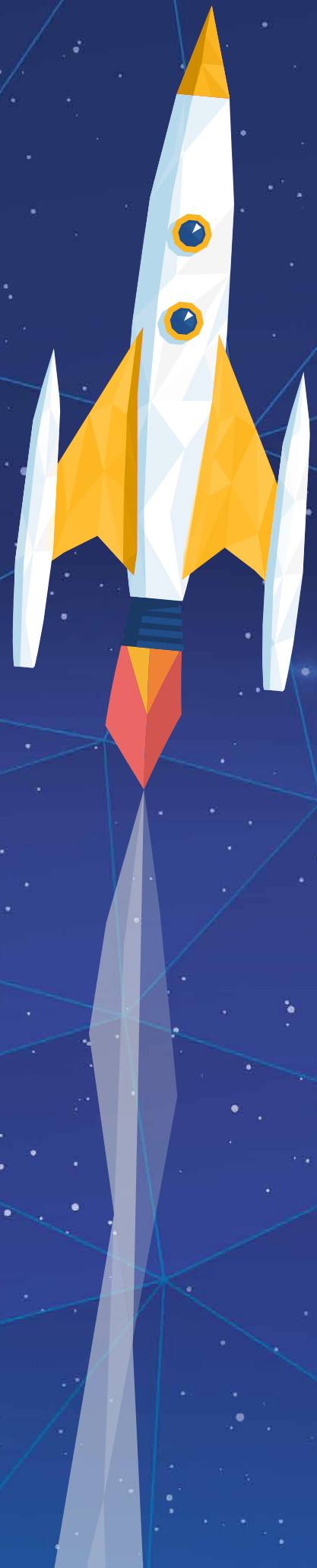




# GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY RANKINGS 2018

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The best institutions  
at engaging with  
employers



# CETYS University

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**Center of Excellence in Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship**

Home to the nationally recognized CETYS MBA Program and the CETYS Graduate School of Business



CETYS University is an Institution of Higher Education founded in 1961, located in Northwestern Mexico, bordering California, USA, one of the most dynamic international regions of the world. CETYS is a three-campus university system developing well-rounded persons in Engineering, Business and the Social Sciences.

CETYS is the only university in Mexico currently accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). In addition, CETYS is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP) and recently received accreditation from the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET).

By incorporating internationalization, entrepreneurship, information literacy, industry linkages, social responsibility, and sustainability across all programs, CETYS is committed to developing globally competitive professionals that have a positive impact in today's world.



Engineering  
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# Welcome: QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2018

The QS Graduate Employability Rankings is arguably the most extensive attempt to make a global comparison of the employability outcomes achieved by higher education institutions. This exercise, the newest in the QS rankings portfolio, and, perhaps, the most innovative, presents a series of challenges. The most obvious of these challenges is that “employability” is a notoriously difficult concept to assess on a global scale.

Why employability? In short: because we believe it's a vital aspect of the mission statement of any higher education institution – and because students care. According to the 2017 Deloitte Global Human Capital Trends report, which analyzed the results of a survey conducted among 10,400 business leaders around the world, “the concept of career is being shaken to its core”. The main change is the shorter half-life of learned skills, which forces individuals to embark on a continuous process of learning and re-learning. Almost 90% of the CEOs taking part in the survey indicated that their companies are facing disruptive change driven by new technologies but, on the other hand, 70% recognised that their organizations do not possess the skills required to safely navigate these turbulent waters. In other words, skills are becoming obsolete at a faster rate. There is thus little doubt that long-established educational practices will be scrutinized, with an increasing demand for high-quality training on an ongoing basis from business, organisations and governments. Higher education institutions are challenged not only to be the mentors of a future workforce - an already titanic job - but are also asked to contribute to the retraining of the current one.

Thoreau wrote, almost two centuries ago, that “our life is frittered away by detail... simplify, simplify”. In accordance with this principle, we try to keep the methodology for the QS Graduate Employability Rankings as simple as possible (yet not simplistic), avoiding overcomplicated models that would

prove conducive to confusion. Fortunately, despite the intricacies of the topic at hand, Pareto's principle is on our side: we know that most of the results are explained by a small number of critical pieces. In the QS Graduate Employability Rankings we evaluate four main target areas for each institution, trying to establish how connected they are with employers, how reputed their graduates are among companies worldwide, how likelihood their graduates are to enter the labour market soon after graduation and, finally, the achievements of their most prominent alumni.

Being the first major rankings organization to comprehensively approach this topic is not an easy task. As for any pioneer, the perils (and the critics) are around the corner. But we know the risks. In fact, this year we are taking a bold step forward by including 600 institutions in our evaluation, doubling the number from last year's edition. In total, we are publishing the results for 500 universities instead of the 200 we ranked previously. Of course, the impact of this major upscale is a non-negligible one, and has resulted in some movement. Yet this remains the most diverse of the rankings published by QS, with eight countries represented in the top 20 and some surprises in the upper echelons of the list.

This year, we recalibrated the weightings we use in the calculations, with the intention of reducing the reliance on self-reported data. As can be seen in our 'Methodology' section, the Alumni Outcomes indicator, which illuminates which universities produce the highest number of high-achieving graduates by analysing more than 30,000 records from over 100 high-achievers lists, now has a slightly higher weighting. Conversely, the Employer-Student Connections ratio has a lower relative value. Additionally, we improved the mechanism by which we calculate the Graduate Employment Rate index. It is still based on the domestic results of each institution, but is adjusted so as to yield results that allow for cross-country comparisons.

Despite its strengths, there is no doubt that this new and unique approach to measuring graduate employability can be improved. We encourage you to share your views, experiences and ideas to help us ensure that future editions remain an industry-leading, cutting-edge resource for students.

Welcome to the 2018 QS Graduate Employability Rankings!



 **Martin Juno**

# THE FUTURE OF CARBON FIBRE IS HERE



The carbon fibre industry is set to be disrupted and its use democratised, thanks to breakthrough research at Deakin University and a \$58 million agreement with LeMond Composites.

The partnership allows LeMond Composites to license the new technology from Carbon Nexus, Deakin's world-leading carbon fibre research centre in Geelong, Australia.

The breakthrough centres around the optimisation of chemical production processes and has been developed by Carbon Nexus PhD student Maxime Maghe and former General Manager Steve Atkiss. It has the potential to reduce energy in carbon fibre production by 75 per cent and the production process time from around 80 minutes to under 15 minutes.

In addition, the specialised carbon fibre production machinery required is expected to cost about 50 per cent less than current equipment – making possible a 70 per cent reduction in the size of a carbon fibre processing plant.

The founder and CEO of LeMond Composites, three-time Tour de France winner Greg LeMond, said it is difficult to fully grasp the global impact the technology will have on consumers.

“What Deakin and Carbon Nexus have invented here will feed the world with low-cost carbon fibre and help make carbon fibre available to the masses. This could make Geelong the new ‘composite valley’,” Mr LeMond said.

LeMond Composites is considering developing a carbon fibre manufacturing plant in Geelong, which would see the investment of more than \$30 million in construction and equipment – and the creation of dozens of jobs for the region.

Mr LeMond became the first cyclist to win the Tour de France on a carbon fibre bike in 1986. He has been a household name among cyclists for three decades, selling carbon fibre bikes under his own brand around the globe. He established LeMond Composites in 2016 to realise his vision of affordable carbon fibre bicycles for everyday riders.



Maxime Maghe  
Carbon Nexus PhD student

*“Deakin University’s manufacturing process will make it possible to localise manufacturing and make carbon fibre technology more accessible to a wider range of industries, like transportation, renewable energy and infrastructure, or any industry that benefits from using lighter, stronger, safer materials.”*



**MR GREG LEMOND**  
FOUNDER AND CEO, LEMOND COMPOSITES

## ABOUT LEMOND COMPOSITES

LeMond Composites is the world’s newest carbon fibre manufacturing company that will revolutionise the lightweight composites industry. Replacing traditional heavier materials like steel, aluminium and fibreglass with LeMond’s carbon fibre will produce a new generation of lightweight products that have improved performance at lower costs.

[www.lemond.cc](http://www.lemond.cc)

## DESIGNING SMARTER TECHNOLOGIES

Deakin University is a world leader in carbon and short fibre, metals and steel research, electromaterials, corrosion, nanotechnology and composite materials. It is home to some of the best future-focused engineering, design and advanced materials development facilities in the Australian university sector.

Established in 2014, the \$34m Carbon Nexus is the world’s first open-access, dedicated pilot scale research plant capable of producing large-scale quantities of industrial and aerospace quality carbon fibre.

The facility provides industry with access to a team of globally-recognised materials experts who will deliver the solutions needed for a genuine competitive advantage.

[deakin.edu.au](http://deakin.edu.au)

Deakin University CRICOS Provider Code 00113B



# Methodology:

## 2018 QS Graduate Employability Rankings



**The QS Graduate Employability Rankings is an innovative exercise designed to provide the world's students with a unique tool by which they can compare university performance in terms of graduate employability outcomes and prospects.**

For the current edition, we aimed to significantly increase this ranking's scope. Whilst in previous years we acquired and analyzed data pertaining to 300 institutions and published a list of 200, this year, we are taking a bold step forward by doubling the number of evaluated institutions and publishing the top 500 universities that we have ranked.

We introduced a minimal but still-significant recalibration of the weightings we use, aiming to both reduce the reliance on self-reported figures and provide an enhanced normalization mechanism for the results – necessary, given their global scale. The Alumni Outcomes indicator now carries a weighting of 25%, while the Employer-Student Connections ratio has a reduced weight of 10%. Additionally, the Employer Reputation index reflects the changes recently introduced in the 2018 QS World University Rankings, with the domestic component of the indicator receiving increased weight.

As expected, the extended coverage and the methodological refinements have had an impact on the results, introducing greater volatility into the rankings table compared to previous editions. We fully expect this volatility to be confined to this instalment.

Each institution's score is comprised of five carefully-chosen indicators. Employer Reputation excepted, all metrics used are, currently, unique to the QS Graduate Employability Rankings. These indicators and the main methodological enhancements introduced this year are described below:

### 1. Employer Reputation (30%)

QS traditionally includes the Employer Reputation as a key performance area in all its ranking exercises. Of course, this metric adopts a leading role in a ranking focused solely on employability.

The Employer Reputation metric is based on over 30,000 responses to the QS Employer Survey, and asks employers to identify those institutions from which they source the most competent, innovative, effective graduates. The QS Employer Survey is also the world's largest of its kind. Previously, international responses were weighted at 70%, with domestic responses contributing 30% of the total score for this metric. As was the case in the 2018 QS World University Rankings, this has been changed this year: international and domestic responses now each contribute 50% to an institution's final score.

### 2. Alumni Outcomes (25%)

A university that values the careers of its graduates tends to produce successful alumni. Here, QS have identified the alma maters of those individuals featuring in over 100 high-achievers lists, each measuring desirable outcomes in a particular walk of life. In total, QS have analyzed more than 30,000 of the world's most innovative, creative, wealthy, entrepreneurial, and/or philanthropic individuals to establish which universities are producing world-changing individuals. This represents a dataset approximately 40% larger than that used in the previous edition. A higher weighting is applied to those individuals featured in lists focused on younger profiles, to ensure a high level of contemporary relevance. Likewise, undergraduate degrees have a higher weighting than post-graduate degrees, as it is assumed that the early stages of the higher education learning process are more formative in establishing an individual's employability.

Considering the size of the dataset and the robustness of the results, the weighting of this indicator has been increased to 25% (versus 20% in previous editions).

### 3. Partnerships with Employers per Faculty (25%)

This indicator comprises two parts. First, it uses Elsevier's Scopus database to establish which universities are collaborating successfully with global companies to produce citable, transformative research. Only distinct companies producing three or more collaborative papers in a five-year period (2011-2015) are included in the count. This year's ranking accounts for university collaborations with 2,000 top global companies, as listed by Fortune and Forbes.

Second, it considers work placement-related partnerships that are reported by institutions and validated by the QS research team.

Both figures are adjusted to account for the number of faculty at each university, and then combined into a composite index.

### 4. Employer/Student Connections (10%)

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

This count is adjusted by the number of students, accounting for the size of each institution.

To compensate for the increased significance of the Alumni Outcomes indicator, the weight of this metric has been set at 10%, falling from 15% in previous editions.

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

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 the country in which they are based. To preclude significant anomalies, the results are adjusted by the range between the maximum and minimum values recorded in each country or region. 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.

### Estimated Scores

Whenever QS has not been able to collect data directly from institutions or reliable sources, a conservative estimate is used for missing records. This calculation is based on the records available from institutions based in the relevant country or region.

# An Overview: QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2018

**People of all ages go to university, for a vast range of reasons. But most students are nearer the start of their working life than its end. And very often, their motive for higher education is to build their careers and enhance their attraction to recruiters.**

The QS Graduate Employability Rankings are designed to help anyone in this position to uncover which universities work most effectively with employers, and which build the best career development opportunities for their students.

As the explanation of the methodology used to compile this ranking shows, it is designed to stress aspects of university life that are of specific interest to career-minded individuals. For example, the five metrics used to produce it include only one related to research output. And this is a measure not of general research excellence, but of joint projects in which academics work alongside colleagues from business, industry or the public and non-profit sectors. And unlike our World University Rankings, this one does not include measures related to the international appeal of universities for students or faculty. We think that institutions that generate good careers for students are bound to be globally attractive.

QS has always taken employability seriously. Our global survey of employer opinion of graduates has been a feature of the World University Rankings since 2005. For this second full edition of the Graduate Employability Rankings, we have collected enough data to allow us to publish the world's top 500 universities for employment, 300 more than last time. The resulting ranking is much the biggest and most useful of its kind in the world.

These rankings are compiled by QS partly on the basis of generally-available information, for example on publications and on highly

successful graduates. But their preparation also involves gathering material from individual institutions, including data on work placements by students and on employer activity on campus.

This means that we need universities to help us in this initiative. Institutions inevitably vary in their enthusiasm for any project, and some chose not to get involved in this one. Last year about 50 universities around the world refused to participate. This year the total is only 22, an encouraging sign of their growing acceptance. But the list of non-participants does include some significant names, such as EPFL in Switzerland, ranked 12 in our current World University Ranking. Also absent are two big Korean universities, Seoul National and Korea. In addition, we have excluded Chung Ang University in Korea because of irregularities in its employer survey responses. We intend to include it in future editions of this ranking.

## The winners

It is perhaps to be expected that a nation with a big, successful economy and a strong university system will offer the best opportunities for graduates. And in fact, 31 of the top 100 universities we see here are from the US. Another 14 are in the UK. However, no other nation has more than eight, the total for Germany. Instead, the top 100 contains universities from 22 countries, eight represented by a single institution. This shows that universities around the world are adopting an aggressive approach to improving their alumni prospects in the job market.

A similar picture emerges when one looks at the winning institutions themselves. The most employable graduates on Earth come from Stanford University in California, the academic base for Silicon Valley and the current IT revolution. One of Silicon Valley's biggest employers, Google, was founded by two Stanford PhD students. Stanford is now so rich and well-connected that it

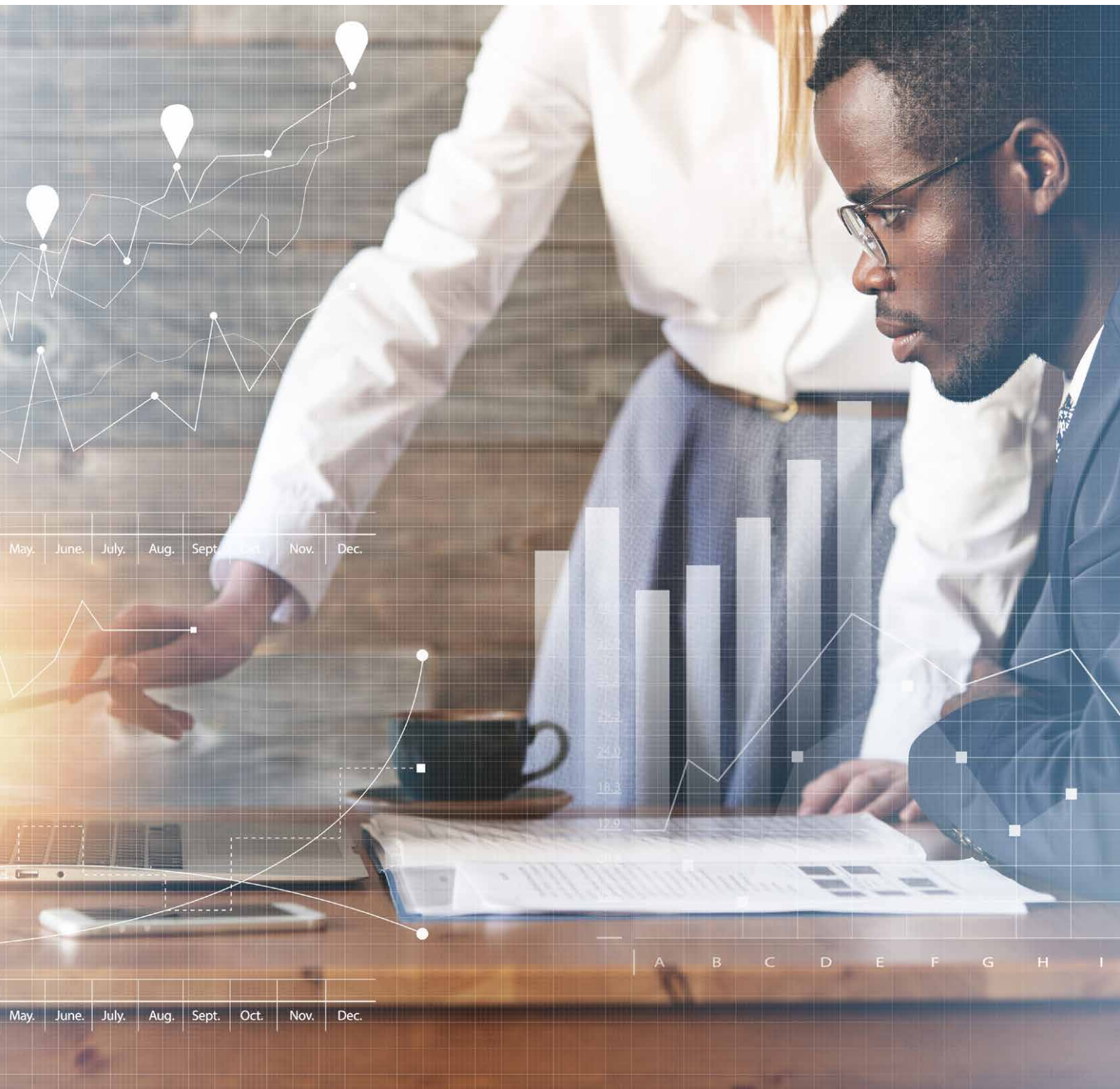
seems likely to maintain its magnetic pull on the jobs market.

But this ranking does contain some interesting surprises, even in its upper reaches. The University of California at Los Angeles, second here, is only 33rd in the World University Ranking. Also well-placed are two Australian universities, Sydney and Melbourne, fourth and seventh respectively. They are ranked 50 and 41 in the world overall. By contrast the California Institute of Technology, fourth in the WUR, is 73rd here, despite its proximity to the epicentre of US high technology. It shows up very poorly in our measure of alumni outcomes, perhaps because of its small undergraduate population. Harvard, on the opposite shores of the US, is number one in the world on this measure.

As birth rates fall and the global competition for top talent gets more intense, the sort of factors that make universities successful in these rankings will become more important. They will put more effort into business links, joint research with industry, and an enhanced campus presence for major employers.

But this ranking already suggests alternative ways for ambitious students to look at higher education. Universities in Brazil, Chile and Mexico are in our top 100 for employability, as are five in China. They might all offer an affordable, quality education with job prospects to rival anything in a more traditional university setting.





# THINK BIG.

In a world of rapid technological and societal change, where opportunities transcend geographical boundaries and new technologies challenge established limits, thinking big is a must. The University of Nicosia is driving educational innovation in the Mediterranean, with exciting initiatives like our global leadership in digital currency/blockchain technology and growing centres of excellence in medicine and online education. We are very proud of our international community of students, alumni, faculty and staff... and applaud their efforts to **THINK BIG**.

46 Makedonitissas Avenue, CY-2417  
P.O. Box 24005, CY-1700, Nicosia, Cyprus  
Tel. (CY): +357 22 841500  
Tel. (UK): +44 800 0465430  
Tel. (US): +1 212 321 0921  
E-mail: [thinkbig@unic.ac.cy](mailto:thinkbig@unic.ac.cy)  
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UNIVERSITY *of*  
**NICOSIA**

2018 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory	Employer Reputation SCORE	Alumni Outcomes SCORE	Partnerships with Employers SCORE	Employer- Student Connections SCORE	Graduate Employment Rate SCORE	Overall SCORE
1	Stanford University		100	100	100	96.1	86	100
2	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)		97.5	100	98.8	84.9	92.8	98.5
3	Harvard University		100	100	99.3	77.6	86.1	97.9
4	The University of Sydney		94.1	91	97.4	99.7	96.9	96.7
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)		100	100	97.6	98.2	-	96.4
6	University of Cambridge		100	99.8	83.1	91	94.3	96
7	The University of Melbourne		97.8	89.4	93.7	90.2	98.7	95.7
8	University of Oxford		100	100	83.9	83.1	91.1	95.1
9	University of California, Berkeley (UCB)		99.5	98.8	94	60.4	89.2	94.7
10	Tsinghua University		99	78.6	98.5	99.8	87.3	94.4
11	New York University (NYU)		85.8	99.9	85.1	99.9	87.5	92.4
12	Columbia University		95.2	100	84.5	89.2	64.1	91.7
13	Princeton University		92.1	99.3	76.4	83.5	89.8	90.5
14	The University of Tokyo		99	98.9	95.8	-	90.2	90.3
15	University of Toronto		90.3	95.8	95.5	60.7	69.8	89.6
16	ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)		98.3	75.4	91.4	71	91.1	89
17	UCL (University College London)		96.8	95.6	85.1	69.4	55.7	88.3
18	Cornell University		84.9	99.2	87.8	55.8	85.1	87.9
18	Yale University		98.9	100	76.2	78.1	-	87.9
20	University of Hong Kong (HKU)		87.1	60.5	96.9	95.5	98.5	86.4
21	University of Chicago		83.6	91.7	84.3	52.1	93.9	85.2
22	University of Pennsylvania		89.8	100	84.5	-	93.2	84.8
23	Peking University		99.6	92.9	74.4	79.1	-	83.6
24	University of Waterloo		65.6	77.6	99.5	87.8	87.4	83
25	University of Michigan		81.4	96.3	90.3	-	76.3	82.3
26	Waseda University		76.2	77	82.5	86.8	89.4	81.8
27	Fudan University		91.8	62	77.5	90.3	85.1	81.4
28	Ecole Polytechnique ParisTech		99.7	89.4	-	86.8	99.1	79.8
29	Imperial College London		99.9	77	90.9	-	-	78.2
30	KIT, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie		90.4	46.4	96.4	45	92.9	78
30	National University of Singapore (NUS)		99.1	82.4	69.4	-	55.8	78
32	Northwestern University		60.9	97.8	81.4	45.2	78.3	76.8
33	The University of Manchester		96	67	80.8	-	51.3	76.2
34	Duke University		61.1	97.2	91.6	-	70.2	75.9
35	University of British Columbia		88.2	70.8	76.8	-	85.7	75.8
36	The University of New South Wales (UNSW)		94.7	90	68	-	-	74.7
37	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile		85.9	77.5	63.7	-	96.9	73.6
38	Zhejiang University		74.2	-	99.5	99.9	89.1	73.2
39	Politecnico di Milano		86	-	99.6	58.7	99.5	72.7
40	Delft University of Technology		83.8	43.9	96.6	74.2	-	72.2
41	American University of Beirut (AUB)		65.1	81	54.4	74	99.8	72
42	McGill University		91.1	94.5	71.4	-	-	71.8
43	Brown University		40.2	96.9	79.2	66.6	70.2	71
43	Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech)		64.2	66.5	95.9	94.3	-	71
45	Keio University		63.5	84.7	70.8	-	92.3	70.9
46	Shanghai Jiao Tong University		93.5	30.3	76	61.3	85.2	70.5
47	Purdue University		54.1	50.3	90	99.5	78.4	70.4
48	Universidad de Navarra		72.4	28.7	88.1	84.4	95.8	70.2
49	The University of Queensland (UQ)		67.8	45.3	92.9	47.4	87.9	69.7
50	University of Bristol		81.7	50.3	64.7	65	82.8	69.3



2018 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory	Employer Reputation SCORE	Alumni Outcomes SCORE	Partnerships with Employers SCORE	Employer- Student Connections SCORE	Graduate Employment Rate SCORE	Overall SCORE
51	Boston University		63.1	77.5	68.6	54.8	70.2	69.2
52	University of Texas at Austin		67.7	87.6	91.1	-	-	69
53	Kyoto University		88.4	64.5	92.7	-	-	68.5
54	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)		100	98.5	-	97.8	-	68.1
55	Carnegie Mellon University		68.8	82.9	87.7	-	-	67.1
55	The University of Nottingham		71	34	81.3	69.7	88.4	67.1
57	Tokyo Institute of Technology		67.2	-	89.1	91.9	86.1	67
57	University of Wisconsin-Madison		44	83.1	85.8	-	68.2	67
59	University of Southern California		38.2	97.3	87.2	74.3	-	66.6
60	University of Edinburgh		86.5	45.2	70.4	61.6	-	66.4
61	Universidade de São Paulo (USP)		79.2	94.4	50.8	-	-	66.3
62	Tecnológico de Monterrey (ITESM)		71.4	93.9	-	98.6	97.5	65.9
63	King's College London (KCL)		82.3	51	57.1	59.2	70.2	65.8
64	Johns Hopkins University		49.4	82.9	86.4	-	-	65.6
64	University of Washington		39.8	91.3	92.7	60.3	-	65.6
66	The University of Warwick		93.9	45.2	-	67	75.6	64.9
67	Chalmers University of Technology		59.8	-	96.6	92.5	73.5	64.3
68	Technische Universität Darmstadt		70.3	37.7	66.2	69.5	89.9	64.2
69	University of Technology, Sydney (UTS)		81.1	33.6	54.5	69.5	94.9	63.9
70	Technische Universität München		95.6	51.5	75.5	-	-	63.8
70	University of Leeds		67.3	35.7	76.8	66.3	77.3	63.8
72	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill		30.1	72	72.2	91.2	80.2	63.4
73	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)		72.1	33.1	92.6	83.8	-	63
74	Durham University		85.5	34	62.4	56.1	62.1	62.7
75	The University of Auckland		62.8	66.1	-	59.6	97.6	62.5
75	University College Dublin (UCD)		53.5	50.9	82.2	44.9	76.5	62.6
76	Osaka University		53.9	-	92.8	88.6	86.8	62.1
77	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)		69.8	48.6	61.6	-	82.4	61.4
78	Technische Universität Berlin		70.2	-	71.6	77.9	77.8	61.3
79	Monash University		87.6	61.4	49.8	-	-	61.2
80	CentraleSupélec		100	-	56.9	72.7	51.1	61
81	Arizona State University		-	38.2	99.3	99.9	88.4	60.5
82	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven		59.7	51.9	98.6	-	-	59.8
84	Australian National University (ANU)		79.5	44.2	-	71.4	95.9	58.8
85	Sungkyunkwan University		91	-	-	-	99.9	58.5
86	University of Birmingham		71	35.7	66.8	-	75.6	58.4
87	Pennsylvania State University		57.5	41	93.2	60.9	-	58.3
88	Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)		56	63	82.5	-	-	58.2
88	Universitat de Barcelona (UB)		43.6	32.2	98	-	89.7	58.2
90	Nagoya University		29.4	29.6	85.6	99	94.4	58
90	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen		95	26.9	77	-	-	58
92	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München		78.1	65.5	59.4	-	-	57.7
93	KAIST - Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology		75.2	-	70.2	-	91.8	57.4
94	KTH, Royal Institute of Technology		74.3	41.2	63.8	67.9	-	57.3
94	University of Alberta		44	34.6	77.6	59.4	90.8	57.3
94	University of Zurich		59.6	47.9	55.9	-	91.1	57.3
97	RMIT University		58.7	26.1	82.7	-	97	57.1
98	University of Virginia		30.5	84.5	65.9	87.7	-	56.9
99	Washington University in St. Louis		-	47.3	84.8	98.7	85.2	56.5

# The future of education is here

The world is changing, and university education needs to change too.

We've reimagined the undergraduate experience – the way we teach and the way students learn – to prepare them for a future full of possibilities.

We are ranked 1st in Australia and 4th in the world for graduate employability.\* Our students leave the University of Sydney with the confidence and ability to think critically, collaborate productively and influence the world.

Leadership for good starts here.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**SYDNEY**

\*QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2018

2018 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory	Scores					Graduate Employment Rate SCORE	Overall SCORE
			Employer Reputation SCORE	Alumni Outcomes SCORE	Partnerships with Employers SCORE	Employer-Student Connections SCORE	Employment Rate SCORE		
101-110	Georgetown University		36.7	90.6	-	87	-	53.9-55.7	
101-110	McMaster University		39.9	33.4	85.5	52.1	73.4	53.9-55.7	
101-110	National Taiwan University (NTU)		57.9	83.3	-	-	-	53.9-55.7	
101-110	Ohio State University		38.6	44.2	86.7	74	-	53.9-55.7	
101-110	Università di Bologna (UNIBO)		44	56.3	78.7	-	-	53.9-55.7	
101-110	University of Amsterdam		49.1	60.7	77.2	-	-	53.9-55.7	
101-110	University of Cape Town		35.2	87.1	-	67.3	99.3	53.9-55.7	
101-110	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign		42.8	50.1	93.5	53.7	-	53.9-55.7	
101-110	Yonsei University		74.1	46.5	62.5	-	-	53.9-55.7	
111-120	Aarhus University		37.9	30.1	97.2	52.4	-	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Hokkaido University		36.5	-	74.5	99.1	87.6	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Lomonosov Moscow State University		74	98.6	-	-	-	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Queen's University		48.7	53.5	-	-	81.6	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)		45.4	27.4	52	96	90.8	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Sapienza - Università di Roma		32.5	59.5	75.2	-	-	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Trinity College Dublin (TCD)		42.9	77.1	-	-	60.5	52.2-53.4	
111-120	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya		32.4	-	98.3	53.1	89	52.2-53.4	
111-120	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)		44.4	-	88.5	67.4	81.6	52.2-53.4	
111-120	University of St Gallen (HSG)		84.9	73.5	-	50	-	52.2-53.4	
121-130	City University of Hong Kong		34.1	32.1	52.4	83	97.2	50.1-51.9	
121-130	Drexel University		-	27.8	94.8	85.4	67.5	50.1-51.9	
121-130	Macquarie University		35	48.8	58.5	-	94.1	50.1-51.9	
121-130	North Carolina State University		-	30.8	91.6	97.2	69.1	50.1-51.9	
121-130	Politécnica de Madrid		36.8	45.3	92.7	-	-	50.1-51.9	
121-130	Politecnico di Torino		54.9	-	57.5	50.5	100	50.1-51.9	
121-130	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)		76.4	80.1	-	49.9	-	50.1-51.9	
121-130	Université de Montréal		52	28.5	70.2	-	61.1	50.1-51.9	
121-130	University of Florida		-	69.7	83.2	43.7	-	50.1-51.9	
121-130	University of Surrey		-	-	99.9	49.2	95.5	50.1-51.9	
131-140	Erasmus University Rotterdam		66.5	56.5	-	-	-	48.6-49.9	
131-140	Huazhong University of Science and Technology		-	-	94	100	72.3	48.6-49.9	
131-140	Michigan State University		43.6	43.1	71.5	67.9	-	48.6-49.9	
131-140	The University of Sheffield		49.8	35.7	55.7	63.3	-	48.6-49.9	
131-140	Universidad de Los Andes Colombia		55.1	72.2	-	-	88.9	48.6-49.9	
131-140	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore		52.9	-	84.3	-	-	48.6-49.9	
131-140	University of Copenhagen		37.5	77.8	57.7	-	-	48.6-49.9	
131-140	University of Lisbon		36.5	59.4	74.1	-	-	48.6-49.9	
131-140	University of Southampton		32.6	25.4	66.1	58.6	92.1	48.6-49.9	
141-150	Eindhoven University of Technology		40.2	29.1	73.5	-	53.4	45.9-48.5	
141-150	Kyushu University		37.7	-	85.6	75.4	-	45.9-48.5	
141-150	Loughborough University		45.8	-	69.3	97	-	45.9-48.5	
141-150	Saint-Petersburg State University		-	90.3	-	98.2	79	45.9-48.5	
141-150	Tel Aviv University		-	40	52.7	63.7	84.8	45.9-48.5	
141-150	Texas A&M University		37.5	30.8	89.6	54.7	-	45.9-48.5	
141-150	The University of Western Australia (UWA)		45.5	50.6	58.8	44.9	-	45.9-48.5	
141-150	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona		25.5	26.9	91.2	-	86.6	45.9-48.5	
141-150	University of Illinois, Chicago (UIC)		-	69.2	59.7	89.1	-	45.9-48.5	
141-150	University of Minnesota		-	51.3	89	57.7	-	45.9-48.5	



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2018 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	
151-160	Cardiff University		39.9	27.2	56.6	-	81.9	43.5-45.1
151-160	Hitotsubashi University		55.9	32.5	-	95.9	91.2	43.5-45.1
151-160	Newcastle University		44	-	56.1	63.6	81.2	43.5-45.1
151-160	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid		41.8	-	54.3	-	89	43.5-45.1
151-160	University of Bath		59.4	35.7	-	60.3	51.3	43.5-45.1
151-160	University of Calgary		40.1	-	72.2	-	83.8	43.5-45.1
151-160	University of Ghent		31.6	43.2	80.6	-	-	43.5-45.1
151-160	University of Maryland, College Park		-	53.6	89.8	-	-	43.5-45.1
151-160	University of Tsukuba		-	-	70	98.2	88.9	43.5-45.1
151-160	Western University		48	42.8	-	-	-	43.5-45.1
161-170	Beijing Institute of Technology		-	-	73.2	99.5	79.6	42.2-43.4
161-170	Charles University		25.7	54.3	-	-	89.7	42.2-43.4
161-170	Dartmouth College		33	72.1	-	83.4	-	42.2-43.4
161-170	National Cheng Kung University		-	26.6	-	98.9	69.2	42.2-43.4
161-170	National Chiao Tung University		-	-	51.8	75.6	89.2	42.2-43.4
161-170	Sciences Po Paris		52.9	94.1	-	-	-	42.2-43.4
161-170	Tohoku University		51.4	-	92.7	-	-	42.2-43.4
161-170	Tokyo University of Science		-	25.3	57.2	88.1	88.5	42.2-43.4
161-170	Universidad Nacional de Colombia		66.3	37.7	-	-	99	42.2-43.4
161-170	Universidade Nova de Lisboa		43.6	27	-	43.1	55.8	42.2-43.4
161-170	University of California, Davis (UCD)		31.2	-	87.8	-	-	42.2-43.4
171-180	Indiana University Bloomington		26.7	51.5	-	43.7	48.8	40.6-42.1
171-180	Maastricht University		24.1	49.3	-	-	73.5	40.6-42.1
171-180	Nanjing University		46.4	-	-	99.7	65.1	40.6-42.1
171-180	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology		-	47.9	-	74.1	93.5	40.6-42.1
171-180	Singapore Management University		38.3	41.8	-	97.4	85.9	40.6-42.1
171-180	The University of Adelaide		41.7	42.5	-	58.5	49.9	40.6-42.1
171-180	Tufts University		-	53.2	62.1	78.3	-	40.6-42.1
171-180	Universität Stuttgart		56.8	35	53.5	-	-	40.6-42.1
171-180	Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL)		45.9	46.4	55.2	-	-	40.6-42.1
171-180	Université Pierre et Marie Curie (UPMC)		31.4	-	74.7	-	87	40.6-42.1
171-180	University of Arizona		-	40.6	75.3	56.2	-	40.6-42.1
171-180	University of Colorado at Boulder		28.4	48.4	63.7	44.2	-	40.6-42.1
171-180	University of Liverpool		28.8	-	57.6	60.4	69.2	40.6-42.1
181-190	Aston University		33.3	-	56.7	62.6	67.8	39.7-40.4
181-190	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid		51.6	-	55.4	-	-	39.7-40.4
181-190	Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg		25.4	-	75.9	-	82.7	39.7-40.4
181-190	Universität Konstanz		-	-	68.5	52.6	81.2	39.7-40.4
181-190	University of Coimbra		-	30.1	71.9	-	53.1	39.7-40.4
181-190	University of Glasgow		46.9	-	58.1	-	-	39.7-40.4
181-190	University of Wollongong		33	-	56.8	-	88.2	39.7-40.4
191-200	City University London		31.9	45.2	-	79.3	78.6	38-39.6
191-200	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB)		62.4	47.7	-	-	-	38-39.6
191-200	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IITD)		54.5	64.6	-	-	-	38-39.6
191-200	Queen's University of Belfast		35.6	-	-	46.2	66.2	38-39.6
191-200	Rice University		-	51.8	51	90.2	-	38-39.6
191-200	Technische Universität Dresden		59.6	-	62.3	-	-	38-39.6
191-200	Universität Wien		30.4	64.7	-	-	-	38-39.6
191-200	Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)		45.4	47	-	-	-	38-39.6
191-200	University of Delaware		-	-	53.9	95.5	86.1	38-39.6
191-200	University of Oslo		26.7	55.2	54.1	-	-	38-39.6



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