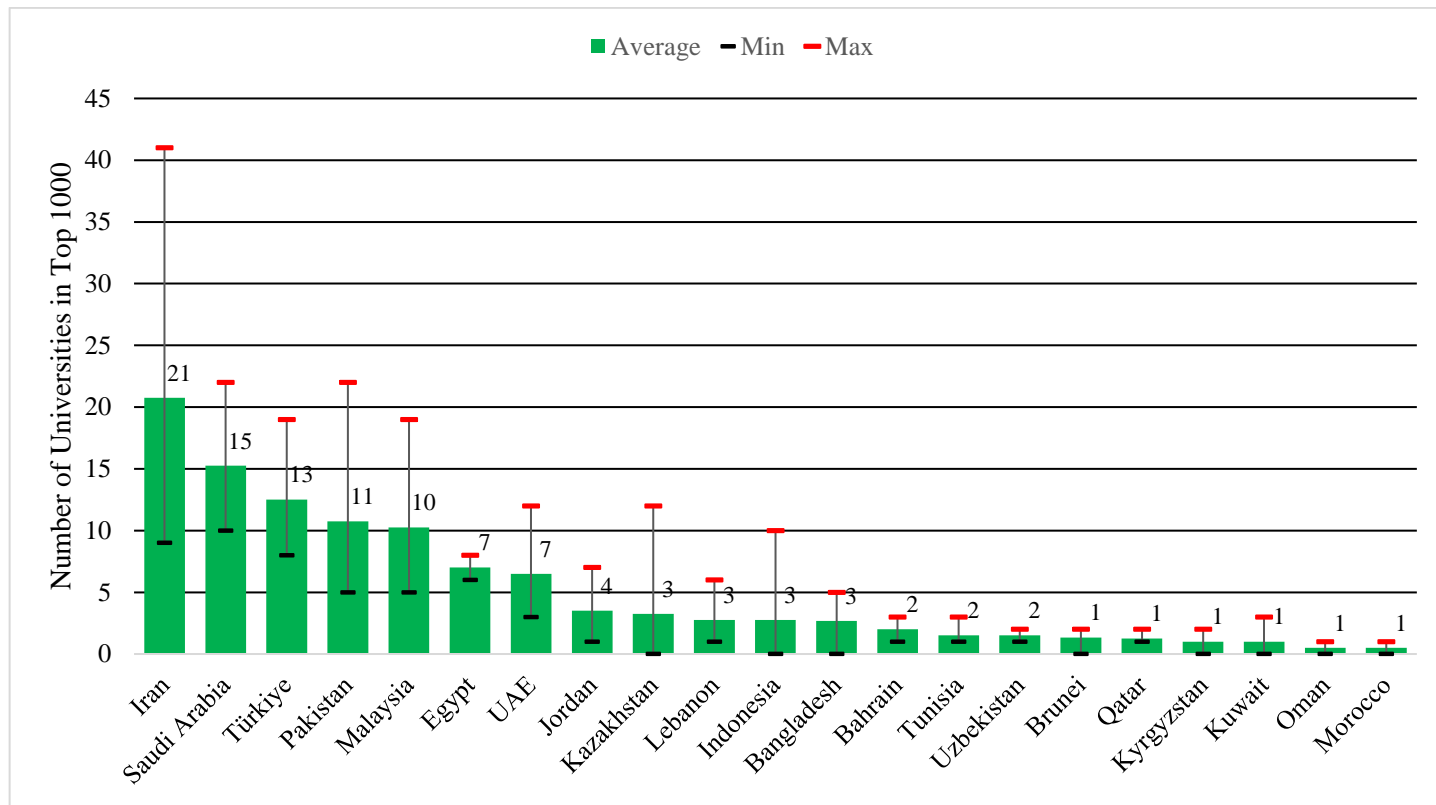


Number of OIC Country Universities Ranked in the Top 1000 Across Four Major Global Rankings



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted from THE World University Rankings 2024, QS World University Rankings 2025, ARWU 2023, and the CWTS Leiden Ranking 2024 websites on 15 November 2024. The figure shows the distribution parameters of the number of universities in the top 1000 of a country according to four global rankings. Minimum, maximum, and average values of the distribution are presented.

- Despite the significant attention worldwide university rankings receive, there is no universally accepted standard for measuring a university's overall performance.
- The analysis draws on **four major university ranking sources**: 1) Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings 2025, 2) QS World University Rankings 2025, 3) Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) 2023, and 4) CWTS Leiden Ranking 2024.
- Due to the varying methodologies and criteria used by these rankings, the number of universities from a particular country in the top 1000 can differ significantly. For instance, Türkiye has 12 universities in the THE ranking, 11 in the QS ranking, 8 in the ARWU ranking, and 19 in the CWTS ranking.
- When averaging the four indices, at least 10 universities from the top five OIC countries (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Pakistan, and Malaysia) are ranked in the top 1000.
- Despite the efforts of top-performing countries, **only 26 out of the 57 OIC countries** have universities ranked in the top 1000.
- This limited representation suggests a need for further investment and development in higher education across many OIC countries.
- High-quality universities are crucial for socio-economic development as they contribute to the creation of a skilled workforce, foster innovation, and attract foreign investments.