

ARTS RESEARCH AND TALENT DEVELOPMENT KEY FIGURES 2019



ARTS
AARHUS UNIVERSITY

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2 Preface

The purpose of *Arts Research and Talent Development, Key Figures 2019* is to provide an internal report of recent developments in a variety of areas related to research and talent development within the Faculty of Arts and its schools.

The data has been collected in the summer 2019 with support from administrative units at Aarhus University.



3 Research at Arts

This report provides a glance into the impressive research carried in all parts of the faculty. In addition to the hard numbers provided should be mentioned all the conferences, seminars, courses and lively intellectual debates that all contribute to making the Faculty of Arts very strong.

Looking through the numbers regarding the scientific staff I am pleased to note that we have been able to improve the total number of professors and also of women in the more senior categories of associate professor and professor.

The research output measured in publications continues to be high. Most of the research is published as peer-reviewed scientific journal articles. In the general research community there is a strong emphasis on Open Access. Arts is improving and though there is definitely room for improvements, we actually have the smallest “unrealized” potential of Open Access compared to the other faculties at the university.

As head of Graduate School, Arts I am extremely pleased that we are able to uphold the large numbers of enrollment of PhD students. This is not least due to a rising number of external collaborations and funding sources. In 2018 we reached a record high of 80% of the graduating PhD students who had done a research stay abroad. I hope this will rise even more as an international research stay is a vital part of the PhD education and career step for our PhD students.

In 2018 we had our first success with the prestigious European Research Council. And all in all the success-rate with European funding through the H2020 programme is impressive. Danish national funds are still the funding agency where we attract the majority of external funding, but there is a considerable rise in funding attracted from EU and Danish private funds.

I hope you will enjoy this years “state of the Arts”.

Anne Marie Pahuus, Vice Dean for Research and Head of Graduate School, Faculty of Arts

4 Scientific Staff

4.1 Full-time scientific staff

The Faculty of Arts has 549 full-time scientific members of staff in the categories professor, associate professor, assistant professor and postdoc. By fall 2019, 291 PhD students were enrolled at the Faculty of Arts.

Table 1. Full-time scientific staff (head count), Faculty of Arts, ultimo 2018

Numbers	PhD Students*	Postdoc	Assistant Prof. <i>Adjunkt</i>	Associate Prof. <i>Lektorer</i>	Prof. MSO	Prof.	Total
CAS (IKS)	133	24	29	111	12	20	329
CC (IKK)	83	22	22	130	9	16	282
EDU (DPU)	72	5	10	106	10	15	218
CUDIIM	3	0	0	8	0	0	11
Total	291	51	61	355	31	51	840

Source: HR Arts, February 2019/Graduate school, Arts August 2019.

*The numbers for PhD students are from August 2019.

In addition to the categories mentioned above, there are a number of full-time scientific staff members in the categories *videnskabelige assistenter*, *studieadjunkter og studielektorer* and other categories (CAS: 49, CC: 57, EDU: 26). These are not included in the table above since they have no formal research obligations.

4.2 Gender distribution of scientific staff

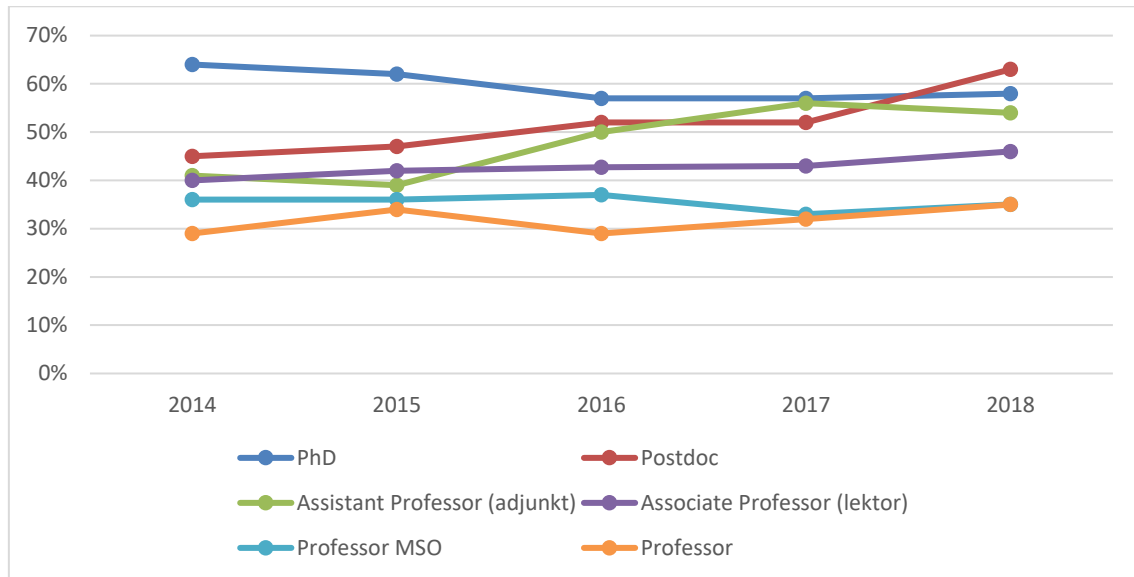
The percentage of women decreases when climbing the career ladder; 59 percent of the PhD students, 46 percent of the associate professors and 36 percent of the professors (incl. MSO) are female at Arts.

Table 2. Gender distribution in percentage, Faculty of Arts

Gender % Female/Male	PhD Students	Postdoc	Assistant Prof. <i>Adjunkt</i>	Associate Prof. <i>Lektorer</i>	Prof. MSO	Prof.	Total
CAS (IKS)	53/47	58/42	55/45	38/62	33/67	30/70	45/55
CC (IKK)	63/37	77/23	55/45	43/57	22/78	31/69	49/51
EDU (DPU)	62/38	40/60	40/60	58/42	50/50	47/53	50/50
Total	59/41	58/42	50/50	46/54	35/65	36/64	48/52

Source: HR Arts, February 2019 (CUDIIM is not included in the percentage as the number of faculty are too few to provide reasonable percentages).

Figure 1. Percentage of women, Faculty of Arts, divided by employment category from 2014-2018



Source: HR Arts, February 2019.

In comparison to the other faculties at Aarhus University, The Faculty of Arts has the highest percentage of women at both assistant professor/postdoc, associate professor and professor level.

Table 3. Gender distribution in percentage, Aarhus University

Gender % Female/Male	PhD Students	Assistant Prof./Postdoc Adjunkt	Associate Prof. Lektorer	Prof. Incl. MSO	Total
BSS	50/50	46/54	38/62	25/75	40/60
HE	62/38	51/49	41/59	23/77	44/56
ST	44/56	34/66	23/77	11/88	28/72
Arts	58/42	58/42	46/54	35/65	49/51
Total AU	54/46	47/53	37/63	24/76	40/60

Source: AU Key Figures 2018, HR Arts

4.3 Scientific staff recruitments

Table 4 provides an overview of the number and the percentage of scientific staff members recruited at Arts from 2014-2018 with a PhD degree from AU or another (external) university divided into scientific staff categories. Arts has a fairly even distribution of internal/external recruitments as 48 % in 2014, 51 % in 2015, 50% in 2016 and 46% in 2017 had an AU PhD degree. In 2018 it was higher than previous years with 61% of recruitments having an AU PhD degree.

Table 4. Recruitments with AU or external PhD degree, scientific staff categories

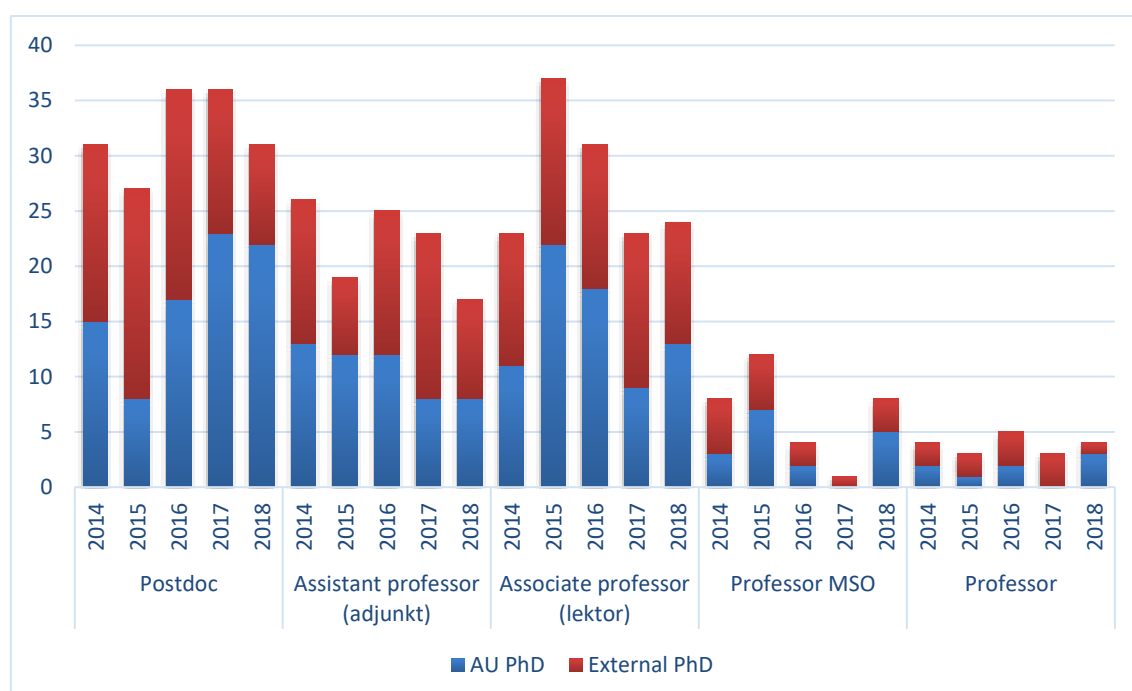
Percentage (numbers)	2014 AU/external PhD degree	2015 AU/external PhD degree	2016 AU/external PhD degree	2017 AU/external PhD degree	2018 AU/external PhD degree
Postdoc	48%/52% (15/16)	30%/70% (8/19)	47%/53% (17/19)	64%/36% (23/13)	71%/29% (22/9)
Assistant professor (adjunkt)	50%/50% (13/13)	63%/37% (12/7)	48%/52% (12/13)	35%/65% (8/15)	47%/53% (8/9)
Associate professor (lektor)	48%/52% (11/12)	59%/41% (22/15)	58%/48% (18/13)	39%/61% (9/14)	54%/46% (13/11)
Professor	50%/50% (2/2)	33%/67% (1/2)	40%/60% (2/3)	(0/3)	62,5%/37,5% (5/3)
Professor MSO	38%/62% (3/5)	58%/42% (7/2)	50%/50% (2/2)	(0/1)	75%/25% (3/1)
Arts total	48%/52% (44/48)	51%/49% (50/48)	50%/50% (51/50)	46%/54% (40/46)	61%/39% (51/33)

Source: Arts HR, February 2019.

Note: The numbers are based on a manual count and only includes recruitments via open calls.

Figure 2 illustrates the numbers from Table 4.

Figure 2. Recruitments with AU or external PhD degree, scientific staff categories

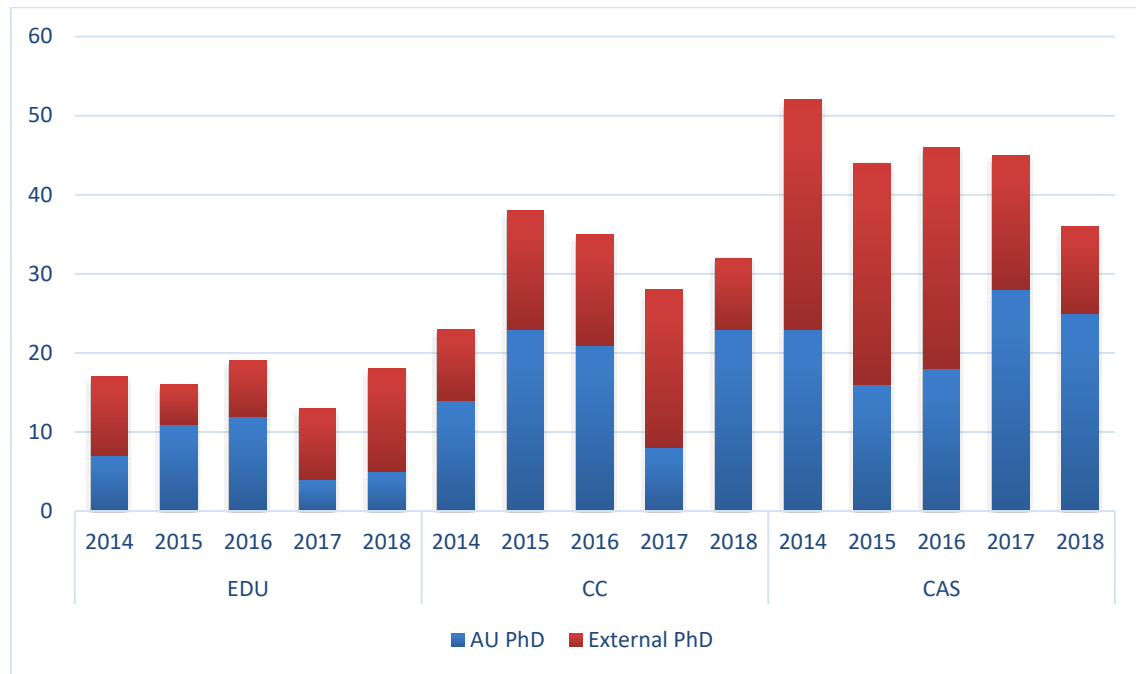


Source: Arts HR, February 2019.

Note: The numbers are based on a manual count and only includes recruitments via open calls.

Figure 3 provides an overview of recruitments divided into the schools of Arts.

Figure 3. Recruitments of scientific staff, all categories, with AU or external PhD degree, by schools



Source: Arts HR, February 2019.

Note: The numbers are based on a manual count and only includes recruitments via open calls.

5 Scientific Publications

This section provides an overview of the scientific output of Arts' research measured in types and numbers of publications. The overview is divided into bibliometric levels (BFI), peer-reviewed and non-peer-reviewed articles, and publication language.

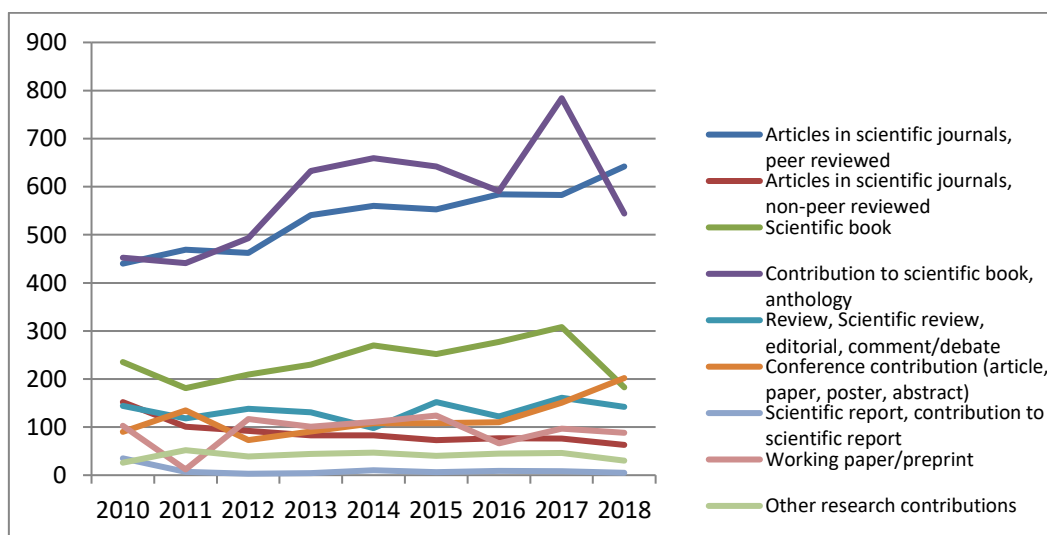
Data was drawn from PURE in the spring and summer of 2019. All scientific staff is expected to update their PURE profiles by the end of February each year, however, there are some qualitative and quantitative uncertainties in the PURE registrations.

In addition, it is important to be aware that PURE is a dynamic database and data drawn from PURE is considered a momentary glance into the scientific output. The numbers are constantly subject to change, due to new registrations, corrections etc.

5.1 Types of publications

Research at Arts is published through diverse channels. Figure 4 provides an overview of the total number of publications divided into different types of research output. The total number of research publications at Arts has risen from 1.677 in 2010 to 1.899 in 2018. The most noticeable rise in recent years is within peer reviewed scientific articles.

Figure 4. Research publications, Arts total



Source: AU Key Figures 2010-2018.

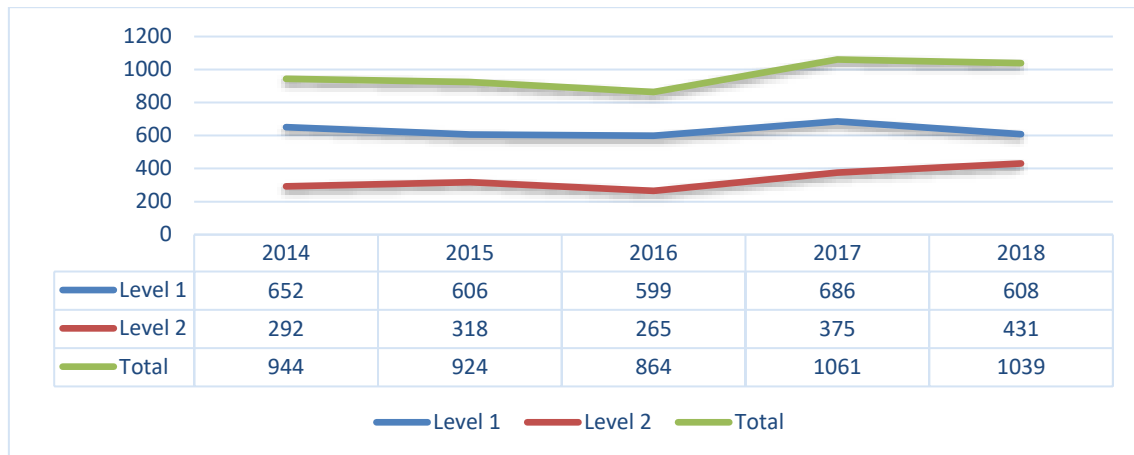
Note: The numbers in Figure 4 are drawn from PURE for the purpose of AU Key Figures, and the methodology used differs from AU Library's method for the remaining parts of the report.

5.2 BFI publications

The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator (BFI) is dynamic and subject to change. In BFI, series (journals and book series) are divided into 3 levels, publishers are divided into 2 levels. The higher the level a channel has, the more BFI points trigger a publication published in the channel. Level 3 is a new level (valid from publication year 2018) that triggers more points than level 2. Unlike

Level 2, which applies for the following two years, Level 3 will apply for the following four years. All journals and publishers included in the BFI are subject to a peer-review process.

Figure 5. BFI, Arts total

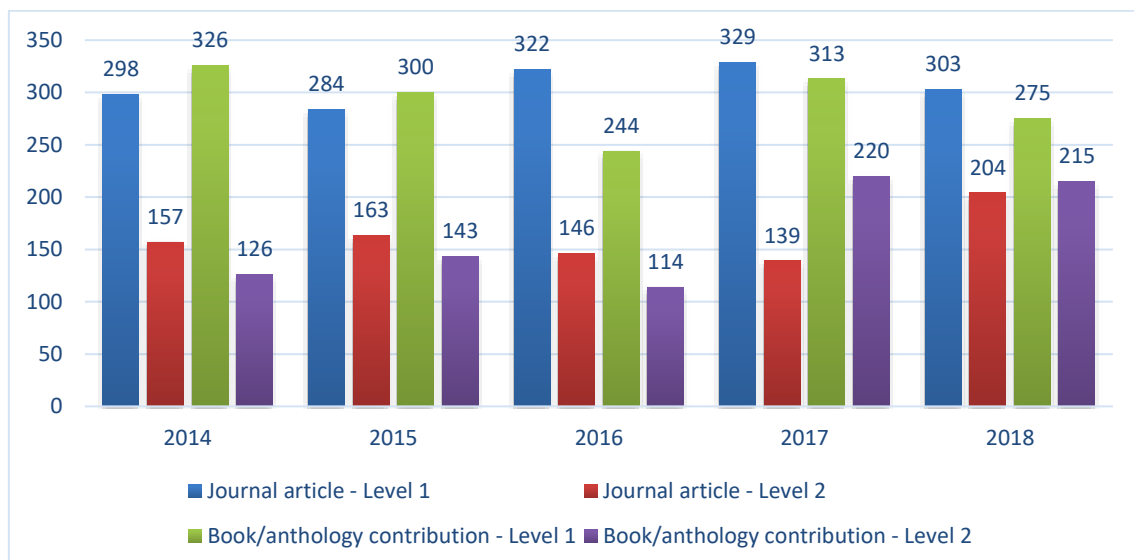


Source: AU Library, PURE.

2017 is so far the record year for the Faculty of Arts with 1.063 BFI publications (level 1 and 2). This is especially due to a large amount of scientific contributions to books and anthologies in 2017. In 2018 there is a noticeable rise in level 2 publications.

The majority of the BFI rated publications are either scientific journal articles or book/anthology contributions. These are extracted in Figure 6.

Figure 6. BFI, scientific journal articles and book/anthology contributions, Arts total



Source: AU Library, PURE.

In Figures 5 and 6, co-authored articles and publications only count once.

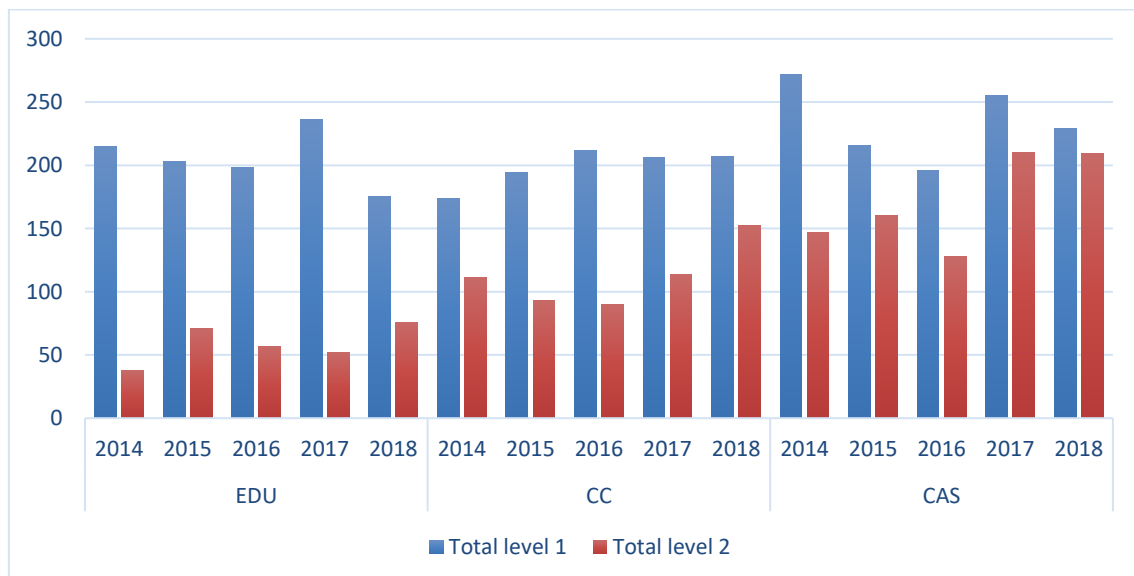
Table 5. BFI scientific publications by school

Numbers	EDU					CC					CAS				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Journal Articles Level 1	112	84	110	89	96	78	97	92	116	94	115	107	125	129	115
Journal Articles Level 2	22	39	41	32	39	66	51	53	47	77	71	77	59	61	94
Book Level 1	13	10	11	21	13	6	5	13	7	11	9	7	9	16	6
Book Level 2	0	1	0	2	3	4	2	1	6	6	5	9	4	8	3
Book/Ant hology contr. Level 1	90	109	77	126	66	90	92	107	83	102	148	102	62	110	108
Book/Ant hology contr. Level 2	16	31	16	18	34	41	40	36	61	69	71	74	65	141	112
Total Level 1	215	203	198	236	175	174	194	212	206	207	272	216	196	255	229
Total Level 2	38	71	57	52	76	111	93	90	114	152	147	160	128	210	209

Source: AU Library, PURE.

Figure 7 shows the total number of BFI scientific publications published by academic staff affiliated to each school. Co-authored articles count more than once, if an article is co-authored by researchers from different schools (Section 5.5 provides an overview of the number of co-authored publications).

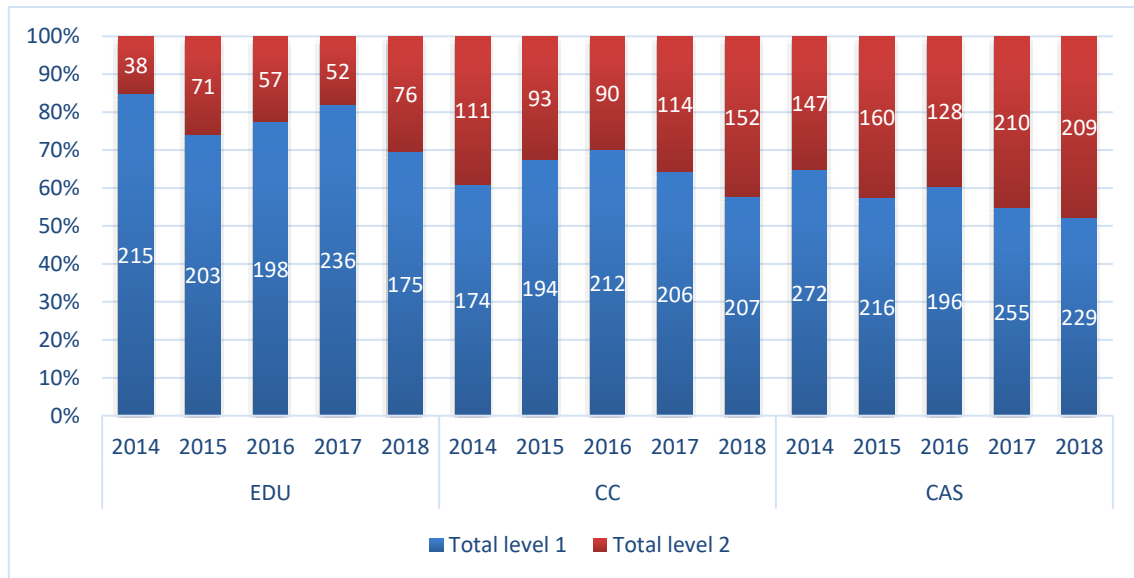
Figure 7. BFI scientific publications, totals by school



Source: AU Library, PURE.

Figure 8 shows the proportion of BFI scientific publication of each school (visualisation of Table 5 above).

Figure 8. BFI scientific publications, proportion by school

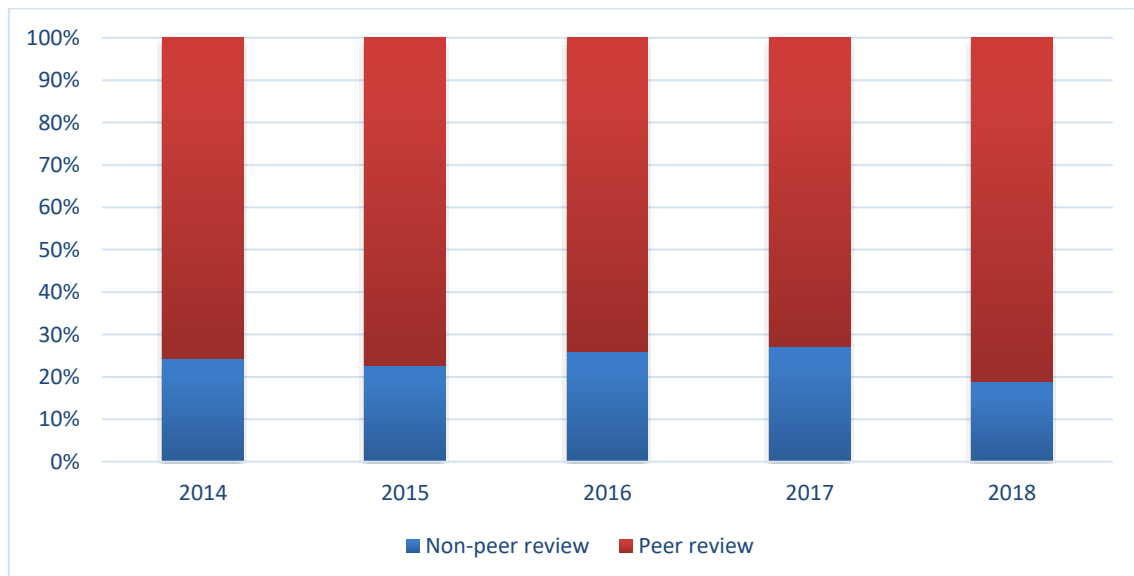


Source: AU Library, PURE.

5.3 Peer-reviewed publications

In Figure 9, a total count of all publication types at Arts divided into peer-reviewed and non peer-reviewed publications shows that the majority of the research output at Arts goes through a peer-review process.

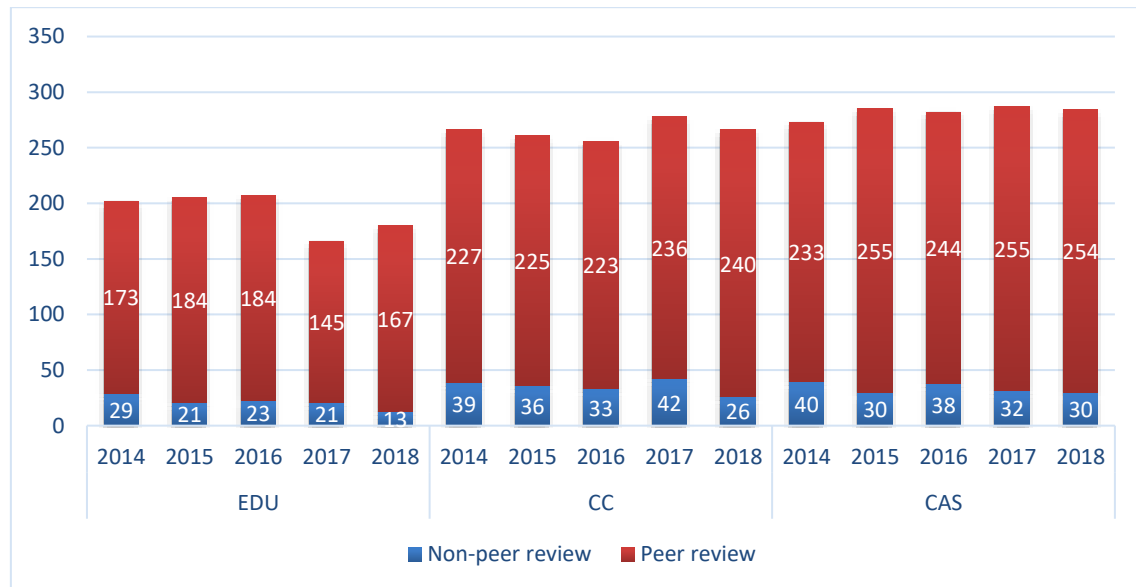
Figure 9. Peer-reviewed and non peer-reviewed publications, all publication types



Source: AU Library, PURE.

Within the category of scientific journal articles (including literature review and scientific review), peer-reviewed publications are significant in all three schools (Figure 9).

Figure 10. Peer-reviewed and non peer-reviewed scientific journal articles, by school

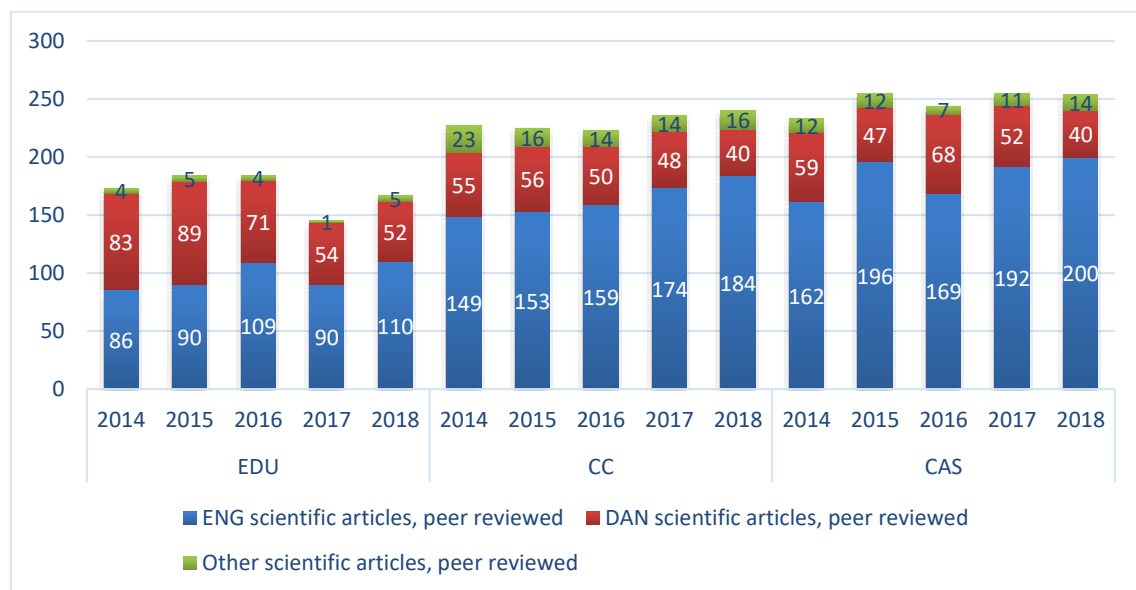


Source: AU Library, PURE.

5.4 Internationalisation and publication language

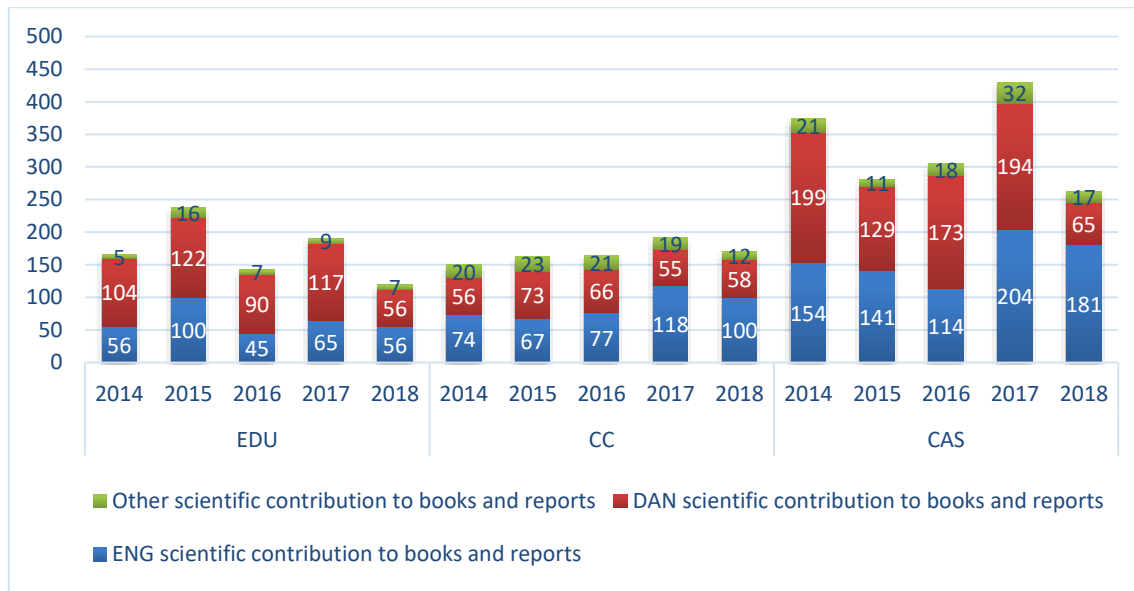
It is a goal of Arts to increase the international impact of its research output. One indicator that can be used to view this development is the language of publication, especially the number of publications in English and other languages relevant in a field (Figures 11, 12 and 13).

Figure 11. Publication language in peer-reviewed scientific articles



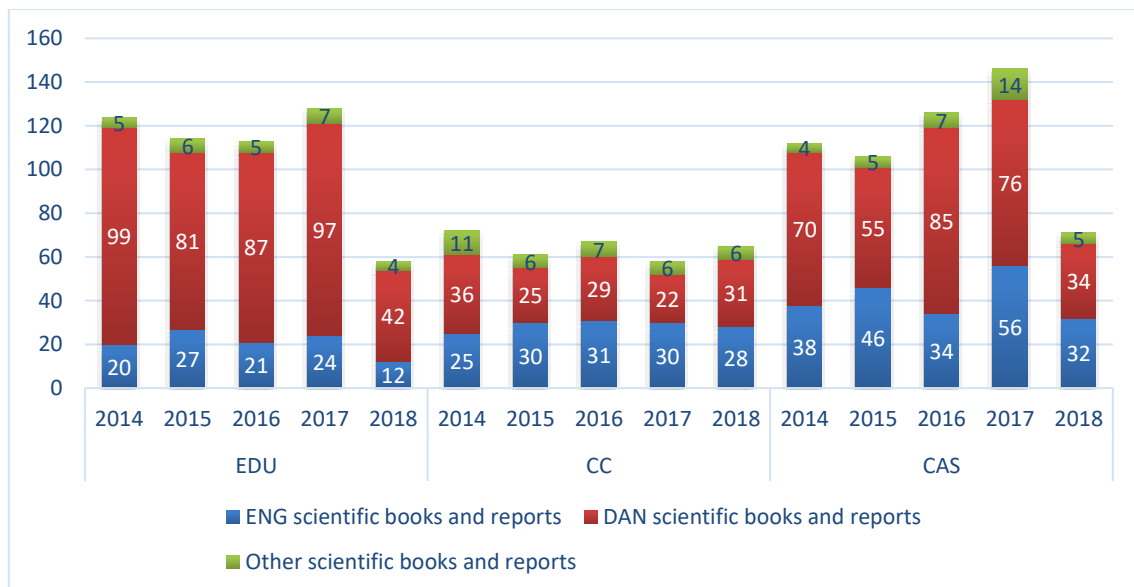
Source: AU Library, PURE.

Figure 12. Publication language in contributions to anthologies and books (book chapter and report chapter)



Source: AU Library, PURE.

Figure 13. Publication language in scientific books and reports



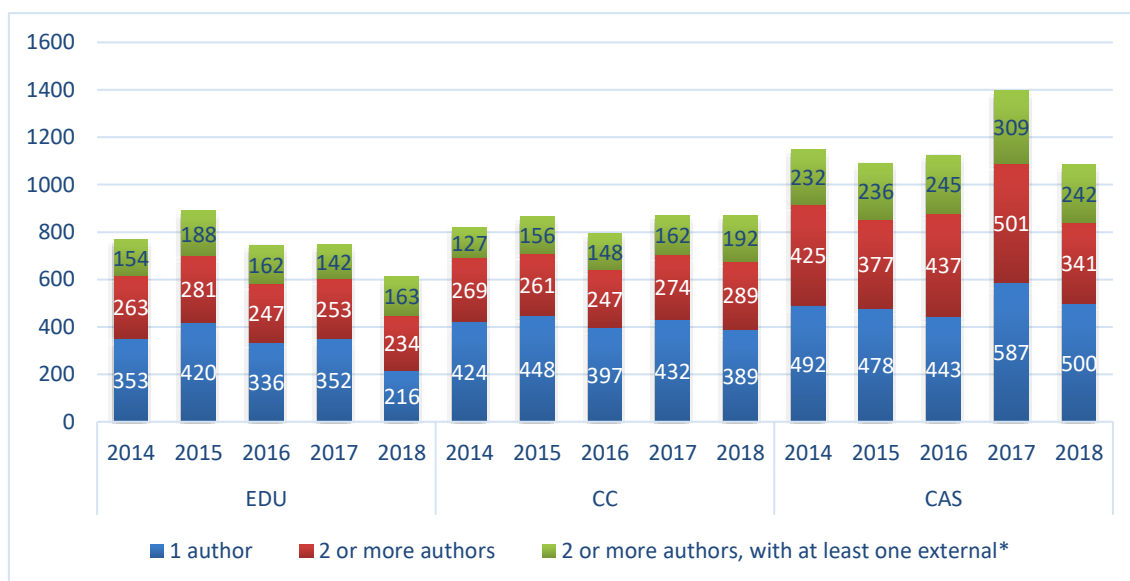
Source: AU Library, PURE.

English and Danish are by far the two main publication languages. In the “other” category, the most common languages used are Spanish, German, Swedish, Norwegian and French.

5.5 Author collaborations

Researchers at Arts increasingly co-publish with one or more co-authors. Figure 14 shows that the majority of publications are single authored, but a significant number of research publications are co-authored, and of these a major part are co-authored with at least one external collaborator from another university. The far majority of the external collaborators (non-AU) are affiliated with mostly Danish, then Nordic and European research institutions.

Figure 14. Author collaborations in research publications



Source: AU Library, PURE.

*The green column is a fraction of the middle (red) column.

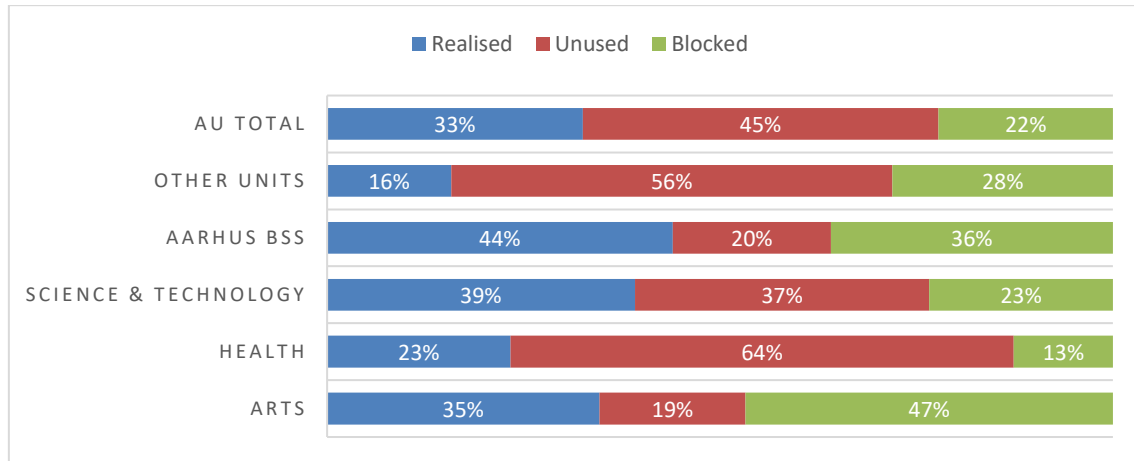
5.6 Open Access

Aarhus University has adopted an open access policy in order to establish free access for all citizens, researchers and enterprises to research publications produced as part of the research at AU. The university's open access policy states that: *"Peer-reviewed research articles, and as far as possible other research publications, are archived in Pure in full-text version and/or as a link, ideally supplemented by archiving in another online academic archive, with indication of whether the publication is an Open Access version or, if relevant, subject to an embargo period."*

The university has chosen the "green model" for open access. This means that it is the author who provides access to the full text version of an article, by uploading a full text version in the PURE repository or as a link. The author can only upload the full text version with the publisher's consent.

Figure 15 show that only a small part of the publications are available as open access. It also shows the open access potential in the different schools. AU Library is in the process of establishing routines to ensure more publications will be available as open access.

Figure 15. Open Access Indicator 2017, AU



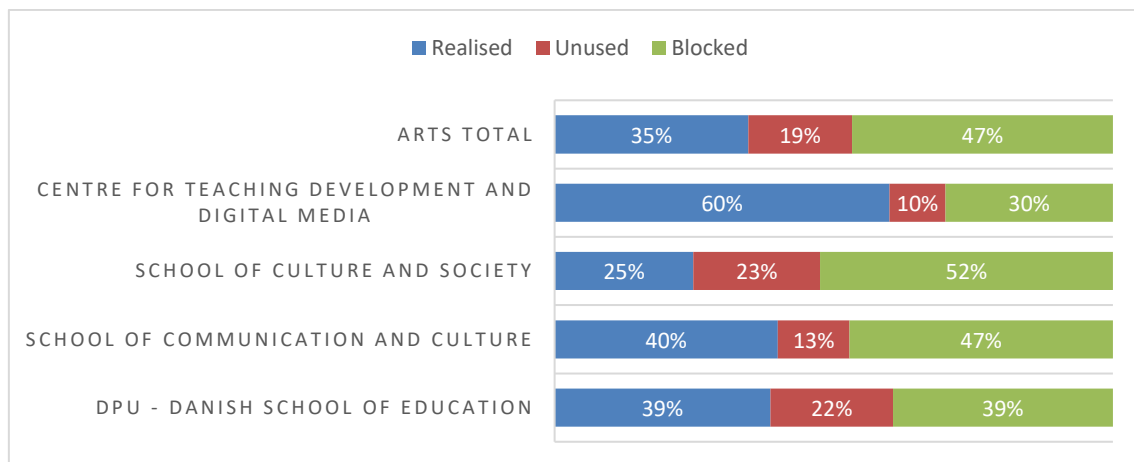
Source: AU Library and Danish Open Access Indicator (<http://oaindikator.dk/en>), August 2019

Note: The 2017 statistics, are based on the final OAI results released March 2019. The final 2018 statistics will be available in April 2020.

It is worth noticing that Arts has the highest percentage of publication in the 'blocked' category, and that Arts is performing well with a low percentile in the 'Unrealised' category.

Meaning that since Arts is challenged by a high percentage of publications deemed unlikely to become Open Access, Arts is performing well because of the small 'unrealised' potential.

Figure 16. Open Access Indicator 2017, Faculty of Arts



Source: AU Library and Danish Open Access Indicator (<http://oaindikator.dk/en>), August 2019

Note: The 2017 statistics, are based on the final OAI results released March 2019. The final 2018 statistics will be available in April 2020.

5.7 Knowledge exchange publications

Art's researchers are engaged in knowledge exchange. It is possible to register these activities in PURE, however, researchers don't necessarily register all these activities. As a result, the data in Table 6 holds a large amount of uncertainties; activities and publications are no doubt higher than the numbers registered. In addition researchers have a large number of appearances in the media that are not included the registration below.

Table 6. Arts publications related to knowledge exchange

Numbers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Articles in journal/newspaper	323	293	176	226	168	184	158	160
Feature articles in journal/newspaper	209	177	112	190	93	130	198	118
Review in journal/newspaper	100	88	68	53	137	79	75	111
Research providing book/anthology/report	33	32	30	40	44	37	36	38
Research providing contribution to book/anthology/report	1	2	2	1	2	9	4	7
Encyclopedia article, comment	232	195	190	238	197	210	207	134
Other knowledge exchange contributions	32	71	25	11	16	17	70	52
Textbook	12	4	21	10	12	8	3	11
Compendium/lecture notes	2	1	1	1	0	0	4	2
Contribution to textbook	12	10	39	13	19	4	12	12
Other teaching material	3	12	4	9	2	5	6	6
Total	959	885	668	792	690	682	773	651

Source: AU Key Figures 2011-2018.

6 Talent Development

6.1 Enrolments and graduates

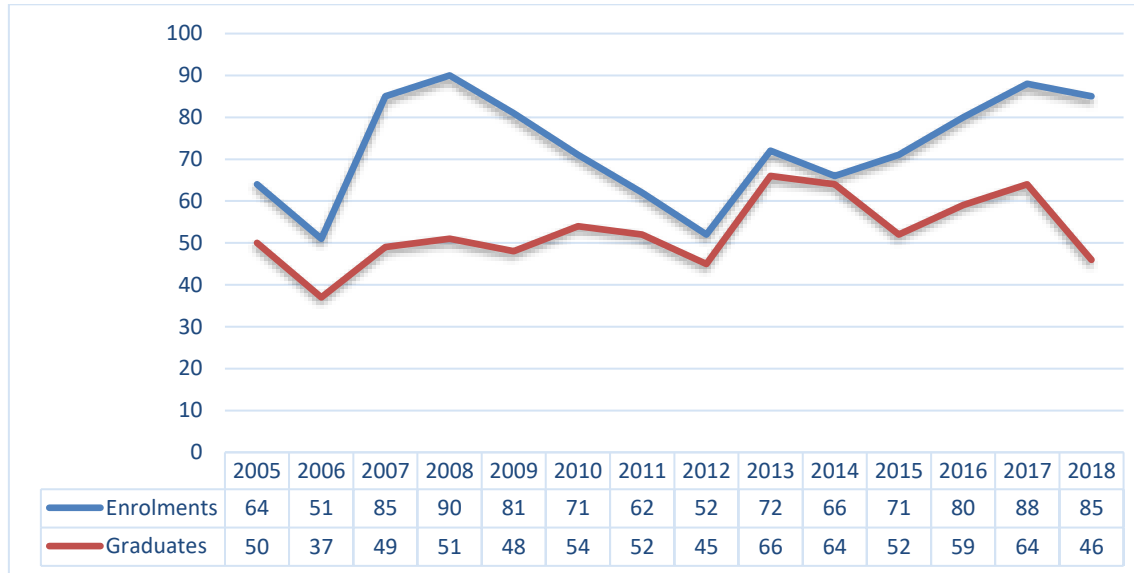
Table 7 shows that by fall 2019 Graduate School, Arts had a total of 291 enrolled PhD students. The PhD students are affiliated with a school (see also Table 1) and one of Arts' eight PhD degree programmes.

Table 7. Enrolled PhD students at Arts' PhD degree programmes

School	Programme	Enrolled PhD Students
CAS	Anthropology, International Area Studies and the Study of Religion	55
	History, Archaeology and Classical Studies	44
	Theology, History of Ideas and Philosophy	34
	<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>
CC	Art, Literature and Cultural Studies	43
	ICT, Media, Communication and Journalism	26
	Language, Linguistics and Cognition	14
	<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>
EDU	Didactics	34
	Learning and Education	41
	<i>Total</i>	<i>75</i>
Total		291

Source: Graduate School, Arts, August 2019 (numbers include the 2019 fall enrollments)

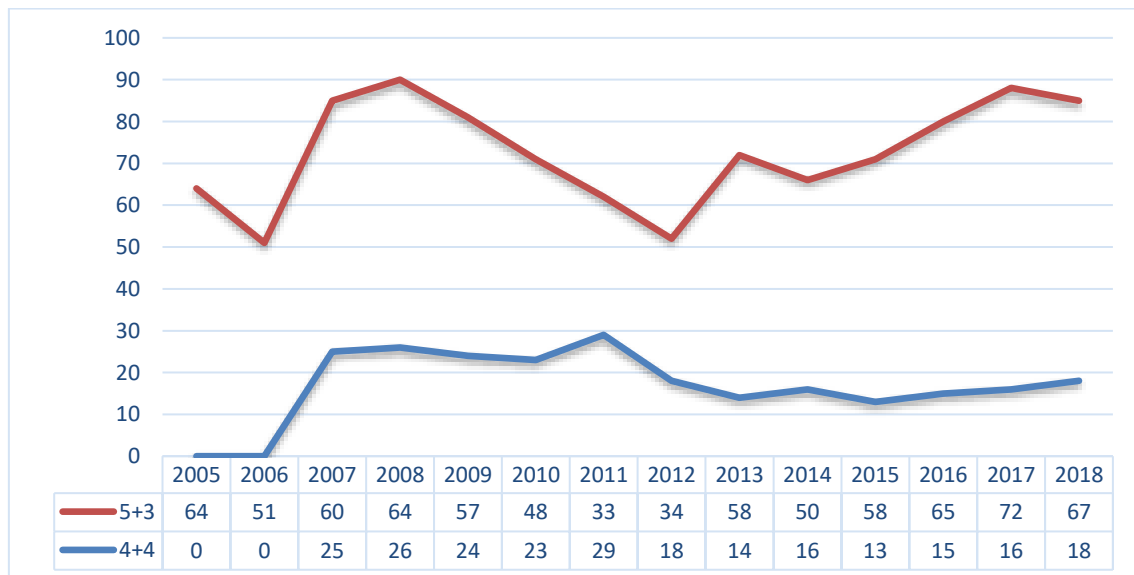
Figure 17 shows the number of enrolled students and accepted PhD theses at Graduate School, Arts since 2005. The Faculty has the largest number of PhD enrollments within the humanities, education and theology in Denmark.

Figure 17. PhD student enrolments and graduates

Source: Graduate School, Arts.

Note: Prior to 2012, PhD students from the programmes based at EDU are not included.

Figure 18 divides the enrolments from figure 17 into 5+3 and 4+4.

Figure 18. PhD student enrolments divided into 5+3 and 4+4

Source: Graduate School, Arts.

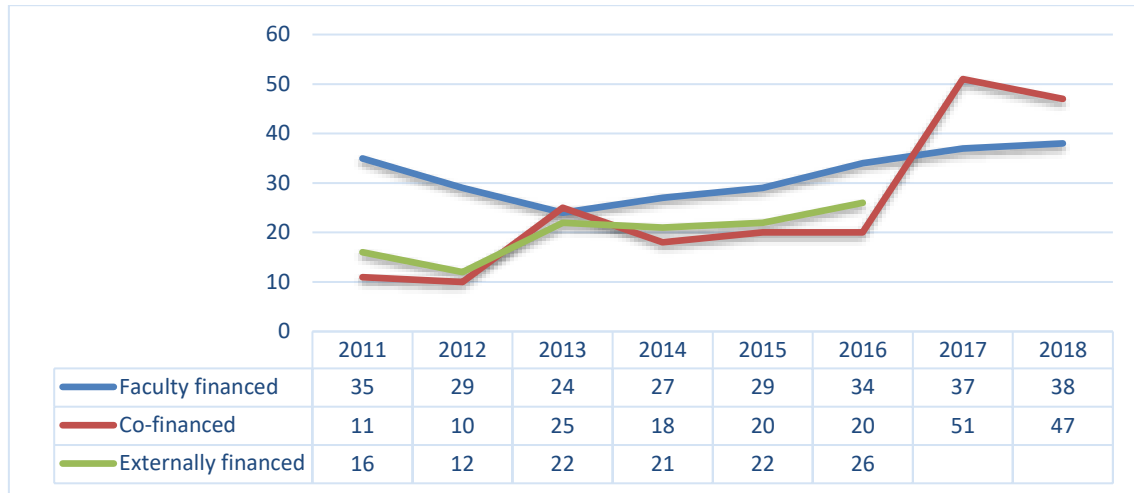
Note: Prior to 2012, PhD students from the programmes based at EDU are not included.

6.2 Financing of PhD students

Figure 19 show that an increasing amount of the PhD students at Graduate School, Arts are either co-financed or externally financed. These PhD students are often affiliated with a university

college, a museum or another institution while conducting their PhD studies at Graduate School, Arts.

Figure 19. Financing of the PhD students (head count)



Source: Graduate School, Arts.

Note: From 2017 we count co-financed and externally financed as one group, often the co-financing of the Graduate School is the exclusion of overhead.

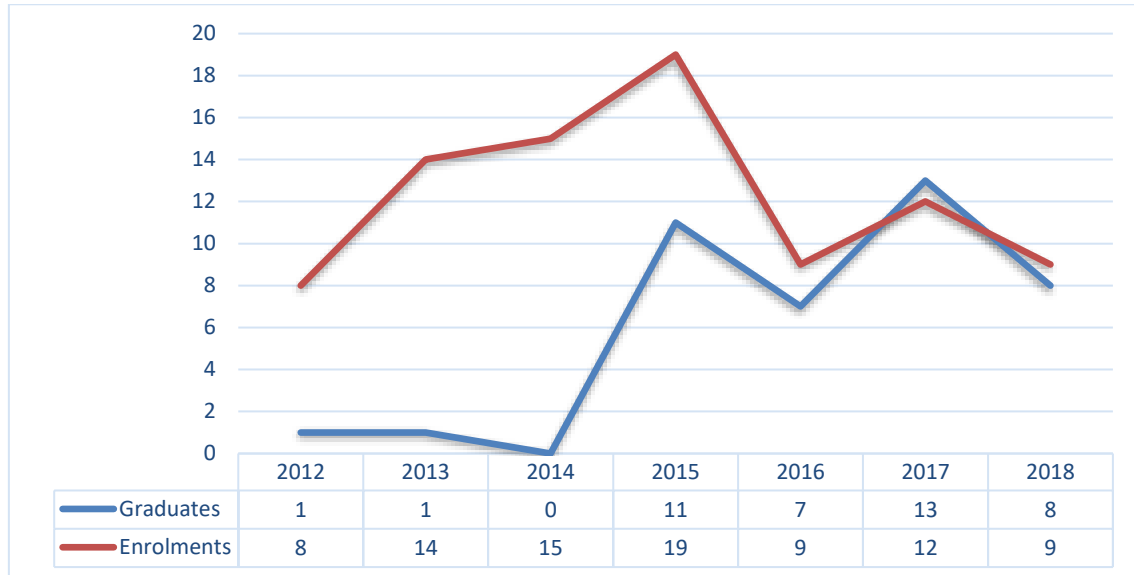
6.3 PhD students with external partners

The Faculty of Arts has a substantial collaboration with external partners. Some of these are in collaboration with the Danish University Colleges.

Table 8. Enrolled PhD students in collaboration with University Colleges 2012 – 2018

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Anthropology, Global Studies and the Study of Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art, Literature and Cultural Studies	0	0	1	4	4	3	3
Didactics	7	10	19	24	23	22	20
History, Archaeology and Classical Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICT, Media, Communication and Journalism	0	1	2	4	4	2	4
Language, Linguistics, Communication and Cognition	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Learning and Education	11	15	18	16	15	15	16
Theology, History of ideas and Philosophy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	19	27	41	50	48	44	44

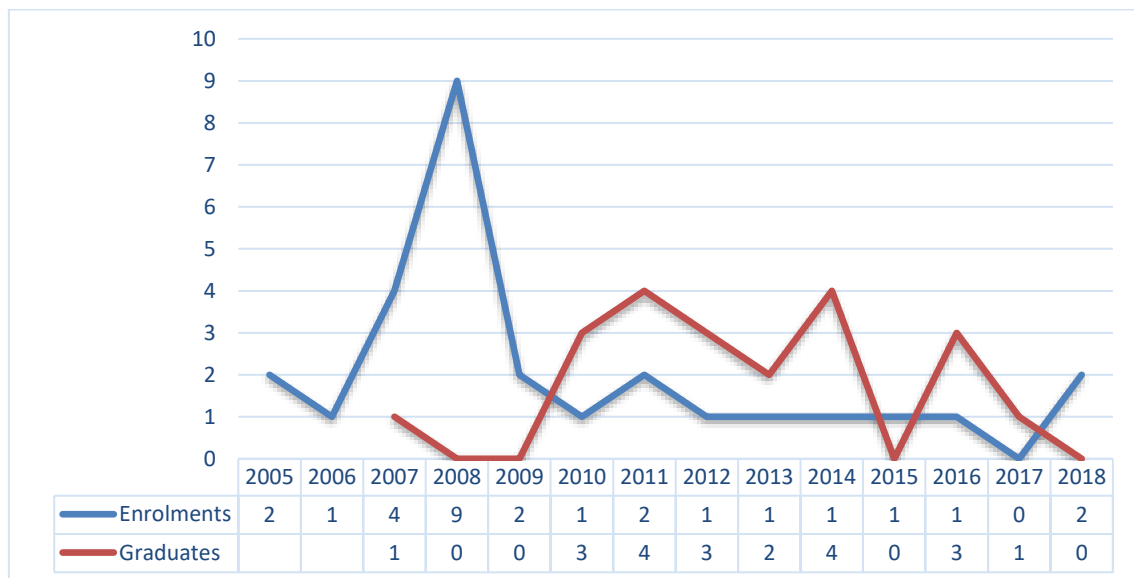
Source: Graduate School, Arts.

Figure 20. Enrolments and graduates in collaboration with university Colleges 2012-2018

Source: Graduate School, Arts.

Industrial PhD students are enrolled at the university for three years and at the same time employed by a company/institution as part of their PhD project. The PhD students work full time on their PhD project and share their time equally between the company/institution and the university.

Graduate School, Arts has had 28 industrial PhD students enrolled since 2005 (Figure 21).

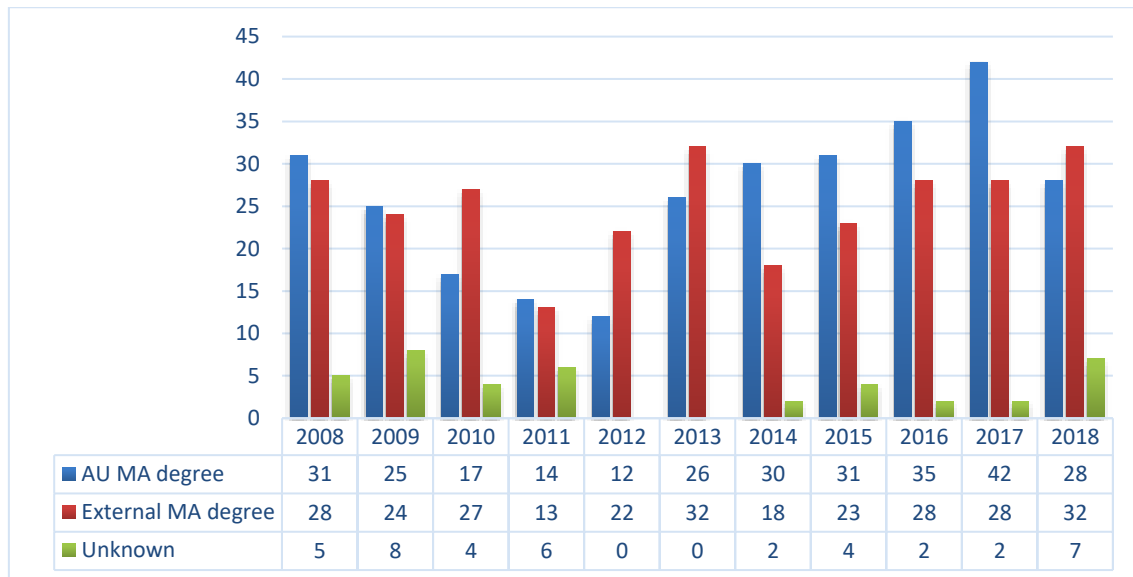
Figure 21. Industrial PhD student enrolments and graduates

Source: Graduate School, Arts.

6.4 Recruitment of PhD students and internationalisation

It is important to the Faculty of Arts to recruit the best internal and external candidates to the Graduate School. Since 4+4 students are internal recruitments, these are left out of Figure 22.

Figure 22. Origin of MA degree for 5+3 enrolments

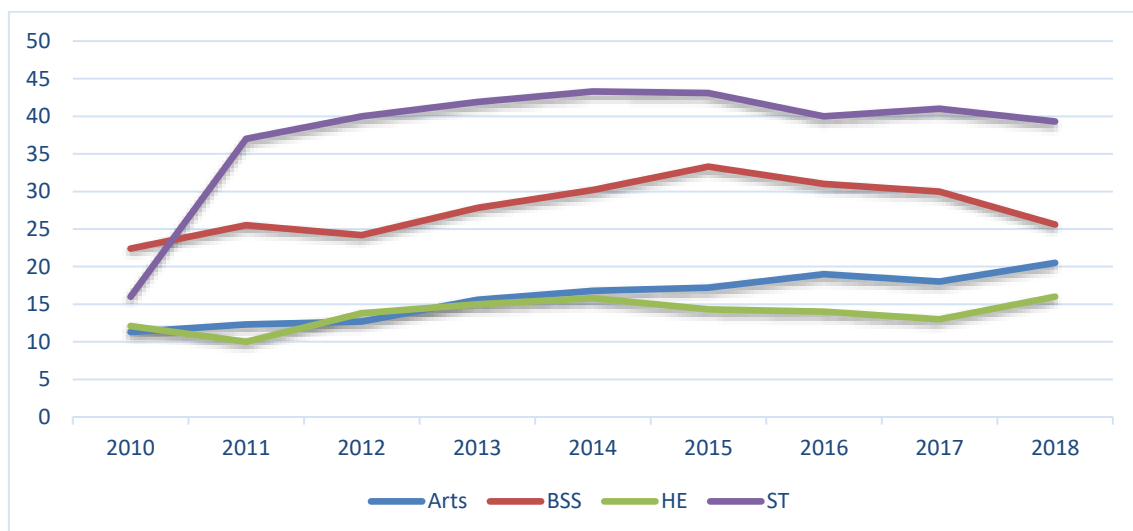


Source: Graduate School, Arts.

In addition, Arts strives to enhance the level of internationalisation of the enrolled PhD students. This is measured both by how many international (non-Danish) PhD students the graduate school enrolls (Figure 23) and on how many students do a research stay abroad (Figure 24).

Figure 23 shows an increase in the percentage of international students since 2010 at Arts, however the proportion is still low compared to both ST and BSS.

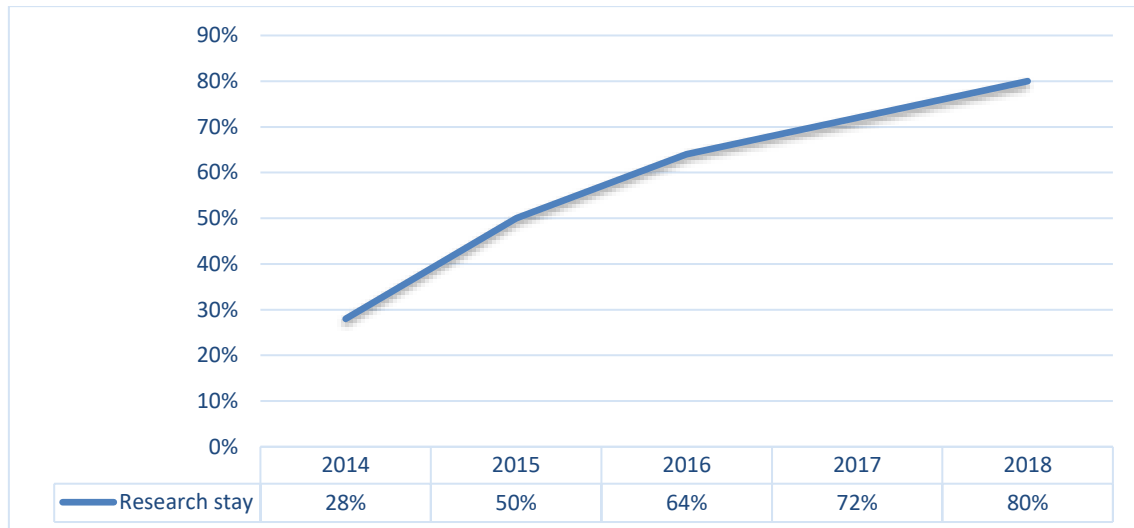
Figure 23. International (non-Danish) PhD students at AU, percentage of students



Source: AU Key Figures 2010-2018.

Figure 24 shows the percentage of PhD graduates since 2014 who went on a research stay abroad for a minimum of two months during their PhD degree.

Figure 24. PhD graduates who did a research stay abroad of min. 2 months

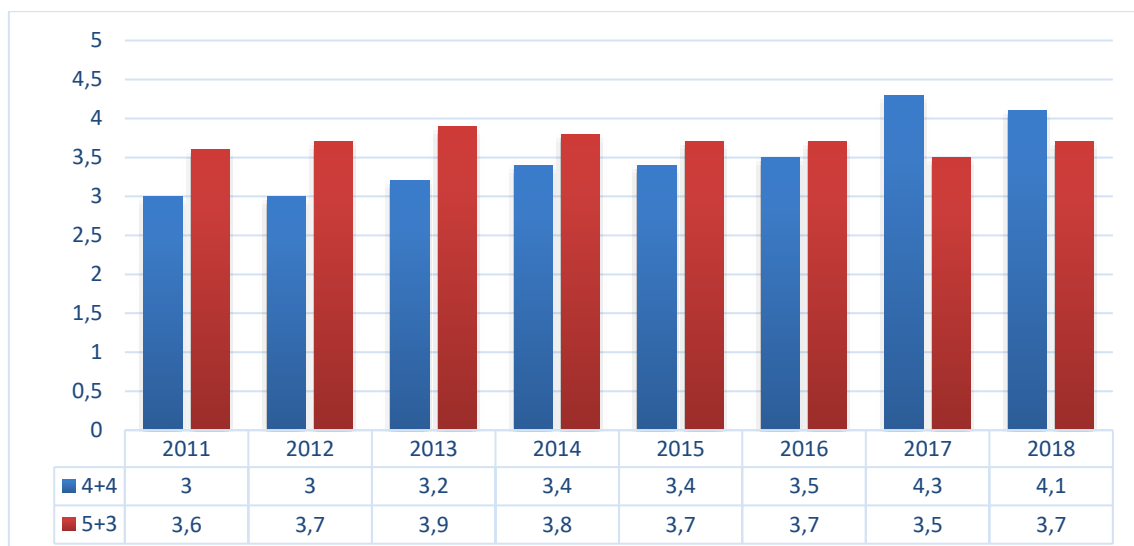


Source: Graduate School, Arts.

6.5 Completion time of PhD students

Figure 25 shows the development in the average completion time (effective study time) for PhD students at Graduate School, Arts.

Figure 25. Average completion time of PhD degree in years for 4+4 and 5+3



Source: Graduate School, Arts.

Notes:

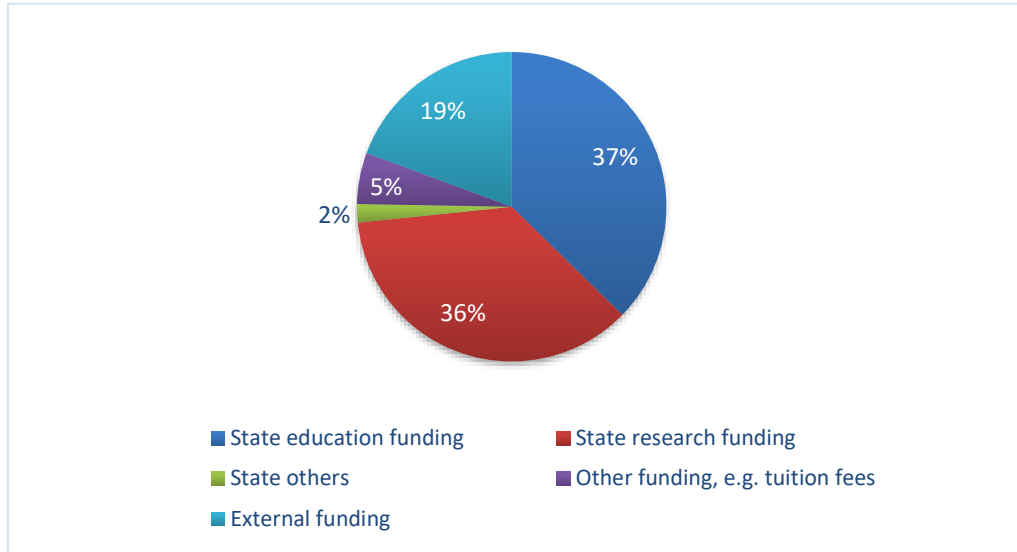
- 1) Prior to 2012, PhD students from the programmes based at EDU are not included.
- 2) The figure excludes one student in 2013 that completed 11 years after enrolment.
- 3) For 4+4 students, all leaves and part A (MA credit) are excluded.

In comparison to the other three faculties, the effective study time for PhD students at Graduate School, Arts is slightly longer.

7 External Research Funding

In 2018, 19 percent of Arts' annual accounts were external funding (Figure 26).

Figure 26. External funding as proportion of Arts' annual accounts in 2018 (1.098 million DKK)



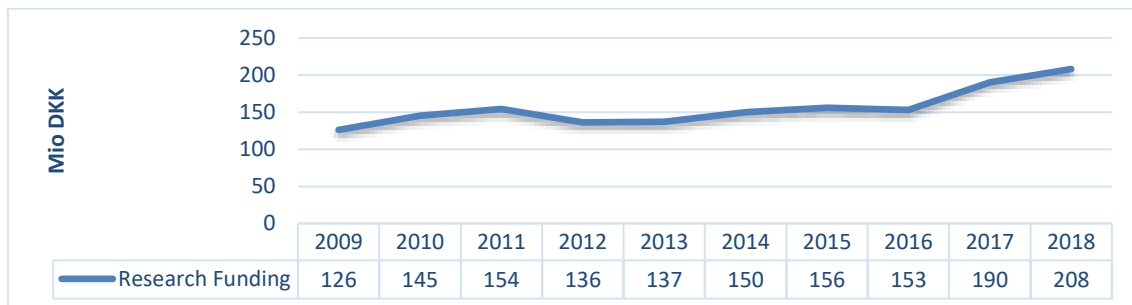
Source: Administration Centre Arts.

"Other funding" refers to non-state funding, for instance from Master tuition fees.

"State others" refer to funding that is neither education nor research related (i.e. library and other funds).

Figure 27 provides an overview of the development of the annual expense level financed by external research funds to Arts since 2009.

Figure 27. Expenses financed by external research funds in million DKK



Source: AU Key Figures 2009-2018.

7.1 External research funding sources

Table 9 shows the origin of funding sources based on the total amount of external research funds to the faculties at AU in the period 2010–2018. The table shows that the majority of external research funds come from national (and in particular public) funding sources.

Table 9. Sources of external research funding divided into faculties

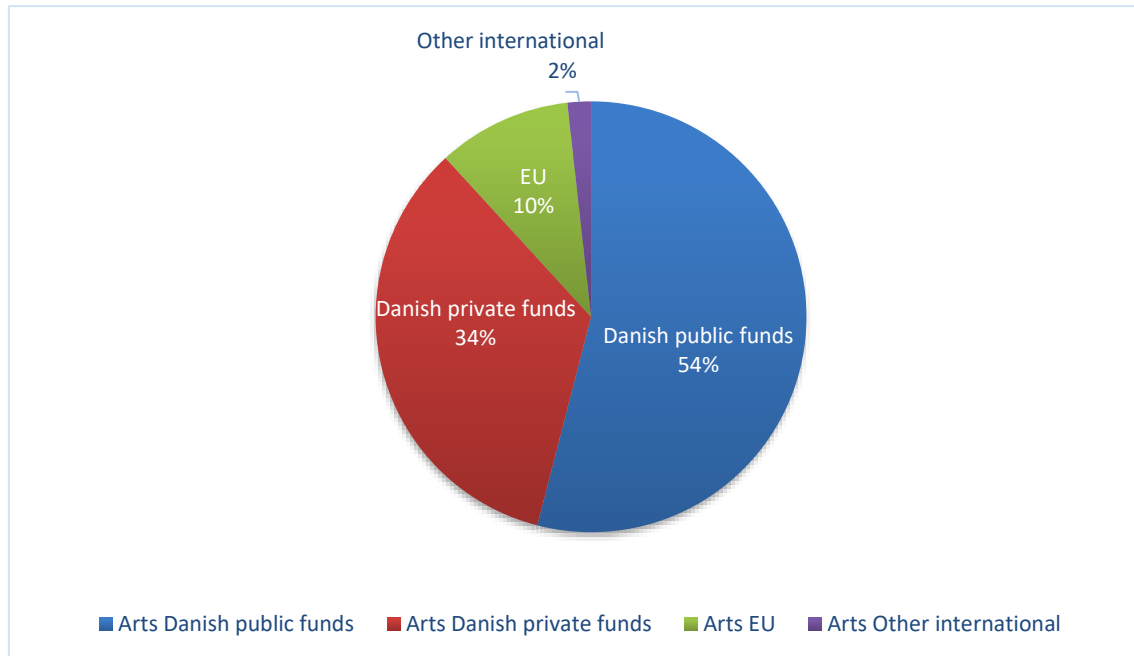
Mio. DKK		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Arts	Danish public funds	96	93	86	90	92	93	94	105	110
	Danish private funds	39	54	35	36	45	47	42	62	74
	EU	9	7	15	10	8	10	14	20	20
	Other international	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	3	4
BSS	Danish public funds	98	101	116	105	95	98	88	92	81
	Danish private funds	18	21	27	35	37	46	45	54	63
	EU	15	17	20	18	12	21	15	16	16
	Other international	-	-	-	-	6	7	9	10	10
ST	Danish public funds	588	590	632	607	604	622	679	665	599
	Danish private funds	206	178	178	165	189	209	178	217	260
	EU	138	144	140	179	116	131	123	121	130
	Other international	-	-	-	-	35	37	46	47	63
Health	Danish public funds	117	129	144	159	146	148	135	124	121
	Danish private funds	108	104	126	145	157	169	159	172	200
	EU	33	31	31	34	12	12	15	18	21
	Other international	-	-	-	-	11	11	12	12	17

Source: AU Key Figures 2010-2018

Note: For years 2010-2013, "EU" and "Other international" are gathered in one number.

Figure 28 below visualizes the distribution of Arts' funding sources for 2017 and 2018 from Table 9. The percentages represent averages across the two years.

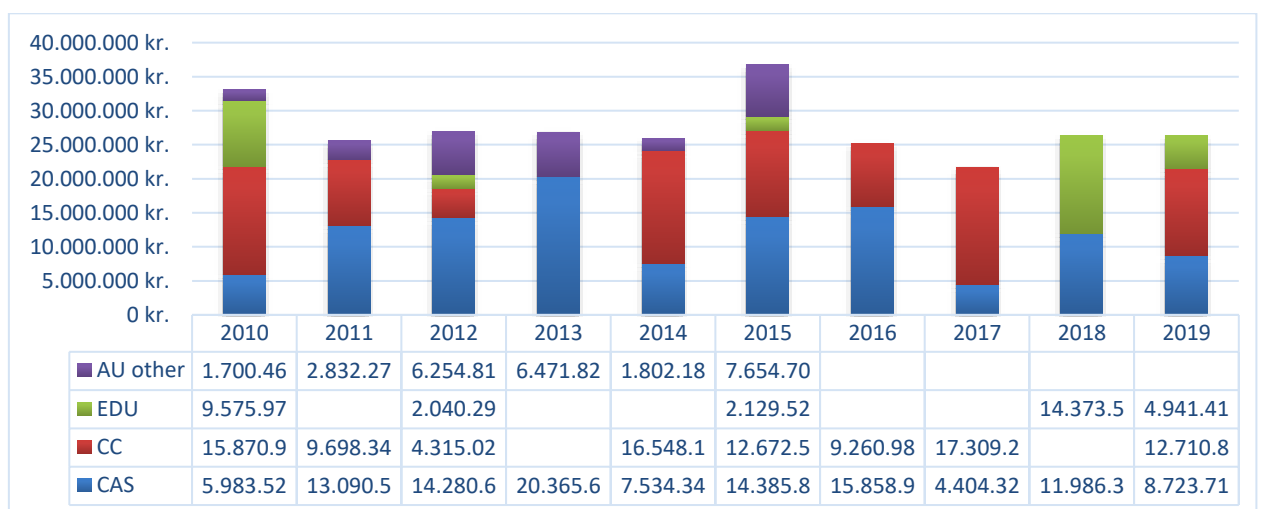
Figure 28. Arts' funding sources, 2017-2018



Source: AU Key Figures 2018.

At Arts, and most significantly at CAS and CC, one of the major funding sources for both research projects and postdoctoral projects is the Danish Research Council for Independent Research, Humanities (DFF). Figure 29 shows the development in funding that Arts' schools have attracted from DFF (individual postdocs and collective research projects).

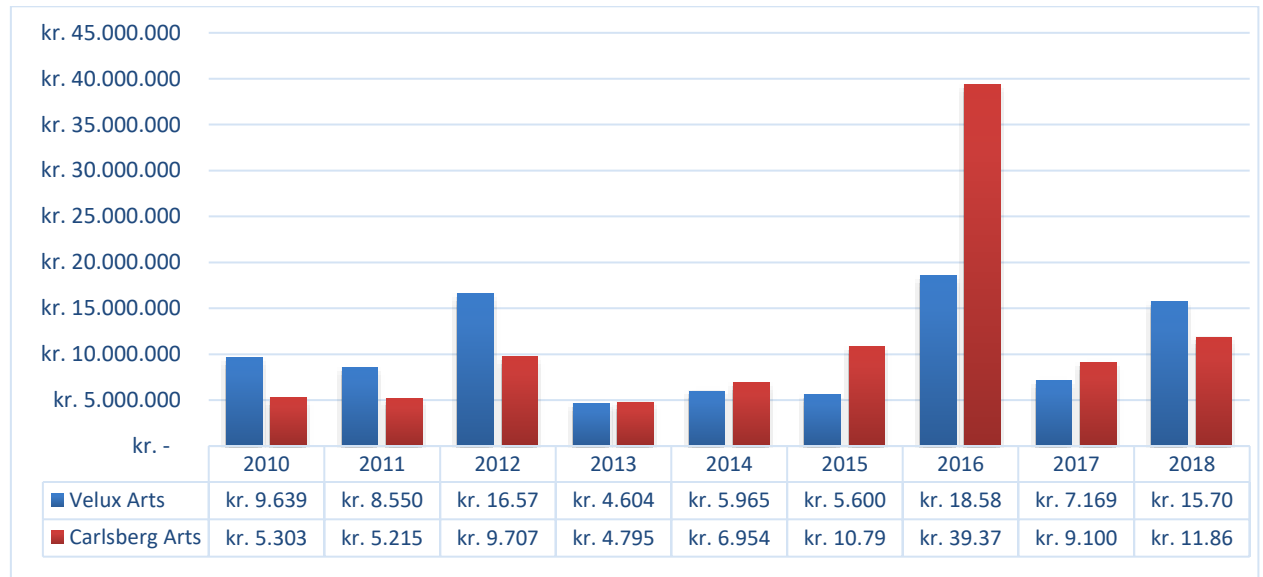
Figure 29. DFF funding to Arts for collective research projects (and individual postdoc until 2016) and Research Networks (included from 2019)



Source: Data gathered from fivu.dk

Note:1) The figure only shows the projects where Arts (AU) is the main applicant. Funding for Arts researchers who are co-applicants in other universities' projects are not included. The numbers for 2018 may still rise.

Apart from public funding, Arts also attracts funding from private funds, in particular from Velux and Carlsberg, whose funding to Arts is shown in Figure 30.

Figure 30. Velux and Carlsberg funding to Arts

Source: Velux' webpage and Carlsberg yearly report.

Note: The figure only shows the projects where Arts (AU) is the main applicant. Arts researchers who are co-applicants in other universities' projects are not included.

7.2 Research funding from the EU

It is a strategic goal of Arts to attract more research funding from the EU and the Horizon 2020 framework. From the FP7 (2007-2013) Arts researchers attracted a total of 5.460.568 €. Table 10 lists the funding attracted from the current EU Horizon 2020 programme (2014-2020).

Table 10. EU Horizon 2020 projects, 2014-2020

	CAS (11 projects)	CC (12 projects)	EDU (3 projects)	CUDiM (1 project)
	€ 200.194 (ES - IF, Marie Curie)	€ 2.602.531 (IL - OrganiCity)	€ 735.368 (IL - Reeler)	€ 15.460 (ES - MakEY)
	€ 1.307.226 (ES - ITN, Marie Curie)	€ 200.194 (ES - IF, Marie Curie)	€ 701.250 (SC- UPRIGHT)	
	€ 192.927 (SC- CoHere)	€ 323.560 (SC - Unrest)	€ 200.195 (ES - IF, Marie Curie)	
	€ 1.624.248 (ES - ITN, Marie Curie)	€ 263.081 (ES - ITN, Marie Curie)		
	€ 305.835 (SC - ECHOES)	€ 1.101.875 (IL - SynchroniCity)		
	€ 580.163 (ES - ITN, Marie Curie)	€ 72.000 (ES - HaS-DARIAH)		
	€ 212.194 (ES - IF, Marie Curie)	€ 212.195 (ES- IF, Marie Curie)		
	€ 200.194 (ES - IF, Marie Curie)	€ 88.871 (SC - DETECT)		
	€ 97.452 (ES - ARIADNEplus)	€ 207.312 (ES - MOVES)		
	€ 1.907.638 (ES - CLIOARCH)	€ 317.500 (IL - IOT4EU)		
	€ 1.888.592 (ES - CLIC)	€ 435.750 (IL - NGI FORWARD)		
		€ 174.437 (IL - SOMA)		
Total	€ 8.516.668	€ 5.999.308	€ 1.636.813	€ 15.460
	€ 16.168.249			

Source: AU Research Support Unit, August 2019.

SC: Societal Challenge pillar

ES: Excellent Science pillar

IL: Industrial Leadership

8 International Rankings

8.1 Aarhus University rankings

Among over 17.000 universities world-wide, Aarhus University is ranked in the top in several influential rankings. A high ranking is an important competitive advantage for a university which seeks to attract and retain the best students, researchers and partnerships.

Table 11. Aarhus University rankings

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Leiden Ranking	77*	68*	81*	97*	101*	111*	108*
ARWU – Shanghai	81	74	73	65	65	65	-
National Taiwan University Ranking	86	87	88	86	88	89	89
QS World University Ranking	91	96	107	117	119	141	145
US News Best Global Universities Ranking	-	-	-	127	108	95	106
Times Higher Education World University Ranking (AU/Arts and Humanities)	138/95	153/91	106/65	98/55	98	109	123

Source: Rector's Office.

*Among the largest universities in the world (132 in 2013, 138 in 2014, 154 in 2015, 171 in 2016, 190 in 2017, 208 in 2018 and 215 in 2019).

8.2 Faculty rankings

The disciplines within social sciences and humanities do not have the same weight in the international rankings as STEM disciplines. The main reason for this is that most rankings are based on impact factors measured by citations. However, within the social sciences and humanities, impact is difficult to measure via citations indexes. Leiden and Shanghai rankings do not include the humanistic disciplines in their rankings (the ranking includes education as part of the social sciences).

QS World University Ranking does a faculty based ranking where the disciplines within arts and humanities are measured. Until 2012, QS Faculty Rankings were mainly based on academic reputation, but from 2013 onwards the ranking also includes employer reputation and a citation indicator.

Table 12. QS Faculty Rankings

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016/ 2017	2018	2019
Arts and Humanities	80	117	154	116	79	76	92	93	87	85
Social Sciences and Management	88	129	144	122	59	62	70	68	98	178
Engineering and Technology	182	214	202	239	128	166	112	105	113	75
Life Sciences and Medicine	64	116	95	109	74	64	60	58	66	150
Natural Sciences	71	89	117	134	112	139	95	87	131	118

Source: Rector's Office.

Note: Some of Arts' academic disciplines fall within the other categories in the faculty ranking.

In addition to the faculty ranking Arts have a few academic disciplines which have an impressive high ranking in the **QS subject ranking**. Eight disciplines at Aarhus University are ranked in top 50. Five of these are from Arts; Anthropology 42, Archaeology 35, Theology and Religious Studies 30, Communication and Media Studies 42 and Classics and Ancient History 42. (The other three are Dentistry 27, Agriculture and Forestry 35 and Social Policy & Administration 49)

