	-	*	*	-
151-200	Universidade Nova de Lisboa		-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	University of Minnesota		-	-	-	-	*	-
151-200	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals (KFUPM)		-	-	-	86	-	-
151-200	Universitat Pompeu Fabra		-	-	86.7	*	*	-





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