University rankings from the revealed preferences of the applicants

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"The ranking never lies."¹

(Stan Wawrinka, who won three Grand Slam tournaments in tennis)

Abstract

A methodology is presented to rank universities on the basis of the lists of programmes the students applied for. We exploit a crucial feature of the centralised assignment system to higher education in Hungary: a student is admitted to the first programme where the score limit is achieved. This makes it possible to derive a partial preference order of each applicant. Our approach integrates the information from all students participating in the system, is free of multicollinearity among the indicators, and contains few ad hoc parameters. The procedure is implemented to rank faculties in the Hungarian higher education between 2001 and 2016. We demonstrate that the ranking given by the least squares method has favourable theoretical properties, is robust with respect to the aggregation of preferences, and performs well in practice. The suggested ranking is worth considering as a reasonable alternative to the standard composite indices.

Keywords: Decision analysis; university ranking; group decision; preference ordering; incomplete pairwise comparison

MSC class: 62F07, 91B10, 97B40

JEL classification number: C44, I23, Z18

Institute of Economics, Research Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Hungary ¹ Source: https://www.eurosport.com/tennis/stan-wawrinka-doubts-his-world-no.1credentials-but-is-he-right_sto5945690/story.shtml. Downloaded 12 September 2018.

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1 Introduction

The global expansion of higher education has created an increasing demand for the comparison of universities and has inspired the development of ranking systems or league tables around the world (Dill and Soo, 2005; Usher and Savino, 2007). These rankings are usually based on the composition of various factors, namely, they are indices with a number of moving parts, which the producer – usually an academic institution, a government, a magazine, a newspaper, or a website – is essentially free to set. This approach is widely criticised for its weak theoretical link to quality and serious methodological drawbacks (Brooks, 2005), as well as for its sensitivity (Liu and Cheng, 2005; Saisana et al., 2011; De Witte and Hudrlikova, 2013; Safón, 2013; Moed, 2017; Soh, 2017; Johnes, 2018). For example, Olcay and Bulu (2017) find that there are significant differences even among indices focusing on the same aspect such as teaching or research output. Therefore, similar measures have been called "mashup indices" in development economics (Ravallion, 2012).

Nevertheless, college ranking remains a transparent tool of fair evaluation for the public, which may have a huge impact on higher education institution decision making (Hazelkorn, 2007; Marginson, 2014), so there is a clear need for more robust rankings. It seems that there exist two separate directions to obtain them.

The first line of research strives to more closely integrate university rankings with multicriteria decision making. According to Billaut et al. (2009), the criteria used in the Shanghai ranking are irrelevant, the whole procedure pays insufficient attention to fundamental structuring issues, while the absence of basic knowledge of aggregation techniques and their properties vitiate the evaluation of the institutions. Giannoulis and Ishizaka (2010) use a three-tier web-system to get a customised ranking of British Universities with ELECTRE III multi-criteria decision method that reflects personal preferences. This approach is, for instance, able to reveal any disastrous criterion with the veto threshold or distinguish between indifference and incomparability in the alternatives. According to Kaycheng (2015), the indicators of Times Higher Education World University Ranking 2013-2014 tend to correlate with one another, causing a multicollinearity problem, furthermore, some indicators may contribute little to the overall score. The obvious solution is the identification and exclusion of redundant indicators, which are non-contributing or even misinforming. Kunsch and Ishizaka (2018) apply a model where evaluations are given by performance profile distributions to assess the quality of research in the United Kingdom since a single numerical score can hardly represent a complex criterion. Corrente et al. (2019) increase the robustness of the ranking by using a multiple criteria hierarchy process and the Choquet integral preference model, which generalizes the weighted sum to take into account the possible negative and positive interactions between the criteria.

The second approach aims to handle the above problems by other methodologies, for example, through pairwise comparisons. They do not require directly an outright ranking of all universities studied, which might not be done easily, but only choices between two universities. Thus universities play virtual matches against each other, and an institution defeats another if it is preferred by a student to the other. Each applicant provides a tournament, aggregated into a common preference matrix to derive a ranking. Dittrich et al. (1998) analyse a survey among the first-year students at the Vienna University (Austria) to show that preferences are substantially different for different groups of students. Avery et al. (2013) investigate US undergraduate programs using a national sample of highachieving students to obtain a "desirability" ranking of colleges, which implicitly weights all features by the degree to which the students collectively care about them. Kóczy and Strobel (2010) suggest a similar method for journal ranking. Such a ranking is essentially parameter-free, independent of an arbitrary choice of factors and component weights, and may reflect all characteristics of a university that are observed by the applicants even if they are non-measurable.

In this paper, a methodology is presented to derive a higher education ranking from the lists of programmes the students applied for. We exploit administrative data in Hungary, a country which has a centralised system of admissions to higher education designed such that it is relatively straightforward to recover the preferences. The dataset has been used recently to analyse college choices (Telcs et al., 2015), to identify obvious mistakes of the applicants in a strategically simple environment (Shorrer and Sóvágó, 2019), or to rank the universities (Telcs et al., 2016). There exists even a whole research project devoted to the latter topic (see http://ranking.elte.hu/), led by György Fábri, who has launched the first Hungarian university ranking in 2001.

Similarly to Dittrich et al. (1998) and Avery et al. (2013), our procedure uses existing methods of paired comparisons rankings. The main contribution resides in the analysis of the dataset. While the previous literature has used survey data to obtain the preferences, our administrative dataset covers every Hungarian student applying for higher education in their home country across 16 years (2001-2016). In addition, it can be argued that the applicants have taken substantial efforts to be well-informed before such a high-stakes decision. On the other hand, the surveys designed by Dittrich et al. (1998) and Avery et al. (2013) explicitly asked the students to choose between two universities, while we should devise what a given list of admissions reveal about the preferences of the applicant. Finally, opposed to these papers, an entire subsection is devoted to the axiomatic comparison of three paired comparisons-based ranking methods to help their understanding and the choice among them.

It seems that the suggested methodology can be applied in several other fields where applicants should reveal some preferences and the centralised allocation mechanism provides truthfulness such as the student-optimal deferred acceptance algorithm (Gale and Shapley, 1962; Dubins and Freedman, 1981). Besides Hungary (see the detailed discussion in Section 4), college admission is organised basically along these principles in Chile (Ríos et al., 2014), Ireland (Chen, 2012), and Spain (Romero-Medina, 1998). School choice often shows similar characteristics, too, like in New York, Hungary, Finland, Amsterdam (Biró, 2017). Allocation of graduates according to their preferences in a centrally coordinated way is typical in certain professions, including residents (junior doctors) in the UK and the US, teachers in France, or lawyers in Germany (Biró, 2017). Biró (2017) gives a comprehensive review of matching models under preferences.

Naturally, the question arises what is the advantage of such a ranking based on the revealed preferences of all applicants. Indeed, probably each student has somewhat different preferences, so the importance of criteria to be taken into account should be customised. However, we think the abundance of world university rankings clearly illustrates that there is a strong demand for unique rankings by the decision-makers and media, even if most experts are convinced that constructing multiple rankings would be more professional. In this case, the suggested ranking is worth considering as a reasonable alternative to the standard composite indices.

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 describes the data. The methods used to derive a ranking from the preferences are detailed in Section 3. Our main theoretical innovation, that is, recovering the preferences from the data is presented in Section 4. Section 5 presents the results, while Section 6 offers some concluding thoughts.

2 Data

In Hungary, the admission procedure of higher education institutions has been organised by a centralised matching scheme at a national level since 1996 (Biró, 2008, 2011). At the beginning of the procedure, the students submit their ranking lists over the fields of studies of particular faculties they are applying for. A single application in a given year consists of the following data:

- Student ID;
- Position according to the student's preference order;
- Faculty/School of a higher education institution;
- Course;
- Level of study (BSc/BA, MSc/MA, Single long cycle);
- Form of study (full-time training, correspondence training, evening training);
- Financing of the tuition (state-financed: completely financed by the state, student-financed: partly financed by the student).

For example, the record

$$\begin{bmatrix} 158 & 2 & PTE-AOK & Medicine & O & A \end{bmatrix}$$

means that the student with the ID #158 applied at the second place (2) for the faculty PTE–AOK, course Medicine in level O (Single long cycle giving an MSc degree), form N (full time), financed by the state (A). In the following, the faculty, course, level of study, form of study, and financing of the tuition (e.g. PTE–AOK, Medicine, O, N, A) will be called a *programme*.

After that, the students receive scores at each of the programmes they applied for, based on their final grades at secondary school and entrance exams. The scores of an applicant can differ in two programmes, for example, when the programmes consider the grades from different sets of subjects.

Finally, a government organisation collects all ranking lists and scores, and a centralised algorithm determines the score limits of the programmes. A student is admitted to the first programme on her list where the score limit is achieved, meaning that it is not allowed to overwrite this matching by any participant. The score limits are good indicators of the quality and popularity of the programmes, they highly correlate with the applicants' preferences and with the job market perspectives of the graduates (Biró, 2011).

Our dataset contains almost all applications between 2001 and 2014: for applicants who have a list with more than six items, only the first six programmes plus the one where (s)he is admitted (if there exists such a programme) were recorded. The 2015 and 2016 data do not have this limitation.

3 Methodology

First, the theoretical background of ranking from pairwise comparisons will be presented.

3.1 Ranking problems and scoring methods

Let $N = \{X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n\}$ be the set of objects on which the preferences of the agents are being expressed, and $A = [a_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be the preference matrix such that $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ is a measure of how object X_i is preferred over X_j . $a_{ii} = 0$ is assumed for all $X_i \in N$.

The pair (N, A) is called a *ranking problem*. The set of ranking problems with n objects (|N| = n) is denoted by \mathcal{R}^n .

There exists a one-to-one correspondence between preference matrices and directed weighted graphs without loops: if object X_i is preferred to object X_j with an intensity of a_{ij} , then graph G contains a directed edge from node X_i to node X_j which has a weight of a_{ij} , and vice versa.

The aim is to derive a ranking of the objects from any ranking problem (N, A), for which purpose scoring methods will be used. A scoring method $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is a function that associates a score $f_i(N, A)$ for each object X_i in any ranking problem $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. It immediately induces a ranking of the objects in N (a transitive and complete weak order on the set of $N \times N$) by $f_i(N, A) \ge f_j(N, A) \Rightarrow X_i \succeq X_j$, that is, object X_i is at least as good as X_j if its score is not smaller.

A ranking problem (N, A) has the skew-symmetric results matrix $R = A - A^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, and the symmetric matches matrix $M = A + A^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, where m_{ij} is the number of comparisons between X_i and X_j whose outcome is given by r_{ij} .

Let $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ denote the column vector with $e_i = 1$ for all i = 1, 2, ..., n.

Perhaps the most straightforward measure for the goodness of the objects is the sum of their "net" preferences.

Definition 3.1. Row sum: Let $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ranking problem. The row sum score $s_i(A)$ of object $X_i \in N$ is given by $\mathbf{s}(A) = R\mathbf{e}$, that is, $s_i(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}$ for all $X_i \in N$.

It is clear that the row sum score does not take into account the "popularity" of the objects which can be a problem as the volatility of row sum for objects with a high number of comparisons is usually significantly higher than the volatility of row sum for objects with a low number of comparisons.

This effect can be handled by normalisation. Denote the degree of node X_i in graph G by $d_i = \sum_{X_j \in N} m_{ij}$. Introduce the diagonal matrix $D^- = \begin{bmatrix} d_{ij}^- \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ such that $d_{ii}^- = 1/d_i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ and $d_{ij}^- = 0$ if $i \neq j$.

Definition 3.2. Normalised row sum: Let $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ranking problem. The normalised row sum score $p_i(A)$ of object $X_i \in N$ is given by $\mathbf{p}(A) = D^- \mathbf{s} = D^- R \mathbf{e}$, that is, $p_i(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}/d_i$ for all $X_i \in N$.

In addition, a preference over a "strong" object is not necessarily equal to a preference over a "weak" object. It can be taken into account by considering the entire structure of the comparisons.

The Laplacian matrix $L = [\ell_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ of the graph G is given by $\ell_{ij} = -m_{ij}$ for all $i \neq j$ and $\ell_{ii} = d_i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots n$.

Definition 3.3. Least squares: Let $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ranking problem. The least squares scores can be obtained via the following least squared errors estimation:

$$\min_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathbb{R}^n}\sum_{X_i,X_j\in N}m_{ij}\left[\frac{r_{ij}}{m_{ij}}-(q_i-q_j)\right]^2.$$

The *least squares* score $q_i(A)$ of object $X_i \in N$ is given by $L\mathbf{q}(A) = \mathbf{s}(A) = R\mathbf{e}$, that is, $d_iq_i(A) = s_i(A) + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij}q_j(A)$ for all $X_i \in N$.

The Laplacian matrix L is a singular matrix, its rank equals n - k, where k is the number of (weakly) connected components in the graph G. Consequently, the system of linear equations in Definition 3.3 does not have a unique solution. This can be ensured by adding the equation $\sum_{X_i \in K} q_i = 0$ for each connected component of nodes $K \subseteq N$ (Kaiser and Serlin, 1978; Chebotarev and Shamis, 1999; Bozóki et al., 2010; Čaklović and Kurdija, 2017).

An extensive analysis and a graph interpretation of the least squares method, as well as an overview of its origin, is provided in Csató (2015).

The procedure is also known as the Potential Method (Čaklović and Kurdija, 2017), or as the Logarithmic Least Squares Method on the field of pairwise comparison matrices (Bozóki et al., 2010). Lundy et al. (2017) prove that the least squares scores are equal to the preference vector calculated from the spanning trees of the network, while Bozóki and Tsyganok (2019) extend this result to incomplete data. Csató (2018) and Csató (2019a) provide axiomatic characterizations in the case of complete preference lists.

3.2 An axiomatic comparison

In the following, some axiomatic properties are presented for the ranking of the objects to illustrate the differences between the three scoring methods.

Axiom 1. Size invariance: A scoring method $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be size invariant if $f_i(N, A) = f_j(N, A)$ holds for any ranking problem $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ which has two different objects $X_i, X_j \in N$ such that $a_{ik} = \alpha a_{jk}$ and $a_{ki} = \alpha a_{kj}$ for all $X_k \in N \setminus \{X_i, X_j\}$, furthermore, $a_{ij} = a_{ji} = 0$.

Size invariance means that if there exist two objects X_i, X_j with exactly the same preference structure against any third object X_k , but one of them is α times "larger", then they should have the same rank.

Proposition 3.1. The row sum method violates size invariance. The normalised row sum and least squares methods satisfy size invariance.

Proof. Row sum: It can be checked that $s_i = \alpha s_j$ for two different objects $X_i, X_j \in N$ such that $a_{ik} = \alpha a_{jk}$ and $a_{ki} = \alpha a_{kj}$ for all $X_k \in N \setminus \{X_i, X_j\}$, furthermore, $a_{ij} = a_{ji} = 0$. Normalised row sum: $d_i = \alpha d_j$ also holds for two different objects $X_i, X_j \in N$ such

that $a_{ik} = \alpha a_{jk}$ and $a_{ki} = \alpha a_{kj}$ for all $X_k \in N \setminus \{X_i, X_j\}$, furthermore, $a_{ij} = a_{ji} = 0$.

Least squares: It follows from $m_{ik} = \alpha m_{jk}$ for all $X_k \in N$, which holds if there are two different objects $X_i, X_j \in N$ such that $a_{ik} = \alpha a_{jk}$ and $a_{ki} = \alpha a_{kj}$ for all $X_k \in N \setminus \{X_i, X_j\}$, furthermore, $a_{ij} = a_{ji} = 0$.

Size invariance is a desirable property in the context of university rankings because a method violating this property may favour institutions only because of their size, as we will see later in the case of row sum.

Definition 3.4. Bridge set: Let $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ranking problem. An object set $\emptyset \neq B \subseteq N$ is called *bridge set* if there exists $N^1, N^2 \subseteq N$ such that $N^1 \cup B \cup N^2 = N$, $N^1 \cap N^2 = \emptyset$, and $m_{ij} = 0$ for all $X_i \in N^1$ and $X_j \in N^2$, furthermore, $m_{ik} = m_{i\ell}$ for all $X_i \in N^1$ and $X_k, X_\ell \in B$.

Remark 3.1. The concept of bridge set is a common generalisation of *bridge player* (when |B| = 1) (González-Díaz et al., 2014) and *macrovertex* (when $N^2 = \emptyset$) (Chebotarev, 1994; Csató, 2019b).

Axiom 2. Bridge set independence: A scoring method $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be bridge set independent if $f_i(N, A) \ge f_j(N, A) \iff f_i(N, A') \ge f_j(N, A')$ holds for all $X_i, X_j \in N^1$ in the case of any two ranking problems $(N, A), (N, A') \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with a bridge set B such that $a_{k\ell} = a'_{k\ell}$ for all $\{X_k, X_\ell\} \cap N^1 \neq \emptyset$.

Bridge set independence means that the order of objects in the set N^1 is independent of the preferences between the objects outside N^1 .

Remark 3.2. Macrovertex independence (Chebotarev, 1994; Csató, 2019b) is a particular case of bridge set independence when $N^2 = \emptyset$.

Axiom 3. Bridge set autonomy: A scoring method $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be bridge set autonomous if $f_k(N, A) \ge f_\ell(N, A) \iff f_k(N, A') \ge f_\ell(N, A')$ holds for all $X_k, X_\ell \in B \cup N^2$ in the case of any two ranking problems $(N, A), (N, A') \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with a bridge set B such that $a_{ij} = a'_{ij}$ for all $\{X_i, X_j\} \cap (B \cup N^2) \neq \emptyset$.

Bridge set autonomy requires the order of objects to remain the same in the set $B \cup N^2$ if only the preferences inside N^1 change.

Remark 3.3. Bridge set autonomy is an extension of macrovertex autonomy (Csató, 2019b), which requires that $N^2 = \emptyset$.

Proposition 3.2. The row sum and normalised row sum methods satisfy bridge set independence and bridge set autonomy.

Proof. Bridge set independence: It can be seen that $s_i(A) = s_i(A')$ and $d_i(A) = d_i(A')$ hold for all $X_i \in N^1$ in the case of any two ranking problems $(N, A), (N, A') \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with a bridge set B such that $a_{k\ell} = a'_{k\ell}$ for all $\{X_k, X_\ell\} \cap N^1 \neq \emptyset$.

Bridge set autonomy: It can be checked that $s_k(A) = s_k(A')$ and $d_k = d_k$ hold for all $X_k \in (B \cup N^2)$ in the case of any two ranking problems $(N, A), (N, A') \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with a bridge set B such that $a_{ij} = a'_{ij}$ for all $\{X_i, X_j\} \cap (B \cup N^2) \neq \emptyset$.

Proposition 3.3. The least squares method satisfies bridge set independence and bridge set autonomy.

Proof. Bridge set independence: Consider the linear equations for an arbitrary object $X_k \in B$ and $X_g \in N^2$, respectively:

$$d_k q_k - \sum_{X_i \in N^1} m_{ki} q_i - \sum_{X_\ell \in B} m_{k\ell} q_\ell - \sum_{X_h \in N^2} m_{kh} q_h = s_k;$$
(1)

$$d_g q_g - \sum_{X_\ell \in B} m_{g\ell} q_\ell - \sum_{X_h \in N^2} m_{gh} q_h = s_g.$$
(2)

Note that $m_{ki} = m_{\ell i} = \bar{m}_i$ for all $X_i \in N^1$ and $X_k, X_\ell \in B$ since B is a bridge set. Sum up the |B| equations of type (1) and the $|N^2|$ equations of type (2), which leads to:

$$\sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i \left(\sum_{X_k \in B} q_k - |B| q_i \right) = -\sum_{X_i \in N^1} s_i.$$
(3)

Take also the linear equation for an arbitrary object $X_i \in N^1$:

$$d_i q_i - \sum_{X_j \in N^1} m_{ij} q_j - \sum_{X_k \in B} \bar{m}_i q_k = s_i.$$
(4)

 $\sum_{X_k \in B} q_k$ can be substituted from equation (3) into the $|N^1|$ equations of type (4). This system consists of $|N^1|$ equations and the same number of unknowns. It should have a unique solution since it has been obtained by pure substitution of formulas. As the coefficients of the system do not depend on the preferences outside the object set N^1 , the weights of these objects are the same in the ranking problems (N, A) and (N, A').

Bridge set autonomy: Analogously to the proof of bridge set independence, $\sum_{X_k \in B} q_k$ can be substituted from equation (3) into the $|N^1|$ equations of type (4). This system consists of $|N^1|$ equations and the same number of unknowns. It should have a unique solution, from which $q_i(A)$ and $q_i(A')$ can be obtained for all $X_i \in N^1$, respectively.

Introduce the notation $\Delta q_i = q_i(A') - q_i(A)$ for all $X_i \in N$. $\sum_{X_i \in N^1} s_i(A) = \sum_{X_i \in N^1} s_i(A')$ holds because only the preferences inside the object set N^1 may change, so equation (3) implies that

$$\sum_{X_k \in B} \Delta q_k = \frac{\sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i \Delta q_i}{\sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i} = \beta.$$
(5)

It will be shown that $\Delta q_k = \Delta q_g = \beta/|B|$ for all $X_k \in B$ and $X_g \in N^2$. Since the system of linear equations $L\mathbf{q}(A) = \mathbf{s}(A)$ has a unique solution after normalisation, it is enough to prove that $\Delta q_k = \Delta q_g = \beta/|B|$ satisfies equations of types (1) and (2). The latter statement comes from $d_g = \sum_{X_\ell \in B} m_{g\ell} + \sum_{X_h \in N^2} m_{gh}$ as there are no preferences between the objects in sets N^1 and N^2 .

Take an equation of type (1) and note that $s_k(A') - s_k(A) = 0$ because only the preferences inside the object set N^1 may change:

$$d_k \Delta q_k - \sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i \Delta q_i - \sum_{X_\ell \in B} m_{k\ell} \Delta q_\ell - \sum_{X_h \in N^2} m_{kh} \Delta q_h = 0.$$
(6)

Since $d_k = \sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i + \sum_{X_\ell \in B} m_{k\ell} + \sum_{X_h \in N^2} m_{kh}$, with the use of the assumption $\Delta q_k = \Delta q_g = \beta/|B|$ for all $X_k \in B$ and $X_g \in N^2$, we get

$$\sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i \frac{\beta}{|B|} - \sum_{X_i \in N^1} \bar{m}_i \Delta q_i = 0,$$
(7)

which holds due to the definition of β in equation (5). This completes the proof.

Axiom 4. Bridge player independence (González-Díaz et al., 2014): A scoring method $f : \mathcal{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be bridge player independent if $f_i(N, A) \geq f_j(N, A) \iff f_i(N, A') \geq f_j(N, A')$ holds for all $X_i, X_j \in (N^1 \cup B)$ in the case of any two ranking problems $(N, A), (N, A') \in \mathcal{R}^n$ with a bridge set |B| = 1 such that $a_{k\ell} = a'_{k\ell}$ for all $\{X_k, X_\ell\} \cap N^1 \neq \emptyset$.

According to bridge player independence, in a hypothetical world consisting of two sets of objects connected only by a single object called bridge player, the relative rankings within each set of objects are not influenced by the preferences among the objects in the other set.

Proposition 3.4. The least squares method satisfies bridge player independence.

Proof. See González-Díaz et al. (2014, Proposition 6.1).

Similarly to macrovertex independence and macrovertex autonomy, we have attempted to generalise bridge player independence in a way that the extended property is satisfied by the least squares method without success.

Bridge set independence, bridge set autonomy, and bridge player independence are relevant properties for university rankings, although their conditions seldom hold in practice. Intuitively, these axioms suggest that if two sets of institutions are considered, then the relative rankings within each set are not much influenced by the preferences inside the other set (bridge set independence and autonomy). Furthermore, after fixing the preferences within both sets, the positions of universities from either set in the overall ranking are mainly determined by the preferences between the two sets. For example, the relative ranking among the faculties of engineering should be almost independent of the preferences involving other faculties, and their positions in the overall ranking should not be influenced by the preferences among the faculties of other fields when all the three properties are satisfied.

Now an illustration is provided for the three scoring methods and the four axioms.

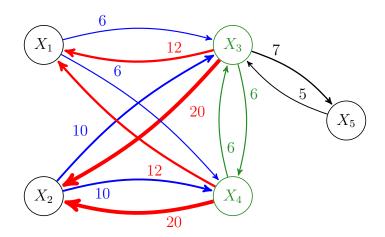


Figure 1: Preferences between the objects in Example 3.1

Example 3.1. Consider the ranking problem $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^5$ shown in Figure 1, where the directed edges represent the preferences with their weights written on near the start of the arrow, and their thickness is proportional to the strength of the preferences.

The preference, the results, and the matches matrices are as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 10 & 0 \\ 12 & 20 & 0 & 6 & 7 \\ 12 & 20 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -10 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and}$$
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 18 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 30 & 0 \\ 18 & 30 & 0 & 12 & 12 \\ 18 & 30 & 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Objects X_1 and X_2 satisfy the conditions of the axiom size invariance, X_2 is $\alpha = 5/3$ times larger than object X_1 . It remains true even if the preferences between the other three objects (the green and black directed edges) change. For the sake of visibility, the favourable preferences of objects X_1 and X_2 are indicated by blue, and their unfavourable preferences by red colour.

Objects X_3 and X_4 form a bridge set B with $N^1 = \{X_1, X_2\}$ and $N^2 = \{X_5\}$. It holds even if the preferences in the object set $B \cup N^2 = \{X_3, X_4, X_5\}$ (the green and black directed edges) change. In addition, only the sum of total preferences concerning objects X_1 and X_2 should remain the same, that is, weights can be redistributed on the blue and red edges between the same nodes.

Object X_3 is a bridge player with $N^1 = \{X_1, X_2, X_4\}$ and $N^2 = \{X_5\}$.

Object	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares
X_1	-12	-20/60	-1/6
X_2	-20	-20/60	-1/6
X_3	18	15/60	1/6
X_4	16	16/60	1/6
X_5	-2	-10/60	0

Table 1: Scores of the objects in Example 3.1

The scores according to the three methods are shown in Table 1. The row sum and least squares scores sum to 0, but this condition does not hold for the normalised row sum.

Size invariance implies that objects X_1 and X_2 have the same rank. According to Proposition 3.1, this is satisfied only by the normalised row sum and least squares methods. Therefore, it is difficult to argue for the row sum.

According to bridge set independence, the indifference $X_1 \sim X_2$ should be preserved even if the preferences between the other three objects (the green and black directed edges) change.

Compare the normalised row sum and least squares scores. The first favours object X_4 over X_3 , but the sole difference between them is that X_3 has some extra preferences with object X_5 , which seems to be a weak reason to distinguish between the strength of X_3 and X_4 . This is provided by the axiom bridge player independence.

Finally, bridge player autonomy ensures that the relative ranking of X_3 , X_4 , and X_5 is not influenced by the existence of direct preferences between the objects X_1 and X_2 .

Proposition 3.5. The row sum and normalised row sum methods violate bridge player independence.

Proof. Consider the ranking problem $(N, A) \in \mathbb{R}^5$ of Example 3.1.

Let (N, A') be the ranking problem such that the preference matrix A' is the same as A except for $a'_{35} = 3 < 7 = a_{35}$. Then $s_3(A') = 14 < 16 = s_4(A')$, while $s_3(A) = 18 > 16 = s_4(A)$, showing the violation of bridge player independence by the row sum method.

Let (N, A'') be the ranking problem such that the preference matrix A'' is the same as A except for $a''_{35} = 10 > 7 = a_{35}$. Then $p_3(A'') = 7/25 > 16/60 = p_4(A'')$, while $p_3(A) = 15/60 < 16/60 = p_4(A)$, showing the violation of bridge player independence by the normalised row sum method.

Table 2 summarises the findings of our concise axiomatic analysis. It turns out that the least squares method shares the advantages of the other two procedures, while it is the

Axiom	Row sum	Normalised row sum	Least squares
Size invariance	×		v
Bridge set independence	 ✓ 	V	\checkmark
Bridge set autonomy	 Image: A set of the set of the	V	 ✓
Bridge player independence	×	×	\checkmark

Table 2: Axiomatic comparison of scoring methods

only one satisfying bridge player independence. González-Díaz et al. (2014) and Čaklović and Kurdija (2017) discuss some further properties of this method, mainly with positive conclusions.

Hence, at this stage from theoretical reasons, we suggest applying the least squares method for ranking in similar problems. However, any other well-known scoring procedures can be applied to rank the objects (Chebotarev and Shamis, 1998, 1999; Palacios-Huerta and Volij, 2004; Slutzki and Volij, 2005; González-Díaz et al., 2014; Kitti, 2016; Bubboloni and Gori, 2018), keeping in mind that there does not exist a perfect solution (Csató, 2019b).

The least squares method has also a growing list of successful applications, including ranking historical Go (Chao et al., 2018) and tennis players (Bozóki et al., 2016), teams in Swiss-system chess tournaments (Csató, 2017), or the participating countries of the Eurovision Song Contest (Čaklović and Kurdija, 2017). It is used in international price comparisons by the OECD (Éltető and Köves, 1964; Szulc, 1964), to evaluate movies on a subset of Netflix data (Jiang et al., 2011), and for obtaining an alternative quality of life ranking (Petróczy, 2018, 2019).

4 Recovering preferences from the list of applications

Our central assumption is that the applications of a student partially reveal real preferences. This is far from true in the case of school choice mechanisms in general (Abdulkadiroğlu and Sönmez, 2003). However, the Hungarian centralised matching scheme applies the Gale-Shapley algorithm at its core (Biró et al., 2010; Biró and Kiselgof, 2015; Ágoston et al., 2016), its college-oriented version until 2007, and the applicant-oriented variant since then (Biró, 2008). In the applicant-oriented Gale-Shapley algorithm (Gale and Shapley, 1962), students cannot improve their fate by lying about their preferences (Dubins and Freedman, 1981). While the college-oriented version does not satisfy this property, the difference of the two versions is negligible in practice, and a successful manipulation requires a lot of information, which is nearly impossible to obtain (Teo et al., 2001).²

Naturally, the whole preference list of an applicant always remains hidden. The exact rules governing the length of the rankings changed several times between 2001 and 2016. In the first years, there was no limit on the number of applications from a given student, but they were charged for each item after the first three. In recent years, it has been allowed to apply for at most five (six in 2016) places for a fixed price such that the state-financed

 $^{^2}$ The actual algorithm is a heuristic that is close to the Gale-Shapley algorithm because of the existence of some specialities like ties or common quotas (Biró et al., 2010; Biró and Kiselgof, 2015; Ágoston et al., 2016). Consequently, it remains strategy-proof only essentially, for example, when the applicants believe they have no chance to influence the score limits.

and student-financed versions of the same programme count as one.

As a consequence, the applications of a student reveal only a part of her preferences. In the presence of such constrained lists, Haeringer and Klijn (2009, Proposition 4.2) show that – when the centralised allocation rule is the student-optimal Gale-Shapley algorithm – the applicant can do no better than selecting some programmes among the acceptable ones and ranking them according to the real preferences. Thus, it is assumed for a student that:

- 1. (S)he *prefers* an object to any other object having a worse position on her list of applications;
- 2. Her preference between an object on her list of applications and an object not on her list of applications is *unknown*;
- 3. Her preference between two objects not on her list of applications is *unknown*.

Telcs et al. (2016) do not follow our second and third assumptions, therefore, according to Haeringer and Klijn (2009, Proposition 4.2), the individual choices derived by them are not guaranteed to reflect the real preferences of the applicants, in contrast to our model. For example, unranked objects cannot be legitimately said to be less preferred than any of the ones on the list, since a student may disregard a programme when (s)he knows that (s)he has no chance to be admitted there.

Due to the rules of the centralised system, the same object may appear more than once on the list of a student. For instance, if courses are compared, then both the state-financed and the student-financed versions of a particular course may be present. Then we preserve only the first appearance of the given object and delete all of the others. This ensures that each applicant can have at most one preference between two different objects. Furthermore, only the preferences concerning the first appearance of a given object reflect the real preferences of the applicant adequately. Assume that (s)he prefers faculty A to B, so her list contains a particular programme of faculty A in the first place and the same programme of faculty B in the second place. Faculty A also offers another programme, which is not the favourite of the student but (s)he applies for it because, for example, (s)he can achieve the score limit with a higher probability. Then it cannot be said that faculty B is preferred to faculty A in any sense.

However, the financing of the tuition may somewhat distort the picture. Suppose that an applicant prefers faculty A to faculty B. Both faculties offer the same programme in state-financed and student-financed forms such that the score limit of the former is above the score limit of the latter as natural. The applicant knows that (s)he has no chance to be admitted to the state-financed programme of faculty A, but (s)he wants to avoid paying the tuition, therefore her list contains the state-financed programme of faculty B in the first place, the student-financed programme of faculty A in the second, and the student-financed programme of faculty B in the third position. Then our technique concludes that faculty B is preferred to faculty A, which is opposite to the real preferences of the applicant. Consequently, it may make sense to differentiate between the two forms of financing, that is, to derive preferences for the state-financed and student-financed programmes separately. Nevertheless, applying for both the state-financed and student-financed versions of the same programme has no financial costs, so probably few students employ the strategy presented above.

Following these ideas, the preference matrix of any student can be determined. In order to aggregate them, a weighting scheme should be chosen. At first sight, it might look that all contributions are equal, so each student should have the same weight, which will be called the *unweighted* problem. In the unweighted preference matrix A^{UW} , the entry a_{ij}^{UW} gives the number of applicants who prefer object X_i to object X_j .

On the other hand, some students have a longer list of applications, hence, there is more information available on their preferences. Then the unweighted version essentially weights the students according to the number of preferences they have revealed (Čaklović and Kurdija, 2017). The equal contribution of each applicant can be achieved by introducing the weight $w_i = 1/k$ for student *i* if (s)he has given *k* preferences after the truncation of objects appearing more than once. This will be called the *weighted* problem. In the weighted preference matrix A^W , each applicant, who has revealed at least one preference, increases the sum of entries in the (aggregated) preference matrix by one.

Another solution can be the *moderately weighted* problem when the weight of student i is $w_i = 1/(\ell - 1)$ if (s)he has given a (truncated) preference list of ℓ objects. In the moderately weighted preference matrix A^{MW} , each applicant, who has revealed at least one preference concerning object i, increases the sum of entries in the *i*th row and column of the (aggregated) preference matrix by one.

Finally, with respect to the form of financing, the *adjusted* unweighted \hat{A}^{UW} , weighted \hat{A}^{W} , and moderately weighted \hat{A}^{MW} preference matrices are introduced, respectively, by obtaining the state-financed and student-financed unweighted, weighted, and moderately weighted preference matrices separately as above, and correspondingly aggregating them.

This procedure allows for the comparison of any types of objects: higher education institutions (universities or colleges), faculties, courses, etc. It is also possible to present customised rankings specific to various types of students. In the current paper, the ranking of Hungarian faculties will be discussed, as collectively revealed by all applicants participating in the system.

Example 4.1. Consider a student with the following list of applications:

[1	SE–AOK	Medicine	O	N	A	1
2	PTE–AOK	Medicine	O	N	A	
3	DE–AOK	Medicine	0	N	K	
4	SE-AOK	Medicine	O	N	A	
5	SE–FOK	Dentistry	O	N	K	

Since the objects are the faculties, SE–AOK appears twice, from which the second is deleted. The preferences of the student over the four faculties are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathrm{SE-AOK} &\succ & \mathrm{PTE-AOK};\\ \mathrm{SE-AOK} &\succ & \mathrm{DE-AOK};\\ \mathrm{SE-AOK} &\succ & \mathrm{SE-FOK};\\ \mathrm{PTE-AOK} &\succ & \mathrm{DE-AOK};\\ \mathrm{PTE-AOK} &\succ & \mathrm{SE-FOK};\\ \mathrm{DE-AOK} &\succ & \mathrm{SE-FOK}. \end{array}$$

Thus the applicant has provided six preferences.

If the state-financed and student-financed forms are treated separately, then there are only two revealed preferences:

The objects are $X_1 = \text{SE}-\text{AOK}$, $X_2 = \text{PTE}-\text{AOK}$, $X_3 = \text{DE}-\text{AOK}$, and $X_4 = \text{SE}-\text{FOK}$. The corresponding unweighted (A^{UW}) , weighted (A^W) , and moderately weighted (A^{MW}) , as well as, adjusted unweighted (\hat{A}^{UW}) , weighted (\hat{A}^W) , and moderately weighted (\hat{A}^{MW}) preference matrices are

$$A^{UW} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A^{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/6 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$A^{MW} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \hat{A}^{UW} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

with $\hat{A}^{UW} = \hat{A}^W = \hat{A}^{MW}$, respectively.

As we have already mentioned, once a preference matrix is obtained, any method of paired comparisons-based ranking can be used to rank the objects, including the procedures presented in Section 3.1. In our case, the objects are the faculties, and the row sum gives the number of "net" preferences, that is, the difference between the favourable and the unfavourable preferences of the faculty, while the normalised row sum is the ratio of "net" preferences to all preferences. The more complicated least squares method has no such an expressive meaning, but it essentially adjusts "net" preferences (row sum) by taking into consideration the prestige of faculties that are compared with the given one. We will see that this modification can have a significant impact on the ranking.

5 Results

Figure 2 presents some descriptive statistics of the dataset in the period analysed.³ It can be realised that the Hungarian higher education admission is a huge system with more than 150 thousand revealed preferences in each year. It is under constant reform, even the set of the faculties, the basic units of higher education, changes in almost every year.

Therefore, in the first step, we restrict our attention to the seven Dentistry and Medicine faculties and to the last recorded year of 2016.⁴ The calculations are summarised in Table 3. Table 3.a shows the main characteristics of these faculties, Table 3.b presents the unweighted preference matrix derived with the methodology described in Section 3, and Table 3.c provides the scores and rankings.

Because the unweighted matrix does not take the length of preference lists into account, it is known that 138 students have preferred DE–AOK to DE–FOK, while 146 applicants have made the opposite choice. In addition, 2939 applicants have revealed a preference concerning DE–AOK according to the last column of Table 3.c: there are 1175 preferences

 $^{^3}$ In the database, the number of faculties in 2016 was originally 191 due to the renaming of some higher education institutions. After eliminating the ones without a preference from any applicant, only 179 remained.

⁴ Probably these faculties have the most international students in Hungary. For example, their ratio is close to 50% at SE-AOK and SE-FOK, representing altogether more than 3000 foreigners with Germany, Iran, Norway, Italy, and South Korea being the top five countries of origin. See at http://semmelweis.hu/english/the-university/facts-and-figures/ (downloaded 31 May 2019).

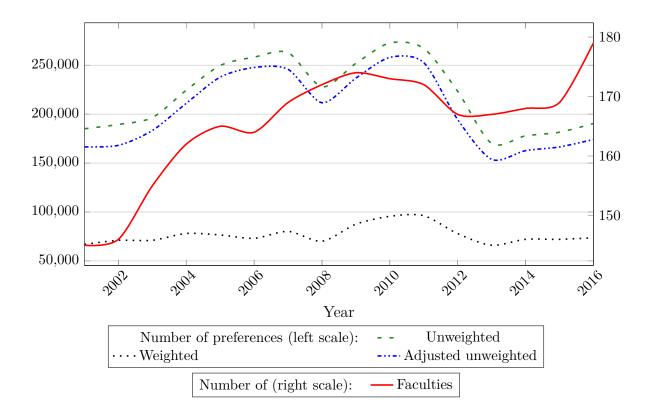


Figure 2: Descriptive statistics of the dataset, 2001-2016

for this faculty (the sum of the first row in Table 3.b) and 1764 against it (the sum of the first column in Table 3.b), so the number of "net" preferences, that is, the row sum is equal to -589. Consequently, normalised row sum will be $-589/2939 \approx -0.2$.

The ranking obtained from the row sum and normalised row sum methods coincide, while the least squares method changes the position of two pairs of faculties. Since these scores sum up to 0, one can say that all rural faculties are below the average in this particular set with the exception of the two based at Budapest, the capital of Hungary.

Rankings can be validated not only through their axiomatic properties but by measuring how they reflect the preferences. One way is to count the number of preferences which are contradictory with the ranking:

$$\sum_{X_i, X_j \in N} a_{ij} : j \succ i.$$
(8)

This value is 2195 for the row sum and normalised row sum, which increases to 2253 in the case of the least squares ranking.⁵ Nonetheless, the seven faculties form only a small sample of the entire dataset, so it is premature to state that the theoretically sound least squares method does not work in practice.

Table 4 shows the (symmetric) Kendall rank correlation coefficients (Kendall, 1938) between the nine rankings obtained from the unweighted A^{UW} , the weighted A^{UW} , and the adjusted unweighted \hat{A}^{UW} preference matrices with the three methods presented in Section 3. This measure is based on the number of concordant and disconcordant pairs between the two rankings, its value is between -1 and +1 such that -1 indicates complete

⁵ This can be seen from the preference matrix in Table 3.b, too: DE–FOK is preferred by more applicants to DE–AOK than vice versa, and the same holds in the relation of SZTE–FOK and SZTE–AOK.

Faculty City Type DE-AOK Debrecen Medicine DE-FOK Debrecen Dentistry Pécs PTE-AOK Dentistry and Medicine SE-AOK Budapest Medicine SE-FOK Budapest Dentistry SZTE-AOK Szeged Medicine SZTE-FOK Szeged Dentistry

Table 3: Comparison of the Hungarian Dentistry and Medicine faculties, 2016

(a) List of Dentistry and Medicine faculties

(b) The unweighted preference matrix A^{UW} of Dentistry and Medicine faculties							
Faculty	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7
DE-AOK (F1)	0	138	506	127	53	308	43
DE-FOK (F2)	146	0	144	21	37	52	76
PTE–AOK (F3)	270	87	0	140	84	273	83
SE $-AOK$ (F4)	634	72	778	0	244	874	68
SE–FOK $(F5)$	109	178	258	101	0	129	204
SZTE–AOK (F6)	560	58	835	132	49	0	72
SZTE–FOK $(F7)$	45	137	200	17	32	122	0

(c) Scores of Dentistry and Medicine faculties, unweighted preference matrix A^{UW}

Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
DE–AOK	(-589) 6	(-0.200) 6	(-0.176) 5	(2939) 4
DE-FOK	(-194) 5	(-0.169) 5	(-0.202) 6	(1146) 6
PTE-AOK	(-1784) 7	(-0.488) 7	(-0.387) 7	(3658) 1
SE-AOK	(2132) 1	(0.665) 1	(0.531) 1	(3208) 3
SE-FOK	(480) 2	(0.325) 2	(0.301) 2	(1478) 5
SZTE–AOK	(-52) 4	(-0.015) 4	(-0.022) 3	(3464) 2
SZTE-FOK	(7) 3	(0.006) 3	(-0.045) 4	(1099) 7

Numbers in parentheses indicate the score, bold numbers sign the rank of the faculty

disagreement, while +1 indicates perfect agreement. In order to avoid the adjustment for ties, the number of preferences has been used as a tie-breaking rule to get strict rankings.

It can be seen that the effect of the ranking method is substantially larger than the effect of the preference matrix (compare the italic numbers with the other ones). Rankings from the unweighted A^{UW} and adjusted unweighted \hat{A}^{UW} preference matrices are more similar than rankings from the weighted version A^W . In addition, the least squares method is more robust to the choice of the preference matrix than the other two procedures. Therefore, in the following analysis we will mainly focus on this procedure and the unweighted preference matrix A^{UW} . It is worth noting that the rankings obtained from A^{UW} and from the matrix which considers only the preferences among the state-financed programmes are similar.

Figure 3 illustrates the performance of the three methods by calculating the ratio of

		Row sum	1	Nor	Norm. row sum			Least squares		
	A^{UW}	A^W	\hat{A}^{UW}	A^{UW}	A^W	\hat{A}^{UW}	A^{UW}	A^W	\hat{A}^{UW}	
$\mathbf{s}\left(A^{UW}\right)$		0.909	0.953	0.783	0.759	0.771	0.719	0.709	0.705	
$\mathbf{s}(A^W)$			0.888	0.779	0.797	0.766	0.724	0.730	0.712	
$\mathbf{s}\left(\hat{A}^{UW}\right)$				0.764	0.741	0.775	0.705	0.694	0.702	
$\mathbf{p}\left(A^{UW}\right)$					0.902	0.944	0.831	0.826	0.820	
$\mathbf{p}\left(A^{W}\right)$						0.882	0.808	0.836	0.798	
$\mathbf{p}\left(\hat{A}^{UW}\right)$							0.815	0.815	0.830	
$\mathbf{q}\left(A^{UW}\right)$								0.932	0.960	
$\mathbf{q}\left(A^{W}\right)$									0.927	

Table 4: Kendall rank correlation coefficients, 2016

preferences which are contradictory with the appropriate ranking according to formula (8). The normalised row sum procedure turns out to be better than the simple row sum, but the least squares method continuously beats both of them. Thus, the message of Table 2 in favour of the least squares method, which was based on purely theoretical considerations, is reinforced by its superior performance on a large-scale dataset across more than a decade.

The ratio of preferences that are contradictory with the rankings has increased robustly between 2001 and 2016. While it is difficult to disentangle the effect of the constantly changing set of objects, the judgements of the applicants have probably become more diverse in the period considered.

To investigate the dynamics of the results, eight faculties have been chosen for in-depth analysis:

- BME–GEK: Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Budapest University of Technology and Economics (more than 2000 revealed preferences in each year);
- BME–GTK: Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, Budapest University of Technology and Economics (more than 4500 revealed preferences in each year);
- PTE–AOK: Medical School, University of Pécs (more than 2000 revealed preferences in each year);
- SE–AOK: Faculty of Medicine, Semmelweis University (more than 1500 revealed preferences in each year);
- ELTE–AJK: Faculty of Law, Eötvös Lóránd University (more than 4000 revealed preferences in each year);
- ELTE–TTK: Faculty of Science, Eötvös Lóránd University (more than 5500 revealed preferences in each year);
- SZTE–BTK: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Szeged (more than 3500 revealed preferences in each year); and
- ZSKF: King Sigismund University (more than 2000 revealed preferences in each year).



(b) Weighted preference matrix A^W

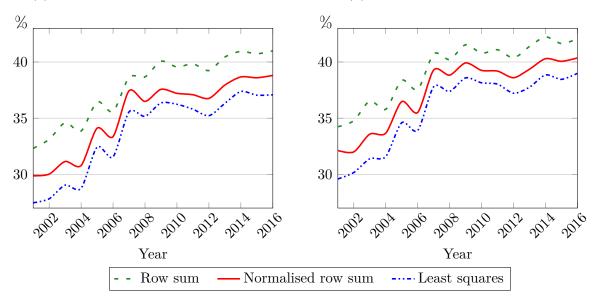
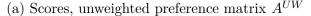


Figure 3: The ratio of preferences contradictory with the ranking, 2001-2016

Figure 4 shows the least squares scores (Figure 4.a) and ranks (Figure 4.b) of these faculties. SE–AOK has achieved at least the second position in each year between 2001 and 2016. PTE–AOK has been close to the bottom of the top 10 consistently. On the other hand, BME–GTK, as well as ELTE–AJK (and, to some extent, SZTE-BTK) have displayed a declining performance, especially law studies have become less popular among the applicants in this one and a half decade. The gradual improvement of BME–GEK demonstrates that an appropriate long-term strategy can yield significant gains. ELTE–TTK has remained a strong middle-rank faculty with some fluctuations, while ZSKF has not managed to increase its low prestige.

Tables A.1, A.2, and A.3 in the Appendix present the scores and ranks of the faculties in 2016, as obtained from the unweighted A^{UW} , the weighted A^{UW} , and the adjusted unweighted \hat{A}^{UW} preference matrices, respectively. It is not surprising that some small faculties have a good position according to the normalised row sum and least squares methods. Turning to the more popular institutions and concentrating on the suggested least squares method, all of the seven Dentistry and Medicine faculties are among the top faculties in Hungary. While the worse faculties of this set (such as DE–AOK, DE–FOK, or PTE–AOK, see Table 3) do not seem excellent by the two local measures of row sum and normalised row sum, their performance significantly improves after taking the whole structure of the network into account because, although they are not favoured by the applicants over the leading Dentistry and Medicine faculties, they are still preferred to faculties in other subject areas. Similar causes are behind the relatively better performance of the four Pharmacy faculties (DE–GYTK in Debrecen, PTE–GYTK in Pécs, SE–GYTK in Budapest, SZTE–GYTK in Szeged) when the least squares method is applied.

On the other hand, the most prestigious business (BCE–GTK) and economics faculties (BCE–KTK) are outside the top 20 according to the least squares ranking, despite that the former is among the best according to row sum, and performs better even with the normalised row sum method. The unique Veterinary Medicine faculty (SZIE–AOTK) and the leading Faculty of Architecture (BME–ESZK) are also in the top 10, however,



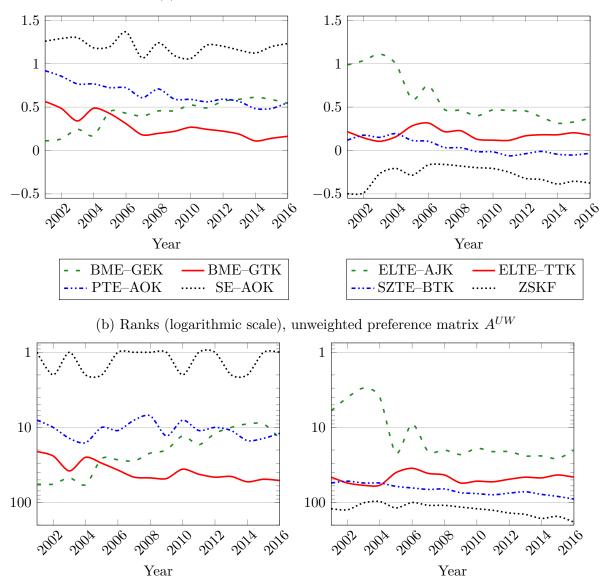


Figure 4: Least squares scores and ranks of selected Hungarian faculties, 2001-2016

their good positions are still revealed by the normalised row sum method. There is no substantial difference between the normalised row sum and least squares rankings in the case of BCE–TK (Faculty of Social Sciences and International Relations at Corvinus University of Budapest), too. Nonetheless, certain faculties gain (e.g. PPKE–ITK, Faculty of Information Technology and Bionics at Pázmány Péter Catholic University), or lose (e.g. ELTE–GYFK, Bárczi Gusztáv Faculty of Special Needs Educations at Eötvös Loránd University; NKE–RTK, Faculty of Law Enforcement at National University of Public Service; TE, University of Physical Education) from the use of the least squares method.

Table 5 summarises the ranks of the faculties mentioned above, classified by the three methods and the three variants of preference matrices. It also reveals that the unweighted A^{UW} and adjusted unweighted \hat{A}^{UW} preference matrices lead to almost the same ranking, that is, separation of preferences with respect to the financing of the tuition has only marginal effects. On the other hand, there are some remarkable differences between the rankings obtained from the unweighted A^{UW} and weighted A^W preference matrices,

$\mathrm{Method} \rightarrow$]	Row sur	n	Nor	Norm. row sum			Least squares		
Faculty \downarrow	A^{UW}	A^W	\hat{A}^{UW}	A^{UW}	A^W	\hat{A}^{UW}	A^{UW}	A^{W}	\hat{A}^{UW}	
BCE-GTK	2	1	2	12	12	12	21	21	22	
BCE-KTK	30	34	30	28	30	22	22	25	19	
BCE-TK	12	13	13	25	27	27	25	32	25	
BME-ESZK	22	23	22	6	6	7	10	7	9	
BME-TTK	48	115	53	52	112	53	38	51	39	
DE–AOK	19	27	19	38	35	39	9	13	8	
DE-FOK	40	49	39	42	47	42	8	8	7	
DE-GYTK	149	110	153	162	143	165	50	50	51	
ELTE-GYFK	13	8	10	15	13	15	31	27	30	
NKE-RTK	20	12	21	24	18	24	39	28	41	
PPKE–ITK	51	40	50	53	46	52	33	29	32	
PTE-AOK	169	144	173	99	109	105	12	14	12	
PTE-GYTK	144	128	148	175	173	174	62	94	64	
SE-AOK	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
SE-FOK	10	24	8	8	7	6	2	2	2	
SE-GYTK	122	48	135	87	53	91	16	15	18	
SZIE–AOTK	16	19	15	3	4	3	4	4	5	
SZTE-AOK	7	26	7	22	29	21	3	6	4	
SZTE-FOK	32	39	31	32	28	32	5	3	6	
SZTE-GYTK	126	94	130	133	113	134	36	37	35	
TE	11	5	9	17	16	16	37	36	38	

Table 5: Ranks of selected Hungarian faculties, 2016

especially for the row sum and normalised row sum methods. The case of GYTKs is probably explained by the fact that Pharmacy faculties are "substitutes" of Medicine faculties for several applicants (but not vice versa), so the preference lists of students with an unfavourable view on pharmacy are inherently longer. The issue of BME–TTK (Faculty of Natural Sciences, Budapest University of Technology and Economics) remains to be explored.

Thus the least squares ranking of the faculties has an obvious, intuitive explanation. Concisely, the dataset reveals that the number of applicants who want to be a doctor but choose another field if this dream is not achievable is significantly greater than the number of applicants employing an opposite strategy. Naturally, one can eliminate this effect by composing separate lists on different subject areas, for example, by considering only an appropriate submatrix of the whole preference matrix as in Table 3.

However, sometimes there is a demand for a universal ranking. This is what we have provided here.

6 Conclusions

In this paper, a university ranking has been constructed from the lists of applications, which can be implemented in any system using centralised admissions. It is clear that the proposed ranking has a different nature with respect to other university rankings, and our approach has its own limitations since the preferences are not observed directly but derived from the applications, the preferences of the students are determined not only by the quality of the institutions, and past reputation can increase the inertia of the ranking. On the other hand, the dataset reflects the collective information of thousands of applicants at a moment of high-stakes decisions, and this collective wisdom of the crowd can perhaps be competitive with some composite indices devised by a dozen academics. To summarise, preference-based rankings do not solve the problems of other methodologies but can be used as an alternative, for example, to check the robustness of traditional university rankings.

We have presented a case study by ranking all faculties in the Hungarian higher education between 2001 and 2016. Three different methods and three variants of preference matrices have been considered for this purpose. Our results show that the suggested ranking possesses favourable theoretical properties and performs well in practice: the least squares method is hardly sensitive to the aggregation of individual preferences, and it reflects the revealed preferences better than the other procedures discussed.

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Appendix

Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
ANNYE	(21) 43	(0.6) 20	(0.372) 19	(105) 157
AVKF	(-383) 159	(0.366) 166	(-0.313) 154	(1431) 93
BCE-ETK	(-22) 78	(0.359) 171	(-0.216) 137	(78) 161
BCE-GTK	(2913) 2	(0.638) 12	(0.37) 21	(10547) 1
BCE-KERTK	(12) 45	(0.579) 26	(0.068) 61	(76) 162
BCE-KTK	(207) 30	(0.578) 28	(0.364) 22	(1327) 96
BCE-TAJK	(1) 51	(0.516) 47	(0.131) 53	(31) 165
BCE-TK	(821) 12	(0.583) 25	(0.32) 25	(4951) 17
BGE–GKZ	(-79) 93	(0.432) 124	(-0.204) 134	(577) 140
BGE-KKK	(-130) 108	(0.492) 60	(0.025) 68	(8034) 6
BGE–KVIK	(202) 31	(0.514) 48	(0.04) 67	(7348) 8
BGE–PSZK	(-179) 121	(0.491) 62	(0.024) 69	(9465) 3
BGF–GKZ	(1) 51	(0.533) 40	(-0.145) 114	(15) 173
BGF–KKFK	(-13) 73	(0.418) 140	(-0.092) 97	(79) 160
BGF–KVIFK	(-6) 64	(0.393) 154	(-0.192) 130	(28) 166
BGF–PSZFKBP	(-8) 69	(0.468) 81	(-0.042) 83	(124) 156
BKTF	(-6) 64	(0.375) 163	(-0.089) 95	(24) 168
BME-EOK	(174) 36	(0.557) 35	(0.269) 32	(1526) 88
BME-ESZK	(342) 22	(0.717) 6	(0.592) 10	(788) 126
BME-GEK	(1366) 4	(0.694) 9	(0.543) 14	(3528) 40
BME-GTK	(187) 33	(0.513) 49	(0.163) 51	(7449) 7
BME-KSK	(127) 38	(0.524) 44	(0.21) 42	(2599) 51
BME-TTK	(3) 48	(0.501) 52	(0.237) 38	(1041) 117
BME-VBK	(304) 26	(0.552) 36	(0.302) 28	(2918) 45
BME-VIK	(1444) 3	(0.642) 11	(0.481) 15	(5080) 15
BMF-BGK	(-452) 163	(0.444) 107	(-0.024) 76	(4024) 29
BMF-KGK	(-470) 167	(0.44) 116	(-0.117) 103	(3890) 32
BMF-KVK	(176) 35	(0.533) 39	(0.173) 48	(2628) 50
BMF-NIK	(235) 29	(0.531) 41	(0.216) 40	(3751) 36
BMF-RKK	(-163) 112	(0.429) 128	(-0.065) 88	(1143) 110
DE-AJK	(-38) 84	(0.488) 65	(-0.038) 81	(1598) 84
DE-AOK	(464) 19	(0.548) 38	(0.643) 9	(4866) 20
DE-BTK	(-452) 163	(0.449) 102	(-0.104) 100	(4390) 26
DE-EK	(-493) 168	(0.364) 168	(-0.317) 157	(1815) 76
DE–FOK	(97) 40	(0.531) 42	(0.684) 8	(1557) 86
DE-GTK	(-408) 160	(0.446) 104	(-0.214) 136	(3772) 34
DE-GYTK	(-295) 149	(0.378) 162	(0.167) 50	(1209) 103
DE-HPFK	(-99) 102	(0.469) 77	(-0.258) 145	(1603) 83
DE–IK	(-173) 120	(0.45) 101	(-0.137) 109	(1713) 78
DE-MK	(-165) 115	(0.459) 90	(-0.138) 110	(2013) 67
DE-MTK	(-334) 154	(0.414) 143	(-0.278) 149	(1944) 69
DE–NK	(11) 46	(0.504) 51	(0.003) 72	(1517) 89
DE-TTK	(-768) 177	(0.391) 155	(-0.134) 106	(3532) 39
			Continued or	n the next page

Table A.1: Rankings of Hungarian faculties, unweighted preference matrix A^{UW} , 2016 Numbers in parentheses indicate the score, bold numbers sign the rank of the faculty

FacultyRow sumNorm. row sumLeast squaresPreferencesDE-ZK(-18) 75(0.477) 74(0.178) 45(386) 151DF(-7) 67(0.348) 174(-0.451) 175(23) 169DRHE(-15) 74(0.484) 68(-0.219) 139(467) 147DUE(-466) 166(0.373) 164(-0.319) 160(1838) 72ECHF(-7) 67(0.231) 177(-0.526) 176(13) 175EHE(14) 44(0.85) 1(0.763) 6(20) 171EJF(-22) 55(0.429) 129(-0.315) 155(171) 127EJFP(-23) 5138(0.03) 125(-0.159) 118(1681) 81EKF CK(-115) 104(0.411) 147(-0.38) 172(643) 135EKF GTK(-332) 153(0.396) 152(-0.38) 163(1598) 84EKF TKK(-439) 142(0.451) 98(-0.216) 138(2521) 52EKF TTK(-334) 154(0.421) 114(-0.169) 125(2862) 46ELTE-BTK(297) 27(0.518) 46(0.173) 49(8073) 5ELTE-BTK(297) 27(0.518) 46(0.173) 49(8073) 5ELTE-TAK(478) 18(0.564) 33(0.289) 30(3762) 35ELTE-TKK(478) 18(0.571) 129(0.268) 34(3071) 44ELTE-TKK(478) 18(0.571) 129(0.268) 34(3071) 44ELTE-TKK(479) 140(0.461 85(0.107) 55(7332) 99ELTE-TKK(479) 140(0.461 85(0.167) 156(143) 28ELTE-TKK(479) 140(0.48) 69(0.	Table A.1 – continued from the previous page \mathbf{A}							
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	DE–ZK	(-18) 75	(0.477) 74	(0.178) 45	(386) 151			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	DF	(-7) 67	(0.348) 174	(-0.451) 175	(23) 169			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	DRHE	(-15) 74	(0.484) 68	(-0.219) 139	(467) 147			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	DUE	(-466) 166	(0.373) 164	(-0.319) 160	(1838) 72			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	EGHF	(-7) 67	(0.231) 177	(-0.526) 176	(13) 175			
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{EJFM} & (-2) 55 & (0.438) 118 & (-0.451) 174 & (16) 172 \\ \text{EJFP} & (-2) 55 & (0.429) 129 & (-0.36) 167 & (14) 174 \\ \text{EKF-BTK} & (-235) 138 & (0.43) 125 & (-0.159) 118 & (1681) 81 \\ \text{EKF-CK} & (-115) 104 & (0.411) 147 & (-0.38) 172 & (643) 135 \\ \text{EKF-GTK} & (-332) 153 & (0.396) 152 & (-0.338) 163 & (1598) 84 \\ \text{EKF-TKK} & (-349) 142 & (0.451) 98 & (-0.216) 138 & (2521) 52 \\ \text{EKF-TKK} & (-334) 154 & (0.442) 114 & (-0.169) 125 & (2862) 46 \\ \text{ELTE-AJK} & (915) 9 & (0.601) 19 & (0.371) 20 & (4525) 24 \\ \text{ELTE BTK} & (297) 27 & (0.518) 46 & (0.173) 49 & (8073) 5 \\ \text{ELTE-GYFK} & (799) 13 & (0.63) 15 & (0.288) 31 & (3071) 43 \\ \text{ELTE-IK} & (478) 18 & (0.564) 33 & (0.289) 30 & (3762) 35 \\ \text{ELTE-TATK} & (-295) 149 & (0.464) 85 & (0.105) 56 & (4143) 28 \\ \text{ELTE-TKK} & (433) 21 & (0.571) 29 & (0.268) 34 & (3037) 44 \\ \text{ELTE-TOFK} & (647) 15 & (0.577) 21 & (0.027) 35 & (7332) 9 \\ \text{ELTE-TKK} & (-437) 140 & (0.48) 69 & (0.177) 46 & (6031) 10 \\ \text{GDF} & (-293) 146 & (0.362) 170 & (-0.339) 165 & (1065) 113 \\ \text{GFF-TK} & (-4) 60 & (0) 179 & (-0.339) 165 & (1065) 113 \\ \text{GFF-TK} & (-4) 60 & (0) 179 & (-0.32) 79 & (22) 170 \\ \text{IBS} & (-115) 104 & (0.39) 157 & (-0.16) 119 & (523) 144 \\ \text{KE-ATK} & (-45) 87 & (0.47) 75 & (-0.203) 133 & (747) 128 \\ \text{KE-CSPFK} & (-338) 156 & (0.399) 151 & (-0.279) 150 & (1670) 82 \\ \text{KEE} & (45) 42 & (0.477) 75 & (-0.203) 133 & (747) 128 \\ \text{KE-CSPFK} & (-438) 140 & (0.487) 64 & (-0.171) 141 & (481) 146 \\ \text{KF-MFK} & (-41) 85 & (0.457) 94 & (-0.221) 141 & (481) 146 \\ \text{KF-MFK} & (-41) 85 & (0.457) 94 & (-0.213) 133 & (554) 142 \\ \text{KF-GAMFK} & (-166) 116 & (0.467) 83 & (-0.364) 166 & (1054) 155 \\ \text{KEE} MFK & (-749) 130 & (-0.559) 34 & (0.212) 41 & (9900) 4 \\ \text{KRE-AJK} & (-430) 161 & (0.488) 103 & (-0.036) 169 & (1749) 125 \\ KRE-BTK & (-170) 192 & (0.487)$	EHE	(14) 44	(0.85) 1	(0.763) 6	(20) 171			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EJF	(-121) 107	(0.42) 137	(-0.315) 155	(761) 127			
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	EJFM	(-2) 55	(0.438) 118	(-0.451) 174	(16) 172			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EJFP	(-2) 55	(0.429) 129	(-0.36) 167	(14) 174			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-BTK	(-235) 138	(0.43) 125	(-0.159) 118	(1681) 81			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-CK	(-115) 104	(0.411) 147	(-0.38) 172	(643) 135			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-GTK	(-332) 153	(0.396) 152	· · · ·	· · · ·			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-TKTK	· /	· · · ·	· · · ·	· /			
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Table A.1 – continued from the previous page

	Table A.1 $-$ co	ntinued from the p	revious page	
Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
ME-GEK	(-259) 143	(0.444) 106	(-0.145) 113	(2315) 58
ME-GTK	(-241) 139	(0.413) 144	(-0.29) 151	(1379) 95
ME–MAK	(-41) 85	(0.458) 91	(-0.168) 124	(493) 145
ME–MFK	(-4) 60	(0.497) 56	(-0.078) 91	(608) 138
ME–THFTGK	(-610) 172	(0.419) 139	(-0.204) 135	(3786) 33
ME-TKMK	(-183) 123	(0.461) 88	(0.005) 71	(2323) 56
MKE	(183) 34	(0.6) 20	(0.373) 18	(915) 121
MOME	(576) 17	(0.649) 10	(0.423) 17	(1930) 70
MTF	(71) 41	(0.635) 14	(0.319) 26	(263) 154
MUTF	(-314) 152	(0.366) 167	(-0.363) 168	(1168) 106
NKE–HHK	(169) 37	(0.62) 16	(0.355) 23	(703) 131
NKE-KTK	(327) 23	(0.551) 37	(0.205) 43	(3175) 41
NKE–NETK	(319) 24	(0.569) 30	(0.293) 29	(2325) 55
NKE-RTK	(456) 20	(0.583) 24	(0.221) 39	(2732) 48
NYE	(-886) 179	(0.39) 158	(-0.338) 164	(4024) 29
NYME-AK	(-4) 60	(0.423) 134	(-0.326) 161	(26) 167
NYME-BDPK	(-231) 137	(0.437) 119	(-0.167) 123	(1835) 73
NYME-BPK	(-29) 80	(0.486) 67	(-0.124) 105	(1043) 116
NYME-EMK	(-24) 79	(0.469) 78	(-0.149) 117	(386) 151
NYME-FMK	(-92) 98	(0.428) 131	(-0.088) 94	(638) 136
NYME-KTK	(-117) 106	(0.442) 113	(-0.231) 142	(1003) 120
NYME-MEK	(-2) 55	(0.477) 73	(-0.161) 121	(44) 163
NYME-TTMK	(-80) 95	(0.439) 117	(-0.193) 132	(652) 133
OE–AMK	(-187) 125	(0.429) 127	(-0.14) 111	(1323) 97
PAF	(123) 39	(0.611) 18	(0.313) 27	(555) 141
PE–GK	(-184) 124	(0.42) 138	(-0.292) 152	(1150) 109
PE-GTK	(-208) 131	(0.45) 100	(-0.192) 131	(2096) 63
PE-MFTK	(-167) 117	(0.417) 141	(-0.177) 129	(1009) 119
PE–MIK	(-153) 110	(0.436) 120	(-0.087) 93	(1193) 104
PE-MK	(-164) 113	(0.444) 108	(-0.076) 90	(1456) 92
PHF	(-3) 58	(0.364) 169	(-0.264) 147	(11) 176
PPKE-BTK	(-747) 176	(0.463) 86	(0.053) 65	(10187) 2
PPKE–ITK	(1) 51	(0.5) 53	(0.268) 33	(1949) 68
PPKE–JAK	(922) 8	(0.594) 23	(0.321) 24	(4898) 18
PTE–AJK	(-98) 101	(0.46) 89	(-0.007) 75	(1230) 101
PTE–AOK	(-542) 169	(0.45) 99	(0.553) 12	(5464) 11
PTE–BTK	(-823) 178	(0.411) 145	(-0.143) 112	(4635) 23
PTE-ETK	(-660) 174	(0.41) 148	(-0.146) 115	(3678) 37
PTE–GYTK	(-270) 144	(0.347) 175	(0.064) 62	(880) 125
PTE-KPVK	(-215) 133	(0.43) 126	(-0.27) 148	(1531) 87
PTE–KTK	(-193) 127	(0.443) 111	(-0.173) 128	(1687) 80
PTE-MIK	(-306) 151	(0.433) 123	(-0.108) 102	(2290) 59
PTE-MK	(-10) 71	(0.493) 59	(0.173) 47	(742) 129
PTE-TTK	(-564) 170	(0.411) 146	(-0.166) 122	(3158) 42
SE–AOK	(3162) 1	(0.832) 2	(1.232) 1	(4762) 22
SE-EKK	(-69) 91	(0.445) 105	(-0.029) 77	(631) 137
SE-ETK	(273) 28	(0.527) 43	(0.178) 44	(5019) 16
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Table A.1 – continued from the previous page

Table A.1 $-$ continued from the previous page				
Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
SE-FOK	(859) 10	(0.711) 8	(1.083) 2	(2035) 65
SE-GYTK	(-181) 122	(0.461) 87	(0.427) 16	(2319) 57
SZAGKHF	(3) 48	(0.636) 13	(0.054) 64	(11) 176
SZE–AJK	(-95) 100	(0.455) 97	(-0.047) 85	(1059) 114
SZE–AK	(-228) 135	(0.457) 93	(-0.121) 104	(2682) 49
SZE-GK	(-294) 147	(0.423) 135	(-0.221) 140	(1904) 71
SZE–MÉK	(-193) 127	(0.351) 173	(-0.375) 170	(647) 134
SZE-MTK	(-459) 165	(0.455) 96	(-0.066) 89	(5137) 14
SZE-PLI	(-80) 95	(0.44) 115	(-0.17) 126	(670) 132
SZE–ZMI	(-68) 90	(0.414) 142	(0.079) 58	(396) 149
SZF	(-225) 134	(0.403) 149	(-0.334) 162	(1161) 108
SZFE	(663) 14	(0.721) 5	(0.553) 11	(1497) 90
SZIE–ABPK	(-164) 113	(0.434) 121	(-0.235) 143	(1246) 100
SZIE–AOTK	(641) 16	(0.743) 3	(0.807) 4	(1317) 98
SZIE-ETK	(-37) 82	(0.49) 63	(0.105) 55	(1833) 74
SZIE-GEK	(-229) 136	(0.444) 109	(-0.103) 99	(2033) 66
SZIE–GK	(-171) 118	(0.403) 150	(-0.318) 158	(881) 124
SZIE-GTK	(-359) 157	(0.466) 84	(-0.098) 98	(5349) 13
SZIE-KETK	(-50) 88	(0.479) 70	(-0.055) 87	(1184) 105
SZIE-MKK	(-132) 109	(0.469) 79	(-0.104) 101	(2116) 62
SZIE–TÁJK	(-10) 71	(0.492) 61	(0.074) 60	(600) 139
SZIE-YMEK	(-9) 70	(0.496) 57	(0.102) 57	(1123) 111
SSZHF	(2) 50	(0.524) 45	(0.127) 54	(42) 164
SZTE–AJK	(-92) 98	(0.478) 72	(0.019) 70	(2080) 64
SZTE–AOK	(925) 7	(0.595) 22	(0.823) 3	(4875) 19
SZTE-BTK	(-282) 145	(0.468) 80	(-0.032) 78	(4422) 25
SZTE-ETSZK	(-111) 103	(0.47) 76	(-0.035) 80	(1831) 75
SZTE-FOK	(189) 32	(0.567) 32	(0.8) 5	(1407) 94
SZTE-GTK	(-21) 76	(0.494) 58	(-0.045) 84	(1751) 77
SZTE–GYTK	(-190) 126	(0.426) 133	(0.266) 36	(1276) 99
SZTE–JGYPK	(-447) 162	(0.444) 110	(-0.147) 116	(3963) 31
SZTE-MGK	(-61) 89	(0.442) 112	(-0.263) 146	(525) 143
SZTE-MK	(-195) 130	(0.456) 95	(-0.135) 107	(2203) 60
SZTE-TKK	(-6) 64	(0.498) 55	(0.042) 66	(1490) 91
SZTE-TTIK	(-726) 175	(0.433) 122	(-0.049) 86	(5454) 12
SZTE–ZMK	(-33) 81	(0.458) 92	(0.138) 52	(395) 150
TE	(844) 11	(0.618) 17	(0.242) 37	(3576) 38
TPF	(-153) 110	(0.323) 176	(-0.542) 177	(431) 148
VHF	(-4) 60	(0.479) 71	(-0.161) 120	(94) 158
WJLF	(4) 47	(0.507) 50	(-0.039) 82	(284) 153
WSUF	(-208) 131	(0.382) 159	(-0.384) 173	(884) 123
ZSKF	(-624) 173	(0.355) 172	(-0.375) 171	(2154) 61

Table A.1 – continued from the previous page

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Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
ANNYE	(12.6) 47	(0.624) 17	(0.38) 18	(50.8) 157
AVKF	(-135.27) 157	(0.384) 162	(-0.258) 154	(584.8) 88
BCE-ETK	(-13) 87	(0.368) 166	(-0.184) 136	(49.4) 158
BCE-GTK	(1274.77) 1	(0.644) 12	(0.357) 21	(4414.5) 1
BCE-KERTK	(3.27) 54	(0.534) 41	(0.002) 73	(47.4) 160
BCE-KTK	(66.63) 34	(0.559) 30	(0.324) 25	(562.63) 91
BCE–TAJK	(0.63) 59	(0.517) 48	(0.176) 43	(18.23) 164
BCE-TK	(253.83) 13	(0.573) 27	(0.271) 32	(1746.57) 21
BGE–GKZ	(-28.07) 104	(0.444) 121	(-0.177) 134	(251.33) 134
BGE–KKK	(-152.13) 162	(0.476) 85	(-0.024) 81	(3122.27) 6
BGE–KVIK	(84.23) 29	(0.514) 51	(0.015) 66	(2938.97) 8
BGE–PSZK	(-93.67) 147	(0.488) 72	(0.004) 71	(3921.13) 2
BGF–GKZ	(0.83) 57	(0.549) 36	(-0.036) 86	(8.5) 171
BGF–KKFK	(-9) 83	(0.407) 154	(-0.105) 107	(48.33) 159
BGF–KVIFK	(-8.17) 81	(0.247) 177	(-0.46) 173	(16.17) 166
BGF–PSZFKBP	(-5.33) 76	(0.469) 92	(-0.023) 79	(86) 156
BKTF	(-8.17) 81	(0.198) 178	(-0.379) 170	(13.5) 169
BME-EOK	(67.4) 33	(0.558) 32	(0.271) 31	(581.2) 89
BME-ESZK	(134.87) 23	(0.703) 6	(0.568) 7	(332.4) 122
BME-GEK	(514.47) 2	(0.681) 9	(0.529) 10	(1422.6) 33
BME-GTK	(-18.1) 91	(0.497) 63	(0.131) 52	(2943.43) 7
BME-KSK	(44.23) 37	(0.523) 44	(0.213) 39	(945.97) 59
BME-TTK	(-40.73) 115	(0.454) 112	(0.131) 51	(438.53) 110
BME–VBK	(204.87) 16	(0.593) 20	(0.335) 23	(1095.8) 44
BME-VIK	(424.97) 4	(0.609) 19	(0.435) 16	(1953.1) 16
BMF-BGK	(-157.03) 164	(0.451) 117	(0.002) 72	(1601.57) 27
BMF-KGK	(-200.53) 171	(0.431) 135	(-0.139) 122	(1459.6) 31
BMF-KVK	(113.23) 25	(0.552) 33	(0.216) 38	(1087.57) 45
BMF-NIK	(39.1) 38	(0.514) 50	(0.183) 41	(1354.1) 36
BMF-RKK	(-29.5) 106	(0.465) 98	(0.015) 65	(424.7) 113
DE-AJK	(6.4) 50	(0.505) 59	(-0.035) 85	(648.73) 84
DE-AOK	(101.83) 27	(0.551) 35	(0.493) 13	(1002.9) 52
DE-BTK	(-124.2) 156	(0.462) 101	(-0.117) 114	(1649.53) 25
DE-EK	(-145.13) 159	(0.408) 152	(-0.232) 148	(788.73) 72
DE–FOK	(9.4) 49	(0.518) 47	(0.566) 8	(255.2) 132
DE-GTK	(-117.2) 155	(0.468) 93	(-0.173) 130	(1853.27) 18
DE-GYTK	(-33.43) 110	(0.424) 143	(0.145) 50	(219.77) 141
DE-HPFK	(-28) 103	(0.482) 77	(-0.214) 141	(798) 71
DE–IK	(-22.23) 98	(0.486) 74	(-0.07) 96	(785.1) 74
DE-MK	(-26.27) 102	(0.486) 73	(-0.076) 98	(938.4) 60
DE-MTK	(-144.6) 158	(0.422) 146	(-0.271) 158	(923.27) 62
DE–NK	(13.67) 46	(0.512) 54	(0.005) 70	(565.47) 90
DE-TTK	(-227.63) 172	(0.418) 150	(-0.108) 108	(1383.83) 34
DE-ZK	(-7.77) 80	(0.475) 86	(0.179) 42	(157.83) 150
DF	(-5.67) 78	(0.311) 172	(-0.488) 175	(15) 168
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Table A.2: Rankings of Hungarian faculties, weighted preference matrix A^W , 2016 Numbers in parentheses indicate the score, bold numbers sign the rank of the faculty

	Table A.2 – $c_{\rm c}$	ontinued from the p	previous page	
Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
DRHE	(-19.7) 93	(0.452) 115	(-0.261) 156	(206.23) 143
DUE	(-147.9) 160	(0.406) 155	(-0.236) 149	(785.43) 73
EGHF	(-3) 72	(0.263) 176	(-0.464) 174	(6.33) 175
EHE	(2.8) 55	(0.688) 8	(0.494) 12	(7.47) 174
EJF	(-42.4) 118	(0.443) 126	(-0.239) 152	(369.87) 120
EJFM	(-2) 69	(0.375) 164	(-0.552) 178	(8) 172
EJFP	(0.67) 58	(0.538) 38	(-0.129) 117	(8.67) 170
EKF-BTK	(-114.1) 152	(0.417) 151	(-0.195) 139	(687.57) 82
EKF-CK	(-28.87) 105	(0.456) 106	(-0.261) 155	(328.07) 123
EKF-GTK	(-149.13) 161	(0.392) 159	(-0.353) 166	(688.87) 81
EKF-TKTK	(-90.87) 142	(0.459) 103	(-0.189) 137	(1114.53) 43
EKF-TTK	(-105.67) 150	(0.457) 105	(-0.123) 116	(1232.47) 38
ELTE-AJK	(226.83) 15	(0.573) 26	(0.291) 26	(1559.03) 28
ELTE-BTK	(182.17) 17	(0.528) 43	(0.153) 47	(3198.03) 5
ELTE-GYFK	(314.1) 8	(0.635) 13	(0.281) 27	(1159.1) 41
ELTE–IK	(145.47) 21	(0.551) 34	(0.258) 34	(1425.2) 32
ELTE-PPK	(182.03) 18	(0.535) 40	(0.153) 48	(2602.83) 9
ELTE-TATK	(-169.7) 166	(0.438) 132	(0.023) 62	(1360.5) 35
ELTE-TKK	(151.87) 20	(0.581) 22	(0.261) 33	(938.27) 61
ELTE-TOFK	(321.17) 6	(0.581) 23	(0.105) 55	(1990.17) 15
ELTE-TTK	(-21.77) 96	(0.495) 66	(0.17) 45	(2191.9) 13
GDF	(-116.73) 153	(0.363) 168	(-0.334) 164	(426.4) 111
GFF–PK	(15.1) 45	(0.516) 49	(-0.085) 102	(473.3) 104
GFF–TK	(-1.33) 66	(0) 179	(-0.963) 179	(1.33) 179
GFF-TSZK	(-1.67) 68	(0.273) 175	(-0.504) 176	(3.67) 178
GYHF	(-0.93) 64	(0.442) 129	(-0.177) 132	(8) 172
IBS	(-32.87) 109	(0.404) 156	(-0.14) 123	(170.47) 147
KE-ATK	(-7.37) 79	(0.49) 70	(-0.168) 129	(371.23) 119
KE–CSPFK	(-117.1) 154	(0.419) 148	(-0.231) 147	(723.1) 79
KEE	(24.33) 42	(0.766) 2	(0.714) 5	(45.67) 161
KE-GTK	(-11.43) 85	(0.478) 83	(-0.177) 133	(254.23) 133
KE–MFK	(-174.53) 167	(0.303) 174	(-0.122) 115	(441.93) 107
KF–GAMFK	(-24.67) 100	(0.489) 71	(-0.082) 99	(1084.73) 46
KF-KFK	(-36.57) 112	(0.425) 142	(-0.286) 160	(244.23) 136
KF-TFK	(-100.97) 149	(0.393) 158	(-0.308) 163	(472.57) 105
KJF	(-234.93) 174	(0.378) 163	(-0.34) 165	(961.6) 58
KRE–AJK	(-182.6) 170	(0.44) 130	(-0.044) 89	(1531.87) 29
KRE-BTK	(307.47) 10	(0.11) 100 (0.548) 37	(0.151) 49	(3199.87) 4
KRE-TFK	(-38.33) 114	(0.340) 76	(-0.07) 95	(1196.93) 40
KRF	(-167.67) 165	(0.39) 160	(-0.377) 168	(765.6) 75
LFZE	(141.3) 22	(0.33) 100 (0.716) 5	(0.535) 9	(326.97) 124
ME–AJK	(-4.6) 75	(0.496) 65	(-0.07) 97	(520.51) 124 (511.2) 96
ME-BBZI	(-12.07) 86	(0.430) 05 (0.443) 125	(0.1) 56	(105.4) 155
ME-BTK	(-42.37) 117	(0.456) 125 (0.456) 107	(-0.191) 138	(479.9) 103
ME-EFK	(-64.13) 125	(0.430) 107 (0.423) 144	(-0.213) 130 (-0.213) 140	(416.87) 114
ME-GEK	(-41.63) 116	(0.423) 144 (0.48) 80	(-0.213) 140 (-0.062) 92	(1057.37) 48
ME-GEK ME-GTK	(-77.97) 135	(0.43) 30 (0.444) 124	(-0.223) 145	(1037.37) 48 (690.17) 80
	(11.01) 100		()	on the next page
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FacultyRow sumNorm. row sumLeast squaresPreferencesME-MRK (-22) 97 (0.454) 111 (-0.15) 127 (237.4) 137ME-MFK (1.77) 56 (0.504) 60 (-0.41) 88 (250.97) 135ME-THFTCK (-241.2) 176 (0.418) 149 (-0.221) 144 (1474.8) 30ME-TKMK (-71.9) 131 (0.465) 99 (0.008) 69 (003.77) 49MKE (71.27) 32 (0.578) 25 (0.33) 24 (455.93) 106MOME (247.43) 14 (0.627) 14 (0.369) 20 (977.03) 56MTF (-61.6) 36 (0.661) 10 (0.342) 22 (142.47) 109NKE-KIK (90.3) 28 (0.538) 39 (0.174) 44 (166.47) NKE-KTK (90.3) 28 (0.538) 39 (0.174) 44 (166.47) NKE NETK (90.3) 28 (0.538) 39 (0.174) 44 (166.47) NYME-BPK (-328.57) 178 (0.419) 147 (-0.269) 157 (236.7) 17NYME-BPK (-328.57) 178 (0.419) 147 (-0.269) 157 (236.7) 16NYME-BPK (-1.36) 65 (0.499) 62 (-0.081) 101 (501.23) 98NYME-BPK (-1.33) 65 (0.490) 97 (-0.011) 75 (232.1) 10NYME-BPK (-1.33) 70 (0.465) 97 (-0.011) 75 (232.1) 130NYME-FMK (-6.61) 127 (0.431) 134 (-0.236) 151 (455.97) 99NYME-BPK (-1.33) 70 (0.451) 140 (-0.33) 118 (430.6) 102NYME-FMK (-6.61) 127 $(0$		Table A.2 $-$ co	ontinued from the p	revious page	
$\begin{array}{l c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	ME–MAK	(-22) 97	(0.454) 111	(-0.15) 127	(237.4) 137
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	ME–MFK	(1.77) 56	(0.504) 60	(-0.041) 88	(250.97) 135
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	ME–THFTGK	(-241.2) 176	(0.418) 149	(-0.221) 144	(1474.8) 30
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	ME-TKMK	(-71.9) 131	(0.465) 99	(0.008) 69	(1031.77) 49
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	MKE	(71.27) 32	(0.578) 25	(0.331) 24	(455.93) 106
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	MOME	(247.43) 14	(0.627) 14	(0.369) 20	(977.03) 56
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	MTF	(46) 36	(0.661) 10	(0.342) 22	(142.53) 153
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	MUTF	(-91.2) 143	(0.396) 157	(-0.308) 162	(440.47) 109
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NKE-HHK	(75.97) 31	(0.626) 15	(0.402) 17	(302.63) 126
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NKE-KTK	(80.8) 30	(0.538) 39	(0.174) 44	(1066.6) 47
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NKE-NETK	(90.3) 28	(0.559) 31	(0.257) 35	(762.63) 76
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	NKE-RTK	(271.1) 12	(0.612) 18	(0.28) 28	(1212.63) 39
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYE	(-328.57) 178	(0.419) 147	(-0.269) 157	(2036.77) 14
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	NYME-AK	(-3.5) 74	(0.387) 161	(-0.378) 169	(15.5) 167
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYME-BDPK	(-92.63) 145	(0.444) 123	(-0.138) 121	(820.17) 69
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYME-BPK	(-1.03) 65	(0.499) 62	(-0.084) 101	(501.23) 98
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYME-EMK	(3.97) 52	(0.512) 55	(-0.058) 91	(169.3) 148
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYME-FMK	(-19.53) 92	(0.465) 97	(-0.011) 75	(282) 130
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYME-KTK	(-66.1) 127	(0.433) 134	(-0.236) 151	(495.97) 99
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	NYME-MEK	(-2.13) 70	(0.446) 120	(-0.227) 146	(19.73) 163
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	NYME-TTMK	(-14.03) 88	(0.474) 89	(-0.092) 103	(271.7) 131
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	OE–AMK	(-70.73) 129	(0.426) 140	(-0.135) 118	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PAF	(46.43) 35	(0.645) 11	(0.371) 19	(160.5) 149
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	PE–GK	(-81.37) 138	(0.427) 139	(-0.276) 159	, ,
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	PE-GTK	(-54.67) 121	(0.472) 90	(-0.143) 124	(973.87) 57
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	PE-MFTK	(-47.97) 120	(0.444) 122	(-0.149) 126	(/
PHF (-0.83) 62 (0.407) 153 (-0.175) 131 (4.5) 177 PPKE-BTK (-393.4) 179 (0.44) 131 (-0.023) 80 (3292.4) 3 PPKE-JTK (27.7) 40 (0.523) 46 (0.278) 29 (610.77) 86 PPKE-JAK (305.83) 11 (0.586) 21 (0.275) 30 (1775.23) 20 PTE-AJK (-32.63) 108 (0.467) 95 (-0.03) 82 (488.03) 101 PTE-AOK (-92.07) 144 (0.455) 109 (0.469) 14 (1028.87) 50 PTE-BTK (-233.83) 173 (0.43) 136 (-0.144) 125 (1671.43) 24 PTE-ETK (-237.23) 175 (0.426) 141 (-0.115) 112 (1608.5) 26 PTE-GYTK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146 PTE-KTK (-64.23) 126 (0.46) 102 (-0.137) 119 (809.63) 70 PTE-MIK (-76.6) 134 (0.462) 100 (-0.032) 83 (1020.8) 51 PTE-MK (-9.57) 84 (0.484) 75 (0.17) 46 (303.83) 125 PTE-TTK (-174.73) 168 (0.434) 133 (-0.116) 113 (1318.6) 37 SE-AOK (504.07) $(0.4$	PE–MIK	(-42.53) 119	· /	(-0.036) 87	· · · ·
PPKE-BTK (-393.4) 179 (0.44) 131 (-0.023) 80 (3292.4) 3 PPKE-ITK (27.7) 40 (0.523) 46 (0.278) 29 (610.77) 86 PPKE-JAK (305.83) 11 (0.586) 21 (0.275) 30 (1775.23) 20 PTE-AJK (-32.63) 108 (0.467) 95 (-0.03) 82 (488.03) 101 PTE-AOK (-92.07) 144 (0.455) 109 (0.469) 14 (1028.87) 50 PTE-BTK (-233.83) 173 (0.43) 136 (-0.144) 125 (1671.43) 24 PTE-ETK (-237.23) 175 (0.426) 141 (-0.115) 112 (1608.5) 26 PTE-GYTK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146 PTE-KPVK (-87.23) 141 (0.442) 128 (-0.236) 150 (756.63) 77 PTE-KTK (-64.23) 126 (0.46) 102 (-0.137) 119 (809.63) 70 PTE-MIK (-76.6) 134 (0.462) 100 (-0.032) 83 (1020.8) 51 PTE-MK (-9.57) 84 (0.484) 75 (0.17) 46 (303.83) 125 PTE-TK (-174.73) 168 (0.434) 133 (-0.116) 113 (1318.6) 37 SE-AOK (504.07) <	PE-MK	· · · ·	· · ·	(/	(619.97) 85
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PHF	· · · ·	· · · ·	· · · ·	(,
PPKE-ITK (27.7) 40 (0.523) 46 (0.278) 29 (610.77) 86PPKE-JAK (305.83) 11 (0.586) 21 (0.275) 30 (1775.23) 20PTE-AJK (-32.63) 108 (0.467) 95 (-0.03) 82 (488.03) 101PTE-AOK (-92.07) 144 (0.455) 109 (0.469) 14 (1028.87) 50PTE-BTK (-233.83) 173 (0.43) 136 (-0.144) 125 (1671.43) 24PTE-ETK (-237.23) 175 (0.426) 141 (-0.115) 112 (1608.5) 26PTE-GYTK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146PTE-KPVK (-87.23) 141 (0.422) 128 (-0.236) 150 (756.63) 77PTE-KTK (-64.23) 126 (0.46) 102 (-0.137) 119 (809.63) 70PTE-MIK (-76.6) 134 (0.462) 100 (-0.032) 83 (1020.8) 51PTE-MK (-76.7) 84 (0.434) 133 (-0.116) 113 (1318.6) 37SE-AOK (504.07) 3 (0.786) 1 (1.085) 1 (882.07) 63SE-EKK (-20.37) 95 (0.454) 110 (-0.016) 78 (223.63) 139SE-ETK (308.83) 9 (0.579) 24 (0.204) 40 (1948.23) 17SE-FOK (134.17) 24 (0.695) 7 (0.998) 2 (344.17) 121SE-GYTK (9.67) 48 (0.513) 53 (0.44) 15 (379.53) 118	PPKE–BTK	()	· /	· /	· · /
PPKE-JAK(305.83) 11(0.586) 21(0.275) 30(1775.23) 20PTE-AJK(-32.63) 108(0.467) 95(-0.03) 82(488.03) 101PTE-AOK(-92.07) 144(0.455) 109(0.469) 14(1028.87) 50PTE-BTK(-233.83) 173(0.43) 136(-0.144) 125(1671.43) 24PTE-ETK(-237.23) 175(0.426) 141(-0.115) 112(1608.5) 26PTE-GYTK(-67.47) 128(0.304) 173(-0.064) 94(171.93) 146PTE-KTK(-67.23) 141(0.442) 128(-0.236) 150(756.63) 77PTE-KTK(-64.23) 126(0.46) 102(-0.137) 119(809.63) 70PTE-MIK(-76.6) 134(0.462) 100(-0.032) 83(1020.8) 51PTE-MK(-9.57) 84(0.484) 75(0.17) 46(303.83) 125PTE-TTK(-174.73) 168(0.434) 133(-0.116) 113(1318.6) 37SE-AOK(504.07) 3(0.786) 1(1.085) 1(882.07) 63SE-ETK(308.83) 9(0.579) 24(0.204) 40(1948.23) 17SE-FOK(134.17) 24(0.695) 7(0.998) 2(344.17) 121SE-GYTK(9.67) 48(0.513) 53(0.44) 15(379.53) 118	PPKE–ITK	(,	(0.523) 46	· · · ·	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PPKE–JAK	()		· · · ·	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PTE–AJK		(/	· /	
PTE-BTK (-233.83) 173 (0.43) 136 (-0.144) 125 (1671.43) 24PTE-ETK (-237.23) 175 (0.426) 141 (-0.115) 112 (1608.5) 26PTE-GYTK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146PTE-KPVK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146PTE-KPVK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146PTE-KPVK (-67.23) 141 (0.442) 128 (-0.236) 150 (756.63) 77PTE-KTK (-64.23) 126 (0.46) 102 (-0.137) 119 (809.63) 70PTE-MIK (-76.6) 134 (0.462) 100 (-0.032) 83 (1020.8) 51PTE-MK (-9.57) 84 (0.484) 75 (0.17) 46 (303.83) 125PTE-TTK (-174.73) 168 (0.434) 133 (-0.116) 113 (1318.6) 37SE-AOK (504.07) 3 (0.786) 1 (1.085) 1 (882.07) 63SE-EKK (-20.37) 95 (0.454) 110 (-0.016) 78 (223.63) 139SE-ETK (308.83) 9 (0.579) 24 (0.204) 40 (1948.23) 17SE-FOK (134.17) 24 (0.695) 7 (0.998) 2 (344.17) 121 <t< td=""><td>PTE-AOK</td><td>· · · · ·</td><td>· · · · · ·</td><td>(<i>, ,</i></td><td>· · · ·</td></t<>	PTE-AOK	· · · · ·	· · · · · ·	(<i>, ,</i>	· · · ·
PTE-ETK (-237.23) 175 (0.426) 141 (-0.115) 112 (1608.5) 26 PTE-GYTK (-67.47) 128 (0.304) 173 (-0.064) 94 (171.93) 146 PTE-KPVK (-87.23) 141 (0.442) 128 (-0.236) 150 (756.63) 77 PTE-KTK (-64.23) 126 (0.46) 102 (-0.137) 119 (809.63) 70 PTE-MIK $(-66.)$ 134 (0.462) 100 (-0.032) 83 (1020.8) 51 PTE-MK (-9.57) 84 (0.484) 75 (0.17) 46 (303.83) 125 PTE-MK (-174.73) 168 (0.434) 133 (-0.116) 113 (1318.6) 37 SE-AOK (504.07) 3 (0.786) (1.085) 1 (882.07) 63 SE-EKK (-20.37) 95 (0.454) 110 (-0.016) 78 (223.63) 139 SE-ETK (308.83) 9 (0.579) 24 (0.204) 40 (1948.23) 17 SE-FOK (134.17) 24 (0.695) 7 (0.998) 2 (344.17) 121 SE-GYTK (9.67) 48 (0.513) 53 (0.44) 15 (379.53) 118		(-233.83) 173	· /	· · · ·	,
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PTE-ETK	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· /	· /	· · · · ·
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PTE–GYTK		· · · · · ·	· · · · · ·	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PTE-KPVK	(/	. ,	(/	· ,
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	PTE–KTK		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · ·
PTE-MK(-9.57) 84(0.484) 75(0.17) 46(303.83) 125PTE-TTK(-174.73) 168(0.434) 133(-0.116) 113(1318.6) 37SE-AOK(504.07) 3(0.786) 1(1.085) 1(882.07) 63SE-EKK(-20.37) 95(0.454) 110(-0.016) 78(223.63) 139SE-ETK(308.83) 9(0.579) 24(0.204) 40(1948.23) 17SE-FOK(134.17) 24(0.695) 7(0.998) 2(344.17) 121SE-GYTK(9.67) 48(0.513) 53(0.44) 15(379.53) 118		()	· · · ·	· /	(/
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SE-EKK (-20.37) 95 (0.454) 110 (-0.016) 78 (223.63) 139 SE-ETK (308.83) 9 (0.579) 24 (0.204) 40 (1948.23) 17 SE-FOK (134.17) 24 (0.695) 7 (0.998) 2 (344.17) 121 SE-GYTK (9.67) 48 (0.513) 53 (0.44) 15 (379.53) 118		· · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· /	· · · ·
SE-ETK(308.83) 9(0.579) 24(0.204) 40(1948.23) 17SE-FOK(134.17) 24(0.695) 7(0.998) 2(344.17) 121SE-GYTK(9.67) 48(0.513) 53(0.44) 15(379.53) 118		, ,	· /	· · · ·	()
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Table A.2 –	continued	from t	the i	previous	page

	Table A.2 $-$ co	ontinued from the p	revious page	
Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
SZAGKHF	(0.33) 61	(0.529) 42	(-0.138) 120	(5.67) 176
SZE–AJK	(5.3) 51	(0.506) 58	(0.021) 63	(410.9) 115
SZE-AK	(-74.67) 132	(0.467) 94	(-0.099) 105	(1138.53) 42
SZE-GK	(-113.87) 151	(0.442) 127	(-0.179) 135	(989) 54
SZE–MÉK	(-81.43) 139	(0.356) 169	(-0.361) 167	(282.1) 129
SZE-MTK	(-92.83) 146	(0.48) 79	(-0.003) 74	(2363.1) 10
SZE-PLI	(-25.43) 101	(0.456) 108	(-0.113) 111	(287.37) 128
SZE–ZMI	(-37.93) 113	(0.372) 165	(0.042) 60	(148.07) 151
SZF	(-79.9) 137	(0.422) 145	(-0.296) 161	(512.77) 95
SZFE	(316.17) 7	(0.734) 3	(0.518) 11	(675.57) 83
SZIE–ABPK	(-75.63) 133	(0.43) 137	(-0.22) 142	(539.5) 93
SZIE–AOTK	(177.1) 19	(0.729) 4	(0.718) 4	(386.1) 117
SZIE-ETK	(0.4) 60	(0.5) 61	(0.082) 58	(587.2) 87
SZIE–GEK	(-84.03) 140	(0.452) 114	(-0.064) 93	(880.03) 65
SZIE–GK	(-55.87) 122	(0.429) 138	(-0.254) 153	(394.67) 116
SZIE–GTK	(-155.43) 163	(0.466) 96	(-0.11) 109	(2271.77) 11
SZIE–KETK	(-3.33) 73	(0.497) 64	(-0.051) 90	(493.6) 100
SZIE–MKK	(-35.33) 111	(0.482) 78	(-0.093) 104	(995.73) 53
SZIE–TÁJK	(3.87) 53	(0.51) 57	(0.091) 57	(188.27) 144
SZIE–YMEK	(-5.57) 77	(0.494) 67	(0.117) 54	(440.9) 108
SSZHF	(-0.87) 63	(0.475) 88	(0.012) 68	(17.4) 165
SZTE–AJK	(-15.23) 90	(0.491) 68	(0.012) 67	(844.3) 68
SZTE–AOK	(109.83) 26	(0.563) 29	(0.692) 6	(874.1) 66
SZTE-BTK	(-71.2) 130	(0.479) 81	(-0.035) 84	(1704.93) 22
SZTE-ETSZK	(19.97) 43	(0.513) 52	(0.023) 61	(754.17) 78
SZTE-FOK	(29.4) 39	(0.566) 28	(0.732) 3	(221.4) 140
SZTE-GTK	(18.67) 44	(0.511) 56	(-0.012) 77	(880.2) 64
SZTE-GYTK	(-20.13) 94	(0.453) 113	(0.245) 37	(215.47) 142
SZTE–JGYPK	(-181.03) 169	(0.45) 118	(-0.11) 110	(1812.03) 19
SZTE-MGK	(-24.13) 99	(0.448) 119	(-0.221) 143	(234.27) 138
SZTE-MK	(-59) 123	(0.47) 91	(-0.101) 106	(980.47) 55
SZTE–TKK	(24.77) 41	(0.523) 45	(0.077) 59	(539.37) 94
SZTE–TTIK	(-95.97) 148	(0.478) 82	(0.016) 64	(2206.7) 12
SZTE–ZMK	(-14.13) 89	(0.451) 116	(0.125) 53	(144.27) 152
TE	(419.77) 5	(0.625) 16	(0.252) 36	(1683.1) 23
TPF	(-60.47) 124	(0.337) 171	(-0.533) 177	(185.93) 145
VHF	(-1.63) 67	(0.476) 84	(-0.161) 128	(33.97) 162
WJLF	(-2.23) 71	(0.491) 69	(-0.083) 100	(120.5) 154
WSUF	(-78.53) 136	(0.368) 167	(-0.432) 172	(298) 127
ZSKF	(-251.1) 177	(0.353) 170	(-0.405) 171	(854.37) 67

Table A.3:

Rankings of Hungarian faculties, adjusted unweighted preference matrix \hat{A}^{UW} , 2016 Numbers in parentheses indicate the score, bold numbers sign the rank of the faculty

Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
ANNYE	(26) 41	(0.638) 13	(0.441) 16	(94) 157
AVKF	(-380) 163	(0.362) 168	(-0.33) 161	(1376) 92
BCE-ETK	(-22) 75	(0.359) 170	(-0.219) 138	(78) 159
BCE-GTK	(2606) 2	(0.64) 12	(0.385) 22	(9296) 2
BCE-KERTK	(12) 43	(0.579) 25	(0.073) 61	(76) 161
BCE-KTK	(198) 30	(0.589) 22	(0.4) 19	(1114) 104
BCE-TAJK	(4) 46	(0.571) 29	(0.278) 31	(28) 164
BCE-TK	(688) 13	(0.577) 27	(0.315) 25	(4476) 21
BGE–GKZ	(-69) 95	(0.429) 131	(-0.219) 139	(485) 143
BGE-KKK	(-171) 125	(0.487) 64	(0.031) 70	(6721) 7
BGE–KVIK	(-34) 82	(0.497) 55	(0.033) 69	(6052) 9
BGE–PSZK	(-296) 154	(0.482) 70	(0.022) 72	(8116) 4
BGF-GKZ	(1) 50	(0.533) 41	(-0.119) 103	(15) 172
BGF-KKFK	(-14) 73	(0.41) 150	(-0.092) 94	(10) 112 (78) 159
BGF-KVIFK	(-7) 66	(0.37) 166	(-0.205) 132	(10) 100 (27) 165
BGF-PSZFKBP	(-6) 63	(0.475) 75	(-0.029) 77	(122) 156
BKTF	(-4) 60	(0.167) 178	(-0.489) 175	(122) 150 (6) 177
BME-EOK	(157) 34	(0.107) 178 (0.553) 35	(-0.485) 115 (0.265) 36	(1491) 83
BME-EOK BME-ESZK		(0.535) 35 (0.713) 7	· /	· /
	(326) 22	· · · ·	(0.59) 9	(764) 123
BME-GEK	(1352) 4	(0.695) 8	(0.549) 13 (0.174) 48	(3464) 34
BME-GTK	(208) 29	(0.516) 49	(0.174) 48	(6662) 8
BME-KSK	(111) 38	(0.522) 47	(0.212) 43	(2517) 48
BME-TTK	(0) 53	(0.5) 53	(0.237) 39	(1016) 113
BME-VBK	(291) 24	(0.551) 36	(0.301) 28	(2871) 43
BME-VIK	(1426) 3	(0.643) 10	(0.488) 15	(4978) 13
BMF-BGK	(-408) 164	(0.446) 106	(-0.015) 75	(3756) 29
BMF-KGK	(-427) 165	(0.438) 117	(-0.108) 100	(3431) 36
BMF-KVK	(133) 36	(0.526) 43	(0.164) 52	(2513) 49
BMF-NIK	(163) 33	(0.523) 46	(0.214) 42	(3527) 33
BMF-RKK	(-161) 121	(0.425) 137	(-0.065) 85	(1069) 106
DE–AJK	(-54) 91	(0.481) 71	(-0.054) 83	(1398) 90
DE-AOK	(447) 19	(0.546) 39	(0.645) 8	(4821) 16
DE-BTK	(-373) 162	(0.453) 94	(-0.099) 98	(3971) 25
DE-EK	(-490) 169	(0.36) 169	(-0.328) 160	(1756) 68
DE-FOK	(94) 39	(0.531) 42	(0.69) 7	(1540) 79
DE-GTK	(-316) 156	(0.453) 95	(-0.204) 131	(3364) 38
DE-GYTK	(-288) 153	(0.379) 165	(0.171) 51	(1194) 99
DE-HPFK	(-95) 105	(0.469) 80	(-0.266) 146	(1555) 78
DE–IK	(-152) 115	(0.453) 92	(-0.126) 106	(1624) 74
DE-MK	(-159) 119	(0.459) 86	(-0.137) 109	(1945) 61
DE-MTK	(-318) 157	(0.415) 144	(-0.277) 150	(1864) 64
DE-NK	(12) 43	(0.504) 50	(0.002) 73	(1458) 86
DE-TTK	(-769) 177	(0.386) 161	(-0.141) 111	(3383) 37
DE–ZK	(-7) 66	(0.491) 59	(0.23) 40	(369) 150
DF	(-2) 54	(0.444) 108	(-0.227) 141	(18) 169
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FacultyRow sumNorm. row sumLeast squaresPreferencesDRHE (-10) 72(0.489) 60 (-0.216) 136(452) 145DUE (-444) 168(0.352) 173 (-0.557) 176(13) 174EGHF (-15) 42(0.895) 1 (0.57) 3(19) 168EJF (-115) 113(0.418) 112 (-0.373) 162(705) 127EJFM (-2) 54(0.429) 132 (-0.407) 173(16) 171EJFP (-2.54) (0.429) 132 (-0.378) 170(613) 134EKF BTK (-231) 138(0.429) 133 (-0.163) 118(159) 76EKF CK (-103) 110(0.416) 143 (-0.378) 170(613) 134EKF-TKK (-243) 145(0.449) 99 (-0.226) 140(2397) 51EKF-TKK (-234) 159(0.618) 17(0.4) 20(3804) 26ELTE-BTK(287) 25(0.519) 48(0.176) 47(7549) 5ELTE-BTK(287) 25(0.519) 48(0.176) 47(7549) 5ELTE-TATK (-254) 147(0.466) 82(0.112) 56(371) 030ELTE-TKK(464) 17(0.568) 30(0.065) 63(4619) 19ELTE-TKK (-23) 149(0.476) 74(0.174) 49(5866) 10GDF (-32) 80(0.484) 67 (-0.133) 127(986) 115GTF-TK (-23) 80(0.483) 67 (-0.133) 127(986) 115GFF-TK (-23) 80(0.439) 116 (-0.236) 142(627) 133GFF-FK (-32) 80(0.438) 122 (-0.236) 142(627) 133		Table A.3 $-$ co	ontinued from the p	revious page	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	DRHE	(-10) 72	(0.489) 60	(-0.216) 136	(452) 145
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	DUE	(-484) 168	(0.352) 173	(-0.358) 165	(1638) 72
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	EGHF	(-7) 66	(0.231) 175	(-0.527) 176	(13) 174
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	EHE	(15) 42	(0.895) 1	(0.87) 3	(19) 168
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EJF	(-115) 113	(0.418) 142	(-0.335) 162	(705) 127
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	EJFM	(-2) 54	(0.438) 119	(-0.407) 173	(16) 171
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	EJFP	(-2) 54	(0.429) 132	(-0.314) 158	(14) 173
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	EKF-BTK	(-231) 138	(0.428) 133	(-0.163) 118	(1595) 76
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-CK	(-103) 110	(0.416) 143	(-0.378) 170	(613) 134
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-GTK	(-286) 152	(0.4) 155	(-0.339) 163	(1428) 88
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-TKTK	(-243) 145	(0.449) 99	(-0.226) 140	(2397) 51
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EKF-TTK	(-334) 159	(0.439) 114	(-0.177) 124	(2754) 44
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ELTE-AJK	· /	· · · · ·		· · ·
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ELTE-BTK	· · · · ·	· · · ·	(/	· · ·
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ELTE-GYFK	(749) 10	· · ·	· · ·	· · ·
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ELTE-PPK	· /	· /		· · ·
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		()	· /	· · · · ·	· · ·
ELTE-TTK (-276) 149 (0.476) 74 (0.174) 49 (5866) 10 GDF (-83) 99 (0.434) 122 (-0.236) 142 (627) 133 GFF-PK (-32) 80 (0.484) 67 (-0.193) 127 (986) 115 GFF-TK (-2) 54 (0) 179 (-0.995) 179 (2) 179 GFF-TSZK (-3) 58 (0.2) 177 (-0.984) 178 (5) 178 GYHF (2) 47 (0.55) 37 (0.065) 62 (20) 167 IBS (-39) 87 (0.438) 115 (-0.076) 89 (317) 151 KE-ATK (-36) 84 (0.475) 76 (-0.201) 130 (716) 125 KE-CSPFK (-324) 158 (0.399) 156 (-0.287) 153 (1606) 75 KEE (6) 45 (0.667) 9 (0.496) 14 (18) 169 KE-GTK (-40) 88 (0.453) 93 (-0.238) 143 $426)$ 146 KE-MFK (-177) 128 (0.391) 158 (0.024) 71 (813) 121 KF-GAMFK (-215) 136 (0.453) 97 (-0.163) 119 (221) 111 KF-GAMFK (-215) 136 (0.422) 140 (-0.27) 76 (3440) 56		· /	· /		· · ·
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KE-ATK (-36) 84 (0.475) 76 (-0.201) 130 (716) 125KE-CSPFK (-324) 158 (0.399) 156 (-0.287) 153 (1606) 75KEE (6) 45 (0.667) 9 (0.496) 14 (18) 169KE-GTK (-40) 88 (0.453) 93 (-0.238) 143 (426) 146KE-MFK (-177) 128 (0.391) 158 (0.024) 71 (813) 121KF-GAMFK (-215) 136 (0.453) 97 (-0.163) 119 (2281) 53KF-KFK (-240) 144 (0.383) 162 (-0.366) 168 (1022) 111KJF (-240) 144 (0.383) 162 (-0.366) 168 (1022) 111KJF (-159) 119 (0.447) 103 (-0.2) 128 (1487) 84KRE-AJK (-438) 167 (0.436) 120 (-0.027) 76 (3440) 35KRE-BTK (-736) 11 (0.544) 40 (0.191) 45 (8284) 3KRE-TFK (-97) 107 (0.482) 69 (-0.104) 99 (2695) 46KRF (-369) 161 (0.382) 164 (-0.388) 172 (1559) 77LFZE (303) 23 (0.722) 5 (0.585) 10 (683) 129ME-AJK (-59) 93 (0.472) 78 (-0.09) 93 (1041) 110ME-BBZI (-37) 85 (0.423) 138 (0.079) 60 (241) 154ME-BTK (-278) 150 (0.369) 167 (-0.313) 157 (1060) 108ME-GEK (-278) 150 (0.438) 116 (-0.571) 148 (1155) 101		· · ·	(/	· · ·	· · /
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KE-GTK (-40) 88 (0.453) 93 (-0.238) 143 (426) 146KE-MFK (-177) 128 (0.391) 158 (0.024) 71 (813) 121KF-GAMFK (-215) 136 (0.453) 97 (-0.163) 119 (2281) 53KF-KFK (-82) 98 (0.422) 140 (-0.319) 159 (526) 141KF-KFK (-240) 144 (0.383) 162 (-0.366) 168 (1022) 111KJF (-159) 119 (0.447) 103 (-0.2) 128 (1487) 84KRE-AJK (-438) 167 (0.436) 120 (-0.027) 76 (3440) 35KRE-BTK (-736) 11 (0.544) 40 (0.191) 45 (8284) 3KRE-TFK (-97) 107 (0.482) 69 (-0.104) 99 (2695) 46KRF (-369) 161 (0.382) 164 (-0.388) 172 (1559) 77LFZE (303) 23 (0.722) 5 (0.585) 10 (683) 129ME-AJK (-59) 93 (0.472) 78 (-0.09) 93 (1041) 110ME-BBZI (-37) 85 (0.423) 138 (0.079) 60 (241) 154ME-BTK (-163) 122 (0.427) 135 (-0.238) 144 (1119) 103ME-EFK (-278) 150 (0.369) 167		· · · · · ·	· /	,	· · ·
KE-MFK (-177) 128 (0.391) 158 (0.024) 71 (813) 121 KF-GAMFK (-215) 136 (0.453) 97 (-0.163) 119 (2281) 53 KF-KFK (-82) 98 (0.422) 140 (-0.319) 159 (526) 141 KF-KFK (-240) 144 (0.383) 162 (-0.366) 168 (1022) 111 KJF (-159) 119 (0.447) 103 (-0.2) 128 (1487) 84 KRE-AJK (-438) 167 (0.436) 120 (-0.027) 76 (3440) 35 KRE-AJK (-438) 167 (0.436) 120 (-0.027) 76 (3440) 35 KRE-BTK (-736) 11 (0.544) 40 (0.191) 45 (8284) 3 KRE-TFK (-97) 107 (0.482) 69 (-0.104) 99 (2695) 46 KRF (-369) 161 (0.382) 164 (-0.388) 172 (1559) 77 LFZE (303) 23 (0.722) 5 (0.585) 10 (683) 129 ME-AJK (-59) 93 (0.472) 78 (-0.09) 93 (1041) 110 ME-BBZI (-67) 85 (0.423) 138 (0.079) 60 (241) 154 ME-BTK (-163) 122 (0.427) 135 (-0.238) 144 <td< td=""><td></td><td>· · ·</td><td></td><td></td><td>· · /</td></td<>		· · ·			· · /
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	Table A.3 $-$ co	ontinued from the p	revious page	
Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
ME–MAK	(-38) 86	(0.46) 84	(-0.166) 122	(478) 144
ME-MFK	(-6) 63	(0.495) 56	(-0.081) 91	(584) 137
ME–THFTGK	(-98) 108	(0.48) 72	(-0.096) 97	(2486) 50
ME-TKMK	(-31) 78	(0.489) 62	(0.034) 68	(1353) 93
MKE	(169) 32	(0.602) 20	(0.397) 21	(825) 120
MOME	(463) 18	(0.642) 11	(0.435) 17	(1631) 73
MTF	(60) 40	(0.628) 14	(0.304) 27	(234) 155
MUTF	(-132) 114	(0.413) 146	(-0.272) 149	(760) 124
NKE-HHK	(150) 35	(0.618) 17	(0.356) 23	(634) 132
NKE-KTK	(257) 26	(0.547) 38	(0.196) 44	(2743) 45
NKE-NETK	(224) 28	(0.555) 34	(0.271) 33	(2034) 58
NKE-RTK	(392) 21	(0.583) 24	(0.222) 41	(2368) 52
NYE	(-890) 179	(0.382) 163	(-0.358) 166	(3766) 28
NYME-AK	(-5) 61	(0.4) 154	(-0.386) 171	(25) 166
NYME–BDPK	(-236) 141	(0.432) 125	(-0.178) 125	(1744) 70
NYME-BPK	(-31) 78	(0.485) 66	(-0.134) 108	(1011) 114
NYME-EMK	(-30) 77	(0.46) 85	(-0.168) 123	(376) 149
NYME-FMK	(-86) 102	(0.429) 128	(-0.083) 92	(608) 136
NYME-KTK	(-94) 104	(0.449) 100	(-0.217) 137	(920) 118
NYME-MEK	(-7) 66	(0.405) 153	(-0.284) 152	(37) 163
NYME-TTMK	(-85) 101	(0.433) 123	(-0.21) 133	(635) 131
OE–AMK	(-202) 133	(0.419) 141	(-0.156) 116	(1248) 96
PAF	(127) 37	(0.617) 19	(0.323) 24	(543) 140
PE-GK	(-187) 131	(0.414) 145	(-0.307) 155	(1091) 105
PE-GTK	(-223) 137	(0.44) 113	(-0.214) 135	(1855) 65
PE-MFTK	(-171) 125	(0.412) 148	(-0.188) 126	(969) 116
PE-MIK	(-156) 118	(0.433) 124	(-0.093) 95	(1158) 100
PE-MK	(-165) 123	(0.100) 111 (0.442) 111	(-0.081) 90	(1421) 89
PHF	(-5) 61	(0.112) 111 (0.222) 176	(-0.534) 177	(1121) 00 (9) 175
PPKE-BTK	(-815) 178	(0.457) 89	(0.043) 67	(9509) 1
PPKE-ITK	(1) 50	(0.107) 50 (0.5) 52	(0.275) 32	(1909) 62
PPKE–JAK	(698) 12	(0.587) 23	(0.305) 26	(4016) 24
PTE-AJK	(-83) 99	(0.461) 83	(-0.009) 74	(1069) 106
PTE-AOK	(-584) 173	(0.446) 105	(0.551) 12	(5406) 11
PTE-BTK	(-730) 176	(0.413) 147	(-0.147) 112	(4188) 22
PTE-ETK	(-657) 174	(0.408) 152	(-0.153) 115	(3555) 32
PTE-GYTK	(-273) 148	(0.342) 174	(0.057) 64	(863) 119
PTE-KPVK	(-206) 13 4	(0.342) 114 (0.429) 127	(-0.277) 151	(1460) 85
PTE-KTK	(-155) 116	(0.429) 121 (0.448) 101	(-0.162) 131 (-0.162) 117	(1400) 83 (1493) 82
PTE-MIK	(-155) 116 (-312) 155	(0.448) 101 (0.429) 130	(-0.102) 117 (-0.116) 102	(1495) 82 (2196) 56
PTE-MIK PTE-MK	(-312) 135 (-17) 74	(0.429) 130 (0.488) 63	(-0.110) 102 (0.186) 46	(2190) 50 (711) 126
PTE-TTK	(-17) 74 (-537) 172	(0.488) 03 (0.41) 149	(-0.165) 121	(711) 120 (2993) 40
SE-AOK	(-337) 172 (3128) 1	(0.41) 149 (0.832) 2	(-0.105) 121 (1.238) 1	(2993) 40 (4704) 18
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SE-EKK	(-66) 94	(0.441) 112 (0.524) 45	(-0.034) 79 (0.172) 50	(564) 139 (4817) 17
SE-ETK	(227) 27	(0.524) 45 (0.715) 6	(0.172) 50	(4817) 17
SE-FOK	(860) 8	(0.715) 6	$(1.099) \ 2$	(1998) 59 (2281) 53
SE-GYTK	(-207) 135	(0.455) 91	(0.419) 18	(2281) 53
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	Table A.3 $-$ co	ontinued from the p	previous page	
Faculty	Row sum	Norm. row sum	Least squares	Preferences
SZAGKHF	(1) 50	(0.556) 33	(-0.123) 104	(9) 175
SZE–AJK	(-95) 105	(0.449) 98	(-0.067) 86	(939) 117
SZE-AK	(-237) 143	(0.453) 95	(-0.131) 107	(2523) 47
SZE–GK	(-236) 141	(0.429) 129	(-0.211) 134	(1662) 71
SZE–MÉK	(-180) 129	(0.353) 172	(-0.375) 169	(612) 135
SZE-MTK	(-505) 171	(0.448) 102	(-0.075) 88	(4841) 14
SZE-PLI	(-70) 96	(0.446) 104	(-0.165) 120	(652) 130
SZE–ZMI	(-70) 96	(0.41) 150	(0.098) 58	(390) 147
SZF	(-234) 139	(0.389) 159	(-0.364) 167	(1052) 109
SZFE	(602) 16	(0.729) 4	(0.585) 11	(1316) 94
SZIE–ABPK	(-155) 116	(0.436) 121	(-0.244) 145	(1203) 98
SZIE–AOTK	(623) 15	(0.742) 3	(0.81) 5	(1287) 95
SZIE-ETK	(-45) 89	(0.487) 65	(0.102) 57	(1767) 67
SZIE–GEK	(-235) 140	(0.438) 118	(-0.11) 101	(1885) 63
SZIE–GK	(-169) 124	(0.395) 157	(-0.341) 164	(805) 122
SZIE-GTK	(-501) 170	(0.445) 107	(-0.126) 105	(4593) 20
SZIE-KETK	(-51) 90	(0.477) 73	(-0.057) 84	(1125) 102
SZIE-MKK	(-100) 109	(0.475) 77	(-0.094) 96	(1972) 60
SZIE–TÁJK	(-6) 63	(0.495) 57	(0.084) 59	(568) 138
SZIE–YMEK	(-3) 58	(0.499) 54	(0.12) 55	(1019) 112
SSZHF	(2) 47	(0.524) 44	(0.12) 54	(42) 162
SZTE–AJK	(-25) 76	(0.493) 58	(0.044) 66	(1749) 69
SZTE–AOK	(893) 7	(0.592) 21	(0.824) 4	(4831) 15
SZTE-BTK	(-247) 146	(0.469) 81	(-0.034) 78	(4025) 23
SZTE-ETSZK	(-104) 111	(0.471) 79	(-0.035) 80	(1786) 66
SZTE-FOK	(176) 31	(0.563) 32	(0.803) 6	(1390) 91
SZTE-GTK	(-34) 82	(0.489) 61	(-0.05) 81	(1510) 81
SZTE-GYTK	(-181) 130	(0.427) 134	(0.269) 35	(1243) 97
SZTE–JGYPK	(-435) 166	(0.443) 110	(-0.152) 113	(3791) 27
SZTE–MGK	(-57) 92	(0.443) 109	(-0.267) 147	(501) 142
SZTE-MK	(-190) 132	(0.455) 90	(-0.14) 110	(2120) 57
SZTE–TKK	(2) 47	(0.501) 51	(0.049) 65	(1446) 87
SZTE–TTIK	(-725) 175	(0.432) 126	(-0.052) 82	(5307) 12
SZTE–ZMK	(-33) 81	(0.458) 88	(0.158) 53	(389) 148
TE	(789) 9	(0.621) 16	(0.25) 38	(3259) 39
TPF	(-87) 103	(0.358) 171	(-0.472) 174	(307) 152
VHF	(-7) 66	(0.459) 87	(-0.2) 129	(85) 158
WJLF	(-8) 71	(0.484) 68	(-0.068) 87	(246) 153
WSUF	(-107) 112	(0.423) 139	(-0.294) 154	(691) 128
ZSKF	(-338) 160	(0.389) 160	(-0.313) 156	(1518) 80

Table A.3 – continued from the previous page